



Technical Assistance Consultant's Report

Project Number: 37667 (TA 6190)
January 2008

Regional: Preventing the Trafficking of Women and Children and Promoting Safe Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion

Prepared by Save the Children-Australia

This consultant's report does not necessarily reflect the views of ADB or the Government concerned, and ADB and the Government cannot be held liable for its contents.

Asian Development Bank



Save the Children

29th January 2008

Dr. Manoshi Mitra
Senior Social Development Specialist
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Mekong Department
Asian Development Bank

Dear Dr. Manoshi,


**Re: ADB TA on Preventing the Trafficking of Women and Children and Promoting
Safe Migration in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region**

Save the Children Australia presents its compliments to the Asian Development Bank

Please find attached the final Project Progress Report for Preventing the Trafficking of Women and Children and Promoting Safe Migration in the GMS in Rattanakiri Province, Cambodia.

In line with the fax we received from you 26 October 07 we have a more detailed final report which coalesces progress reports into one end of project document, which has a section on final outcomes, impacts and future course of action as requested. Please also find attached the Research Report produced by Dr Thomas. Hard copies and a CD of the research report are being compiled to be sent to you. If you have any questions regarding the information contained, please get back to us outlining your concerns.

Save the Children Australia take this opportunity to renew to the Asian Development Bank the assurances of our highest consideration and continuing cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Nigel Hicks
Country Director - Cambodia

Save the Children Australia

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PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Project Name: Preventing the Trafficking of Women and Children and Promoting Safe Migration in the GMS

Location: Six District, Ratanakiri Province

Project Duration: One year: 01 August 2006 – 31 July 2007

Implementing Agency: Save the Children Australia

Donor: The Asian Development Bank (ADB)

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ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADHOC	The Cambodian Human Rights and Development Associates
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CAG	Community Advisory Group
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
FMV	Forest Mountain Voices
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICSO	Indigenous Community Support Organisation
IEC	Information Education and Communication
MIC	Migration Information Center
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
SCA	Save the Children Australia

Save the Children Australia (SCA) is a non-profit, non-sectarian international development organization committed to upholding the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). **SCA** works for a world which respects and values each child, listens to children and learns, and where all children have hope and opportunity. SCA aims to ensure that all children, regardless of gender, race, country of origin, or religious belief have the means for survival, receive protection, and have access to nutrition, primary healthcare, and basic education.

2. CONTEXT

Ratanakiri

[illegible]

In-migration to Ratanakiri province is expected to increase as a result of various infra-structure developments, in particular because of the improvement of the road from Ratanakiri province to Vietnam in the east, and the road to Steung Treng in the west (which will intersect with the road north

from Phnom Penh to Lao PDR, also gradually being upgraded). The inclusion of Ratanakiri province in the Mekong Tourism Development Project recognises the potential for further development of tourism, which will combine a range of local attractions such as the lakes and waterfalls, with the additional appeal of ethnic populations living in the area. In 2004, Ratanakiri province reportedly had 27,350 tourists, of which 55% were international tourists¹. Most Cambodian tourists originated from Phnom Penh.

While tourism development offers the potential for increased incomes, it also, in combination with immigration and other economic changes, contributes to an increase in the value of land, which then can lead to conflict about natural resource management. The current situation raises several questions for the "highland" populations of Cambodia, in particular, models of development, integration, rights and even survival. Development cannot be assumed to positively affect all communities equally. The research undertaken by Dr. Thomas under Regional Technical Assistance (RETA) 6190 finds that Ratanakiri highland communities are experiencing a rapid shift from traditional lifestyles towards the cash economy. Furthermore, the research report, supported by exploratory discussions held between SCA and representatives of some highland communities has highlighted land as a key priority issue for communities. This was demonstrated at the October 2005 Indigenous Peoples' Conference in Steung Treng Cambodia, which received international coverage. The level of the population's participation in the market economy is likely to be closely correlated with factors such as access to land, way of life, proximity to Ban Lung (provincial centre), ethnic group, level of monetary income, as well as types of crops grown.

Simple economic and theoretical definitions of "poverty" cannot be used in the analysis of poverty among the indigenous communities of Ratanakiri province. According to Dr Thomas², if poverty were measured using economic indicators such as income and material belongings, the ethnic populations he studied would incorrectly be described as poor. In fact, Thomas's findings suggest that ethnic communities living from the land have an abundance of subsistence products, which allows them to live relatively rich lives, compared to the urban poor.

The traditional subsistence way of life for community people (as they are referred to in Ratanakiri province) is connected with land. For most ethnic populations, swidden farming (also known as 'slash and burn' or *chamkar* farming) characterizes the traditional and generational use of the land. Land is collectively owned and shared by villages according to the needs of each family. Thus, the majority of food and other subsistence products are taken from their land and the forest surrounding the village. Food, medicines, materials and tools to build houses are derived from the natural resources the groups own and cultivate. Money in its physical form is not relevant to people's traditional and subsistence way of life. The value people place on land and their access to it is of great significance, given the social and cultural significance of land and people's traditions. Land and the natural resources represent various aspects of the supernatural world, in the form of spirits. These spirits are respected and worshipped through traditional ceremonies and sacrifices.

Communal land ownership, access to natural resources and the subsistence way of living demonstrate an in-built micro-economic and social security system within each village. As mentioned above, land is shared according to the needs of each family and thus in the same vein, other resources are also shared, including labour and crops, which are often exchanged according to need. When a member of one family becomes ill, another family may help out in their *chamkars*. In return for their labour, they receive a percentage of the crop. Traditionally, money rarely entered into a transaction in this micro-socio-economic system. In the 1960's money was occasionally used to purchase from traders who visited villages to sell salt, copper (to make traditional instruments) and other small items.

¹ Ratanakiri Provincial Department of Tourism, *Tourist Statistics 2004*

² Dr Frederic Thomas, Aarti Kapoor and Phil Marshall, ADB Project: RETA 6190 "Preventing the Trafficking of Women and Children and Promoting Safe Migration in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region" Phase II

Irrespective of an individual community's stage of development, there is an emergence of vulnerabilities in many communities in the province that could potentially result in the trafficking of women and children and unsafe migration, particularly among those who have lost their land. However loss of land was not shown as a main cause of migration other factors leading to migration was seen as domestic violence, health issues leading to depths and the young generations curiosity for a change of lifestyle. A main vulnerability factor in terms of migration was the shame young people said they would experience if their new future or job situations did not turn out as in their own and most important in their relatives expectation. A majority said they would not return to their village even if their situation was very bad.

2.1 Project Description

Action research with selected communities in Ratanakiri Province

For this project SCA used the findings from the 2005 ADB RETA research conducted by Dr Thomas which documented the existing socio-economic situation in selected communities in Ratanakiri Province. The research project highlighted a significant evolutionary shift in Ratanakiri Province. Underlying the factors that are contributing to the irreversible social changes in the province is the inevitable movement of communities from the cultural and traditional subsistence living towards the more mainstream and global market economy. In addition, the growth of tourism in the province is contributing to this change in ways that are potentially both positive and negative. While a range of existing and potential vulnerabilities were identified during the research, there was also one central theme. The increasing value of land, leading to land speculation and, in many cases illegal acquisition of land, is resulting in significant and growing land alienation problem. Without land, individuals and communities lose their traditional means of income, and may therefore be particularly vulnerable to trafficking and unsafe migration.

The project will aim to discover existing behaviour and coping mechanisms used by people alienated from their land, social, economic and other vulnerability factors and how vulnerable this makes them to exploitation, unsafe migration and trafficking. Thomas's previous research, which looked into the situation of internal Ratanakiri migrants into Ban Lung highlighted the plight of labourers who worked in unsatisfactory conditions. It was concluded that the lack of awareness of legal rights and the lack of knowledge about how to bargain for the best in the labour market resulted in some migrants working under very difficult conditions. Furthermore this research uncovered a range of migration experiences which were developing as coping mechanisms for Ratanakiri residents who found themselves without sufficient resources. Certain vulnerabilities, such as the need to escape domestic abuse, resulted in less preparation for migration and a higher risk of vulnerability to exploitation. Where migrants are at risk of exploitation, this is where the potential for trafficking becomes a concern.

Using a community consultative group model, for the design, development and distribution of IEC material

The second component of the Regional Technical Assistance (RETA) is an Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaign. SCA has been contracted by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to implement TA 6190: *Preventing the Trafficking of Women and Children and Promoting Safe Migration in the Greater Mekong Sub-region*. In relation to the need for policy dialogue on this issue, the interventions and focus on Ratanakiri Province took on a process-based approach and engaged communities in all aspects of the project, from the action research through to the development of the referral system. This component is based on findings of the research undertaken under the first component of the RETA. The data collected during the twelve-month project and our understanding of the overall situations in Ratanakiri Province at the end of the project, will assist planning of future interventions.

Partnership

SCA has worked in close partnership with Indigenous Community Support Organisation and Forest Mountain Voices (Local NGOs) which have a strong focus on the indigenous population and their traditions which centre on the natural environment.

SCA has also implemented the project in partnership with government agencies such as Anti-Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Police, Social Welfare, Labour and Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation, Women's Affairs, Tourism and the Governor Office; as well as with civil society for further support and assistance. A strong partnership with mentioned agencies has enabled us to act rapidly in intervention of cases of suspected trafficking.

3. SUMMARY OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Action research with selected communities in Ratanakiri Province

Action research with selected communities was conducted in Ratanakiri Province to understand and examine the link between land speculation and alienation and vulnerability to exploitation, unsafe migration and trafficking. This research was held in addition to further identify the vulnerability factors and risks of unsafe migration, exploitation and human trafficking following the research report findings undertaken by Component 1 of the RETA project. This research complemented the research previously undertaken by Dr Thomas in Ratanakiri and future planned research which may be undertaken in Ban Lung town and Ratanakiri. The research was designed by the SCA Project Coordinator and Project Officer, with strong guidance of relevant stakeholders currently based in Ratanakiri and working with indigenous communities, including planned inputs from the Community Advisory Group (CAG), key CAG staff members, CAG Media Coordinator and senior SCA Cambodia management persons. Anecdotal evidence gathered by SCA, following community consultations in Ratanakiri in late 2005 suggest that large-scale trafficking activities are not being currently conducted in Ratanakiri, but the impact of social issues may increase the vulnerability of women and children to unsafe migration and trafficking. Economic stress, exposure to alien cultures and values, creation of new 'needs' and the requirement of cash incomes to fulfil these 'needs' are likely to have a negative impact upon the lives of women and children in Ratanakiri, and provide triggers for high-risk behaviour. SCA action research undertaken during this project exploring these issues, providing baseline data on the extent of trafficking as well as establishing if there are linkages between changing land ownership and access.

Rapid Assessment of existing coping mechanisms and relevant service provider

Undertook a Rapid Assessment of existing coping mechanisms and relevant service providers potentially dealing with cases of exploitation, unsafe migration and trafficking. Thereafter, developed a comprehensive referral system to allow communities and relevant authorities to identify and respond to emerging trends in unsafe migration and exploitation. As trafficking was found not to be significant in numbers at this time, the rapid assessment was an important advance action to enable the review, strengthening and establishment of future strategies that will mitigate against the impact of trafficking.

Using a community consultative group model, for the design, development and distribution of IEC material

Used a community consultative group model, with drawings from the findings of the action research and referral system rapid assessment findings, designed, developed and distributed videos about the vulnerability factors and the consequences of unsafe migration and exploitation, in relevant languages.

Establishment of an Information and Analysis Centre

An Information and Analysis Centre was established at SCA office in the provincial town of Ratanakiri in order to analyse all incoming data on cases and trends in exploitation, migration and trafficking in order to disseminate data about the risks and vulnerability factors of unsafe migration and exploitation to both target communities and policy makers. This Centre also played a central role in the developed referral system, both in terms of a potential contact point for communities, and in terms of monitoring

the effectiveness of such a system. The community consultative model was an important component for the on-going data collection which was included in regular updating of the database.

4. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Activities	Achievements	Constraints
Objective 1: To assess exploitation, trafficking and unsafe migration through an action research		
☞ Conducted action research to assess the connection between land alienation and vulnerability to exploitation, trafficking and unsafe migration: what are the changes in indigenous or migrants communities that make people want to migrate	<p>☞ The research report. Printed in 800 copies in English and distributed to key International and Local organisations. A shorter version is currently being translated into Khmer and will be distributed to local authorities and communities shortly</p> <p>☞ Increased awareness of the situation in Ratanakiri among migrants and indigenous groups and the link between land alienation and migration</p> <p>☞ Increased awareness on causes leading to migration and impacts of migration</p> <p>☞ 11 villages with a total of 220 household (118 women, 102 men) from different ethnic communities; 1 Khmer, 3 Krung, 3 Tampoun, 3 Jarai, 1 Cham, and 1 Vietnamese participated in the interviews</p> <p>☞ 5 of the field researchers were indigenous people with knowledge of local languages this turned out to be of great importance in developing a confidence and trust in the indigenous communities. The researchers as well as the interviewees were empowered in using their local language. Three of the field researchers were recruited from Ministry of Womens Affairs which enabled a strong cooperation and interest from the authorities from the very beginning of the project this turned out to be very important in terms of fast intervention in actual suspected cases of human trafficking.</p>	<p>☞ The participants were busy with farming this was solved by interviews being set before or after the workday started</p> <p>Infrastructure remains a constraining factor in reaching all target communities.</p>

Objective 2: To further document the vulnerability factors for unsafe migration and human trafficking in the province and identify emerging trends

<p>☞ Meetings were held with 24 NGOs and with 20 Government departments in order to discuss vulnerability factors and identify trends in terms of unsafe migration and human trafficking in Ratanakiri province. Report?</p> <p>☞ Discussions with local communities, youth and adults, provided further insight in vulnerability factors and was thoroughly documented</p>	<p>☞ A strong network was created with relevant Ministries in particular Ministry of Women Affairs and Ministry of Social Affairs as well as with the anti human trafficking police</p> <p>☞ Strengthened relationship with and between local authorities and NGOs in Ratanakiri and strong collaboration with anti-human trafficking police, Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Women Affairs in cases of trafficking</p>	<p>☞ Initial unwillingness in sharing of existing documents and experiences but this has been overcome</p> <p>☞ Low awareness of true meaning of Human Trafficking and the human trafficking law among government officials and the antihuman trafficking police unit. SCA legal consultant therefore provided one (in a series of three) training in regards to criminal procedures and intervention.</p>
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Objective 3 To assess the availability of existing services to assist in cases of trafficking and suspected trafficking, and facilitate development of a referral system

<p>☞ Developed data base of victim case management and mapping of existing referral systems</p> <p>☞ Established Migration Information Center (MIC)</p>	<p>☞ Database of victim case management was developed and documented all cases of trafficking and exploitation</p> <p>☞ During this time period 2 cases of trafficking, 5 cases of child abuse (rape), 4 cases of abduction and 1 case of debauchery were documented and entered into the database of victim case management</p> <p>☞ SCA in Ratanakiri is well known among local authorities and cases of human trafficking have been discussed and investigated in close cooperation with relevant Ministries and the anti- human trafficking police</p> <p>☞ Strong cooperation among NGOs and authorities in mapping of existing service providers</p> <p>☞ The MIC was successfully established at SCA office in Ratanakiri</p> <p>☞ The MIC has disseminated information to potential migrants in Ratanakiri and also completed the role of collecting information regarding migration in Ratanakiri</p>	<p>☞ Lack of resources both human and material for local authorities to successfully being able to investigate cases – SCA provided some minor material support and emergency cost such as transportation of victims back to their community</p>
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Objective 4: To oversee the development and distribution of appropriate media materials about safe migration and prevention of exploitation and human trafficking

<p>☞ Collaborated with partner organization ICSO and FMV to produce a video “Away From Home”</p> <p>The second video is under production and is a follow up to the first one focusing more on causes leading up to migration</p> <p>☞ The first video “Away from Home” was viewed positively and has been widely promoted and distributed</p> <p>☞ Conducted outreach education screening the video and following discussions with communities around safe migration</p>	<p>☞ “Away from Home” was produced in 4 local languages; Khmer, Kreung, Jarai and Tampoun. The purpose of the film was to raise awareness among communities on unsafe migration and how to act if you end up in a difficult situation. The video was produced in the form of a drama containing two stories</p> <p>☞ Strong participation from local communities, local authorities and community advisors in the making of the video and the developing of the first and second script</p> <p>☞ The two scripts were based on the findings from the action research conducted by Dr. Thomas</p> <p>☞ The first video “Away from Home” has been distributed to Local and International NGOs, Government departments and communities</p> <p>☞ “Away from Home” was shown on big screen for 24 NGOs and 20 Government departments</p> <p>☞ SCA team and local partner organisation FMV (producers of “Away from Home”) was invited to participate in the “Freedom day event – end to Modern Slavery” a joint event among 6 NGOS held in Phnom Penh. The anti-human trafficking event attracted 1500 people and “Away from Home” was shown on a wide screen and the team from Ratankiri interviewed on stage</p> <p>☞ Safe places in the community were created for discussions of the topic. The local language of the video led to a strong interest and attracted people to attend the video screenings and participate in the discussion afterwards</p> <p>☞ Screening in 11 villages reaching 422 people (267 women)</p>	<p>☞ The video could only be screened in villages close to Ban Lung due to long distances and lack of resources which led to SCA head office transferring a vehicle to Ratanakiri as well as recruiting more short term staff from partner organisations</p>
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<i>Objective 5: To analyse data on cases and trends in exploitation, migration and trafficking in order to disseminate data about the risks and vulnerability factors of unsafe migration and exploitation to both target beneficiaries and policy makers</i>		
☞ Prepared action research report and updated regular victim case management	☞ Victim cases continuously updated into database system	

5 MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

SCA Program Coordinator and Administrative and Finance Officer are based in Ratanakiri to strengthen existing referral services and relationships with government representatives, NGOs and relevant individuals in terms of timely intervention on cases of trafficking, exploitation and sexual abuse. The project budget is managed by SCA program coordinator, administrative and finance officer and the line manager in Phnom Penh

To ensure high-quality management of this project, SCA program coordinator managed project inputs, quality, and outputs and also coordinated action research in Ratanakiri province to identify emerging trends to support future program planning.

Special technical inputs were available from SCA senior management team in program quality framework, monitoring and evaluation, child protection and management (including financial). Financial acquittals were verified by SCA's Finance Units at SCA Head Office in Phnom Penh.

6. IMPACT

- i. Action research in selected communities was conducted to assess the connection between land alienation and vulnerability to exploitation, trafficking and unsafe migration. We noted that vulnerability is often linked to the level of household or individual income. Women and children are considered to be more vulnerable than men to human trafficking, however, both male and female are vulnerable to exploitation: economic, social and physical
 - ii. Through the action research, the vulnerability factors for unsafe migration and human trafficking in communities today was documented and emerging trends identified. The findings showed the young generation have significant aspirations for increased incomes and new consumer goods and therefore are willing to migrate, other causes leading to migration is loss of economy due to health problems in the family or loss of land
 - iii. The relationships with local authorities, social affairs and labour departments, and anti-trafficking and juvenile protection police was built and existing services strengthened to assist in cases of trafficking and suspected trafficking Mapping of and strengthening of existing services.
 - iv. Produced and distributed media materials, in regard to safe migration and prevention of exploitation and human trafficking such as video screening and following education through IEC materials in communities and relevant government departments and NGOs
 - v. Through the awareness raising on the prevention of human trafficking and promotion of safe migration to communities, all information that relates to cases of trafficking and suspected trafficking and child sexual abuse have been referred directly to networks (SCA, Anti-Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Police and women's affairs and social affairs and other NGOs based in Ratanakiri Province)
- I. As the project and awareness campaign was conducted for a short period it is difficult to see what impact it has had on peoples precautions in terms of migration, what has been measured is an

improved knowledge of referral services available and a clearer understanding of the term trafficking and have to make unsafe migration safe.

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A database of victim case management was developed and maintained. It served as a mechanism for supporting an existing referral services and following up victims of trafficking, exploitation and sexual abuse.

During the project implementation, indigenous minority groups have been made aware of how to contact with local authorities, local police and NGOs for help and assistance when the case of trafficking and sexual abuse happens in their communities and these cases are now officially recorded. Furthermore, the provincial anti-trafficking and juvenile protection police, social affairs and labour, women's affairs departments have made timely investigation and intervention on cases of trafficking and exploitation and referred them to provincial court (*see appendices*)

Monitoring was carried out by SCA staff on an ongoing basis as part of regular work at least 2-3 times per village by holding consultative meetings with young people and children and adults in communities. The activities have been monitored quarterly by SCA senior management from Phnom Penh office.

KAP questionnaires was established to measure vulnerability to unsafe migration or human trafficking (*see appendices*). A thorough external evaluation of the project is planned for June 2008 along with baseline studies it will help monitor changes in the program area over time.

8. FINAL OUTCOMES

- i. The research conducted by Dr. Thomas demonstrated an increased awareness of the causes leading to migration such as domestic violence, health problems in families and the search for a different life style among young people. Land loss was seen as one of the factors although not the main cause. The impact of migration noted in the research was the youths belief that the failure of their migration would have a negative impact on their parent's reputation inside their village some of the youth claimed they would only return to their village when they had earned enough money
- ii. The outcome of the research was used to develop two separate scripts for a drama to be used in community awareness raising on the topic of trafficking and safe migration. The first video focused on the impacts of migration and the second video focused on causes of migration
- iii. The video produced in cooperation with FMV allowed high community participation from elder's community advisory group and young indigenous people. For people to hear traditional music and their own local language proved to be of great importance for the interest of the video
- iv. The videos were distributed in the communities and screened when suitable for the village. There was an overwhelming interest for the video screening in the communities, the drama telling, traditional music and local language depending on which indigenous group it was showed for proved to be of importance. During the busy harvesting season and the wet rainy season a lower number of people participated in the screening, this was due to the fact that screening by SCA was only conducted during daytime. To help overcome this every village was provided with a video so they themselves could screen it at any time suitable for the villagers
- v. Early and consistent collaboration with local authorities proved to be of great importance for the success of the project. Authorities including the anti-trafficking police unit now actively seek support and advice from the SCA team based in Ratankiri in cases of intervention in human trafficking cases

- vi. Cooperation between the team in Ratanakiri and the Child Protection team in Phnom Penh has functioned well in cases of fast intervention and support to victims

9. LESSONS LEARNT

- i. Establishment of community based networks that consist of district governors, village/commune chiefs, local police, community elders and school teachers and children were essential for the project implementation
- ii. The development of video spots with indigenous languages and posters made easier for the information dissemination and education to indigenous minority groups in Ratanakiri province
- iii. The cooperation and communication with local authorities and village elders were crucial for working with indigenous minority groups in remote areas
- iv. The outreach video screening in communities further away and the referral system including an intervention from local police and relevant government departments were slow operated due to a small project budget to support them
- v. Establishment of community based networks with clear mechanism and procedures helped to build project sustainability

10. FUTURE COURSE OF ACTION

- i. Due to the initial success of the project extension of project activities was granted until June 2008 with possible extension after evaluation
- ii. Expanding the area of the awareness campaign in order to reach the more inaccessible remote areas, through increasing the projects human and material resources
- iii. National workshop is planned for early January and will involve highly qualified speakers in the area of human trafficking, approximately 50 participants have been invited, majority coming from local authorities and Ministries. The purpose of the workshop is to strengthen the knowledge of the concept of human trafficking and strategies on how to combat it
- iv. Increase impact by further developing the existing methodology of media community training and awareness raising implemented by SCA staff and partners
- v. Assist with capacity building of local authorities in particular the anti-human trafficking police unit through investigation skills training by SCA qualified legal expert
- vi. Expand the focus on human trafficking and migration to awareness sessions and trainings to the communities in areas already identified by the communities themselves – domestic violence, education, health, HIV/AIDS prevention and child rights. Many of these identified by the action research to be the causes of human trafficking and migration
- vii. Better promote the MIC center and explain its function for communities, authorities and NGOs
- viii. Continuing to provide support and counseling to victims of trafficking with referrals to the right service providers

11. APPENDICES

APPENDICE 1 - Workplan

APPENDICE 2 - Questionnaire

APPENDICE 3 - Budget

APPENDICE: 1

Activity Schedule: August 2006-July 2007[illegible]

What are the problems with unsafe migration?

If you or someone else from your family or friends decides to migrate, how would you prepare for the migration?

If you decided to migrate who would you tell?

What worries or hopes do you have regarding migration?

If you migrated but came back to the village with no money how do you want your family and village to treat you?

What do you want to know about safe migration?

What other training would you like to see?

Save the Children Australia
Project Financial Report - C02 Prevention Unsafe Migration & Trafficking
As of July 31, 2007
Project Period: August 2006 to July 2007

Saved:
23-Jul-06
Entered:

Budget Line	Description	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	Under/Over Spent	Total Budget	Remaining Fund
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)							(a)=(0)+(2)+...+(13)	(b)	(c) = (b) - (a)	(d)	(e) = (d) - (c)
PC02 090200 9002	Donor's Funding to C02 Prevention Unsafe Migration	-	19,975.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,975.00				
	TOTAL - Receipt	-	19,975.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,975.00				
PC02-A1-122500-9002	Medical Benefits	-	23.34	40.41	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	173.43	36.75	369.29	640.00	270.71	640.00	270.71
PC02-A2-308001-9002	Staff Retiree	-	102.50	51.25	51.25	51.25	-	51.25	51.25	51.25	51.25	102.50	51.25	-	615.00	615.00	0.00	615.00	0.00
PC02-A3-130300-9002	13th Month Pay	-	43.84	21.92	21.92	21.92	21.92	21.92	168.56	21.92	677.21	21.92	21.88	63.88	1,128.81	1,263.00	134.19	1,263.00	134.19
PC02-A4-132000-9002	Separation Pay	-	43.84	21.92	21.92	21.92	21.92	21.92	489.73	21.92	677.21	21.92	21.88	63.88	794.69	1,263.00	468.31	1,263.00	468.31
PC02-A5-308001-9002	Training	-	160.50	80.25	80.25	80.25	-	80.25	80.25	80.25	80.25	80.25	80.25	80.25	963.00	963.00	0.00	963.00	0.00
PC02-A6-308001-9002	Housing Allowance	-	229.16	114.58	541.58	344.58	(656.98)	174.58	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	174.62	60.00	1,222.12	1,375.00	152.88	1,375.00	152.88
PC02-A7-308001-9002	Other Allowance Export	-	80.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	-	40.00	-	-	-	160.00	40.00	-	440.00	480.00	40.00	480.00	40.00
PC02-B1-308001-9002	Rent	-	683.18	370.33	768.59	571.59	(601.47)	401.59	861.46	247.01	902.30	458.26	565.31	304.76	5,532.91	6,599.00	1,066.09	6,599.00	1,066.09
PC02-B2-308001-9002	Electricity & Utilities	-	240.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	-	660.00	-	-	-	(60.00)	640.00	-	1,840.00	1,440.00	(400.00)	1,440.00	(400.00)
PC02-B3-311504-9002	Internet Access	-	140.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	-	250.00	-	-	-	100.00	140.00	-	840.00	840.00	0.00	840.00	0.00
PC02-B4-307506-9002	Photocopying	-	100.00	2.00	57.92	82.07	69.80	72.55	597.73	104.40	111.99	103.30	181.27	248.97	1,800.00	1,800.00	0.00	1,800.00	0.00
PC02-B5-307501-9002	Office Stationery & Supplies	-	100.00	197.66	113.45	102.50	5.40	2.00	74.33	52.48	73.41	68.83	53.08	5.87	64.08	1,200.00	1,135.92	1,200.00	1,135.92
PC02-B6-311503-9002	Communication	-	180.00	204.44	154.01	190.88	(15.61)	100.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	153.38	146.27	277.87	1,920.00	1,920.00	0.00	1,920.00	0.00
PC02-B7-308001-9002	Fuel & Lubricants	-	250.55	244.44	101.66	90.12	(286.77)	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	960.00	960.00	0.00	960.00	0.00
PC02-B8-161500-9002	Recruitment	-	196.00	1534.00	150.50	307.01	(6.51)	76.00	171.96	725.00	-	283.00	62.00	286.00	3,578.96	3,325.00	129.00	3,325.00	129.00
PC02-B9-136000-9002	Trawl & Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PC02-BA-146500-9002	Data Analysis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PC02-BB-206000-9002	Resources to support research	-	-	13.50	-	-	7.50	13.00	-	-	11.17	-	11.07	17.62	73.86	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,726.14	1,800.00
PC02-BC-210000-9002	Development & Trng. To Proj. Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,726.14	3,000.00
PC02-BD-203000-9002	IEC - Video	-	-	6.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PC02-BE-203000-9002	IEC - Poster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PC02-BF-203000-9002	IEC - Informational Video	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PC02-BG-130600-9002	On going staff outreach activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.07	7.56	20.90	72.94	60.00	73.74	51.43	2,760.00	2,900.00	(139.00)	2,900.00	(139.00)
PC02-BH-242000-9002	Network meeting	-	-	128.00	-	-	13.83	-	-	-	-	46.37	73.74	51.43	303.01	2,400.00	2,400.00	2,096.99	2,400.00
PC02-BI-246000-9002	Advocacy & Policy dialogue activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.28	50.42	44.04	271.57	1,200.00	928.43	1,200.00	928.43
PC02-BJ-210000-9002	Referral network training and workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	730.00	-	-	-	-	19.68	-	19.68	7,000.00	6,980.32	7,000.00	6,980.32
PC02-BK-218000-9002	Referral network training and workshop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
PC02-BL-220000-9002	Final research and final project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,334.00	2,334.00	2,334.00	2,334.00
PC02-BM-143500-9002	Motorbike	-	-	2,545.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000.00	2,646.00	4,000.00	2,646.00
PC02-BN-142000-9002	Laptops	-	-	2,868.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,611.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	(211.00)
PC02-BO-142000-9002	Printer	-	-	208.00	-	-	-	(208.00)	298.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,872.83	3,200.00	3,271.17	3,200.00
PC02-BP-145000-9002	Mobile Phones	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301.94	400.00	98.06	400.00
PC02-BQ-145000-9002	Digital camera	-	-	-	470.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220.00	300.00	80.00	300.00
PC02-BR-145000-9002	Office Equipment	-	-	527.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	470.00	600.00	130.00	600.00
PC02-BR-145000-9002	Office Equipment	-	-	1,033.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,052.20	1,145.00	92.80	1,145.00
PC02-BR-145000-9002	Management fee	-	2,066.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,400.00	12,400.00	0.00	12,400.00
PC02-BS-900000-9002		-	3,077.21	9,953.19	4,477.51	2,000.74	(137.25)	2,998.55	2,423.65	6,084.81	4,285.34	1,906.96	7,712.86	2,365.52	47,749.69	78,404.00	30,654.31	78,404.00	30,654.31
PC02-C1-121000-9002	Coordinator	-	-	569.00	351.41	460.00	779.61	580.37	591.57	579.54	579.53	579.55	819.63	579.88	6,470.09	7,200.00	729.91	7,200.00	729.91
PC02-C2-121000-9002	Administration Assistant	-	-	-	448.00	280.00	481.40	370.00	370.00	370.00	100.00	100.00	404.00	100.00	3,983.40	4,800.00	816.60	4,800.00	816.60
PC02-C3-308001-9002	Finance Coordinator	-	200.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	0.00	1,200.00	0.00
PC02-C4-308001-9002	Project Mgr. & Coordinator	-	1,288.84	644.42	644.42	644.42	-	644.42	644.42	644.42	644.39	644.39	644.39	644.47	7,735.00	7,733.00	0.00	7,733.00	0.00
PC02-C5-308001-9002	Finance Mgr. & Coordinator	-	660.00	333.00	333.00	333.00	-	333.00	333.00	333.00	333.00	333.00	333.00	333.00	3,996.00	3,996.00	0.00	3,996.00	0.00
PC02-C6-308001-9002	HR Manager	-	326.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	-	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	1,956.00	1,956.00	0.00	1,956.00	0.00
PC02-C7-152500-9002	Research Consultant	-	-	1,210.00	250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,980.00	1,750.00	(230.00)	1,750.00	(230.00)
PC02-C8-152500-9002	Advisory Special List	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500.00	3,500.00	2,000.00	3,500.00	2,000.00
PC02-C9-308001-9002	Technical Input	-	460.34	230.17	230.17	230.17	-	230.17	230.15	230.15	230.18	230.18	230.18	230.14	2,762.00	2,762.00	0.00	2,762.00	0.00