



**FINAL REPORT FORM
for
WACC-SUPPORTED PROJECT**

This document is for end-of-project reporting. It has two parts: a) Narrative Report; b) Financial Report.

You will need to refer to your Project Application Form, the Agreement with WACC, and your bank statement when completing this form. Please return it with supporting documents and materials to WACC. Please answer the questions as fully as possible.

THE NARRATIVE REPORT

1. Project Title: (as appeared in the Agreement)	Creating a voice space to trafficking victims for the mobilization of community populations to oppose child trafficking and exploitation through radio programs.
2. Project Reference Number: (as appeared in the Agreement)	883
3. Full Name of Project Holder:	Global Welfare Association (GLOWA)
4. Full Address:	Behind St Agnes, Sonac Street P. O. Box 13 Bamenda – Mankon.
5. Name of Country:	Cameroon
6. Period the project was implemented: (from month/year to month/year)	June 2009 – May 2010
7. Project Grant received: [You must include any bank charges deducted].	Amount in local currency: 2,732,056 Amount in Euros or US\$ (circle as appropriate): Euro 4,185
8. Date(s) Project Grant(s) were received: (as in your bank statement) 1 st remittance 2 nd remittance	1st Remittance 8th June 2009.

9. Activities

Give a summary of the major activities carried out during the reporting period in comparison with those planned. In case of changes from the original objectives, please explain the reasons.

- **Design and Production of Victim Identification Gadgets:** Cameroon is a transit, reception and recruitment grounds for trafficking in women and children for the purpose of domestic servitude and sexual exploitation¹. Being an agricultural country with huge cacao and palm plantation, in-country trafficking is on a constant increase. In order to identify the major actors in our project who are children working in trafficking situation, tools for their identification were developed. This was particularly so because no social intervention exist in Cameroon to cater for victims of child trafficking. The tool for identification of Victims of Child Trafficking (VoCT) was a standardised individual questionnaire. Short individual questionnaires were designed and used to identify 10 working children who with some degree of liberty to talk to GLOWA agent.
- **Orientation of Data Collectors:** The data collection proper followed a briefing session to five data collectors. This was necessary because intercepting and talking with victims of child trafficking is particularly sensitive especially when complete rescue is not envisaged.
- **Identification of Trafficking Victims within Bamenda:** The identification of victims within Bamenda in the framework of the project was carried out through administration of questionnaires, oral questioning and critical observations. During the survey 10 victims willing to talk were identified for the documentary and radio slots. Permission to access primary schools was obtained from the Regional Delegate of Basic Education for the Region. This facilitated access into primary schools and sensitization of potential victims for onwards sensitization of their parents. The identification of victims gave GLOWA an idea of the distribution of child trafficking in the region and the prevalence. For the purpose of this project, five localities in Momo, Mezam and Bui Division were identified for sensitization / education.
- **Radio Programs:** The data collected and analyzed Momo, Mezam and Bui Division were ear-marked for community education based on building community response to the phenomenon of child trafficking. The education was through radio programs, promotional slots based on the following six themes:-
 - *Child Trafficking*
 - *Recruitment techniques*
 - *Demand for child labour and child trafficking*

¹ <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2009/123135.htm>

- Child Work and child labour
- Child protection and social responsibilities
- Positive parenting

One on one interviews were held with victims as part of the radio slots/programs and documentary. The slots prepared based on the responds from working children and Radio promos were recorded and broadcasted by Radio Abakwa FM and at GLOWA office regularly.

Documentary on Child Trafficking: A documentary depicting child trafficking and exploitation in Cameroon especially the North West Region was shot and used for community education through a campaign code-named “proofing child trafficking: campus tour campaign” With permission from the educational authorities of the region



Watching and Learning from the Documentary



Production of the law on child trafficking in Cameroon:

Cameroon has a law on child trafficking and enslavement promulgated into law in 2005 but that has remained very much unknown especially amongst working children and people in communities most prone to trafficking like the North West Region of Cameroon. As such this law was translated into the English Language and produced as a gadget for community education and empowerment of children including victims of child trafficking. The production of this law particularly replaced the manual for journalist. 2,500 copies were produced and used for sensitization in schools, communities and during public events etc. Every visitor to GLOWA office was educated on this law and given copies and encouraged to talk to others. However there was no way to monitor and evaluate this information relay activity.

Campus Tour Campaign:

Most victims interviewed had attained the basic primary school certificate in Cameroon. Nine out of ten pre-selected victims had the primary school leaving certificate with only Amabel Azenwi, sex trafficked to Gabon as illiterate. It was therefore decided that children about to leave primary school especially those with limited possibilities of enrolling into secondary school and/or vocational training be intercepted and empowered to stay safe. This



Teachers and kids heard of the law for the first time

was also so since GLOWA does not have the means and capacity at the time to rescue and probably rehabilitate victims. In this regards and authorization to carry out sensitization in primary schools was requested from the regional delegate of the North West Region. This authorization was acquired on after which a campus tour campaign was organized in Ngie, Widikum, Jakiri and Kumbo Sub Divisions. The documentary was a major gadget used for the education of children especially orphans who are most likely to be trafficked. The screening of the documentary was by use of a laptop to children in the upper primary classes. These children at risk of being trafficked when they leave primary school, took active parts in discussions held in their schools. They were expected to relay the information to their parents and community members.

Radio Programs: A Radio Program named: Talk With Society was produced in six editions and broadcasted twelve time. The program evolved around the testimonies of victims and other children and discussions by activist on them. Then a take home message was always developed. The identities of the victims were withheld on their request.

Audio Promos: Considering that the trafficking prone Divisions that emerged from the victims identification survey were Donga-Mantung and Bui which were far away from Bamenda and radio programs in Bamenda would not be received, audio promos were produced and broadcasted over two community radio in these division. Actually the promos broadcast are still going on in some of these stations thanks to the understanding of their managements.

Inter Facing with Government: An encounter between the children and the Governor of our region was organized during which the children called on government to protect them from trafficking and exploitation. Messages were developed on placards carried by more than 100 children at the ceremonial grounds of the governor of the region.

The representative of the governor promised to forward the request from the children to hierarchy. This encounter gave children, non-victims to join the fights against child abuse especially trafficking.



Children Petition Public Authority

Major Adjustments to the project:

Considering the limited resources at our disposal, GLOWA opted to replace the manual for journalist with a summarized publication of the law on trafficking and enslavement in Cameroon. This law still remains largely unknown.

10. Was the project successful? (If possible, please give measurable indicators).

Our project was very successful. The distribution of copies of the law and the dragging to court of a trafficker, Mr Neba Nicodemus by a victim, Miss Azenwi Amabel is an indicator of the success of the project.

The victims who participated in the project are now being rehabilitated through support from people on a Mission, The Netherlands.

Increasingly, public debate on the subject of child trafficking is common in Bamenda. Prominent is the search for the difference between child work and child labour / exploitation. There is also an increasing need for a child work research to draw the line between child work and child labour as traditionalist do not believe in child labour.

A stronger collaboration between GLOWA and some media organs is a result of the project which has also given GLOWA a face and better recognition by some communities.



11. Project Beneficiaries

The project direct beneficiaries of our project were and have continued to be children particularly orphans and vulnerable children who fall victims to trafficking. Generally about 55,000 children are trafficked and exploited in the domestic, agricultural and commercial sectors in Cameroon yearly.

During the execution of the project 15 children who were working under deplorable conditions were identified and rescued for professional rehabilitation.

12. How have the beneficiaries reacted to the programme activities? What were the impacts of the project and different effects on women and men in the project?

Children who took part in the project are more aware of the law now with some of them breaking the silence and talking out on child trafficking. The community awareness train has been launched by the project and vulnerable children have become more vigilant for trafficking scams.

The information and awareness created by the project is contributing in building community resistant to child trafficking



Giant Yellow Ribbon in Use

and addressing the tradition of child placement with relatives and friends which had often been used by traffickers to get children released by parents.

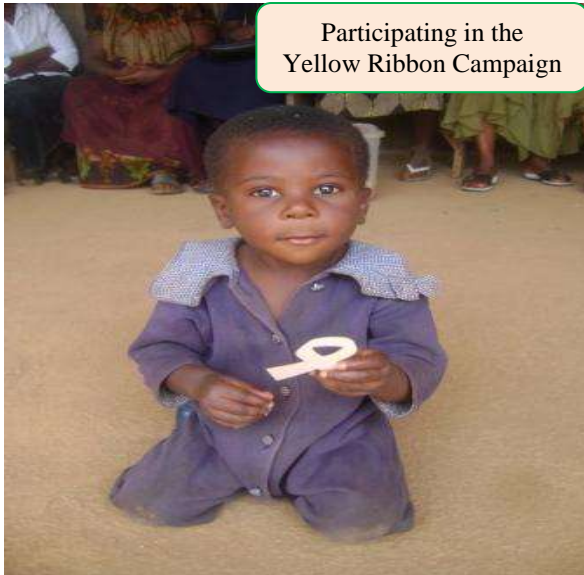
The local authorities, mayors, traditional chiefs are now working with GLOWA in the fight and have committed to keep it going.

They took active part in the project through their testimonies in the documentary, radio programs and campus tour campaign.

Media partnership between GLOWA and some media organs such as Abakwa FM, Bui and Nkambe Community Radio stations.

13. Outcome and Outputs of the project: What has your project achieved and what has changed?

The project has achieved a documentary on child trafficking, produced and distributed 10,000 copies of the law on child trafficking and enslavement in Cameroon.



10 Victims of Child Trafficking identified through the project now exist and a group. Their professional rehabilitation is being sponsored by people on a Mission, The Netherlands. They are now a peer team of anti trafficking campaigners reaching vulnerable children with safety messages. A professional skills transfer scheme for victims of child trafficking now exist in GLOWA with these victims as pioneers thanks to the execution of this project that helped them to come together for a proposal to be designed and

submitted to MM for sponsorship.

The project has greatly contributed to breaking the silence surrounding child trafficking in Cameroon. One of the victims identified through the project, Miss Amabel Azenwi is presently court with her trafficker thanks to the education and motivation given to her by this project. Amabel was sex-trafficked at age 14 to southern Cameroon and further to Gabon. Her participation in the project gave her the awareness on the law and she took her trafficker to court where he is being prosecuted. She is also regrettably HIV positive from the sex work she was exposed to.

14. Evaluation

14.1 What were the results of evaluating the project?

The evaluation of the project was in two ways; first teachers of some primary schools evaluated the children's understanding of some terms discussed while the documentary was viewed during routine class assessment. These included

the understanding of terms like the child trafficking and enslavement, trafficking scams, children etc which were asked as part of the citizenship education exams. The result was that most kids understood trafficking, the scams frequently used and basic ways of avoiding them. There is also a general awareness amongst the communities of the bad influence of child fostering amongst relative which results to abuse and exploitation.

The court cases between Amabel and her traffickers is a ground breaking result of the project. GLOWA has continued to receive calls from victims especially in Bui Division to support them in litigation.

A children declaration made to government during the encounter with the governor was also an outcome of the project.

The general awareness on child trafficking building up especially in communities we have sensitized is gradually breaking the culture of silence. We are very confident that the silence and lip sealing by victims is being broken thanks to our project.

14.2 What were the challenges, difficulties, and/or failures in carrying out the project? Please explain how you addressed these issues.

The project was to work with victims, using their testimonies to create a change. Most of the victims were still in service and did not have the time and means to attend to the project interviews. Almost all the victims did not want to talk out and denounce their “employers”

There were no alternatives presented to the victims and some of them continue to hope that their situations would improve. GLOWA does not have temporary accommodation to victims intercepted and three children trafficked from a distant rural area in Donga Mantung Division were re-trafficked because they were in wrong hands.

GLOWA prefers amicable settlement of differences, and has been under pressure with victims who would not want to take the frontline position in seeking for justice preferring to have the organization seek redress for them is a major challenges and difficulty.

15. Other comments, if any.

After the survey amongst working children, victims of trafficking, it was discovered the top supply areas were very far from the city and do not receive radio signals. To reach them we had to initiate an activity not originally planned such as the Campus Tour Campaigns. This gave the team the opportunity to reach children in these communities and through them to their parents. The broadcast of promos was also decentralized to include community radios in some of these areas.



Consequently the activity of producing a manual and training of journalist was suspended but efforts are still being made to acquire funds for this manual to be produced and awareness raised within the media corps on reporting in working children.

Victims of child trafficking and exploitation in Cameroon are usually recruited through promises of prosperity in the city by someone known to the child and/or the family. Enhancing the community capacity to combat trafficking through education is important to reduce the number of victims recruited.

There are also many frustrated victims of trafficking some of them single mothers and prostitutes in Cameroon while some others have managed to rise above the challenges. It is therefore important to document the coping mechanism of those who have risen above trafficking as a tool to mobilize those trapped in frustration to rise and survive.

During the project execution period, other aspects of child abuse were addressed such as corporal punishment, violent dating and responsible parenthood not leaving out HIV/AIDS pandemic whose effects render many children vulnerable to trafficking and enslavement. A giant yellow ribbon was constructed and used to say yes to the prevention of child abuse and trafficking.

16. Name of the person submitting the report: Jamils Richard Achunji Anguaseh

Position: Director of Programs

Date: 17/06/2010

Signature:

