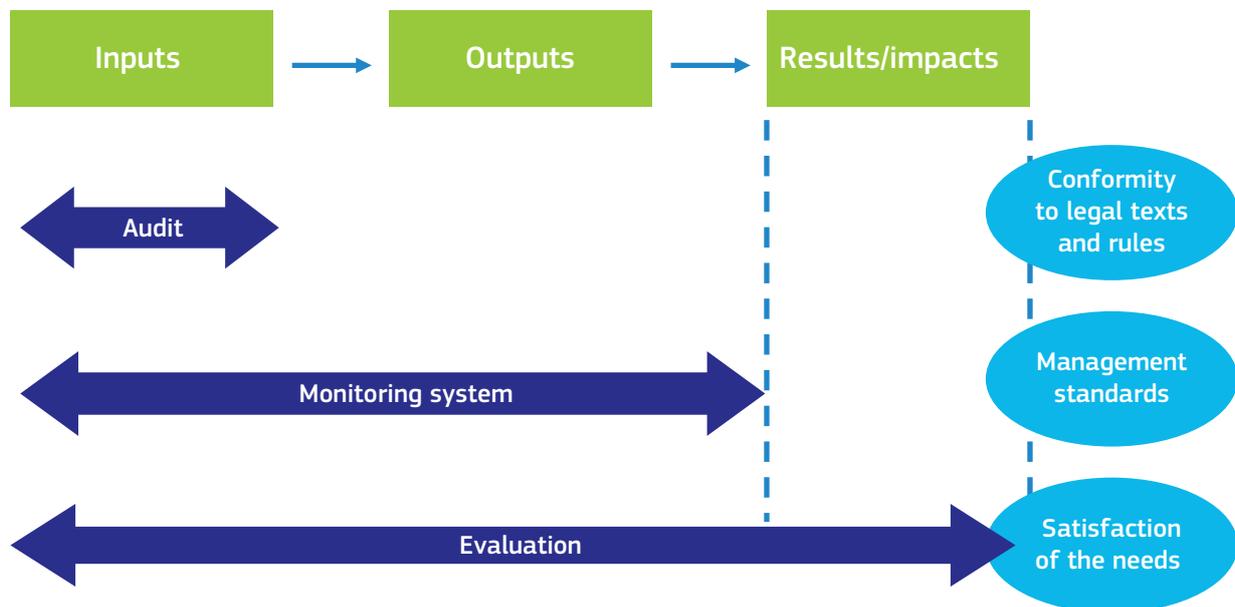


Figure 16: Scope of audit, monitoring, and evaluation



Source: Deloitte.

THE EVALUATION OF THE INITIATIVE

The evaluation step will be guided by the evaluation system designed and put in place in phase 2.

A robust evaluation should respect a range of criteria. It should be:

- **Analytical:** The evaluation should be based on recognised research techniques. The evaluation methodology should be based on both qualitative and quantitative analyses.
- **Systematic:** Evaluation requires careful planning and consistent use of the chosen techniques. This principle means that all evaluations have to comply with the most recognised evaluation standards such as impartiality, independence and confidentiality.
- **Reliable:** The findings of the evaluation should be replicable by a different evaluator with access to the same data and using the same methods of data analysis.
- **Issue-oriented:** The evaluation should seek to address key issues related to THB.
- **User-driven:** The external evaluation should be designed and implemented in a way that provides useful information to stakeholders.

In so doing, the promoter will have to define the evaluation questions that should be replied to. An effective tool to be used to design and structure an evaluation is the **analytical framework**. The analytical framework is the logical link between the evaluation criteria and the actual analysis, as it maps the issues for investigation and the specific questions to be answered against the judgement criteria and the indicators that will be employed during the project. The analytical framework is a tool used for the structuring, analysing and judging tasks. It will help the evaluation team interpret and comprehend the key terms of the evaluation questions and will contain the judgement criteria that will allow the evaluation questions to be answered properly. More specifically the analytical framework is divided into four sections:

- the evaluation questions per evaluation criteria representing the relevant dimension of the evaluation questions;
- judgement criteria that will be used to answer the evaluation questions in an accurate and sound manner;
- indicators that will be used to substantiate the judgement criteria. Indicators are either qualitative or quantitative;
- sources of the information and data that feed the indicators.

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Table 1: Push and pull factors as root causes of trafficking in human beings ⁽²⁴⁾

Push factors	Pull factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High unemployment • Labour market not open to women and gender discrimination • Lack of opportunity to improve quality of life • Sexual or ethnic discrimination • Poverty • Escaping persecution, violence or abuse • Escaping human rights violations • Collapse of social infrastructure • Other environmental conditions, including conflict and war 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved standard and quality of life • Better access to higher education • Less discrimination and abuse • Enforcement of minimum standards and individual rights • Better employment opportunities • Demand for cheap labour • Demand for commercial sexual services • Higher salaries and better working conditions • Established migrant communities/diasporas

Source: Deloitte.

Moreover, trafficking in human beings has a profit-making component to it that perpetrators seek to exploit, e.g. in order to finance other organised crime activities. Hence, it is not only the push and pull factors that drive the potential victimisation of people but also the market logic of demand and supply itself is the reason why criminals view trafficking in human beings as a profitable business.

The ILO report, *Profits and Poverty: The Economics of Forced Labour* ⁽²⁵⁾, said two thirds of the estimated total of USD 150 billion, or USD 99 billion, came from commercial sexual exploitation, while another USD 51 billion resulted from forced economic exploitation, including domestic work, agriculture and other economic activities. The UNODC report *Trafficking in Persons to Europe for sexual exploitation* shows that this is one of the most lucrative illicit businesses in Europe, where criminals are making around EUR 2.5 billion per year through sexual exploitation and forced labour.

2.2.4 How it is done — perpetrators and trafficking flows

Due to its illicit nature, trafficking in human beings is often conducted in tandem with other criminal activities, such as money laundering, smuggling and labour abuses, and is therefore often not investigated and recorded as a separate crime. As such, assessments of the level of trafficking throughout the EU are based on incomplete data. This produces the challenge of having partially informed estimates based on ad hoc and fragmented approaches taken by the EU Member States ⁽²⁶⁾. Available data on the number of prosecutions within the EU-28 shows the following ⁽²⁷⁾:

- In 2012, a total 2 046 traffickers were prosecuted, compared to 1 745 in 2010;
- A share of 73 % of the prosecuted traffickers came from the EU-28 Member States; and
- The most common countries of origin of prosecuted traffickers from non-EU countries were Nigeria, China and Morocco.

According to Europol, crime groups involved in trafficking in the EU are most often ethnic Roma, Nigerian, Romanian, Albanian-speaking, Russian, Chinese, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish organised crime groups.

Trafficking in human beings in the EU is typically carried out by organised crime groups that are able to quickly react to changing patterns of supply and demand. Trafficking in human beings ventures range from individual criminal actors and local gangs to tightly run, well-organised structures that operate on a competitive international basis, according to Europol ⁽²⁸⁾. Some groups control the entire process of trafficking, from recruitment to arrival at the place of destination, including transportation, the provision of documents, the execution of high-level corruption and money laundering. These groups have logistical bases and contacts in countries of origin, transit and des-

⁽²⁴⁾ https://www.europol.europa.eu/sites/default/files/publications/trafficking_in_human_beings_in_the_european_union_2011.pdf

⁽²⁵⁾ http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-ed_norm/-declaration/documents/publication/wcms_243391.pdf

⁽²⁶⁾ https://www.europol.europa.eu/sites/default/files/publications/trafficking_in_human_beings_in_the_european_union_2011.pdf

⁽²⁷⁾ 'Trafficking in Human Beings.' Eurostat.

http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/eurostat_report_on_trafficking_in_human_beings_-_2015_edition.pdf

⁽²⁸⁾ Europol, OCTA 2011, p. 22, https://www.europol.europa.eu/sites/default/files/publications/octa_2011_1.pdf

Phase 1: Initiation Phase		
Steps to be taken	Description	Examples from the sample projects
Step 3: Synergies/ Partnerships	Explore potential needs for cooperation/ partners	<p>'An informed person is a protected one' — Promoting best practices in prevention activities against trafficking for forced labour through a European network</p> <p>After having conducted a survey to identify the needs of their target audience, the project promoter informed the National Agency against Trafficking in Romania of the growing trend of exploitation for forced labour. The agency informed the team of similar cases in other European countries such as Germany, which encouraged the association to partner with similar organisations in Germany. Collaboration with international partners enabled the association to set up international 'look and learn' activities, and to organise meetings between grass-root stakeholders, such as local policemen in Germany and Romania. Working with the national agency was key for the success of the project as it gave the association access to the agency's institutional network.</p>

Source: Deloitte.

Phase 2: Design

Once the initiative has been formulated, taking into consideration the contextual environment of the issue to be addressed, the second phase guides the promoter through the design of the initiative in itself and the articulation of its different components. In other words, phase 2 aims to translate the idea developed in phase 1 into structured and actionable elements to be implemented in phase 3. The overall goal of this second phase is to ensure the initiative is well defined and well planned, and that every key element and/or activity can unfold.

The design phase is composed of three key steps:

1. the preparation of a detailed activity plan;
2. the elaboration of the detailed budget plan; and
3. the development of a monitoring and evaluation system.

THE PREPARATION OF A DETAILED ACTIVITY PLAN

This first step aims to prepare the activity plan or action plan. It is meant to be presented as a roadmap to unfold properly the implementation of the different component of the initiative. Usually, next to the narrative description of the action plan, it is translated into a visual such as a Gantt chart or a dashboard.

The action plan should entail at least the following key elements:

- A description of the inputs;
- A description of the outputs; they can also be presented in work packages. The outputs should be described to allow understanding of their link to the objectives of the initiative, how their success will be assessed, etc.
- Related to the two above-mentioned elements, expected results (outcomes and impacts) should also be drawn and linked to the different activities;
- Key milestones in the implementation process including the monitoring process (frequency of data collection, roles and responsibilities, reporting structure, tools and templates), the evaluation process (frequency, use, roles and responsibilities, tools and templates) as well as the planning of the dissemination of results (frequency, channels, target audiences);
- Finally, the key elements should be displayed in a clear preliminary timeline.

The first three elements will feed the intervention logic that has been developed during phase 1.

As soon as I logged into my wallet, I was asked to provide a two-factor authentication code, which I found a little strange, and usually Electrum only needs it when sending transactions.

Video tutorial . . . How do I pledge BTT on the DLive platform with AronLink Bobo Wallet?

Blockchain.info, Electrum Wallet.

If you have LN functionality, you can connect directly from NiceHash wallet or from another Bitcoin wallet, such as Electrum, Blue Wallet, BLW, and Eclair applications. The Electrum development team also warned them that they had nothing to do with a project called Electrum Dark: they used our name without our permission. Be careful with the altcoin version of Electrum, as they are sometimes used as vectors to install malware against your real Bitcoin wallet.

Recently, some users of Bitcoin Light Wallet electrum have been targeted by a phishing window attack, which prompts users to fail to transfer money using electrum Light Wallet, and also directs users to the specified address to download the "latest version" of the wallet

Electrum Litecoin Wallet review: Lightweight Litecoin customers.

In addition to supporting Bitcoin wallets, Piper Wallet supports Litecoin and Electrum Bitcoin desktop cli

nts.

Bitcoin Wallet is a software project used to store Bitcoin. Wallet scams often attract customers with anonymous transactions. Once a customer's deposit reaches a certain level, the fraudster transfers the customer's bitcoins directly to their wallet.

June 28 (Xinhua) -- Bitcoin desktop wallet client Electrum has released a 4.0 beta version, adding several important updates to support the Lightning network. Electrum primarily adds features such as PSBT (partially signed Bitcoin transactions), Lightning Network, watchtowers (watchtowers), and Submarine Swaps (subliminal switching).

Community Ecology . . . Tutorial: To new users: How do I download TronLink Bobo Wallet? How do I play DAPP?

On May 5, Fire Coin.com acquired QuKuai, a Chinese multi-signature bitcoin wallet "fast wallet" and Bitcoin blockchain query site.

Experts believe that during the Bitcoin hard fork, users with the private key of the Bitcoin wallet address do not need to do anything else, just wait quietly for the fork to complete. After the Bitcoin hard fork is fully expanded, users can move bitcoins from their Bitcoin wallet address to two different chains and access digital assets on different Bitcoin wallet platforms.

Zhu Hua

iyang, founder of the gravity-free ICO Fund and founder of CoinDa Wallet, gave a lively speech on stage about what is a Bitcoin wallet, the importance of Bitcoin wallet.

According to Reddit user u/normal_rc, electrum's wallet was hacked and nearly 250 bitcoins (243.6 BTCs, nearly \$1 million) were maliciously stolen, according to coinelegraph. Electrum then confirmed that the attack included creating a fake version of the wallet to trick users into providing password information. Electrum responded on Twitter that "this is a persistent phishing attack on Electrum users" and warned users not to download Electrum from any source other than the official website.

The new version of the wallet will also include undersea switching, which allows BTC to pass from the Bitcoin blockchain to the payment channel network LN. For this novelty, Electrum is based on Boltz technology. Electrum will charge a commission for this service.

The attacker set up a large number of malicious servers. Once a user's Electrum wallet is connected to these servers, they see what appears to be an official message when they send a Bitcoin transaction, telling them to upgrade the Electrum wallet, which actually contains a fraudulent U

RL.

Wallet app every public chain must have, Bitcoin has its own wallet, Ethereum has its own wallet, MOAC also has its own wallet, other public chain such as domestic neo, Wellcome has its own wallet.

Bitcoin Wallet providers like Trezor and Electrum.

If someone's Electrum wallet connects to one of these servers and tries to send a BTC transaction, they see an official message telling them to update their Electrum wallet, as well as a scam URL.

Although all Bitcoin wallets are able to communicate with each other via Bitcoin's network, there are still some problems. For example, problems occur when you export wallet files from one Bitcoin wallet client and then try to import them into another Bitcoin wallet client. Bitcoin developers are trying to solve this problem by standardizing the import and export process for wallet files.

Wallet, Coldlar, Electrum, Huobi.

Bitcoin hot wallet and cold wallet introduction as well as their own advantages and disadvantages, hot wallet and cold wallet usage guide.

Bitcoin Wallet Electrum has released the official version of 4.0, adding features such as Lightning Network and PSBT.

Free, open source Android Wallet, I recommend Bitcoin Wallet, Mycelium, blockchain.info.



prevention initiatives in order to contribute to addressing trafficking in human beings. In this context, the prevention initiatives should promote and support the implementation of the legislation in place in the different Member States that notably targets the reduction of demand and promote a zero tolerance culture to exploitation of all forms.

One of the key findings of this study is in fact that a comprehensive system needs to be in place to ensure that prevention initiatives complement each other. For instance, an initiative designed to provide assistance to victims has dimensions related to prevention of re-trafficking. An initiative is **therefore only successful if integrated within a comprehensive support system covering prevention, protection and prosecution.**

At the level of individual projects, this study has shown that the effectiveness of prevention of trafficking in human beings depends on a variety of **external factors** that need to be defined within the boundaries of each initiative's own playing field, together with the relevant stakeholders. Project promoters are often confronted with a number of issues in the design or implementation of their initiatives, some of which are making an efficient use of needs analysis and defining objectives in order to be able to more carefully reflect on the given circumstances and to take better decisions. Additionally, it was assessed that networking between relevant stakeholders could be improved, and that project-specific evaluations mostly fall short in terms of grasping results and impacts, as they cannot easily be observed within a narrow time span. **Hence, project promoters apply what they perceive as an evaluation rather as a monitoring and a review of outputs than an analysis of results and impacts.** This said, the lack of evaluation is neither something that can be easily overcome within a short time frame, nor at the level of individual prevention initiatives. It is, however, possible to evaluate the overall impact of prevention from a macro-perspective in complementarity with specific contributions of initiatives.

When taking funding decisions about prevention initiatives, it is **therefore critical to take into consideration the context in which they are being carried out.** Factors such as the socioeconomic environment, the population, demographics, education levels or the types of stakeholders which are targeted, as well as migration policy, have a preponderant influence on the results of an initiative. There is **no universal gold standard** for anti-THB initiatives to be implemented in a particularly effective and impactful fashion. Initiatives that properly reflect external dimensions and factors as part of their development and implementation process are expected to yield 'better' (not necessarily more tangible) results than initiatives that have been implemented for the sake of it without relation to their environment.

The **decision to fund a specific initiative should be taken based on the process it has followed**, which includes answering questions such as:

- Has a comprehensive needs analysis been carried out to ensure that the actions proposed are appropriate?
- Are the expected outputs relevant to effectively reach the targeted audience and generate results? Is there a specific plan on how this will be achieved and monitored?
- Has the initiative reviewed what has been developed by other initiatives, in order to capture lessons learned and potentially reuse specific approaches or deliverables?
- Has the initiative foreseen a specific approach to ensure that project outputs and results will be sustainable beyond the project end?
- As from the beginning of the initiative, is an evaluation mechanism foreseen to ensure whether the initiative will be successful over time in the particular context in which it was deployed?

A step-by-step model for prevention initiatives was thus developed within the scope of this study to guide project promoters in the design of their initiatives.

This study has shown that funders should remain **flexible** when deciding upon which types of initiatives to fund, as all types of initiatives can potentially generate results and contribute to addressing trafficking in human beings, if they are designed adequately and implemented efficiently. Apart from contextualising each initiative, funders should consider that their expectations are proportional to what can be achieved.

2 Nature and scale of trafficking in human beings

In this chapter, we discuss the nature and scale of trafficking in human beings. Why does it happen and how is it done? Who is affected and what is the impact on victims? What is the scale of the problem? The chapter provides a foundation of knowledge and statistics about the issue as such and thus can be seen as an introduction to the issue with which preventive action has to deal with in practice.

2.1 Nature and types of trafficking

The **EU Directive on trafficking in human beings** ⁽⁷⁾ defines trafficking in human beings as ‘the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or reception of persons, including the exchange or transfer of control over those persons, by means of the 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, for the purpose of exploitation’ ⁽⁸⁾. This definition closely parallels the definition provided in the 2000 UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons ⁽⁹⁾.

Trafficking in human beings is the trade in humans. As identified in the Commission’s Impact Assessment for the Directive ⁽¹⁰⁾, trafficking in human beings is **one of the most serious crimes worldwide**, and a gross violation of human rights. Trafficking in human beings (THB) has a strong gender dimension, and involves the infringement of fundamental rights through illicit means such as coercion, deception or abuse of a position of vulnerability at different stages of the trafficking process.

2.1.1 About the issue

Trafficking in human beings is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon that requires multi-level and transnational action. A slightly adapted version of the problem tree is provided below. The EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings (2012-2016) ⁽¹¹⁾ will be examined in detail further below.

⁽⁷⁾ Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA; See: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:101:0001:0011:EN:PDF>; Last accessed 23 March 2015.

⁽⁸⁾ Article 2(1), Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims.

⁽⁹⁾ Article 3, paragraph (a) of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons defines Trafficking in Persons as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the 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, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. Last accessed November 17, 2013. <http://www.unric.org/en/human-trafficking>.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Commission Staff Working Document. Proposal for a Council Framework Decision on preventing and combatting trafficking in human being, and protecting repealing Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA. Last accessed 17 November 2013, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=SEC:2009:0358:FIN:EN:PDF>.

⁽¹¹⁾ COM(2012) 286. <http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/download.action?nodePath=%2FEU+Policy%2FThe+EU+Strategy+towards+the+Eradication+of+Trafficking+in+Human+Beings+2012-2016.pdf&fileName=The+EU+Strategy+towards+the+Eradication+of+Trafficking+in+Human+Beings+2012-2016.pdf&fileType=pdf>.