



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Evaluation Report

for final internal evaluation of project
“Combating Trafficking in Persons in Georgia and Addressing the Demand Side of Trafficking”

IOM project code: CT.0971

INL reference: UN35GG33

Field visit: November 2017

Report date: February 2018

Evaluator: Anne Janssen, AVRR and CT Programme Assistant
Regional Office for South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia in Vienna, Austria

Commissioned by: International Organization for Migration (IOM) Country Office in Georgia

Table of Contents

- List of acronyms..... 2
- Executive Summary 3
- 1. Introduction..... 7
- 2. Context and purpose of the evaluation..... 7
 - 2.1. Context 7
 - 2.2. Evaluation purpose..... 7
 - 2.3. Evaluation scope, criteria and questions 8
- 3. Evaluation framework and methodology..... 8
 - 3.1. Data sources and collection 8
 - 3.2. Data analysis..... 9
 - 3.3. Limitations and proposed mitigation strategies 9
- 4. Findings..... 9
 - 4.1. Relevance 9
 - 4.2. Effectiveness..... 11
 - 4.3. Efficiency 17
 - 4.4. Impact..... 18
 - 4.5. Sustainability 19
 - 4.6. Cross-cutting issues 21
- 5. Conclusions and recommendations 22
 - 5.1. Conclusions..... 22
 - 5.2. Recommendations..... 24
- 6. Annexes 26
 - 6.1. Evaluation terms of reference..... 26
 - 6.2. Evaluation matrix 30
 - 6.3. List of documents reviewed 34
 - 6.4. List of persons interviewed or consulted 35
 - 6.5. Agenda of the field visit..... 36

List of acronyms

BCP	Border Crossing Point
CT	Counter-Trafficking
INL	U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAP	National Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Persons
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
VoT	Victim of Trafficking

Executive Summary

IOM Georgia has implemented a project focused on combating Trafficking in Persons (TIP) in Georgia and addressing the demand side of trafficking, funded by the United States Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), from June 2016 until December 2017. The project builds on previous counter-trafficking (CT) efforts of IOM Georgia that have received INL funding since 2010. The objective of the project was to contribute to increased capacities of the Georgian government in prosecuting traffickers and assisting trafficking victims through comprehensive and coordinated multi-agency approaches. The project aimed to foster inter-agency coordination with the inclusion of the labor inspectorate and social workers, build capacity in proactive identification of (potential) victims of trafficking, especially concerning child victims, as well as implement an information on the Georgian-Turkish border to address the demand side of trafficking in the Adjara region.

IOM Georgia commissioned this internal final evaluation to assess whether the project's intended results have been achieved or are likely to be achieved and to identify constraints that have been encountered. The evaluation looked at the five main evaluation criteria – relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability as well as gender and good governance as cross-cutting issues. The evaluation methodology consisted of desk review and qualitative data collection through interviews conducted during a field visit which took place from 27 November until 1 December 2017.

Conclusions

Relevance: The project is relevant in the context of Georgia as it was fully designed in line with IOM priorities as well as the Government of Georgia's National Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Persons and the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights in Georgia. More precisely, the project was designed in line with the NAP objectives to raise awareness among the public about combating TIP and to build capacity of professionals dealing with TIP, including law enforcement, employees of the State Fund and staff of the Labor Inspection Department.

During the project design process, IOM consulted with relevant stakeholders, particularly the Ministry of Justice as well as the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Office of the Chief Prosecutor and the State Fund as constituent members of the Coordination Council, to ensure the project aligns with CT needs identified by the relevant state bodies. IOM continued close cooperation with partners during project implementation and responded adequately to changing priorities or newly identified needs such requests from stakeholders for additional capacity building assistance.

Effectiveness: IOM actively involved stakeholders during implementation of the project, such as during trainings and implementation of the information campaign which was highly appreciated by stakeholders. IOM's flexibility to adapt to changing needs was especially highlighted by interviewees as a strong point. The project was quite effective in reaching the intended outputs and outcomes, though certain issues originating from the project's design reduced overall effectiveness, as described below.

The information campaign was to a certain extent effective in raising awareness among the public about TIP in order to reduce the demand for services of VoTs. Awareness of the campaign materials

was relatively low with an estimated 28% of persons crossing the border at Sarpi and Vale recalling seeing information about TIP while crossing the border. Of these, the majority indicated expecting to share the information they received or report TIP instances to investigative authorities. However, when considering the reports to hotlines indicated in campaign materials, no increase in the number of calls was recorded. It is therefore difficult to draw conclusions about the campaign's effectiveness as corroborated in the assessment report.

The trainings were effective in building capacity of stakeholders in the respective training areas and the practical examples and tools that were shared were much valued by trainees. The trainings were a good opportunity for relevant actors to learn about each other's role within the NRM. In practice, some constraining factors hinder effective inter-agency coordination, such as a shortage of labor inspectors to cover the entire country, insufficient capacity among social workers to identify TIP indicators, and the issues surrounding the identification and assistance provision to street children.

Efficiency: Several modifications were made to the original project activities during project implementation because of the change in scope and implementation plan of the awareness raising campaign. The project original timeframe of the project was 11 months, but as a result of delays in coordination of the campaign, it was decided to implement the project over the full timeframe of the donor contract which was 18.5 months. Surplus funds resulting from the reduction in scope of the campaign were used to conduct two additional trainings (one additional training was held on combating sexual exploitation, with a particular focus on children, and one training covered the nexus between TIP and smuggling of migrants). The re-allocation of funds allowed for efficient implementation of the revised project activities in line with newly-identified needs during the project.

Impact: The overall impact of the project is limited because of the scope of the project, though the project appears to have moved things in the right direction towards strengthening capacities to combat TIP. The impact of the information campaign is difficult to determine as no data is available indicating whether there has been an increase in reporting of trafficking incidents, though respondents from the assessment confirmed their intentions to report cases should they encounter such situations. This indicates some contribution of the campaign towards increased awareness on the issue of demand for VoT services.

The project contributed to the enhanced capacities of stakeholders to investigate TIP cases and identify VoTs as corroborated by national statistics as well as inter-agency coordination as interlocutors indicated the trainings helped to understand the work and role of other agencies. Practice, however, shows that more efforts are needed to enhance and sustain these mechanisms, especially related to the incorporation of the labor inspectorate at regional/local levels.

As noted by an interviewee, continued efforts will be needed on the NAP objectives of raising awareness of different aspects of TIP as well as capacity building of professionals to deal with changing modalities and emerging issues.

Sustainability: The project's sustainability varies per component. The revised campaign was designed to be implemented by the Border Revenue Service and Border Police at Sarpi and Vale BCPs after receiving materials and instructions on its use from IOM. As such IOM only monitored how the

implementation was going and how many flyers were being distributed on a regular basis. It was thus possible to completely hand over the information campaign to ensure continuation of the campaign after project completion until materials run out.

The capacity building component on the other hand was not designed in a sustainable manner as no institutionalization of the trainings has taken place, but dissemination of information happens in an informal manner while on the job. This may work in certain instances, but the recurring issue of staff movement is likely to result in loss of experience and continued reliance on external support to build capacities of professionals working to combat TIP. Moreover, there is no institutional training new staff can avail of, with the exception of a basic training module on TIP within the Police Academy.

Despite some of these issues related to sustainability of project components, overall there was a high degree of national ownership of the project because of the involvement of national stakeholders extensively in the design and implementation. Interlocutors confirmed their commitment to combating TIP which shows for example through the development of amendments to laws and guidelines. However, full commitment to prevention efforts is uncertain as concerns related to potential deterrence to visitors/tourists were named as reasons for not implementing a large scale and visible awareness raising campaign. Some additional measures will also be necessary to ensure sustainability of project interventions, for instance to ensure continuation and strengthening of the interagency coordination mechanism and further incorporation of the labor inspectorate into CT efforts.

Cross-cutting issues: Gender and good governance were the two cross-cutting issues this evaluation paid attention to. The project's design did not adequately address gender, though certain gender considerations were included indicating the project would incorporate a gender-mainstreaming approach. As regards implementation, IOM actively encouraged participation of women working in traditionally male-dominated professions in trainings which resulted in 41% of participants being women. The guidelines on identification of VoTs developed for border control officials were gender mainstreamed and paid particular attention to vulnerabilities of women and girls in comparison to men and boys.

In terms of good governance, the evaluation looked at transparency of reporting and information sharing on TIP achievements. The Annual Report which is produced by the Coordination Council on the Implementation of the Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings is considered a good practice, though can be improved by independently evaluating achievements on NAP indicators. Capacity building on identification and involvement of NGOs in the monitoring and reporting process to increase transparency is also encouraged.

Recommendations

Recommendations for IOM staff in terms of awareness raising:

- Suggest including feedback mechanisms in the design of future information campaigns to follow up with target audience and see if awareness is raised.
- Consider implementing information campaign addressing persons intending to emigrate in search for work, particularly seasonal work in Turkey, to inform persons about risk factors of

TIP, especially in terms of labor exploitation, and where to seek assistance and more information.

- Consider engaging with the labor inspectorate in raising awareness on TIP and exploitation in supply chains among businesses.

Recommendations for IOM staff in terms of capacity building:

- Suggest facilitating experience exchange between Georgian authorities and another country that faces challenges with (undocumented) children in exploitative situations on the streets to learn best practices that could be adapted to the Georgian context.
- Conduct follow up meetings with trainees of law enforcement, labor inspectorate and social services to determine how inter-agency cooperation is functioning and which additional activities are necessary to strengthen this coordination mechanism, for instance through the promotion of a sustainable inter-agency network of cooperation to identify and refer VoTs.
- Continue capacity building of labor inspectors to identify TIP instances and differentiate them from other exploitative situations.
- Explore ways to institutionalize capacity building efforts, for instance in the form of the development of a training manual for incorporation into departmental training efforts, to make sure all staff have the same level of basic knowledge of TIP issues.
- Consider building capacities of investigators and prosecutors to initiate criminal investigation and prosecution of clients of VoTs by exchanging experience and best practices of countries where using services of VoTs, particularly persons trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, is criminalized, such as Sweden and Norway.
- Consider other intervention areas to address the demand side of trafficking, such as promotion of a platform of cooperation between criminal justice actors and the financial sector (banks, money transfer companies) aimed at identifying specific clients and suspicious financial transactions that could be linked to TIP.
- Where possible, continue providing international expertise, especially on the advanced level, to build capacity on new and emerging issues related to TIP.
- Suggest selecting training participants based on experience to avoid participation of experienced and inexperienced trainees in order to specifically target training content to level of experience with TIP. Consider inviting experienced Georgian practitioners as trainers instead.
- Consider building capacities of NGOs on identification of VoTs as well as monitoring and transparent reporting on TIP efforts and promote their inclusion in the NRM.

Recommendations for IOM staff in general:

- Enhance inclusion of gender considerations in future project documents to ensure different gender needs are sufficiently identified and addressed through the activities and outputs.

Recommendations for national partners:

- Suggest increasing number of labor inspectors and ensure regional or even municipal level representation to enhance regional/local level cooperation between labor inspectors, law enforcement and social services.
- Consider independent monitoring and evaluation of the NAP to increase transparent reporting on TIP achievements.

1. Introduction

IOM has conducted an internal final evaluation of a project implemented by IOM Georgia “*Combating Trafficking in Persons in Georgia and Addressing the Demand Side of Trafficking*”, funded by the U.S Department of State’s Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL). The evaluation looked at IOM’s contribution to increased capacities of the Georgian government in prosecuting traffickers and assisting trafficking victims through comprehensive and coordinated multi-agency approaches. The report will provide an overview of the context and purpose of the evaluation, the evaluation framework and methodology, the findings in terms of the project’s relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability and cross-cutting issues, as well as conclusions and recommendations derived from the evaluation.

2. Context and purpose of the evaluation

2.1. Context

IOM Georgia has been implementing counter-trafficking projects with support from INL since 2010, aimed at building capacity of law enforcement and victim assistance structures, coupled with direct assistance to victims of trafficking (VoTs). The 16-month project “**Combating Trafficking in Persons in Georgia and Addressing the Demand Side of Trafficking**, provided tailored support and international expertise to the Georgian authorities to ensure a more effective response to trafficking in persons, in particular in thematic areas where the Georgian authorities have not made sufficient progress in the past years.

In pursuit of this objective, IOM initiated a number of parallel processes:

- The fostering of inter-agency coordination with inclusion of the Labor Inspectorate and social workers, in order to effectively target trafficking in persons (TIP) for labor exploitation and enhance the effectiveness of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM);
- Capacity building in pro-active identification of (potentially) trafficked persons, especially as concerns the trafficking in children and the engagement of child care workers as indispensable actors in victim support activities;
- An information campaign on the border between Georgia and Turkey to target the demand side of trafficking that sustains the crime of trafficking in persons in the Adjara region.

The project started in June 2016 and lasted until the end of December 2017.

2.2. Evaluation purpose

An internal final project evaluation was conducted to assess whether the intended results of the project have been achieved or are likely to be achieved, and to identify constraints that have been encountered and unplanned outcomes. IOM will share the evaluation report with the donor and the project stakeholders to demonstrate the value of the project and their support. At the same time, the evaluation will provide the host government, the donor as well as IOM with important lessons to be learnt and make recommendations for the implementation of future similar projects.

The evaluation took place at the final stage of the project with the overall objective of evaluating the design process, the implementation of the project, and analysis of the impact that has occurred as a result of the project.

2.3. Evaluation scope, criteria and questions

The evaluation covered the entire implementation period, except for a couple activities that were not completed at the time of the field visit. However, related information was gathered afterwards to the extent possible and included in the final evaluation report, to enable findings from the full project implementation to be included:

- A training on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants conducted in December;
- Final report of the impact assessment of the information campaign, which was still under development at the time of the field visit, but was completed in December.

The evaluation questions were established as outlined in the Terms of Reference (see Annex 6) according to the following criteria:

- Relevance: to what extent the project is valid and pertinent
- Effectiveness: to what extent the project produced the desired outcomes
- Efficiency: how well resources (funds, expertise, time, etc.) were used to undertake activities and are converted to results
- Impact: how the project contributed to a change in a situation and what the project was expected to bring
- Sustainability: to what extent the project benefits continue after external support is no longer available
- Cross-cutting issues: how the project correlates with other cross-cutting issues

3. Evaluation framework and methodology

3.1. Data sources and collection

The main phases of the evaluation consisted of (1) document review, (2) field visit, and (3) synthesis. Most of the document review was carried out prior to the field visit, based on which the evaluator developed the data collection plan, including interviews and focus groups with project partners and beneficiaries. The evaluator prepared a work plan and interview guides prior to the field visit. During the field visit, the evaluator met with IOM project management staff. Individual and group interviews were held with key project partners, particularly:

- Staff at the IOM office in Tbilisi
- Ministry of Justice
- Office of the Chief Prosecutor
- Ministry of Internal Affairs – International Relations Department
- State Fund for the Protection and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Persons
- Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs (Labour and Employment Policy Department)
- Local company conducting the impact assessment of the information campaign
- United States Embassy in Tbilisi
- Staff at the IOM field office in Batumi
- Criminal Police Department in Batumi
- Regional Prosecutor's Office in Batumi
- Patrol Police Department and Revenue Service Officials at the Sarpi border crossing point
- Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Batumi

3.2. Data analysis

The data analysis primarily relied on qualitative analysis of data collected through document review and personal notes taken during semi-structured interviews. The evaluator strived to ensure that the assessments were objective and balanced, affirmations accurate and verifiable, and recommendations realistic, and to follow IOM Data Protection Principles, UNEG norms and standards, and relevant ethical guidelines.

3.3. Limitations and proposed mitigation strategies

One limitation relates to a potential bias of the interlocutors. As the evaluation relies mostly on information provided by stakeholders who were involved in the design and implementation of the project, there was potential for social desirability bias, the tendency for interlocutors to respond in a manner they believe to be pleasing to others. This may have been exaggerated by the presence of IOM Program staff during the interviews. It is in this light that international expert reports were consulted to tri-angulate data provided by national interlocutors.

Translation for the interviews with some interlocutors was provided by IOM program staff. While this was necessary due to limited resources, it may have affected the accuracy and overall quality of the translated answers at times when information was summarized.

The scope of the field visit did not allow for visits to the Vale border crossing point which is one of the locations where the information campaign is implemented. However, to ensure that results of the activities implemented in this location were also included in the evaluation, local experts who conducted the impact assessment of the information campaign were consulted.

4. Findings

This section presents the general findings of the evaluation, organized per evaluation criterion (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability and cross-cutting issues) and will answer the evaluation questions as set forth in the Terms of Reference.

4.1. Relevance

This sub-section will review the relevance of the project and consider how the project was designed, whether it is in line with relevant IOM priorities and national strategies, and to what extent relevant stakeholders were involved in the design of the projects.

The project was designed in line with IOM Georgia's migrant assistance division priorities of providing international expertise to Georgian state bodies to develop and improve legislation, policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms as well as capacity building for law enforcement, and victim assistance and labor inspection agencies to deal with the complex and evolving challenges of TIP in Georgia. These priorities were sufficiently incorporated into the project's design.

The internal logic as presented in the project document's results matrix is clear, though not fully in line with the narrative. One of the intervention areas this project aims to address is fostering interagency coordination, more specifically with including labor inspectors and social workers into institutional

coordination mechanisms. While this is incorporated in the objective of the project – *‘contribute to increased capacities of the Georgian government in prosecuting traffickers and assisting trafficking victims through comprehensive and coordinated multi-agency approaches* – as well as output 2, there is no indicator that measures enhanced cooperation between different stakeholders, such as law enforcement and labor inspectors. It only seems to be an implied result of the joint trainings between law enforcement and labor inspection and as a result was not measured during project implementation.

The project was designed in close cooperation with relevant state bodies, especially the Ministry of Justice as the agency responsible for coordinating all counter-trafficking (CT) efforts in Georgia, as well as the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Office of the Chief Prosecutor and the State Fund for the Protection and Assistance to Victims of trafficking in Persons (hereafter referred to as State Fund) as constituent members of the Interagency Coordination Council for the Implementation of Measures against Trafficking in Persons (hereafter referred to as the Coordination Council). Discussions were held with relevant counterparts to identify what their needs were, based on which IOM determined what support could be provided to ensure the project was well aligned with stakeholder priorities. Interlocutors mentioned during the field visit that the National Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Persons (NAP)¹ is the guiding document that informs requests for assistance. More specifically, the priorities informing the design of this project are raising awareness of the public on combating TIP as well as building capacity of professionals dealing with TIP, including law enforcement, employees of the State Fund and staff of the Labor Inspection Department. It should also be noted that activities were identified by these stakeholders as priority areas where international expertise was needed.

Combating human trafficking is also included as a priority in the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights in Georgia (2014-2020) which is monitored through the Action Plan of the Government of Georgia on the Protection of Human Rights 2014-2016. Objectives of the Action Plan include prevention of human trafficking (objective 7.1), protection of victims of human trafficking (objective 7.2), systematic criminal prosecution of human trafficking offences (objective 7.3) and increased cooperation on anti-trafficking issues (objective 7.4). The design of the project is fully in line with the Action Plan actions of raising public awareness, development of guidelines on investigations conducted by law enforcement agencies, and strengthening qualifications of law enforcement agents and representatives.

Due to the importance of combating TIP, several interventions related to TIP are implemented in Georgia. Government stakeholders independently implement a number of activities under their responsibility as stated in the NAP², such as awareness raising activities as well as direct assistance in state shelters through the State Fund and review of labor legislation. Furthermore, the International Center for Migration Policy Development implements the project Enhancing Georgia’s Migration

¹ Interlocutors noted that Government priorities as stated in the NAP are, aside from needs identified by the Coordination Council, also informed by the United States annual TIP Report, the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings Report as well as the annual general human rights evaluation conducted by the Georgian Public Defenders’ Body.

² Report on the Implementation of the Action Plan for 2015-16 to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings. Interagency Coordination Council for Implementation Actions against Trafficking in Human Beings 2015 – 2016.

Management³, which has a few TIP-related activities including capacity building on combating TIP and child trafficking. The project is implemented in complementarity with IOM, thus avoiding overlap between interventions. By coordinating all project activities closely with the Coordination Council, the national body coordinating all efforts on TIP, IOM ensures complementarity with other interventions.

Government stakeholders continued to evaluate the context in Georgia during project implementation and, where necessary, followed up with IOM to see if additional activities could be implemented to address these changing needs as indicated by interviewees and reported on in project coordination meetings notes for file. For instance, IOM received a request for support to address smuggling of migrants which IOM was able to accommodate within the framework of the project, in coordination with the donor and agency requesting the assistance. By using unused funds meant for the information campaign, IOM could organize a 2-day basic training for Georgian prosecutors on the linkages and differences between combating TIP and smuggling of migrants. This flexibility of IOM to quickly adapt to changing needs was highly appreciated as corroborated by interviewees during the field visit.

4.2. Effectiveness

This sub-section will provide an overview of the extent to which relevant stakeholders were involved in the implementation of the project, whether target beneficiaries are satisfied with the support they received, and whether the projects managed to achieve the outcomes and outputs as intended.

In addition to their involvement during the design of the project, government stakeholders were involved during the implementation of project activities, where relevant. For instance, the Secretariat of the Coordination Council covered the national legal framework and policies during trainings to provide national context in addition to international expertise that was brought in by IOM at the request of, and in consultation with, the Coordination Council who were also involved in the selection process. Furthermore, the information campaign was designed to be very inclusive. IOM designed the campaign materials, but provided relevant line ministries with the opportunity to comment on the action plan and messages used during the campaign. It was also expected that patrol police and revenue services would hand out flyers to persons crossing the border at Sarpi and Vale border crossing points (BCPs). Further details on the effectiveness of the campaign is provided below.

Overall satisfaction of stakeholders about their involvement in the project implementation and cooperation with IOM is high. The flexibility of IOM to adapt to changing needs or occurring issues during project implementation was reiterated by several interlocutors during the field visit. The only challenge named during the field visit is that Government priorities and needs may not always be in line with donor priorities. IOM tried to mitigate where necessary to accommodate both requests and restrictions. As mentioned above, IOM organized a two-day training in December 2017 after receiving a request of the Office of the Chief Prosecutor to support capacity building on smuggling of migrants. In order to facilitate this request within the framework of this project on TIP, IOM suggested to conduct a training on the interlinkages between TIP and smuggling of migrants which was acceptable to both the donor and Office of the Chief Prosecutor.

³ This project is funded by the European Union.

The below table provides an overview of the outcomes and outputs as set forth in the project document and a brief notion of the status of achievement. The extent to which the outputs and outcomes are achieved will be described in further detail below, grouped by outcome.

Outcome/Output	Achievement status
Outcome 1: Awareness of public raised of trafficking incidents to reduce demand, and increased willingness of targeted population to participate in TiP investigations	Achieved to a certain extent, though no comparative pre- and post-information campaign data available
Output 1: Comprehensive awareness campaign conducted in Adjara region targeting public and law enforcement	Achieved to a certain extent due to change of information campaign's scope
Outcome 2: Increased capacity of front-line stakeholders to identify and respond to trafficking incidents	Achieved
Output 2: Law enforcement personnel, State Fund staff, Labor Inspection officials, child care workers in the SSA and other targeted officials have raised awareness of their particular role in counter-trafficking and enhanced knowledge of relevant referral modalities in multi-disciplinary and inter-agency settings.	Achieved

Effectiveness of Awareness Raising Campaign (Outcome 1)

A comprehensive information campaign in the Adjara region focusing on the demand side of trafficking was originally foreseen by the project. However, during an early coordination meeting concerns were raised about the visibility and messaging of the campaign which could give tourists the impression that TIP is a big problem in Georgia. After discussions, all parties agreed on a revised plan of action for the campaign which included a smaller scope and different target audience. The revised information campaign⁴ was developed by IOM in close coordination with the relevant Government stakeholders and implemented at Sarpi and Vale BCPs. These additional coordination efforts resulted in a delay and implementation did not start until February 2017, thus reaching less people than originally foreseen. 85,000 flyers have been distributed by the end of the campaign, with 140,000 flyers remaining available for continuation of the campaign in 2018⁵.



Image 1: Flyer stand in arrivals hall at Sarpi BCP

⁴ Banners, flyers (with flyer stand) and short videos were produced

⁵ Campaign materials were still available at the time of project completion. It was thus agreed with relevant authorities that the materials would continue to be displayed in 2018 until the stock is finished.

As shown by the assessment report of the information campaign, it is estimated that approximately 1 million people noticed campaign materials while crossing the border at Sarpi and Vale BCPs – a little over a quarter of persons crossing the border; On average, 28% of respondents at the Sarpi and Vale BCPs were able to recall – either spontaneously or after being prompted – seeing information about TIP while crossing the border. Results show that at the Vale BCP, awareness of the campaign is lower than at the Sarpi BCP with 18% - compared to 30% at Sarpi BCP – of respondents recalling any TIP information. A possible explanation provided for this is the different demographic of persons crossing at the different BCPs, i.e. at Sarpi BCP the majority of respondents is Georgian (88%), while the majority of respondents at Vale BCP is Turkish (77%). Further in-depth questions however do reveal that among the people who did recall TIP information, the campaign was fairly effective in relaying its message of people reporting TIP incidents. The vast majority expects or totally expects to share information from the campaign (13% and 77% respectively). When asked about the likelihood of reporting to relevant agencies/bodies when encountering a TIP incident in the future, again a majority reported they expect to inform respective authorities. While this indicates the message was effective, it should be noted that no follow up was conducted to see if respondents actually shared information with other people or acted upon receiving indications of TIP by informing authorities.



Image 2: Banners at Sarpi BCP

Discussions with the evaluation team and observations at the Sarpi BCP indicate that certain aspects of the campaign were not as effective as they could have been. Prior to the start of the campaign it was agreed that flyers would be handed out, though flyers do not seem to be handed out systematically which likely impacted the awareness on the TIP campaign among persons crossing the border into Georgia. It is also unclear whether the ultimate purpose of addressing the demand for services of VoTs in the Adjara region was entirely clear as a certain level of denial of the occurrence of TIP in Georgia was noticeable. Meanwhile, there appeared to be a focus on exploitation of Georgians in Turkey and reporting by VoTs to border officials – neither of which was the objective of the campaign.

One of the output indicators measuring results of the campaign is an increase in number of calls to hotlines. Reports on the number of calls to the hotlines run by the police and State Fund indicate a decrease in the number of calls to hotlines in 2017 compared to earlier years. This could indicate less

reporting on TIP incidents by the public through advertised channels, though it should be noted that the number of the hotline run by the State Fund was changed at the beginning of 2017. The new number has been promoted since its launch, but more efforts are needed to increase awareness about the hotline and its services.

It is thus difficult to draw definitive conclusions about the effectiveness of the campaign, though the effectiveness seems limited when considering the project's indicators. Nevertheless, recommendations to potentially improve effectiveness of future campaigns are as follows⁶:

- Further refine audience of the campaign in order to develop more targeted messages and critically review relevance of scope and location of implementation to ensure relevance;
- Conduct a brief 'testing' of the developed messages of the campaign among a sample of the target audience before the launch of campaign to make sure messages resonate with the target audience;
- Develop materials that attract more attention, also of persons who cross the border on a regular basis, with positive imaging and messaging;

Effectiveness of raising awareness among LE to actively participate in TIP investigations

It was mentioned by several interlocutors that law enforcement actively engages in TIP investigations, which is corroborated by a slight increase in the number of investigations reported in 2017 compared to earlier years⁷. It was also mentioned that more investigations are now pro-active rather than reactive, such as the mobile teams of the Criminal Police who actively observe at high-risk locations and leave flyers. No data however has been provided to support this with figures and other interlocutors reported that too many investigations still rely on reports of VoTs who managed to escape. Furthermore, by the end of the project no investigations applying article 143-iii were ongoing (an outcome indicator measuring results from the campaign). While no official reason has been provided for the latter, based on previous donor reporting on the issue, difficulties remain with proving that someone was using services of a VoT.

During the field visit it was observed that border police and revenue officials involved in the implementation campaign were engaged and seemed to understand the importance of raising awareness of TIP. In addition to their involvement in the campaign implemented under this project, they also thought of other ways to raise awareness. Labor exploitation of Georgian nationals seeking (seasonal) work in Turkey was mentioned as a reoccurring issue. Based on this, it was suggested to also implement an awareness raising campaign targeting Georgian nationals going to Turkey for seasonal work both at the border as well as in other regions of Georgia. No potential VoTs were reportedly identified by authorities at the Sarpi BCP, though interviewees confirmed that all officers have received training to identify signs of trafficking and guidelines are in place to interview deported Georgians for trafficking indicators. A possible explanation provided by interlocutors for un-identification at the BCP is the desire of exploited persons to return home as soon as possible.

⁶ Further general recommendations are included in the conclusions and recommendations section.

⁷ In 2017, 22 investigations were initiated, in 2016, 20 investigations were initiated and in 2015, 18 investigations were initiated.

Effectiveness of capacity building of front-line stakeholders (Outcome 2)

Training evaluations show that, on average, trainees have a good understanding on the respective training topics (TIP for purpose of forced labor, work of labor inspectors in combating TIP, TIP for purpose of sexual exploitation - especially of minors -, smuggling of migrants) with 75% of participants correctly answering 90% or more of the questions on the post-training evaluations. When looking at the increase in knowledge during trainings, results indicate an average increase of 9% at the end of the training. A possible explanation for this relatively low increase can be found in the participants knowledge about the topic prior to the training. As some trainings had a diverse group of participants in terms of experience working on TIP issues, the content of the trainings had to be adapted to facilitate the needs of all participants. When asked about the use of gained knowledge and/or tools since trainings took place, several interviewees noted that they had been using some of the tools provided during the training. Especially interviewing techniques and examples of which aspects to ask/look for during interviews were provided as examples of useful tools that have been applied in practice.

The trainings with participants from different disciplinaries also brought relevant actors together to discuss and learn about each other's role in combating TIP. Front-line actors seem to have a good understanding of their own role in combating TIP based on interviews held during the field visit. However, when it comes to inter-agency coordination there is room for improvement. The trainings appear to have increased understanding of the role and position of other agencies, but in practice there are several issues that hinder effective inter-agency cooperation.

Cooperation among law enforcement actors was indicated to be quite strong by one interviewee and coordination happens on a regular basis. One particular area for improvement that was mentioned by one of the interviewees is the need for more exchanges between investigators, prosecutors and judges, preferably from one region. As the threshold for prosecuting TIP cases in Georgia is high, prosecutors are often hesitant to bring forward a case. Regular meetings between investigators, prosecutors and judges to discuss challenges and responsibilities as well as share examples of what evidence is needed to prosecute a case will be helpful to improve cooperation and strengthen prosecution.

According to interlocutors, cooperation between law enforcement and social services is going well and social workers are involved in cases involving minors. It should be noted that in Batumi, social workers are not specialized nor do they have sufficient knowledge and understanding of what TIP is, how to distinguish it from other exploitative situations or how to identify signs of trafficking. While this is not necessarily representative of the whole country, it does show there is a need to further build capacity of social workers on identifying victims of trafficking and their role in the NRM as well as assess what the capacities related to TIP are of social workers in other regions of Georgia.

Another issue that was repeatedly mentioned by interviewees is the coordination of actions around street children. Various issues were mentioned that hinder the identification of signs of trafficking among street children as well as the provision of assistance, such as the fact that most street children are undocumented, are not always from Georgia, and parents/caretakers as well as the children themselves are uncooperative, which consequently impacts the coordination among different agencies. As agencies continue to face difficulties dealing with these cases, one interlocutor suggested

an exchange with other countries who have experience with undocumented street children to learn from their experiences.

As the Labor Inspectorate is relatively new in Georgia, there is still a need to enhance their knowledge and understanding on TIP and where it differs from labor exploitation; labor inspectors now have a basic understanding of TIP, but require more advanced trainings and practical experience in order to distinguish TIP from other exploitative situations. The conducted trainings were useful to increase the understanding of labor inspectors on TIP issues, but more capacity building is required as no cases of trafficking for forced labor have been identified to date. Limited practical experience with identifying cases of trafficking for forced labor in Georgia is further exacerbated by the limited legal mandate of labor inspectors which reportedly restricts their options to pro-actively inspect businesses for signs of labor exploitation and forced labor. It should be noted that issues with identification of forced labor/labor exploitation are not limited to the labor inspectorate as other agencies also indicated a need for more capacity building on this issue.

One important observation made during the field visit that limits the effectiveness of cooperation of labor inspectors with other agencies is the lack of human resources of the labor inspectorate to cover all regions of Georgia. As a result, police investigators and prosecutors in Batumi had never worked with, nor were they aware of the presence of, labor inspectors in the region. The lack of inter-agency coordination between law enforcement and labor inspectors in Batumi could mean that in locations where labor inspectors are not present, certain trafficking situations cannot be identified as police investigators cannot enter private property without a court order.

Training evaluations indicate high levels of satisfaction with the capacity building activities. This was further reiterated by interlocutors during the field visit. The practical nature of the trainings with discussions of case examples in combination with presentations on the theoretical background were mentioned in all training reports as contributing to the effectiveness in which participants perform their duties. Two interviewees mentioned that discussions on theoretical frameworks during the trainings provided participants with an opportunity to consider ways and share ideas on how to strengthen legislation that could make the work of investigators, prosecutors and labor inspectors more effective.

It was observed during the field visit that few, if any, agencies/departments have a formal system in place to institutionalize capacity building efforts. At the Police Academy, a basic course on TIP is available, though this is not a requirement for an officer working in the TIP unit of the criminal police department. In most agencies, informal means are used to transfer knowledge gained during trainings to other colleagues. In most instances, one experienced staff member shares experience with newer staff members. While this on-the-job training may work in instances that are regularly faced by staff, there is a risk that uncommon situations as well as new and emerging trends are missed. Movement of staff between departments/institutions may further result in loss of knowledge and experience over time. The Human Trafficking Task Force in Batumi for instance is not well capacitated at the moment with only one officer of the police unit left with longer experience working on TIP cases. As such, new officers in this unit may require additional external capacity building.

It was also foreseen in the project document to contract an international expert to provide comprehensive inputs into a draft policy document and standard operating procedures for border control officials under development by Georgian authorities. IOM was informed by stakeholders that this expertise would not be required at this time but rather requested to support with organizing a training for border control officials on the guidelines in 2018, with support from an international expert. During two gatherings facilitated by IOM, Georgian authorities developed the guidelines, at which time IOM shared best practices on identification of VoTs by border control officials as well as advocated for gender mainstreaming of the guidelines.

4.3. Efficiency

This sub-section assesses the projects' efficiency in terms of whether any modifications were made to the original plan in terms of timeline and/or activities, the extent to which the project made best use of available resources, and the extent to which appropriate resources were allocated to the project to reach the expected results.

The project has seen a number of modifications during project implementation which are mostly a consequence of the change in implementation plan of the information campaign. The additional coordination efforts needed to determine the new scope and implementation plan of the campaign resulted in a delayed launch of the campaign which was originally planned for September 2016 but did not take place until February 2017. As a result, the project was implemented over the full timeframe of the contract of 18.5 months rather than the originally foreseen 11 months to allow for enough time to implement the campaign and conduct an assessment to measure initial impact. It furthermore became clear during implementation that no external support was required to review specific instructions for border control officials on TIP. Instead, IOM only facilitated two meetings on the development of new guidelines on the identification of VoTs by border control officials and review of guidelines for specialized detectives and prosecutors on how to investigate and prosecute trafficking cases. Both documents were ultimately approved in December 2017.

Taking into account these modifications, IOM Georgia made efficient use of available resources by reallocating surplus funds to implement additional activities. The changes in timeline and activities resulted in surplus funds of USD 21,850, originally budgeted for the design and implementation of the large-scale information campaign, which were used to fund two additional trainings. Originally three trainings were planned (two trainings on the specifics of labor inspection and one training on identification of (potential) child VoTs). Based on needs identified by IOM and state authorities, and in coordination with the donor, one additional training was held on combating sexual exploitation, with a particular focus on children, and one training covered the nexus between TIP and smuggling of migrants. While the scope reduction of the campaign has likely resulted in reduced impact on addressing the demand for VoT services, the additional capacity building activities were fully in line the project's objective by organizing additional opportunities to foster multi-agency cooperation.

The evaluator saw no indication of a shortage of resources, human or financial, allocated to the project in order to reach the expected results. The re-allocation of funds allowed for efficient implementation of revised project activities.

4.4. Impact

This sub-section will look into the overall impact of the project in terms of achieving long-term results, contribution of the project towards implementation of the NAP, as well as any unplanned impact of the project.

Overall, the project was designed well to identify the project's long-term impact in terms of the awareness raising and capacity building components, though measurement of some aspects is difficult. The long-term impact as foreseen in the project document objective indicators is an increase in proactive identification of VoTs, an increase in trafficking investigations and prosecutions as well as an increase in the percentage of convictions in relation to the number of initiated investigations. Furthermore, one of the main aims of the project was to strengthen inter-agency coordination in order to enhance the effectiveness of the NRM.

The awareness raising campaign implemented in the Adjara region was intended to support legislative amendments to Article 143-iii of the Criminal Code⁸ which entered into force in 2015. By removing criminal responsibility of a person using services of a VoT if they voluntarily provide information to investigative authorities, it was expected that clients would be more inclined to report trafficking situations. These testimonies could then be used by Georgian law enforcement during investigations and prosecutions. The assessment commissioned by IOM has yielded some interesting findings in terms of reach, audience and intention to report trafficking incidents as mentioned under 'effectiveness' even though monitoring results and measuring impact of an information campaign is always challenging. However, the conducted assessment was not able to compare data with baseline information nor was a mechanism included that would gather feedback directly from the campaign audience. It is therefore difficult to measure the impact of the campaign in terms of increased reporting of trafficking incidents. Most respondents of the assessment on the other hand confirmed they would report information to authorities should they encounter trafficking incidents which indicates the campaign did to some extent contribute to increased awareness on the issue of demand for services of VoTs.

It should nevertheless be noted that the impact of the information campaign has likely been affected by external factors, i.e. the request by Government stakeholders to implement a less visible campaign to avoid deterring tourists travelling to Georgia. It can reasonably be assumed that the original design of the campaign which included large billboards and more large-scale targeting of potential clients of VoTs would have had a bigger impact in terms of addressing the demand side of trafficking.

The impact of the trainings is more or less straightforward and measurable through the results matrix in terms of increase in identified VoTs, investigations and prosecutions, and proportion of convictions out of initiated investigations, but is not clear in terms of the impact on strengthened inter-agency coordination. Reports show that 22 investigations were initiated in 2017, i.e. an increase of 10% compared to 2016, and there was again an increase in number of identified VoTs in 2017 after a

⁸ A note was added: "A person who committed a crime stipulated by this Code shall be released from criminal liability if he/she voluntarily provided information about this to the investigative authorities in writing or by using any technical means of communication, contributed to the conduct of investigation and his/her actions do not contain elements of any other crime".

Source: <https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/download/16426/157/en/pdf>

significant drop in 2016. The number of convictions on the other hand lagged behind and decreased in both absolute and relative numbers in 2017. These figures indicate increased capacity of relevant stakeholders to identify VoTs and investigate TIP cases, though prosecution of TIP cases needs further attention. The inclusion of TIP as one of the Prosecutor's Office priorities in their internal strategy for 2017 – 2021 shows commitment of the agency to combat TIP, but the high threshold for TIP cases will likely continue to hinder prosecutions if not addressed. While it may be difficult to determine whether increased numbers of investigations and identification of VoTs are a direct result of the project's activities, it can be reasonably assumed that the capacity building activities have contributed to the increased capacity of stakeholders to identify VoTs and initiate investigations.

As mentioned before, no indicator measuring strengthened inter-agency coordination was included in the project's result matrix on either outcome or objective level. As a result, no measurement has taken place which means that the impact of the project on fostering inter-agency cooperation is difficult to determine objectively. During the field visit interviewees mentioned the added value of the trainings to better understand the role of other agencies within the NRM. The additional training held on combating sexual exploitation, with a particular focus on children, targeting different agencies provided an additional opportunity for stakeholders to engage with other agencies. In practice, more efforts are needed to ensure continuity of established relationships as well as strengthen the inter-agency coordination mechanism. For instance, cooperation between law enforcement and labor inspectors only happens on an ad hoc basis at the moment when a potential case of TIP is identified by labor inspectors. If labor inspectors are not present in the region, cooperation does not exist at all, such as in Batumi. Cooperation between law enforcement and social services appears to be functioning better as the presence of a psychologist and social worker is required by law when minors are encountered by law enforcement. The recently established child referral mechanism also strengthened the coordination between different actors to identify and assist minors, though no child trafficking cases have so far been identified. A lack of knowledge among social workers in rural areas of Georgia about TIP and what indicators to look for hinders not only identification of potential VoTs, but also limits exchange of information between social workers and law enforcement on potential TIP cases.

Several interviewees noted that despite progress on the NAP indicators related to capacity building of stakeholders and awareness raising of the public, continued activities are necessary due to the changing modalities of TIP and staff turnover. While this could be leveraged to a certain extent by more systematic and institutionalization of capacity building efforts, interviewees indicated that there will be a continued need of especially international expertise to bring in practical experience with emerging trends and issues such as the use of social media and the internet by traffickers.

4.5. Sustainability

This section addresses the sustainability of the project by reviewing any potential phase-out strategies, indicators of verification to verify sustainability, institutional ownership, and if project partners have financial capacity and commitment to maintain project benefits in the long run.

The project did not originally foresee an exit/hand-over strategy for a phase-out after project completion, but this did change somewhat during project implementation as a result of the change in implementation plan of the information campaign. It was agreed with Border Revenue Service and Border Police at Sarpi and Vale BCP that the campaign materials will continue to be displayed until

stocks of flyers are finished. Extra flyers were printed prior to project completion to ensure sufficient supplies to continue implementation of the campaign. The continuation of the campaign beyond the project's implementation period was facilitated by the direct implementation by the border authorities, as IOM was not directly involved in the implementation of the campaign and has provided instructions to border authorities on the use of campaign materials.

As mentioned earlier, few agencies/departments have a formal system in place to institutionalize capacity building efforts, and in most agencies informal means are used to transfer knowledge gained during trainings to other colleagues. However, this is not sustainable in the long term. The capacity building activities were designed as one-off trainings for professionals, thereby building individual capacities of trainees but not institutionalizing capacity building efforts. During the field visit, staff turnover was indicated by several interlocutors as an issue. Without having a system in place to institutionalize capacity building, other than informal on-the-job training, in place to train new staff, external support will continue to be required to build capacities of professionals dealing with TIP. While IOM has advocated for institutionalization of at least introductory trainings for new staff, more needs to be done by all stakeholders to develop a systematic, institutionalized approach to training new staff and refresher trainings of current staff.

As mentioned in previous sections, there are areas where the inter-agency coordination can be improved, especially with regards to further incorporation of the labor inspectorate in counter-trafficking efforts. Since cooperation between labor inspectors and law enforcement is ad-hoc and sporadic, additional efforts are needed to ensure continued inter-agency coordination. One way to facilitate this could be the establishment of a platform of exchange for practitioners of the different agencies to facilitate regular sharing of ideas that may be clear to one agency but are not to the other. The platform could also be used to go beyond discussions on a particular case, and facilitate exchange of challenges and ways to improve pro-active identification.

Despite some issues related to sustainability of project components, as mentioned above, overall there was a high degree of national ownership of the project. Stakeholders and governmental project beneficiaries were closely involved in both the planning and implementation of project activities. During the field visit it also became clear that governmental agencies are invested in combating TIP, including provision of funding for activities included in the NAP that are under direct purview of relevant ministries. This is for instance illustrated by the commitment of different ministries to draft amendments to respective laws and guidelines to strengthen the mandate and enhance framework of operation, e.g. for investigators, prosecutors and labor inspectors. The establishment of new working groups on addressing labor exploitation and street children under the Coordination Council furthermore shows commitment to address these issues.

However, there were some noted limitations to the ownership of awareness raising activities, specifically. It was mentioned by interviewees that Government funds were limited for implementation of awareness raising activities, a key element of the NAP and any preventive counter-trafficking efforts. The reluctance of the Government to implement large-scale and visible campaigns in order not to harm the country's growing tourism industry are likely to impact future commitment to conduct prevention activities.

4.6. Cross-cutting issues

This section will look at how gender-related issues were addressed by the project and transparency in terms of reporting on TIP activities and achievements.

Gender

The project has to a certain extent taken a gender-mainstreaming approach. The project document does not include an adequate gender needs assessment as the different needs of men, women and children are not elaborated on. It should be noted that certain attention was paid to gender through describing the trafficking situation in the Adjara region where mainly women from Central Asia are trafficked for sexual exploitation. Age was also taken into account in the project's design by highlighting the issues of trafficking in children and forced begging. Gender was not considered in the design of the results matrix, and thus not reported on consequently.

The implementation of the project, on the other hand, saw a better incorporation of gender mainstreaming. IOM actively encouraged the participation of female participants during the trainings which meant that 41% of participants were women. This is a relatively good result considering that two of the trainings targeted traditionally male-dominated professions such as police investigators and prosecutors. IOM further advocated for the inclusion of female investigators in the Anti-Trafficking Task Force in Batumi which was also recognized by one of the interviewees as an important issue that needs to be addressed. Gender mainstreaming was ensured in the guidelines on identification of trafficked persons by border control officials developed during an IOM-facilitated gathering by incorporating how specific circumstances impact vulnerabilities of women and girls differently from men and boys.

Good Governance

In order to determine how the project correlated with good governance, this evaluation looked into transparency of reporting and sharing of information on achievements related to combating TIP, including in terms of the NAP indicators relevant to this project. As reported by one interviewee, there are different ways the NAP and TIP Policy are being monitored. Government agencies report on progress on their respective responsibilities which feeds into the Annual Report produced by the Coordination Council on the Implementation of the Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings. While this is good practice and shows Government commitment to share information on the implemented activities, there is no independent evaluation of the achievements vis-à-vis the NAP indicators and as such could impact the transparency of the report.

While not targeted through this project, it was observed that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have a very limited role in combating TIP in Georgia and cooperation between governmental agencies and NGOs is almost non-existent. It was noted by several interlocutors that their efforts in this field are not sustainable nor are capacities strong enough to identify (potential) VoTs or monitor and report on CT efforts. Strengthening capacities of NGOs is highly recommended to enhance their role in identifying signs of TIP. NGOs could also contribute to independent monitoring of TIP achievements which could enhance transparency of reporting.

5. Conclusions and recommendations

5.1. Conclusions

This section will outline the conclusions based on the evidence presented in the findings section above, per evaluation criterion.

Relevance

The project is relevant in the context of Georgia as it was fully designed in line with IOM priorities as well as the Government of Georgia's National Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Persons and the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights in Georgia (2014-2020). More precisely, the project was designed in line with the NAP objectives to raise awareness among the public about combating TIP and to build capacity of professionals dealing with TIP, including law enforcement, employees of the State Fund and staff of the Labor Inspection Department.

During the project design process, IOM consulted with relevant stakeholders, particularly the Ministry of Justice as well as the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Office of the Chief Prosecutor and the State Fund as constituent members of the Coordination Council, to ensure the project aligns with CT needs identified by the relevant state bodies. IOM continued close cooperation with partners during project implementation and responded adequately to changing priorities or newly identified needs such as requests from stakeholders for additional capacity building assistance.

Effectiveness

IOM actively involved stakeholders during implementation of the project, such as during trainings and implementation of the information campaign which was highly appreciated by stakeholders. IOM's flexibility to adapt to changing needs was especially highlighted by interviewees as a strong point. The project was quite effective in reaching the intended outputs and outcomes, though certain issues originating from the project's design reduced overall effectiveness, as described below.

The information campaign was to a certain extent effective in raising awareness among the public about TIP in order to reduce the demand for services of VoTs. Awareness of the campaign materials was relatively low with an estimated 28% of persons crossing the border at Sarpi and Vale recalling seeing information about TIP while crossing the border. Of these, the majority indicated expecting to share the information they received or report TIP instances to investigative authorities. However, when considering the reports to hotlines indicated in campaign materials, no increase in the number of calls was recorded. It is therefore difficult to draw conclusions about the campaign's effectiveness as corroborated in the assessment report.

The trainings were effective in building capacity of stakeholders in the respective training areas and the practical examples and tools that were shared were much valued by trainees. The trainings were a good opportunity for relevant actors to learn about each other's role within the NRM. In practice, some constraining factors hinder effective inter-agency coordination, such as a shortage of labor inspectors to cover the entire country, insufficient capacity among social workers to identify TIP indicators, and the issues surrounding the identification and assistance provision to street children.

Efficiency

Several modifications were made to the original project activities during project implementation because of the change in scope and implementation plan of the awareness raising campaign. The project original timeframe of the project was 11 months, but as a result of delays in coordination of the campaign, it was decided to implement the project over the full timeframe of the donor contract which was 18.5 months. Surplus funds resulting from the reduction in scope of the campaign were used to conduct two additional trainings (one additional training was held on combating sexual exploitation, with a particular focus on children, and one training covered the nexus between TIP and smuggling of migrants). The re-allocation of funds allowed for efficient implementation of the revised project activities in line with newly-identified needs during the project.

Impact

The overall impact of the project is limited because of the scope of the project, though the project appears to have moved things in the right direction towards strengthening capacities to combat TIP. The impact of the information campaign is difficult to determine as no data is available indicating whether there has been an increase in reporting of trafficking incidents, though respondents from the assessment confirmed their intentions to report cases should they encounter such situations. This indicates some contribution of the campaign towards increased awareness on the issue of demand for VoT services.

The project contributed to the enhanced capacities of stakeholders to investigate TIP cases and identify VoTs as corroborated by national statistics as well as inter-agency coordination as interlocutors indicated the trainings helped to understand the work and role of other agencies. Practice, however, shows that more efforts are needed to enhance and sustain these mechanisms, especially related to the incorporation of the labor inspectorate at regional/local levels.

As noted by an interviewee, continued efforts will be needed on the NAP objectives of raising awareness of different aspects of TIP as well as capacity building of professionals to deal with changing modalities and emerging issues.

Sustainability

The project's sustainability varies per component. The revised campaign was designed to be implemented by the Border Revenue Service and Border Police at Sarpi and Vale BCPs after receiving materials and instructions on its use from IOM. As such IOM only monitored how the implementation was going and how many flyers were being distributed on a regular basis. It was thus possible to completely hand over the information campaign to ensure continuation of the campaign after project completion until materials run out.

The capacity building component on the other hand was not designed in a sustainable manner as no institutionalization of the trainings has taken place, but dissemination of information happens in an informal manner while on the job. This may work in certain instances, but the recurring issue of staff movement is likely to result in loss of experience and continued reliance on external support to build capacities of professionals working to combat TIP. Moreover, there is no institutional training new staff can avail of, with the exception of a basic training module on TIP within the Police Academy.

Despite some of these issues related to sustainability of project components, overall there was a high degree of national ownership of the project because of the involvement of national stakeholders extensively in the design and implementation. Interlocutors confirmed their commitment to combating TIP which shows for example through the development of amendments to laws and guidelines. However, full commitment to prevention efforts is uncertain as concerns related to potential deterrence to visitors/tourists were named as reasons for not implementing a large scale and visible awareness raising campaign. Some additional measures will also be necessary to ensure sustainability of project interventions, for instance to ensure continuation and strengthening of the interagency coordination mechanism and further incorporation of the labor inspectorate into CT efforts.

Cross-cutting issues

Gender and good governance were the two cross-cutting issues this evaluation paid attention to. The project's design did not adequately address gender, though certain gender considerations were included indicating the project would incorporate a gender-mainstreaming approach. As regards implementation, IOM actively encouraged participation of women working in traditionally male-dominated professions in trainings which resulted in 41% of participants being women. The guidelines on identification of VoTs developed for border control officials were gender mainstreamed and paid particular attention to vulnerabilities of women and girls in comparison to men and boys.

In terms of good governance, the evaluation looked at transparency of reporting and information sharing on TIP achievements. The Annual Report which is produced by the Coordination Council on the Implementation of the Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings is considered a good practice, though can be improved by independently evaluating achievements on NAP indicators. Capacity building on identification and involvement of NGOs in the monitoring and reporting process to increase transparency is also encouraged.

5.2. Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions, the evaluator suggests the following recommendations:

Recommendations for IOM staff in terms of awareness raising:

- Suggest including feedback mechanisms in the design of future information campaigns to follow up with target audience and see if awareness is raised.
- Consider implementing information campaign addressing persons intending to emigrate in search for work, particularly seasonal work in Turkey, to inform persons about risk factors of TIP, especially in terms of labor exploitation, and where to seek assistance and more information.
- Consider engaging with the labor inspectorate in raising awareness on TIP and exploitation in supply chains among businesses.

Recommendations for IOM staff in terms of capacity building:

- Suggest facilitating experience exchange between Georgian authorities and another country that faces challenges with (undocumented) children in exploitative situations on the streets to learn best practices that could be adapted to the Georgian context.

- Conduct follow up meetings with trainees of law enforcement, labor inspectorate and social services to determine how inter-agency cooperation is functioning and which additional activities are necessary to strengthen this coordination mechanism, for instance through the promotion of a sustainable inter-agency network of cooperation to identify and refer VoTs.
- Continue capacity building of labor inspectors to identify TIP instances and differentiate them from other exploitative situations.
- Explore ways to institutionalize capacity building efforts, for instance in the form of the development of a training manual for incorporation into departmental training efforts, to make sure all staff have the same level of basic knowledge of TIP issues.
- Consider building capacities of investigators and prosecutors to initiate criminal investigation and prosecution of clients of VoTs by exchanging experience and best practices of countries where using services of VoTs, particularly persons trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, is criminalized, such as Sweden and Norway.
- Consider other intervention areas to address the demand side of trafficking, such as promotion of a platform of cooperation between criminal justice actors and the financial sector (banks, money transfer companies) aimed at identifying specific clients and suspicious financial transactions that could be linked to TIP.
- Where possible, continue providing international expertise, especially on the advanced level, to build capacity on new and emerging issues related to TIP.
- Suggest selecting training participants based on experience to avoid participation of experienced and inexperienced trainees in order to specifically target training content to level of experience with TIP. Consider inviting experienced Georgian practitioners as trainers instead.
- Consider building capacities of NGOs on identification of VoTs as well as monitoring and transparent reporting on TIP efforts and promote their inclusion in the NRM.

Recommendations for IOM staff in general:

- Enhance inclusion of gender considerations in future project documents to ensure different gender needs are sufficiently identified and addressed through the activities and outputs.

Recommendations for national partners:

- Suggest increasing number of labor inspectors and ensure regional or even municipal level representation to enhance regional/local level cooperation between labor inspectors, law enforcement and social services.
- Consider independent monitoring and evaluation of the NAP to increase transparent reporting on TIP achievements.

6. Annexes

6.1. Evaluation terms of reference

FINAL PROJECT EVALUATION – TERMS OF REFERENCE

Combating Trafficking in Persons in Georgia and Addressing the Demand Side of Trafficking (INL reference: IN35GG33 / IOM reference: CT.0971)

Commissioned by: IOM Office in Georgia

1. Evaluation context:

The 16-month project “**Combating Trafficking in Persons in Georgia and Addressing the Demand Side of Trafficking**”

This project provides tailored support and international expertise to the Georgian authorities to ensure a more effective response to trafficking in persons, in particular in thematic areas where the Georgian authorities have not made sufficient progress in the past years.

In pursuit of this objective, IOM initiated a number of parallel processes:

- The fostering of inter-agency coordination with inclusion of the Labour Inspectorate and social workers, in order to effectively target trafficking in persons for labour exploitation and enhance the effectiveness of the National Referral Mechanism;
- Capacity building in pro-active identification of (potentially) trafficked persons, especially as concerns the trafficking in children and the engagement of child care workers as indispensable actors in victim support activities;
- A comprehensive information campaign on the border between Georgia and Turkey to target the demand side of trafficking that sustains the crime of trafficking in persons.

The project started in June 2016 and will last until the end of December 2017.

2. Evaluation purpose

IOM would like to conduct an internal evaluation to assess whether the intended results of the project have been achieved or are likely to be achieved and to identify constraints that have been encountered and unplanned outcomes. IOM will share the evaluation report with the donor and the project stakeholders to demonstrate the value of the project and their support. At the same time, the evaluation will provide the host government, the donor as well as IOM with important lessons to be learnt and make recommendations for the implementation of future similar projects, in follow-up to the achievements of this project and the counter-trafficking projects that have been implemented in Georgia with support from INL since 2010.

The evaluation will take place at the final stage of the project. The overall objective is to evaluate the design process, the implementation of the project, and analyse the impact that has occurred as a result of the project.

3. Evaluation scope, criteria and questions

This final evaluation will cover the entire implementation period, with the exception of a couple activities that will not be completed at the time of the field visit. However, related information will be

gathered afterwards to the extent possible and included in the final evaluation report, timed for late January to enable findings from full project implementation to be included:

- The project will run through December and it might be that IOM will plan another training event in December, pending availability of two trainers/experts from Sweden to do the job;
- IOM has just released a call for proposals for an impact assessment of the information campaign, which is expected to still be ongoing at the time of the field visit.

The specific objectives of the evaluation are as follows:

Relevance: to what extent the project is valid and pertinent

- Is the project consistent with stated objective and IOM priorities and mandate?
- Is the project consistent with the government priorities as stated in the National Action Plan (NAP) on the Combat of Trafficking in Persons?
- Is it complimentary to other agencies and government activities?
- Are the global context and the problems to be solved still the same (unless the project managed to solve them)?
- To which extent does it already become evident that additional or complementary activities need to be implemented?

Effectiveness: to what extent the project produced the desired outcomes

- To what extent were stakeholders and beneficiaries consulted and involved in implementation of activities thereby improving ownership, accountability and effectiveness?
- Is the project effective in reaching planned outputs and producing planned outcomes? Does a major gap exist between planned outcomes and achieved outcomes?
- Were the activities sufficiently well-defined and implemented in order to reach relevant outcomes? If results are not reached, would other activities have resulted in the outcomes being reached?
- Has the project been effective in responding to changing and evolving government priorities?

Efficiency: how well resources (funds, expertise, time, etc.) were used to undertake activities and are converted to results

- What measures have been taken to ensure that resources are efficiently used?
- Are the project expenditures in line with the agreed upon budget, and the cost incurred consistent with the strategy of the project?
- Did the funds expended give the possibility to reach the expected results?

Impact: how the project contributed to a change in a situation and what the project was expected to bring

- Is the project document sufficiently well designed to identify which impact was expected from the project?
- What impact, either positive or negative, can already be observed or is likely to occur in the future, including support for implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP)? What are the observable contributions of this project and external factors to that impact?
- Does the impact only concern the target population or is another population affected by the activities of the project?

Sustainability: to what extent the project benefits continue after external support is no longer available

- Does the project design contain an element of sustainability? Do appropriate indicators and means of verification exist to verify?
- Are structures, resources and processes in place to ensure that benefits generated by the project continue once external support ceases?
- What should be done in order to guarantee the sustainability, if necessary?

Cross-cutting issues: how the project correlates with other cross-cutting issues

- What can be observed in terms of cross-cutting issues, in particular as concerns gender equality and good governance principles?

The evaluation should identify lessons learnt and provide concrete recommendations for future programming.

4. Evaluation methodology

The main phases of the evaluation will consist of (1) document review, (2) field visit, and (3) synthesis. Most of the document review will be carried out prior to the field visit, based on which the evaluator will plan data collection through interviews and focus groups with project partners and beneficiaries. The evaluator will prepare a work plan and interview guides prior to the field visit.

During the field visit, the evaluator will meet with project management staff at the beginning to brief them on the visit and carry out relevant interviews. Individual and group interviews will be held with key project partners, particularly:

- Staff at IOM Tbilisi
- Ministry of Justice, also attended by the Office of the Chief Prosecutor
- Ministry of Internal Affairs – International Relations Department (with participation from the Criminal Police Department and Patrol Police Department)
- State Fund for the Protection and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Persons, including hotline operator
- Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs (which includes the labor inspectorate and the Social Service Agency i.e. social workers)
- Local expert conducting the impact assessment of the information campaign
- US Embassy
- Staff at the IOM field office in Batumi
- Anti-Trafficking Task Force deployed in Batumi (Criminal Police Department and Regional Prosecutor’s Office – either together or separately)
- Patrol Police Department and Revenue Service Officials at the Sarpi border crossing point (25 minutes’ drive from Batumi centre)

The methodology of the evaluation should be in line with the IOM Project Handbook and the IOM Evaluation Guidelines, and will follow the IOM Data Protection Principles, UNEG norms and standards for evaluations, and relevant ethical guidelines.

The evaluators will prepare an evaluation matrix to reflect collected information.

5. Evaluation deliverables

The evaluators will be expected to provide the following products:

- a) Interview guides including a questionnaire or checklist based on which they intend to conduct the interviews with the project stakeholders, to share with IOM Georgia for their input;
- b) A presentation outlining the initial findings;

c) The final evaluation report.

6. Evaluation workplan and budget

The evaluation team will consist of two staff from RO Vienna, one who will function as lead evaluator (Regional M&E Officer) and will be responsible for final submission of the report with support and inputs from the second evaluator, who will also provide thematic support (AVR and CT Program Assistant).

The evaluation budget available in the above-mentioned project is USD 3,000. The costs will include:

- DSA of the two evaluators from RO Vienna and IOM Georgia staff on in-country travel, which includes hotel accommodation expenses;
- International and local travel expenses of the two evaluators to come to Tbilisi and Batumi to conduct activities as outlined in below work plan:

TASKS	DURATION	RESPONSIBLE	DATES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct desk research: gather and analyze reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information from all available sources, including project reports and information from NGOs and IOs • Produce interview checklist/questionnaire 	1 week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluators (IOM Georgia provides info) • Evaluators 	20-24 November 2017
Organize and conduct interviews with IOM staff responsible for the project implementation, NGO partners, government agencies and other stakeholders	2 days visit to Tbilisi, Georgia	IOM Tbilisi / Evaluators	27-28 November 2017
Organize and conduct interviews with IOM staff responsible for the project implementation, NGO partners, government agencies and other stakeholders – Batumi, Georgia	2 days visit to Batumi, including transportation Tbilisi – Batumi	IOM Batumi / Evaluators	29–30 November 2017
Draft the report and submit to IOM Georgia for feedback/inputs	6 weeks	Evaluators / IOM Georgia	25 January 2018
Finalize the report and submit final report to IOM Georgia	2 weeks	Evaluators	10 February 2018

6.2. Evaluation matrix

Criterion	Evaluation questions	Sub-questions	Data collection method
Relevance - To what extent the project is valid and pertinent	Is the project consistent with stated objective and IOM priorities and mandate?	What are the IOM priorities the project should align with?	Project documents; Interviews
		Is the project well aligned with these IOM priorities?	Project documents; Interviews
		Is the internal logic of the results matrix clear and in line with the narrative?	Project document; Interviews
	Is the project consistent with the government priorities as stated in the National Action Plan (NAP) on the Combat of Trafficking in Persons?	What are the relevant government priorities as stated in the NAP that the project should align with?	NAP; Interviews
		Were there other government priorities, strategies and/or policies taken into account in the project's design?	Project documents; Interviews
		Is the project well aligned with these policies, strategies and priorities?	NAP, project documents; Interviews
	Is it complementary to other agencies and government activities?	Who are the relevant stakeholders, if any, that should have been involved in the project design?	Interviews
		Which stakeholders were consulted and involved in project design?	Project documents; Interviews
		Which interventions related to TIP are being implemented by other agencies and the government?	Interviews
		Does the project complement these interventions?	Project documents; Interviews
Are the global context and the problems to be solved still the same (unless the project managed to solve them)?	What were the needs that this project was designed to address? Is this something that continues to be needed?	Project documents; Interviews	
To which extent does it already become evident that additional or complementary activities need to be implemented?	Have needs/context/problems changed during the project's implementation? If so, is the project still in line with these or are additional activities needed?	Project document; Interviews	
Effectiveness - To what extent the project produced the desired outcomes	To what extent were stakeholders and beneficiaries consulted and involved in implementation of activities thereby improving ownership, accountability and effectiveness?	To what extent and in what ways were relevant stakeholders consulted and involved in the implementation of the project?	Donor reports, project documents; Interviews
		Are the stakeholders satisfied with the level and type of involvement, and do they see any aspects that could be improved in future?	Interviews

	Is the project effective in reaching planned outputs and producing planned outcomes? Does a major gaps exist between planned outcomes and achieved outcomes?	Was the project effective in raising awareness among the public to reduce the demand side of trafficking?	Impact assessment campaign; Interviews
		Was the project effective in raising awareness among LE to actively participate in TIP investigations?	Official records of TIP investigations; Interviews
		To what extent has the capacity of front-line stakeholders increased to identify and respond to trafficking incidents?	Training reports, donor reports; Interviews
		To what extent do front-line actors understand their role in counter-trafficking and the NRM? Have project activities fostered inter-agency coordination?	Training reports, donor reports; Interviews
		Are target beneficiaries of capacity building activities satisfied with the services provided? Are they able to relay the gained knowledge to other colleagues?	Training reports, donor reports; Interviews
		<i>Follow-up in case gaps are observed in achievements: Would other or additional activities have helped?</i>	Interviews
		Were the activities sufficiently well-defined and implemented in order to reach relevant outcomes? If results are not reached, would other activities have resulted in the outcomes being reached?	Were activities designed and implemented in such a way that they led or are expected to lead to the achievement of the project's expected outcomes?
Could activities have been designed differently to be more effective?	Impact assessment campaign; Interviews		
Has the project been effective in responding to changing and evolving government priorities?	To what extent has the project adapted or is able to adapt to changing and evolving government priorities?	Donor reports; Interviews	
Efficiency - How well resources (funds, expertise, time, etc.) were used to undertake activities and are converted into results	What measures have been taken to ensure that resources are efficiently used?	Where there any modifications to the original plan in terms of adapting the timeline or the planned activities?	Project documents, donor reports; Interviews
		To what extent did the project make the best use of available resources?	Donor reports, financial reports; Interviews
	Are the project expenditures in line with the agreed upon budget, and the cost incurred consistent with the strategy of the project?	Are budget expenditures in line with the original budget? If not, why?	Financial reports, project budget; Interviews
		Is a workplan and resource schedule available and used by the project management and other relevant parties?	Financial and monitoring data; Interviews

	Did the funds expended give the possibility to reach the expected results?	To what extent were appropriate resources (human/financial) allocated to the project to reach the expected results?	Financial and monitoring data; Interviews
Impact - How the project contributed to a change in a situation and what the project was expected to bring	Is the project document sufficiently well designed to identify which impact was expected from the project?	Are the current indicators/targets realistic and are they likely to be met?	Project documents; Interviews
		Are all planned interventions sufficiently included in the results matrix to measure the impact of the project?	Project documents; Interviews
	What impact, either positive or negative, can already be observed or is likely to occur in the future, including support for implementation of the NAP? What are the observable contributions of this project and external factors to that impact?	To what extent have capacities of the Georgian government increased in terms of prosecution of traffickers and assistance to VoTs?	Training reports; Interviews
		Has the project contributed to the successful implementation of the NAP? Are institutional coordination mechanisms responsible for LE and victim assistance strengthened?	Training reports; Interviews
		Can other impact already be observed as a result of project activities?	Donor reports, information campaign assessment; Interviews
		Have any external factors influenced the impact of the project? Which ones?	Donor reports; Interviews
	Does the impact only concern the target population or is another population affected by the activities of the project?	Have there been/will there be any unplanned impacts on non-targeted communities arising from the project? How did this affect the impact?	Donor reports; Interviews
Sustainability - To what extent the project benefits continue after external support is no longer available	Does the project design contain an element of sustainability? Do appropriate indicators and means of verification exist to verify?	Is sustainability an integral part of the design, i.e. is there a phase out/hand over strategy? Did any need emerge during implementation?	Project document; Interviews
		What indicators and means of verification exist to verify sustainability of the project?	Project documents; Interviews
	Are structures, resources and processes in place to ensure that benefits generated by the project continue once external support ceases?	Is the project supported by local institutions and well integrated into local social and cultural structures?	Interviews
		What steps have been taken to promote retention of gains from these interventions?	Interviews
		Do project partners have the financial capacity and are they committed to maintaining the benefits of the project in the long run?	Interviews
	What should be done in order to guarantee the sustainability, if necessary?	Should additional steps be taken to ensure that benefits generated by the project continue once external support ceases? Why and which ones?	Interviews

Cross-cutting issues - How the project correlated with other cross-cutting issues	What can be observed in terms of cross-cutting issues, in particular as concerns gender equality and good governance principles?	Have practical gender needs, strategic gender interests and other gender-related issues been adequately considered in the project design and implementation? Has the project been planned on the basis of a Gender Analysis and Needs Assessment?	Project documents; Interviews
		What can be observed in terms of transparency of reporting on TIP activities and achievements?	NAP implementation report; Interviews

6.3. List of documents reviewed

- Project document (narrative and budget)
- Quarterly narrative and financial reports
- Training reports, including evaluation results of trainings
- Quantitative and qualitative research reports of the assessment of the impact of IOM's anti-trafficking information campaign conducted at the Georgian-Turkish border
- 2017 – 2018 National Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Persons (unofficial translation)
- National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights in Georgia (2014-2020) and the Action Plan of the Government of Georgia on the Protection of Human Rights (2014-2016)
- Memorandum between the State Fund of Georgia for the Protection and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Persons and the International Organization for Migration on the Principles of Cooperation in the Area of Protection of and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Persons
- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, The Chief Prosecutor's Office of Georgia and the International Organization for Migration, Mission to Georgia on the Principles of Cooperation in the Area of Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Agencies in the Area in Combating Trafficking in Persons
- Georgia chapter US TIP Report 2016 and 2017

6.4. List of persons interviewed or consulted

- Ms. Ketevan Sarajishvili, Head Public International Law Department, Ministry of Justice
- Ms. Ana Ivanishvili, Legal Adviser Public International Law Department, Ministry of Justice
- Mr. Levan Mishvelia, Deputy Head of the Division, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, Central Criminal Police Department
- Mr. Gela Gulordava, Detective-Investigator, Criminal Police Department
- Mr. Davit Bakradze, Detective-Investigator, Criminal Police Department
- Mr. Mike McMahon, INL Director Georgia, US Embassy
- Mr. Daniel Capone, Political Section, US Embassy
- Ms. Tamar Shaverzashvili, US Embassy
- Ms. Maia Kervalishvili, Research Director, Sonar Market Metrics
- Mr. Shalva Maminashvili, Sonar Market Metrics
- Ms. Elza Jgerenaia, Head of Labour and Employment Policy Department, Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia
- Mr. Grigol Chkadua, Labour Inspector, Labour Conditions and Inspecting Department, Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia
- Ms. Salome Shengelia, Head of the Human Rights Protection Unit, Chief Prosecutor's Office of Georgia
- Ms. Sophio Jiadze, Head of the Professional Development and Career Management Center, Chief Prosecutor's Office of Georgia
- Mr. Lasha Jinjikhadze, Deputy Director State Fund for Protection and Assistance of (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking
- Mr. Eduar Abuladze, Police investigator, Batumi
- Mr. Zviad Abashidze, Police investigator, Batumi
- Mr. Vladimer Turmanidze, Senior Prosecutor, Georgia Prosecutor's Office of Adjara A.R.
- Ms. Tsisana Chikvaidze, Social Worker, Batumi
- Ms. Maia Aduladze, Social Worker, Batumi
- Mr. Shota Tsuladze, Head of CCP "SARPI" Customs Department
- Mr. Beso Tsagerishvili, Revenue Service, Sarpi Border Crossing Point
- Mr. Ioseb Kontselidze, Patrol Police Department, Sarpi Border Crossing Point
- Ms. Natia Kharati, Tanadgoma (NGO)
- Ms. Zaira Davitadze, Anti-violence Network of Georgia (NGO)
- Mr. Marc Hulst, Programme Coordinator, IOM Georgia - Tbilisi
- Ms. Ana Kakushadze, Programme Assistant, IOM Georgia - Tbilisi
- Ms. Nana Papiashvili, Mobility Center Coordinator, IOM Georgia - Batumi
- Ms. Yulia Bajelidze, Mobility Center Counselor, IOM Georgia - Batumi

6.5. Agenda of the field visit

“COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN GEORGIA AND ADDRESSING THE DEMAND SIDE OF TRAFFICKING”

PROJECT EVALUATION, 26-30 NOVEMBER 2017

PROGRAMME

26 November 2017

15:00 Meeting in the Ministry of Justice with the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Council / **Ms. Ketevan Sarajishvili**, Head of the Public International Law Department, and **Ms. Ana Ivanishvili**, Main Specialist, Public International Law Department, www.justice.gov.ge

27 November 2017

11:00 Meeting at the Criminal Police Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, 10 G. Gulua street, www.police.ge

- **Mr. Levan Mishvelia**, Deputy Director, Counter-Trafficking Squad, Criminal Police Department
- **Mr. Gela Gulordava**, Detective-Investigator, Criminal Police Department
- **Mr. Davit Bakradze**, Detective-Investigator, Criminal Police Department

15:00 Meeting in the US Embassy with **Mr. Mike McMahon**, INL Director Georgia, and **Mr. Daniel Capone**, Political Section

17:00 Briefing at the IOM office, Tengiz Abuladze street 1 / Meeting with COM

28 November 2017

09:30 Meeting with Sonar Market Metrics (sub-contractors for the information campaign impact assessment), 1 Larsi street

- **Ms. Maia Kervalishvili**, Research Director
- **Mr. Shalva Maminashvili**

11:00 Meeting at the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia, 144 Tsereteli Avenue, <http://moh.gov.ge/en/>

- **Ms. Elza Jgerenaia**, Head of the Labour and Employment Policy Department

14:30 Meeting with the Office of the Chief Prosecutor, www.pog.gov.ge

- **Ms. Salome Shengelia**, Head of the Human Rights Protection Unit
- **Ms. Sophio Jiadze**, Head of the Training Centre

16:30 Meeting with the State Fund for the Protection and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Persons, www.atipfund.gov.ge
• **Mr. Lasha Jinjikhadze**, Deputy Director

29 November 2017

08:00 Departure from Tbilisi to Batumi

13:30 Arrival in Batumi – hotel accommodation

14:30 Meeting with the IOM field office in Batumi

16:00 Meeting with the local police investigators in the Anti-Trafficking Task Force. Contact person: **Gia Jumushadze**, tel. 577 – 28 72 56

17:00 Meeting with the Ajara Prosecutor’s Office & Anti-Trafficking Task Force. Contact person: **Vladimer Turmanidze**, tel. 577 -21 81 40

30 November 2017

09:30 Meeting with social workers

11:00 Meeting at Sarpi Border Crossing Point with Patrol Police Department and Revenue Service officials / Tour of the BCP

13:00 Focus group meeting with NGOs working on trafficking in persons in the Ajara region

14:00 De-brief at the IOM Batumi office

15:00 End of the evaluation

15:30 Departure to Batumi Airport