

WHAT WORKS?



Five years of lessons learned from the Promising Practices Database



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Walk Free wishes to acknowledge and sincerely thank the frontline organisations that deliver programs to the most vulnerable — and the experts who measure and evaluate the impact of these interventions. Many of these evaluations are housed in the Promising Practices Database. To the organisations and evaluators who have contributed to the Database, we are incredibly thankful for your transparency and collaborative spirit in bettering the evidence base to end modern slavery.

(Cover) Punjab, Pakistan, October 2014. Pakistani children study without a formal schoolroom on the International Day of the Girl Child. The day before, the Pakistani activist Malala Yousafzai became the youngest Nobel Prize winner for her work to protect children from extremism, exploitation, and modern slavery. Photo credit: Rana Sajid Hussain/Pacific Press/LightRocket via Getty Images.



Marjayoun, Lebanon, July 2020. A woman spreads bulgur to dry in the sun after grinding it in the Lebanese southern town of Marjayoun. Women and girls globally still shoulder a disproportionate burden of domestic duties in and around the home, particularly in rural areas. Photo credit: Joseph Eid / AFP via Getty Images.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With less than 10 years until the deadline to meet the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), understanding “what works” to eradicate modern slavery has never been more critical. Modern slavery is a cause and a consequence of many different social ills and eradicating it, under SDG Target 8.7, will unlock the freedom and economic development of all societies in the world. With some 40.3 million people living in modern slavery on any given day in 2016, and with the likely increase of vulnerability as a result of COVID-19, it is essential that any lessons learnt on how to address exploitation are shared with the wider global community.

Walk Free's Promising Practices Database (the Database) aims to identify “what works” to combat modern slavery. Initially created in 2015, the Database collates impact and program evaluations of anti-slavery and counter trafficking interventions in a publicly available dataset. Our initial analyses drew on 179 evaluations to identify common lessons learnt. It was not an overwhelmingly positive picture. We found that program evaluations were often too weak to draw any concrete conclusions, while the programs they described were unclear in the definitions of their objectives and program design. More positively, some discrete programs with promising results were identified in the first iteration of the Database, and these programs have since formed part of the evidence base for Walk Free's advocacy efforts, particularly for recommendations targeted toward women and girls.¹

Following an update in 2020, 83 new evaluations were added to the Database, resulting in a total of 262 evaluations. This update provided an opportunity to reflect on changes in anti-slavery and counter trafficking programming in the intervening five years between the original Database as developed in 2015 (2015 Database) and the 83 new evaluations identified in 2020 (2020 Update).

HOW HAS THE DATABASE BEEN USED?

The Database has influenced the international development programming of national governments, shaped anti-slavery program design for civil society, and informed Walk Free advocacy. Stakeholders, including donor governments, academics, program designers, and monitoring and evaluation specialists, have used the findings from the Database to inform strategy and program design.



West Sumatra, 2016. A hand holds out a split palm fruit. Palm oil, derived from palm fruits, are grown throughout Africa, Asia and the Americas. The mass production of palm oil has led to environmental destruction and the use of child and forced labour on palm oil plantations. Photo credit: Donal Husni via Getty Images.



Overview of trends and changes in anti-modern slavery programming and evaluation in the last five years:



More specificity

Since 2015, evaluations, and the programs they describe, have become more targeted. In 2020, more evaluations describe programs that are tailored to tackle exploitation in specific sectors; however, the most common sectors remain sex work (n=71), agriculture (n=43), domestic work (n=42), and marriage (n=35).

Further, evaluations are clearer on whether or not program objectives are being met. This suggests that objectives may have become clearer and more measurable, which allows us to be more definitive in identifying lessons learnt.



More program diversity

In addition to becoming more targeted and specific, evaluations are describing programs addressing exploitation in a greater diversity of sectors. While sectors such as sex work, agriculture, domestic work and marriage remain common for modern slavery interventions, there were comparatively more evaluations of programs that targeted sectors such as textiles and garments (increased by almost 3 per cent), brick kilns (increased by almost 4 per cent), and carpets/rugs (increased by almost 5 per cent).

There is also more diversity in the types of activities that are being implemented, with programs less concentrated on raising awareness campaigns. In the 2020 Update, programs have increasingly included shelters, micro credit and financing, and community groups among their interventions.



More reliable evaluations

Evaluations are also becoming more reliable. The percentage of reliable evaluations in the Database, being those rated 3 or above on the Maryland scale,² improved from 17 per cent of all evaluations in the 2015 Database to over 27 per cent of the 2020 Update. While there remain few Randomised Control Trials (RCTs) (n=22) in the Database, these RCTs account for almost half of all reliable evaluations in the Database (44 per cent).

Recommendations

- 1. Strengthen** evaluation methodologies and use innovative methods to identify clear lessons learned
- 2. Increase** program resources and extend project implementation periods to allow for analysis of impact
- 3. Share and disseminate** evaluations and lessons learned with the wider anti-slavery community

Still opaque theories of change

Few programs described in the evaluations clearly outline a theory of change and articulate the relationship between the objectives of the study and the activities implemented. Often, the links between program activities and overarching objectives are unclear or unrealistic due to constraints on budgets or timing. Despite the improved clarity in the 2020 Update, this continues to limit our understanding of the effectiveness of these programs.

Still see success as achieving outputs

The majority of evaluations measure progress as the achievement of activities or outputs toward goals, rather than examining impact of a program as whether it did or did not reduce the risk or prevalence of modern slavery. Evaluations must move beyond equating success with whether or not deliverables have been achieved to instead consider whether or not these deliverables have had an impact on modern slavery itself.



Less regional coverage

The majority of evaluations in the 2020 Update were of programs delivered in Asia Pacific, in countries such as India (n=27), Bangladesh (n=12), Nepal (n=6) and Indonesia (n=4). However, in the 2015 Database, the countries with the greatest number of evaluations were across a more diverse spread of regions including the Americas, Europe, and Africa, in addition to Asia Pacific. While it is difficult to pinpoint why, this suggests that countries of priority are emerging for the global anti-slavery and counter trafficking movement, likely led by the preferences and focus areas of program funders.



Sa Dec, Vietnam. Bricks stacked in a kiln in the Mekong Delta region of Vietnam. Workers in brick kilns are often vulnerable to modern slavery, particularly debt bondage, forced labour, and the worst forms of child labour. Photo credit: Jan Enkelmann via Getty Images.

INTRODUCTION

One of the critical challenges that undermines responses to combat modern slavery is the lack of understanding of “what works”. For example, does providing training to law enforcement officers increase arrests of traffickers and improve identification of victims? What actions reduce the vulnerability of high-risk populations, such as women and girls, migrant workers, and refugees? While there are many critical questions, there are few definitive answers.

In 2015, Walk Free created the first edition of the Promising Practices Database (the Database) to answer some of these questions. The Database collates impact and programmatic evaluations of anti-slavery and counter trafficking programming and categorises these by country, region, type of modern slavery, methods of intervention, and impact of the evaluation. The intention was to provide a searchable repository of program evaluations that could assist program developers to identify good practice and therefore increase the impact of interventions to tackle modern slavery. The theory was that there were valuable lessons to be learned from systematically reviewing these evaluations to answer the question of “What works?” — even if the answer was “there is a lot we do not know.”³

The first edition of the Database contained 179 evaluations of programs that targeted modern slavery and other related areas that had been published since 2000 (2015 Database). In 2019, the team at Walk Free began the process of updating the Database, and included an additional 83 evaluations current as of 15 February 2020 (2020 Update). This leaves a total of 262 evaluations housed in the combined Database.

As with 2015, each evaluation was categorised according to type of modern slavery, sector (or industry), type of activity, program objectives, and program results. From this categorisation, as with the first edition of the Database, we have mapped existing evaluations, identifying where they have been conducted, and whether there are any areas where further work is necessary. We have also been able to draw some general conclusions about changes to the state of monitoring and evaluation in the anti-slavery and counter trafficking sector, through a comparative analysis of the 2015 and 2020 editions of the Database. Following this, we aim to develop policy briefs to dive into the learnings of evaluations of specific interventions, such as cash transfers.⁴



Kaparelli, Greece, April 2018. A Syrian refugee removes weeds from the field at an organic farm. Salman Dakdouk Kastro, a Syrian activist long settled in Greece, set up the organic farm to help refugees grow their own food and as means of integration. The project includes a collective restaurant using the produce from the farm. Photo credit: Louisa Gouliamaki/AFP via Getty Images.

A NOTE ON DEFINITIONS

In the context of this paper, modern slavery is an umbrella term which covers a set of specific legal concepts including forced labour, debt bondage, forced marriage, slavery and slavery-like practices, and human trafficking. Although modern slavery is not defined in law, it is used as an umbrella term that focuses attention on commonalities across these legal concepts. Essentially, it refers to situations of exploitation that a person cannot refuse or leave because of threats, violence, coercion, deception, and/or abuse of power. For example, a person’s passport might be taken away from there if they are in a foreign country, or they may experience violence, or threats of violence, against themselves or their family. Different countries use different terminologies to describe modern slavery, including the term slavery itself, but also other concepts such as human trafficking, forced labour, debt bondage, forced or servile marriage, and the sale or exploitation of children. These terms are defined in various international agreements (treaties), which countries have voluntarily signed and agreed to.⁵

METHODOLOGY

In 2015, there were few impact evaluations of modern slavery programming.⁶ However, it is also true that many programs in the anti-slavery sector have evaluation requirements attached to them as part of funding agreements or organisational policy. Starting from this observation, the Database sought to compile as many published and unpublished evaluations as possible, classify and categorise them in ways that facilitate analysis, and interrogate them to identify what we know and what we do not know based on the current state of the evidence.

Searches

Throughout 2015, and again in 2020, a team of Walk Free researchers conducted systematic searches of grey and academic literature to identify these evaluations. An evaluation was defined broadly to capture donor reports and end of program evaluations, using the definition: “an evaluation measures progress towards outputs, or change in outcomes, or an assessment of an impact, of a development program, policy, or intervention.”⁷

Various academic databases and international organisation websites and databases were searched using truncated versions of search terms listed in [Appendix 1](#). Further evaluations were provided to the team for inclusion by international organisation partners after summaries were identified in relevant databases and following the publication of the 2015 Database. Evaluations in the combined Database are now current as of 15 February 2020.

*Kathmandu, Nepal, 2012.
Two adults at work weaving carpets
at a Nepalese carpet manufacturer.
The manufacturer relies on the
GoodWeave certificate of approval
to showcase the product quality
and fair conditions for its workers.
The carpet industry in Nepal is often
linked to poor working conditions
and worst forms of child labour.
Photo credit: In Pictures Ltd/Corbis
via Getty Images.*

Inclusion in the database

Using the inclusion criteria set out in [Appendix 2](#), evaluations were included if the title or abstract identified that the document was an evaluation of a program, if it had an explicit methodology setting out how the evaluation was conducted, and it referenced some form of modern slavery or related area (see [Appendix 1](#) for list of related areas). There are now 262 evaluations in the Database.

Taxonomy and database

After an evaluation was added to the Database, it was categorised in accordance with the classification taxonomy outlined in [Appendix 3](#). Term lists were developed iteratively with reference to the content of the evaluations and predetermined terms that could be used to search the final database, and cross referenced to work by the UN Inter Agency Counter Trafficking Group (ICAT) as part of an extensive review of counter trafficking programming.⁸ These categories are not exhaustive nor exclusive. After testing a sample of the evaluations using these term lists in 2015, two members of the project team independently categorised all remaining evaluations.

During the development of the 2020 Update, three team members reviewed the categories and term lists, and removed redundant or confusing terms. They also found that the following additional terms were needed to enhance searchability of the “target population” and “activity” categories:

- **Target population**
 - Youth
 - Household
- **Type of activities**
 - Community group
 - Support group
 - Education (reintegration)
 - Education (preventative)
 - Technological innovation

The category “Business transparency” was amended to “Business transformation” as this more accurately reflected the activities within this program. These updated terms were applied retrospectively to the entire Database.

For further detail on the iterative development of these term lists in 2015, refer to Bryant and Landman, 2020.⁹

Method of analysis

Following identification, inclusion, and categorisation of the program evaluations, the project team identified trends, gaps, and potential lessons learned through a thematic analysis. This process was chosen due to its flexibility¹⁰ and its suitability for analysing large volumes of data.

Limitations of this study

Despite best efforts to include all relevant evaluations in the Database through systematic searches, some evaluations may have been missed: for example, those which are housed on individual civil society websites, evaluations which are not publicly available, or evaluations in languages other than English. Another limitation is the dependence of the Database and related lessons learned on the quality of identified evaluations. Where no program documents were annexed to the evaluation, there was also no way to verify that the description of the program in the evaluation was accurate. Where no reasonable inference about the program was possible, references were tagged as “unclear” according to the definitions included under Appendix 3. Other limitations included accessing full copies of evaluation reports rather than summaries, such as those behind paywalls or not otherwise publicly available.

Finally, the use of the Maryland scale to categorise evaluation methodologies continues to be a limitation of the Database. The Maryland Scientific Methods Scale is a simple 5-point scale to assess the scientific validity of interventions developed in the field of criminology. The highest level of validity is attained by testing the intervention with a Randomised Control Trial (RCT) (level 5). Ethical complexities surround the use of RCTs (level 5) in development work,¹¹ while anti-modern slavery interventions are diverse and cannot always be assessed using a criminological approach. A modified scale was used in the development of the Database to better reflect this diversity, and to include qualitative methods. However, there is scope for further work to develop the modified scale specifically for evaluations of anti-modern slavery programs.¹²

New Delhi, India, February 2019. A young girl puts her handprint over an installation during an awareness campaign program initiated by Delhi Police for children who were kidnapped but later reunited with their families. Over 130 missing children were reunited with their families by the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of northeast district police in 2018 and 2019. Photo credit: Biplov Bhuyan/Hindustan Times via Getty Images.

RESULTS

The 2015 Database housed 179 evaluations and the 2020 Update included an additional 83, leaving a total of 262 relevant evaluations in the Database. Broken down by type of modern slavery, most of the 262 evaluations were conducted on interventions against human trafficking (n=122) and any form of child labour (n=83), while the fewest were conducted on slavery (n=4) (Figure 1).

There were far more diverse programs evaluated in the 2020 Update than the 2015 Database. For example, the majority of evaluations in the 2015 Database examined programs related to human trafficking (n=90), followed by child labour (n=31), migration (n=30), worst forms of child labour (n=21), and forced, early or servile marriage (n=16). While human trafficking and child labour still remained common in the 2020 Update, there was far less concentration on one particular form of modern slavery, with evaluations more evenly spread across the various types.

Yet, many evaluations in the Database continue to not describe the original program in any depth, and correspondingly a large number of evaluations (n=103) did not specify a clear targeted sector for the intervention (Figure 2). Of evaluations where the sector was specified, the most common sectors included the sex industry, marriage, domestic work, and agriculture.

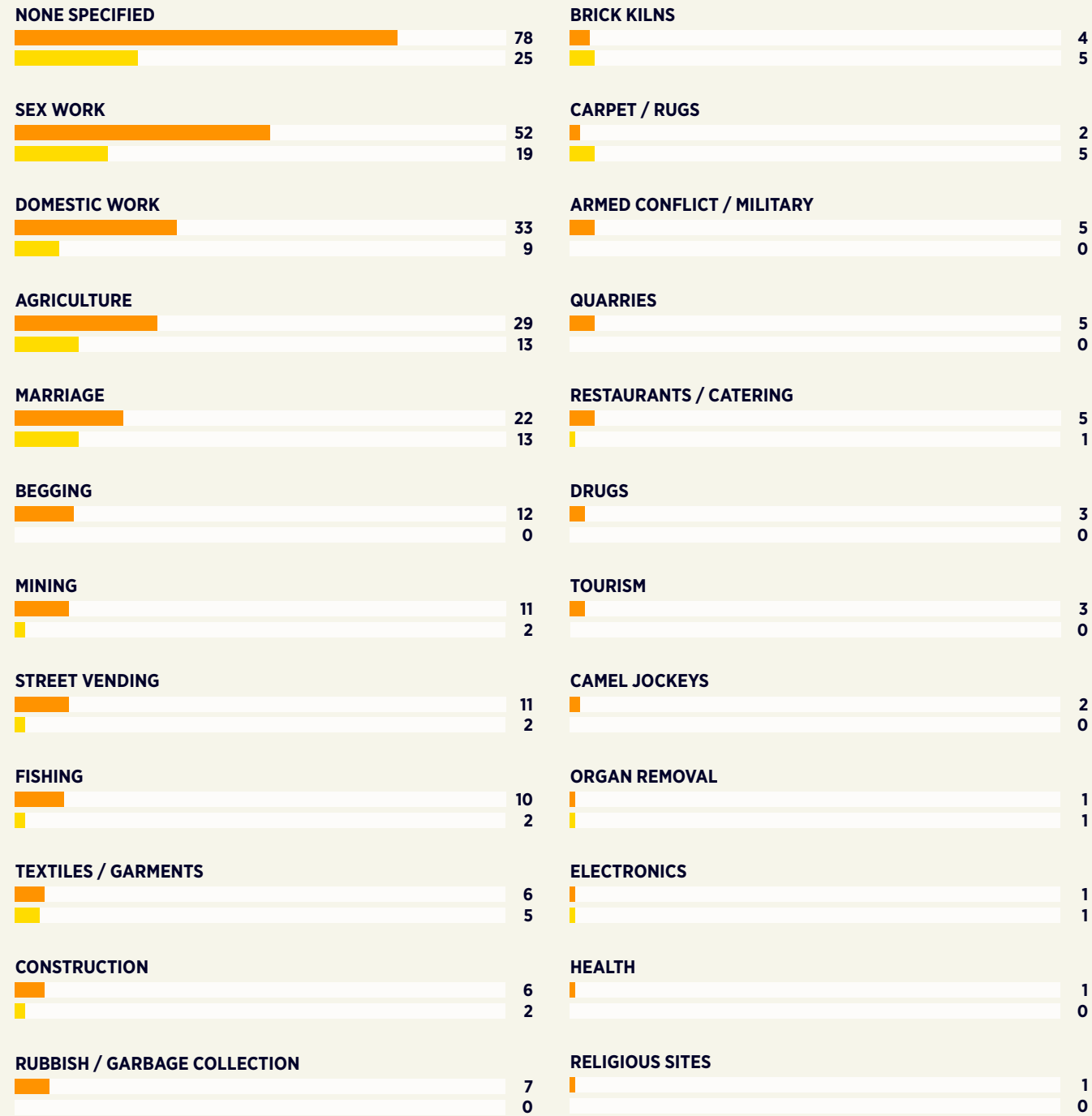
The evaluations in the 2020 Update revealed more diversity in terms of the sectors that the interventions were targeting. While the sex industry is still the most common sector in terms of modern slavery interventions, other comparatively more common sectors in the 2020 Update include marriage, brick kilns, carpets/rugs, and textiles/garments.

FIGURE 1: Forms of modern slavery identified in evaluations of anti-slavery and counter trafficking programs in the Promising Practices Database in 2015 and 2020.

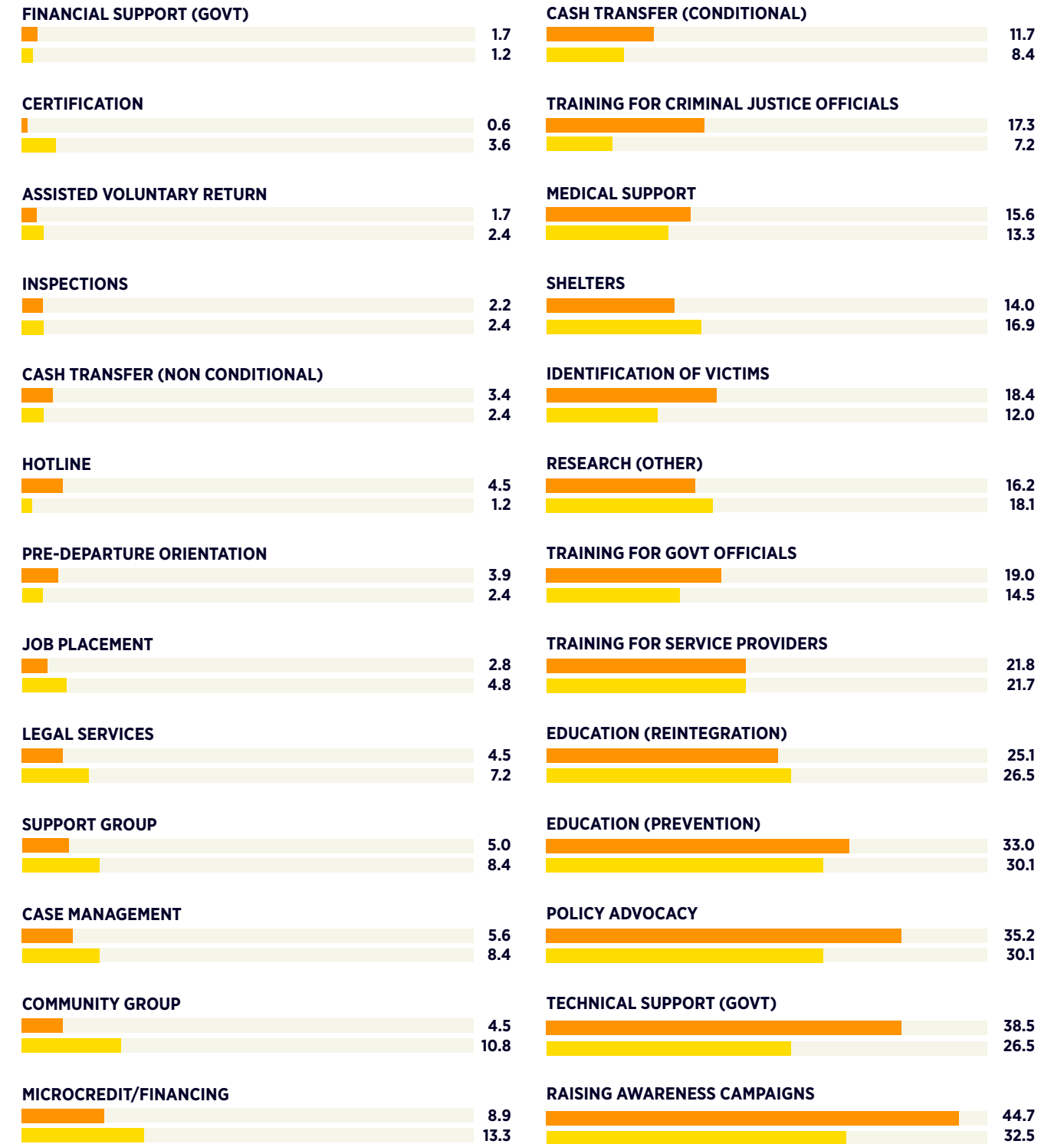


FIGURE 2: Sectors in evaluations of anti-slavery and counter trafficking programs

2015
2020

**FIGURE 3:** Activities identified in evaluations of anti-slavery and counter trafficking programs as a proportion of the 2015 and 2020 Database (%)

2015
2020





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Mongla, Bangladesh, September 2021. A 14-year old girl's hands on her wedding day. Child marriage increased during the COVID-19 pandemic: a survey by BRAC, the world's largest NGO, found that child marriage increased by 13 per cent as a result of the pandemic. Current rates of child marriage in Bangladesh are the highest in the last 25 years. Photo credit: Sultan Mahmud Mukut/SOPA Images/LightRocket via Getty Images.

While India remains the country where most evaluations have been conducted (n=45), followed by the United States (n=24), and Bangladesh (n=20), there is far less diversity in the spread of evaluations in the 2020 Update. The majority of evaluations in the 2020 Update were of programs delivered in Asia Pacific, while the Americas, Europe, and Africa, in addition to Asia Pacific, were represented among the evaluations in the 2015 Database.

Breaking down programs by type of activity, programs with policy advocacy (n=88), technical support (n=91), and raising awareness activities (n=107) have been evaluated most often (Figure 3). The majority of evaluations were of programs to take part in some form of prevention work (n=106), to support government (n=118), and to provide services to victims (n=134).

Using the Maryland scale, the majority of evaluations are conducted by post-assessment (n=178), often involving qualitative research methods such as desk review of relevant literature, selected interviews with relevant participants, analysis of case studies and a write up of results (n=172) (Figure 4).

However, the number of reliable evaluations, being those rated 3 or above on the Maryland scale, increased between the two editions of the Database. Among the 83 evaluations in the 2020 Update, 10 were RCTs evaluating programs which targeted areas related to modern slavery such as FGM/C, child labour, education, and migration. Of the RCTs testing programs specifically related to modern slavery, they most often targeted forced, early or servile marriage (n=8), with only one program targeting children involved in armed conflict.

The majority of evaluations were independent (n=214). Often little information was included within the evaluations on the source of funds for evaluators described as “independent” or “external”. As the Walk Free team did not infer results where they were not explicit, references to “independent” or “external” consultants were taken at face value.

Finally, of the total evaluations in the Database, 208 described programs that had met some or all of their objectives (Figure 5). A greater number were found to have achieved none of the program objectives in the 2020 Database (14.5 per cent in 2020 cf. 5.6 per cent in 2015), and fewer were unclear in whether any objectives were met (2.4 per cent in 2020 cf. 8.9 per cent in 2015).

FIGURE 4: Strength of evaluations of anti-slavery and counter trafficking programs

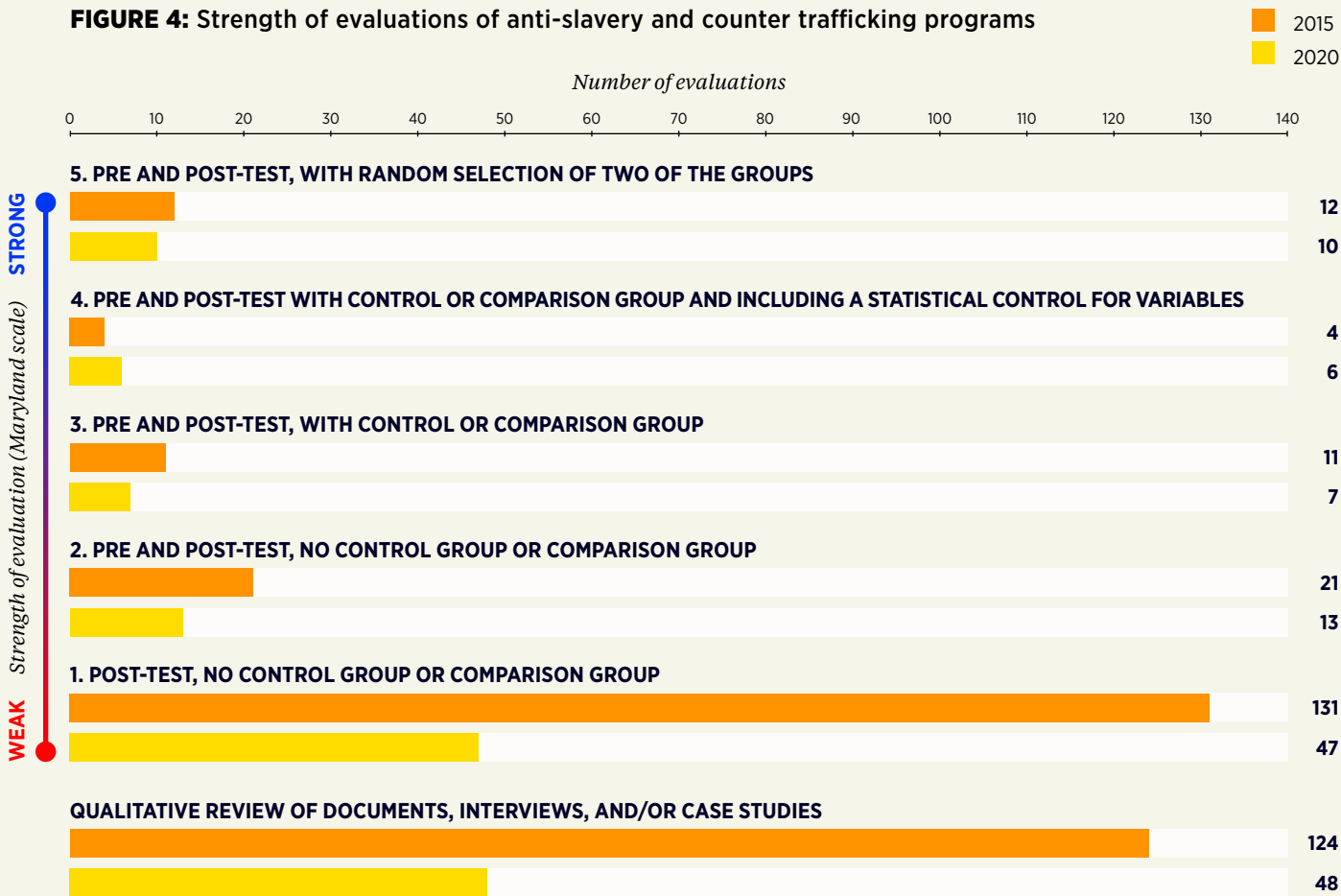
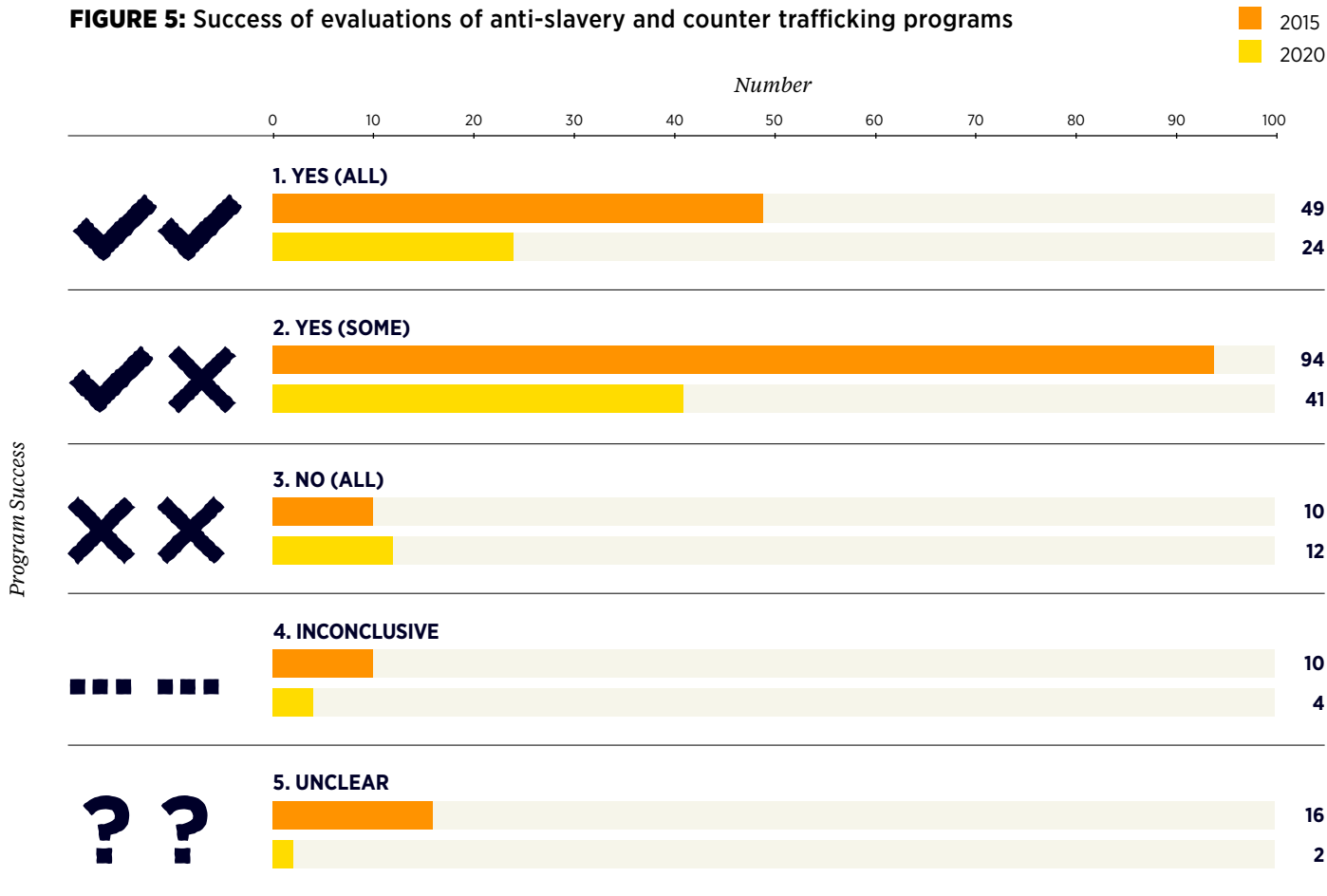


FIGURE 5: Success of evaluations of anti-slavery and counter trafficking programs



How have anti-slavery programs changed since 2015?

Through a comparison of the 2015 Database to the 2020 Update, several trends in anti-slavery and counter trafficking programming and evaluation were observed. Key findings on what has changed, and what has not, in the last five years include:

Evaluations are slowly getting stronger

The percentage of reliable evaluations, being those rated 3 or above on the Maryland Scale, improved from only 17 per cent of evaluations (n=27) to over 27 per cent (n=50) of the total number of evaluations in the Database. This includes a total of 22 RCTs, which account for almost half of all reliable evaluations in the Database. However, the number of RCTs only increased by two per cent since the first edition of the Database (n=12). Where program implementers had resources, RCTs remain the favoured method of analysis. The use of RCTs should be considered carefully, as it is not without controversy.¹³



Bangkok, Thailand, December 2017. “A few years ago one of the companies tried to bring in a protection mechanism where they recorded the sailors’ fingerprints when they left the dock, and then re-recorded them upon return. However, for most men who work on fishing boats, we don’t actually have fingerprints. It’s just another thing you lose due to the harsh conditions and corrosion at sea. I’m not sure if they realised that or not. They certainly didn’t spend much time talking to fisherman.” Photo credit: Grace Forrest.

There is a gap in the measurement and evaluation literature specific to modern slavery interventions on appropriate evaluation methods that balance the needs of reliability together with ethical considerations. There are many other evaluation methods, which can be modified and tested for use in this field, for example: participatory evaluations,¹⁴ structural modelling,¹⁵ and synthetic control methods,¹⁶ among others. Further, other innovative methodologies may be developed if funders and program designers dedicate resources to this task when constructing an intervention and considering how best to evaluate its impact. Where these innovations are developed, they should be shared broadly to improve the evidence in the sector.¹⁷

The picture is clearer on whether or not objectives were met...

Of the evaluations included in the 2020 Update, under 3 per cent were tagged as “unclear” as to whether the program objectives had been met — as opposed to almost 9 per cent in the 2015 Database (n=2 cf n=16). There are also slightly more evaluated programs that met all their objectives identified in 2020: almost 29 per cent (n = 24) in the 2020 Update, compared to just over 27 per cent in the 2015 Database (n=49). However, almost 15 per cent of evaluations in the 2020 Update had not met any of the program objectives (n = 12) compared to over 5 per cent in the 2015 Database (n = 10). This greater understanding in whether or not programs had met all or none of their desired objectives is a clear improvement since 2015.



Amman, Jordan, 2015.
“When my mother broke her back last year, I decided to go to the Middle East for six months to earn enough money to pay for her medical bills. It was always my fear that I would be exploited by an employer, but many girls told me this was “just the way it is” when you go to be a maid — so I prayed I would get a nice family. When I arrived, they took my passport straight away and told me I would have to stay for longer than my contract said. When I tried to refuse, they beat me. And when I went to the recruiter he just sent me back to my employer, who then beat me again. After that I realised I was alone, and it was best to stay silent.”
- Olivia. Photo credit: Grace Forrest.

...but this does not always translate to a better understanding of “what works”

However, many programs (just over 12 per cent of the total Database) still have opaque theories of change and/or methods of analysis (tagged as “unclear” in the Database). Other issues that contributed to limited understanding of “what works” include, evaluators who did not report separately across all objectives, or evaluations which broadly stated the program was successful without discussing how issues in the underlying program design were overcome. As a result, it was difficult to draw conclusions about if and how objectives had been achieved. Where the objectives were clearly stated, these were often too ambitious, or not clearly linked by a theory of change. In the latter case, it was unclear in many cases how the activities implemented would achieve the outcomes or outputs identified.

A free text search of all fields in the Database showed that only 32 evaluations contained any reference to “theory of change”. This suggests that over 87 per cent of all evaluations in the Database evaluate programs without explicit reference to the relationship between their outputs, objectives, and desired goal. There is further room to improve transparency and accountability in program design and resultant evaluations to allow for better lessons to be drawn.

Even where program objectives could be clearly identified and progress toward meeting them tracked, objectives were often deemed unrealistic by evaluators as a result of the short timeframes of many interventions. Short timeframes impact the ability to analyse change over time and leads to a focus on tracking activities or outputs.

Programs are increasingly targeted to specific sectors...

In 2015, almost 45 per cent of evaluations did not describe programs targeted to a specific industry or sector (n =79). However, in the 2020 Update, only 25 evaluations did not specify a sector targeted by the program. This reduced the total proportion of evaluated programs in the Database with unclear sectors to just over 39 per cent of total evaluations (n=103). While it should be noted that evaluations were tagged as a specific sector if the evaluation made any mention of a sector, this suggests that program design is becoming more tailored.

Where a sector was specified, there was greater diversity in those sectors. Sex work, in particular, was listed as the intervention focus for almost 30 per cent of all evaluations, and over 50 per cent of evaluations where a sector was specified (n=52), in the 2015 Database. However, this has significantly reduced to 22 and 32 per cent, respectively, in the 2020 Update. There were comparatively more evaluations of programs that targeted sectors such as textiles and garments (increased by almost 3 per cent), brick kilns (increased by almost 4 per cent), and carpets/rugs (increased by almost 5 per cent). These changes may reflect the greater number of evaluations in the 2020 Update focusing on countries in the Asia Pacific region, where these industries are more common.

Interestingly, of the 103 evaluations that were not tailored to specific sectors or industries, the majority involved programs that sought to address human trafficking. Almost half of evaluations of all programs that focused on human trafficking (n=56) had no clear description of what particular sector was targeted by the program. This likely reflects broader trends within the development of trafficking interventions, where program design is based on broad assumptions about human trafficking.¹⁸

...and involve a broader array of types of interventions

Interventions have also become more diverse. While evaluations examining programs related to human trafficking and child labour remain common across the 2015 Database and 2020 Update, there was far less concentration on one particular form of modern slavery, with evaluations more evenly spread across the various types. Interestingly, and perhaps as a reflection of the concentration of evaluations in the Asia Pacific region,¹⁹ there were more evaluated programs related to forced, early and servile marriage (n=17 cf n=16) and debt bondage (n=7 cf n=3) identified in the 2020 Update alone than in the entire 2015 Database.

Implemented activities have also become more diverse. In the 2015 Database, the top five most common activities were raising awareness campaigns (n=80), technical support to government bodies (n=69), policy advocacy (n=63), education (prevention) (n=59), and education (reintegration) (n=45). While these are still common activities in the 2020 Update, they make up a smaller proportion of the total; notably, the only activity to increase in popularity was education (reintegration). More common in the 2020 Update were activities related to research (other) (n=15), shelters (n=14), micro credit/financing (n=11), community groups (n=9), reflecting greater diversity in anti-slavery programming.

The types of implemented activities were similar across geographic regions. Among the three countries with the greatest total of evaluated programs, India, Bangladesh, and the United States, for example, the most common activities in India and Bangladesh involved cash transfers (n=4 and n=3, respectively), policy advocacy (n= 9 and n=6, respectively), and education (reintegration) (n=4 and n=5, respectively). Meanwhile, over 60 per cent of all case management activities were found in programs implemented in the United States (n=11).

... but few evaluations evaluate impact of programs on prevalence of modern slavery

There are still few evaluations that measure impact on prevalence on modern slavery itself, either by decreasing the number of people in situations of slavery, or by addressing underlying risk factors. For example, only five evaluations in the Database included specific reference to reduction of either child marriage or forced labour within the program objectives. A free text search of the Database revealed that only 26 evaluations were clearly identified as impact evaluations; and of this number, only 18 evaluations showed that some or all of the program objectives were achieved, which accounts for less than 7 per cent of the Database. Half of these 26 evaluations were included in the 2020 Update.

The majority of evaluations continue to measure success as a function of program progress, being the achievement of specific activities or outputs. This reveals a well-discussed difficulty in conducting impact evaluations.²⁰ However, evaluations must move beyond measuring success as whether or not activities or outputs have been achieved. This will likely require greater clarity and innovation in program design and evaluation methods, in addition to longer implementation phases, in order to test the impact of programming on prevalence and risk of modern slavery.

And there is less diversity in regional spread of programs

Finally, while the countries with the highest number of evaluations remained similar from the 2015 Database to the update in 2020, there was far less diversity in the spread of evaluations in general between the 2020 Update and the 2015 Database. The majority of evaluations in the 2020 Update related to programs delivered in Asia Pacific, in countries such as India (n=27), Bangladesh (n=12), Nepal (n=6) and Indonesia (n=4). There was a more diverse spread of countries in the 2015 database, with many evaluations of programs occurring in regions such as the Americas (such as Brazil, n=6, Colombia, n=5, Costa Rica, n=5),

Europe (such as Moldova, n=8, Kyrgyzstan, n=6), and Africa (such as Kenya, n=7, Ghana, n=6, Ethiopia, n=5), in addition to Asia Pacific. As noted above, this concentration of evaluations in the Asia Pacific in the 2020 Update has impacted the trends identified in relation to the most common forms of modern slavery, sectors of intervention, and types of activities. While the specific factors driving this focus on programming in Asia Pacific are unknown, it may be influenced by countries of priority emerging for the development stakeholders, likely led by the preferences and focus areas of program funders.



^ Sahre Bocar, Sengal, 2014. Women attend the TOSTAN Community Empowerment Program and learn about their rights to health, hygiene, and freedom from violence. The program also discusses the health risks of harmful practices such as female genital cutting and child/forced marriage, and how to improve child and maternal health in their village. Photo credit: Jonathan Torgovnik for the Hewlett Foundation via Getty Images.

RECOMMENDATIONS

for future anti-slavery programming and evaluation

1. Strengthen evaluation methodologies and use innovative methods to identify clear lessons learned

— to allow for more accurate lessons to be learned from evaluations and to improve the evidence base, further programs should use reliable evaluation methodologies, outline measurable objectives, and clearly articulate the link between these objectives to the overarching theory of change.

2. Increase program resources and extend project implementation periods to allow for analysis of impact

— to fill an important gap in the literature, more evaluations should analyse the impact of programs on the risk and prevalence of modern slavery, which may require innovative evaluation techniques to be developed, and longer program implementation phases. This will also require a shift in the mindset of funders to fully appreciate the value of assessing impact in this manner, even though it is more difficult and resource-intensive, rather than equating success to the achievement of outputs.

3. Share and disseminate evaluations and lessons learned with the wider anti-slavery community

— while not conclusive, evidence in the Database can be drawn upon to inform anti-slavery, counter trafficking and related programming. There are 262 evaluations in the updated database as of 15 February 2020, and this number will continue to grow over time. To support this, organisations should make all evaluations publicly available and draw on lessons learnt in designing new interventions. Walk Free will be releasing a series of papers drilling into specific interventions or types of modern slavery to unlock the information in these evaluations. Organisations that are innovating and adapting evaluation methodologies, including alternatives to RCTs, should ensure these methods are made publicly available.



East Java, Indonesia, September 2013. Members of a migrant workers' group called "Sumber Rejeki" gather at a training session. There are over 170 former migrant women in the support group, all of whom have shared the same experiences after working abroad. Many experienced severe exploitation, including torture, human trafficking, and rape. Photo credit: Arief Priyono/LightRocket via Getty Images.





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CONCLUSION



Kathmandu, Nepal, 2012. Dyed wool bundles in a variety of colors hanging to dry outside a rug factory. The manufacturer relies on the GoodWeave certificate of approval to showcase the product quality and fair conditions for its workers. The carpet industry in Nepal is linked to poor working conditions and the worst forms of child labour. Photo credit: In Pictures Ltd/Corbis via Getty Images.

CONCLUSION

Although gaps remain, there have been clear improvements in the last five years of measurement and evaluation of programs combatting modern slavery. Over this period, several key changes have emerged: there are more diverse programs in terms of both explicitly targeted sectors and types of activities included in the program, evaluations are becoming more reliable, but programs are more concentrated in particular countries. While more robust evaluation is necessary, it is possible to begin to identify key gaps in our understanding, and target resources to better identify “what works” to eradicate all forms of modern slavery, everywhere.

APPENDIX 1 SEARCH TERMS

- Evaluation OR
 - Assessment OR
 - Program AND
 - Modern slavery OR
 - Human trafficking OR
 - Worst forms of child labour OR
 - Slavery OR
 - Forced labour OR
 - Domestic servitude OR
 - Debt bondage OR
 - Forced marriage OR
- Servile marriage OR
 - Early marriage OR
 - Child marriage OR
 - Sale or exploitation of children OR
 - Use of child soldiers OR
 - Child labour OR
 - Sex work OR
 - Refugees OR
 - Internally displaced persons OR
 - Female genital mutilation/cutting OR
 - Safe migration OR
 - Labour migration

APPENDIX 2 INCLUSION CRITERIA

1. Is the report or website an evaluation of a program or activity?²¹

An evaluation measures progress towards outputs, or change in outcomes, or an assessment of impact, of a development program, policy or intervention.

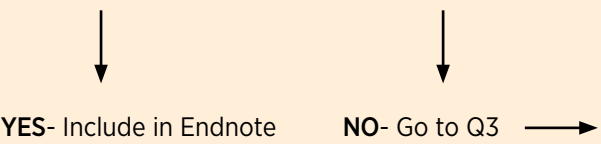
An international development program or program is a set of activities which deliver outputs and outcomes that promote social change and behaviour change related to modern slavery or related areas.

An activity is a singular action taken to address modern slavery, which could be part of a program, program or a standalone activity. Examples include giving training, conducting inspections, distributing leaflets, providing technical support to the government.



2. Does the evaluation reference a form of modern slavery?

- Modern slavery defined as:
- Human trafficking;
- Worst forms of child labour;
- Slavery;
- Forced labour;
- Domestic servitude;
- Debt bondage;
- Forced, servile or early marriage;
- Sale or exploitation of children; and
- Use of child soldiers.



3. Does the evaluation reference a related area?

Similar areas include: child labour, sex work, refugees, internally displaced persons, female genital mutilation, safe migration and labour migration. These are included as individuals with these experiences may become vulnerable to being enslaved, thus successful programs may become relevant as prevention activities.

- YES- Include in Endnote
- NO- Exclude from Endnote

APPENDIX 3 DEFINITIONS OF TERM LISTS

WFF1a: Type of modern slavery

Type of slavery was added after the systematic searches had been completed. It was hoped to be able to tag evaluations solely by sector (WFF1), however, this led to the tagging of many evaluations as “other” as the programs they referred to aimed to combat or prevent “trafficking” or “forced labour” without specifying a sector. Type of modern slavery was therefore added to cover these programs.

The term lists come from Walk Free’s definition of modern slavery, although evaluations were categorised as defined by the evaluation to limit any definitional judgements. Wherever possible, evaluations were tagged with more than one type of modern slavery to ensure that all interpretations of these terms would be covered. For example, programs which aimed to tackle trafficking for forced labour, were tagged “trafficking” and “forced labour”.

Debt bondage

Debt bondage, that is to say, the status or condition arising from a pledge by a debtor of his personal services or of those of a person under his control as security for a debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied towards the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined.

From [Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956](#).

Forced labour

Forced labour is defined in the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention on Forced Labour 1930 as “all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.” This excludes compulsory military service, normal civil obligations, penalties imposed by a court action taken in an emergency, and minor communal services.

Forced, servile or early marriage

The following are defined as practices “similar to slavery” in the 1956 Slavery Convention. Any institution or practice whereby:

- A woman, without the right to refuse, is promised or given in marriage on payment of a consideration in money or in kind to her parents, guardian, family or any other person or group; or
- The husband of a woman, his family, or his clan, has the right to transfer her to another person for value received or otherwise; or
- A woman on the death of her husband is liable to be inherited by another person.

More recent interpretations of forced marriage are broader than practices defined in the 1956 Slavery Convention. In 2006, the United Nations Secretary-General noted that “a forced marriage is one lacking the free and valid consent of at least one of the parties”. Forced marriage therefore refers to any situations in which persons, regardless of age, have been forced to marry without their consent.

Human trafficking

Human trafficking is defined in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol as involving three steps.

1. Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons;
2. By means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person;
3. With the intent of exploiting that person through: prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery (or similar practices), servitude, and removal of organs.

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve threat, use of force, or coercion.

Other

Some programs, while not covered by our definition of “modern slavery” held interesting results. These have been tagged ‘other’, with one of the following subheadings.

CHILD LABOUR

The term “child labour” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development.

It refers to work that:

- is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and
- interferes with their schooling by:
 - depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
 - obliging them to leave school prematurely; or
 - requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

From [International Labour Organisation International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour \(IPEC\)](#).

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION / CUTTING

Female genital mutilation / cutting (FGM/C) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

From [World Health Organisation definition of Female Genital Mutilation \(FGM\)](#).

REFUGEES/ INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

Refugee: As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

From [UNHCR Refugee Convention, 1951](#).

IDPs: persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized border.

From [Guiding Principles on Internally Displacement](#).

MIGRATION

Facilitating safe or labour migration, or working to combat ‘irregular’ migration, or migrant smuggling.

SEX WORK

Sex work is the provision of sexual services for money or goods.

From [World Health Organisation](#).

Sale or exploitation of children

Includes commercial sexual exploitation of children unless otherwise specified.

- a. Sale of children means any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration;
- b. Child prostitution means the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration;

From [Optional Protocol to the Convention on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2000](#).

Slavery

Slavery is the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised.

From [Slavery Convention, 1926](#).

Use of child soldiers / exploitation of children by armed groups

Use of child soldiers by national armies or armed groups in armed combat.

From [Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, 2000](#).

Worst forms of child labour

Drawing on the 1999 International Labour Conference Convention No.182, concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, the term ‘worst forms of child labour’ comprises:

- a. all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- b. the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography, or for pornographic performances;
- c. the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- d. work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

WFF 1: Sector (Industry)

Where possible, evaluations were tagged by the sector the program or intervention targeted. This sector had to be explicit— where the program’s target populations were defined as belonging to a specific sector, rather than a more generic approach supporting governments to combat trafficking or forced labour. Those evaluations that referred to specifically to assisting sex trafficking victims were defined as ‘sex work’. Those evaluations where sectors were identified in the problem statement or program context, but not during the description of the program were tagged according to each sector specified.

- Agriculture
 - Armed conflict / military
 - Begging
 - Brick kilns
 - Camel jockeys
 - Carpets / rugs
 - Construction
 - Domestic work
 - Drugs
 - Electronics
 - Fishing
 - Health
- Marriage
 - Mining
 - None specified
 - Organ removal
 - Quarries
 - Religious sites
 - Restaurants / catering
 - Rubbish / garbage collection / sorting
 - Sex work
 - Street vending
 - Textiles/ garments
 - Tourism

WFF 2: Target population

Defined as the direct beneficiaries or target population of the program— for example those who received training, or who were directly assisted by the program. This category, therefore, does not always line up with victims of modern slavery. Those where the beneficiary was not defined were tagged ‘not specified’. To improve searchability of the database, those evaluations where the program targeted ‘children’, but did not specify a gender, were tagged ‘children; girls; boys’ and a special group was created that contained all of these terms. The same rule applied for adults, with the use of ‘women’ and ‘men’.

- Men
 - Women
 - Adults
 - Youth
 - Girls
- Boys
 - Children
 - Household
 - None specified

WFF 3: Country/ region

Defined as the country and region (where available) where the program occurred, including where the evaluation took place.

WFF8: Type of activity sorted by WFF4: Type of program

Group 1. Supporting Government

This group concerns activities which provide support to government in fields such as victim identification, interaction with victims, prevention, establishing or monitoring referral mechanisms, and provision of assistance to trafficking victims. These programs must be more interactive with the government in question than merely distributing lists of indicators, or “best practices” handbooks. It does not include the provision of support FROM government agencies to other entities unless there is a reciprocal relationship, where the government agency is provided with support such as training as a result of providing support, etc.

Training for criminal justice officials (police, judges, immigration, border patrol, labour inspectors): This includes training on victim identification, how to interact with victims of trafficking, risks associated with migration, non-refoulement and non-criminalisation of victims. This training can be conducted via online modules or face to face training. It does not include distributing lists of indicators of trafficking to these officials.

Training for government officials (embassy officials, other): This includes individual, or a series of, training sessions with government officials on victim identification, victim referral procedures, and how to investigate government supply chains to identify slavery. This training can be conducted via online modules or face to face training; it does not include distribution of posters, pamphlets or lists of indicators without interactive engagement. It does not include on-going support how to implement anti-slavery policies or national frameworks (that is included under *technical support (govt)*).

Financial support (govt): This includes financial support given to the government which is connected to a policy or program, such as creating a framework which is connected to slavery, human trafficking or an associated risk (illegal migration, migrant workers, provision of health services to victims etc). This does not include financial support offered by the government to civil society organisations. It also does not include financial support wholly disconnected from modern slavery – for example, financial support to implement an anti-corruption framework with no specific policy on modern slavery.

Technical support (govt): This includes ongoing support on how to implement, establish and monitor anti-slavery policies for example, a national referral mechanism or supply chain transparency. This must be delivered to government officials. This does not include individual or series of training on victim referrals – that is covered under training for government officials and criminal justice officials.

It does not include the provision of financial support to create a framework (that is included in *financial support (govt)*). This activity is concerned with using *special skills and experience* to support the government *to create and monitor systems of action connected with modern slavery and human trafficking*.

Policy advocacy: This activity includes civil society or other experts assisting the government to create, modify or repeal legislation, regulations or other policy in order to reduce the vulnerability of victims, criminalise offenders, avoid the criminalisation of victims for offences committed whilst enslaved. This includes legislation regarding the provision of victim services and access to measures to stay (reflection periods, visas). This does not include bilateral agreements on repatriation procedures to other countries (that comes under technical support for government). This does not include evaluations of the impact of legislation as that is included under *Research (other)*. It does not include civil society organisations assisting governments to create National Action Plans; that is covered under *Technical support (govt)*.

Group 2. Service Delivery and Coordination

This group is concerned with the services provided to victims and the harmonisation and efficiency of service provision. Activities which provide emergency and longer term support to victims, such as case management or vocational training, could fall within this group.

Training for service providers: This includes training social workers (who may or may not be employed by government), teachers, and other service providers, and training staff who operate *shelters*, provide *health care services* both physical and mental, provide *food*, and *legal assistance to victims*. This does not include training offered to prosecutors and defense attorneys in criminal proceedings against the trafficker/ perpetrator as in that situation, the victim is not a party to the case but is only involved as a witness. This activity includes training offered to legal practitioners who assist victims to file visa applications, or appeal an immigration decision; appeal a criminal conviction for offences committed whilst they were enslaved; essentially, cases where the victim is a party to the case itself. This training includes face to face workshops, and online modules. It does not include distribution of best practices handbooks.

Identification of victims: This includes all forms of identification of victims, including ‘rescue’ operations. It does not cover training of police— this is covered under training for criminal justice officials.

Medical support: This activity includes the provision of both physical AND mental health care services to victims of modern slavery. It does not include the referral of victims to such services; that is covered under *Case Management*.

Shelters: This activity includes the provision of safe shelter to victims of modern slavery. It includes situations where organisations pay rent for victims to stay in safe housing. It does not include the referral of victims to shelter services; that is covered under *Case Management*.

Support group: This activity is focused upon the creation of groups of victims of modern slavery where survivors can discuss their experiences. Support groups offer a psychological benefit to victims within the group; however it should not be tagged as medical support.

Case management: This activity involves the appointment of a “point person” to coordinate victim’s access to services and help them as their case progresses. This includes coordination of services but does not include the provision of those services.

Hotline: This activity includes the existence of a hotline which includes a telephone hotline and an online form where persons can report suspicions of modern slavery. This can be led by government or civil society organisations; the focus of this activity is prevention and intervention in modern slavery situations. It does not include a crime hotline that is not specific to modern slavery.

Legal services: This includes the provision of legal advice, translation services, or other protective measures or means to seek redress as part of the criminal justice process to victims and their families.

Education (reintegration): This includes education or training provided to victims who have experienced modern slavery and are now seeking to re-build their lives. This education support can include formal lessons, school attendance, paying for schoolteachers; education related to employment such as vocational training; or more general life skills support. The important part of this activity is providing support to victims, it does not cover education as a prevention activity, or education delivered solely to at risk populations.

Job placement: This is where victims are matched to jobs either as a result of *Education (Reintegration)* or through other income generating activities.

Group 3. Research

This group is concerned with research conducted regarding modern slavery; how much, where, and who it affects. It does not include evaluations on ALL programs such as the provision of services; this group only includes evaluations of programs with research elements.

Research (prevalence): This activity seeks to identify the scale of slavery. It does not include research of risk factors which heighten the risk of modern slavery [that is included in *Research (Other)*]. It does not include *where* enslavement is most likely; that is included in *Geospatial mapping*.

Research (other): This activity includes other research into modern slavery that is not concerned with establishing a *number of enslaved persons* (captured under Research (Prevalence)) or concerned with where slavery occurs (Geospatial Mapping). It can include research of risk factors which heighten the risk of modern slavery.

Geospatial mapping: This is a narrow category which only includes research of where slavery occurs; research on 'hotspots', research of trafficking routes.

Group 4. Business Transformation

This group of programs are directed at the role business has to play in identifying and eradicating slavery as *part of their business*. It does not include public information campaigns unless that campaign is run by the business in conjunction with action taken by the company (through inspections, audits and certification) to eradicate slavery from their supply chain.

Inspections: This activity regards investigating places of work, such as restaurants, manufacturing warehouses, construction sites, factories, residential homes, among others to identify if slavery is present in that place of work. Inspections are distinct from audits, as this is not an investigation into entire supply chain/s. This activity does not include inspections which are not related to modern slavery. However, it can include inspections based on visa violations — as unscrupulous employers have been known to demand employees to work longer hours than permitted by their visas, which puts them at risk of labour exploitation as it reduces the willingness of employees to report their labour conditions.

Audits: This activity is focused upon conducting investigations into businesses or entire supply chains to determine whether slavery is supported in the production of services or products. It does not include inspection of labour conditions of a single factory; this is a holistic investigation. This does not include audits which are completely unrelated to modern slavery such as those directed at cost-cutting, etc.

Certification: This activity includes the process of 'certifying' products, supply chains or businesses as "SLAVERY FREE." The purpose of this activity is to allow consumers to minimise their contribution to businesses which have slavery in their supply chains. It does not include public awareness campaigns which state "Slavery is in make-up/etc products" — this activity requires that action must be taken to eradicate slavery in a supply chain by the company itself.

Technological innovation: This activity includes the use of technology or innovation to transform business practices to reduce the risk of modern slavery. It can include, for example, the modification of looms to prevent worst forms of child labour, use of phone apps to track worker voice, or use of Natural Language Processing to identify modern slavery risks.

Group 5. Economic Empowerment

This group concerns the impact of money on victims of trafficking: from programs which decrease the ability of employers to withhold pay, to programs wherein the government (or another body) provides victims with financial assistance, which can be for specific outcomes (small-businesses), or contingent on certain situations (children going to school). This does not include sponsorship programs UNLESS that program directly targets victims of modern slavery.

Direct Pay: This activity regards the payment of employees directly into specified bank accounts (not direct pay by cash). The purpose of this activity is to ensure employers cannot easily withhold payment to employees, and that a record of payment is kept. This does not include payments for ensuring children go to school (cash-transfer conditional), payments from government welfare services (cash transfer non-conditional), and does not include small business financing or micro-credit finance initiatives.

Microcredit / financing: This activity provides modern slavery victims/vulnerable persons with small business financing (micro-credit) in order to start small businesses. It is distinct from *vocational training* as it does not include skills transferal. This is activity is solely focused on monetary support for small businesses.

Cash transfer (non-conditional): This activity is essentially the provision of welfare payments without any requirements in order to get the money nor how to spend it (for example; must spend micro-credit on your business, must send child to school to get money, etc). Must be provided to victims or persons at risk of modern slavery.

Cash transfer (conditional): This includes the provision of welfare payments which are conditional on certain requirements: for example, payment to parents in return for their children attending school consecutively for 90 days. In order for a program to come under this activity, the payment must be connected to prevention of modern slavery (i.e. child labour / forced labour). It does not include situations where organisations pay rent for victims to stay in safe housing; that is included under *Shelter*.

Group 6. Risk-based Prevention

This group is focused upon the availability of information to the general public, at-risk groups and communities. It is distinct from research as this information is provided to specific groups (or to the public at large if it is a general raising awareness campaign) whereas Research (prevalence, other, and geospatial mapping) is more technical and not designed for this target audience (at risk persons and communities, victims).

Pre-departure orientation: This includes training given to migrant workers before their departure regarding modern slavery indicators, services, and safety precautions. It does not include public awareness campaigns directed at the general public; it must be more targeted and interactive. This training can be delivered face to face or via online modules.

Education (prevention): This activity includes educational activities which aim to prevent modern slavery occurring. This can include education institutions providing modern slavery (and human rights) information to students, and paying for teachers or school resources to encourage school participation. It also covers education provided in a community setting, eg community based human rights education. It can also include provision of education related to employments (eg vocational training) as well as more general lifeskills. It does not include the requirement that children attend school so that their parents can collect welfare payments (which is captured under Cash Transfer (Conditional)).

Raising Awareness Campaigns^a: These campaigns may be targeted at the general public; do not need to be necessarily targeted at a certain group but can be. Includes TV spots, radio spots, and billboards, distribution of pamphlets, posters, online videos and competitions related to raising awareness of modern slavery.

Community Group: This activity relates to the establishment of community-based groups to change cultural or community values, or increasing awareness of risk to modern slavery. This activity is focused on changing the underlying risk to slavery (for example, by creating groups for women in communities to raise awareness about harmful cultural practices such as FGM/C) rather than providing support to victims of slavery. That is covered under Support Groups.

WFF 5: Type of evaluation

Defined as whether the evaluation was conducted independently or internally. Independently was loosely defined, whereby independent was used when an independent consultant or any other body who did not implement the program was hired.

WFF6 Evaluation methodology

Where possible, the evaluation methodology was defined according to the Maryland Scale of Scientific methods.

1. No clear evaluation (these were later removed from the database)
2. Post-test, no control or comparison group
3. Pre and post-test, no control or comparison group
4. Pre and post-test, with control or comparison group
5. Pre and post-test, with control or comparison group, and including a statistical control for variables
6. Pre and post-test with random selection of two of the groups

After review of the evaluations, it was decided to add in additional tags to take into account qualitative evaluation methodologies (qualitative review of documents, interviews and/ or case studies) and more participatory approaches (participatory).

^a Note that Raising Awareness Campaigns can also fall under the Group 2 of Service Delivery and Co-ordination IF the awareness being raised focuses upon the availability of services, or legal rights of victims of modern slavery and ways to seek legal redress. In those cases, WFF4 should be tagged as Service Delivery and Co-ordination. If, however, the awareness raising campaign is focused upon the existence of modern slavery and indicators WFF4 should be tagged as "Risk-based Prevention".

WFF 7: Evaluation objectives

Free text write-up of a summary of the program, the evaluation methodology, and the main outcome or findings of the program. This was used to cross reference against WFF4, 6, 8, 9 and 10 during quality assurance.

WFF 8: Activity

See WFF4 for list of activities per program type.

WFF 9: Program objectives

Free text write-up of the program objectives or outcomes, dependent on the program logic used. Occasionally, researchers had to include outputs were no objectives or outcomes were available or deduce these from ‘components’ of the program, or from program descriptions.

WFF 10: Met objectives?

Did the program meet its objectives as outlined in the evaluation? Categorised as yes (all), yes (some), no (all), unclear, and inconclusive. The difference between unclear and inconclusive was where the evaluator concluded that it was not possible to determine if the objectives had been met (inconclusive) as opposed to where the evaluation was difficult to understand (unclear).

ENDNOTES

1. Walk Free 2020, Stacked Odds, Minderoo Foundation. Available at: <https://www.walkfree.org/reports/stacked-odds/>. [12 August 2021]; Bryant K, Joudo B 2021, “Are we ‘leaving no-one behind’? How gaps in modern slavery programmes allow forced labour among adolescent girls in the garment and textile industries” Archives of Criminology XLIII/1, pp. 19-46. Available at: <http://czasopisma.inp.pan.pl/index.php/ak/article/view/2050>. [12 August 2021].

2. The Maryland Scale is a simple 5-point scale developed in the field of criminology to assist the assessment of the scientific validity of criminological interventions. The benefits of this simplified framework to assess the methodology employed by evaluators is that it prioritises internal validity, causal order, and removes external variables. The minimum level on the scale for reliable results is level 3 and the highest level is attained by testing with a Randomised Control Trial (RCT) (level 5). For more discussion, please refer to Bryant K, Landman T 2020, “Combating human trafficking since Palermo: What do we know about what works?” Journal of Human Trafficking, 6(2),pp. 119-140. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322705.2020.1690097>. [12 August 2021].

3. As above; Burrell J 2012, “On the over use of randomized control trials in the aid sector” Global Policy Journal. Available from: <http://www.globalpolicyjournal.com/blog/30/10/2012/overuse-randomized-controlled-trials-aid-sector>. [30 August 2015]; Harkins B 2017, “Constraints to a robust evidence base for anti-trafficking interventions,” Anti-Trafficking Review, 8. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.14197/atr.20121787>. [12 August 2021].

4. Walk Free 2020, Promising Practices: What works? A review of interventions to combat modern day slavery, Minderoo Foundation. Available from: <https://cdn.walkfree.org/content/uploads/2020/10/06154911/Promising-Practices-180213-p.pdf>. [12 August 2021]; Walk Free 2020, What works? Lessons in the use of cash transfers. Minderoo Foundation. Available from: <https://cdn.walkfree.org/content/uploads/2020/10/06153826/20200610-promising-practices-cash-transfers-policy-paper-v6.pdf>. [12 August 2021].

5. Walk Free 2018, Global Slavery Index 2018- 07 Appendices, Minderoo Foundation, pp. 140. Available from: https://downloads.globalslaveryindex.org/ephemeral/7_Apendicies-1628778054.pdf. [12 August 2021].

6. Bryant K, Joudo B 2018, Promising practices: What works? A review of interventions to combat modern day slavery, Walk Free, pp. 1 – 28. Available from: <https://cdn.minderoo.org/content/uploads/2019/02/05180522/Promising-Practices-180213-p.pdf>. [12 Augsut 2021]; Davy D 2016, “Anti-Trafficking Interventions: How do we know they are working?” American Journal of Evaluation, 2016, 37 (4), pp. 486-504. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F1098214016630615>. [12 August 2021]; Hames C, Dewar F, Napier- Moore, R 2010, Feeling Good about Feeling Bad, Council of Europe & Global Alliance against Traffic in Women. Available from: http://www.gaattw.org/publications/GAATW_Global_Review FeelingGood_AboutFeelingBad.pdf. [12 August 2021] ; Van Der Laan P, Smit M, Busschers I, Aarten P 2011, Cross Border Trafficking in Human Beings: Prevention and Intervention Strategies for Reducing Sexual Exploitation: A Systematic Review, Campbell Collaboration. Available from: <http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/library/cross-border-trafficking-in-human-beings-prevention-and-intervention-strategies-for-reducing-sexual-exploitation-a-systematic-review.html>. [12 August 2021].

7. Bryant K, Joudo B 2018, Promising practices: What works? A review of interventions to combat modern day slavery, Walk Free, pp. 1 – 28. Available from: <https://cdn.minderoo.org/content/uploads/2019/02/05180522/Promising-Practices-180213-p.pdf>. [12 Augsut 2021].

8. Inter-agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) 2016, Issue paper: Pivoting towards the evidence: Building effective counter trafficking responses using accumulated knowledge and a shared approach to monitoring, evaluation and learning. Available from: http://icat.network/sites/default/files/publications/documents/16-10259_Ebook.pdf. [12 August 2021].

9. Bryant K, Landman T 2020, “Combating human trafficking since Palermo: What do we know about what works?” Journal of Human Trafficking, 6(2),pp. 119-140. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322705.2020.1690097>. [12 August 2021].

10. Patton M 2002, Qualitative research and evaluation methods. 3rd ed. California: SAGE.

11. Deaton A, Cartwright N 2018, “Understanding and misunderstanding randomized controlled trials,” Social Science & Medicine, 210, p. 2.

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