This is provided as an example proposal. It is important that you follow the current guidelines.

The mentor letter has been removed.
A PROPOSAL TO STUDENT ENHANCEMENT AWARD REVIEW COMMITTEE

TITLE OF PROJECT: SOCIAL MEDIA FOR CHILD PROTECTION COMMUNICATION
FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD TRAFFICKING THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYSIS

NAME OF APPLICANT: AGGREY WILLIS OTIENO ODHAMBO

STATUS:  Undergraduate  Graduate  Medical

CAMPUS/LOCAL ADDRESS: 8580 HOON DR, ATHENS - OH
E-MAIL ADDRESS: 20142809@ohio.edu
DEPARTMENT: SCHOOL OF MEDIA ARTS & STUDIES

EXPECTED GRADUATION DATE (Month and Year): MAY 2021

RE-SUBMISSION:  YES (Original Submission Date_____ )  NO

PROPOSAL CATEGORY (select one):
  Life/Biomedical  Social/Behavioral
  Arts/Humanities  Physical Sciences/Engineering

BUDGET: Total Request £ 6,000 (May not exceed $6,000)

FACULTY MENTOR INFORMATION:
NAME: DR. STEVE HOWARD
E-MAIL ADDRESS: howard@ohio.edu
DEPARTMENT: SCHOOL OF MEDIA ARTS & STUDIES

IRB AND IACUC APPROVAL:
To ensure that the University is in compliance with all federal regulations, complete the checklist below. Note: your proposal can be approved prior to IRB or IACUC approval (put "pending" or "to be submitted" instead of approval number), but funding will be withheld until notification of approval or exemption.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Office of Research Compliance</th>
<th>Policy #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑</td>
<td></td>
<td>Human Subjects in Research (including surveys, interviews, educational interventions):</td>
<td>19.052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Institutional Review Board (IRB) Approval #: Expiration Date:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>Animal Species: Institutional Animal Care &amp; Use Committee (IACUC) Approval #: Expiration Date:</td>
<td>19.049</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SIGNATURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicant's Signature</th>
<th>Faculty Mentor's Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>HOWARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept/School</td>
<td>SCHOOL OF MEDIA ARTS &amp; STUDIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>01/23/2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dean Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Optional:
If selected for funding, I give permission to the Office of the Vice President for Research and Creative Activity to use my proposal as an example during training and workshop exercises. (Sign below)

Signature: ___________________ Date: 1/23/2020
STUDENT ENHANCEMENT AWARD
APPLICATION CHECKLIST

Applicants must complete and sign the checklist. The checklist should be included as the second page of the application (following the cover page).

- ✔ Cover page
- ✔ Checklist
- ✔ Abstract
- ☐ Resubmission Summary (For Re-submissions Only)*
- ✔ Project Narrative
- ☐ Glossary/Definition of Terms* (Not required)
- ✔ Bibliography (Not required)
- ✔ Presentation of Results
- ☐ Mentor's Endorsement
- ✔ Biographical information (Applicant(s) and key personnel)
- ☐ Budget and Justification
- ✔ Appended Materials/Multimedia Files
- ✔ Electronic copy of proposal

use SEA form
use SEA form
1 double-spaced page
1 double-spaced page
5 double-spaced pages
2 double-spaced pages
2 pages
1 double-spaced page
1 page
3 pages per person
no limit specified (Including the OHIO-Affiliated Travel Form, if applicable)
5 pages; and no more than 10 minutes of footage
Single Acrobat file, containing entire proposal and required signatures

Sections marked with a bullet (*) identify text sections that should be written in language understandable by an informed layperson to assist the Committee in its review.

**Please Note: The committee has the right to return without review any proposals that do not conform to these format requirements**

Applicant signature: [signature]
1. Abstract

I am requesting a Student Enhancement Award to conduct research for my dissertation, “Social Media for Child Protection Communication: Framing of Child Trafficking Advocacy through Social Media Analytics and Digital Ethnography.” This award will allow me to travel back to Kenya, in order to execute phase two of my study that will involve in-depth interviews with about 30 anti-child trafficking activists and agencies that actively make use of social media to advocate against child trafficking. I will identify these actors during phase one of data collection at the SMART Lab within Scripps College of Communication. The first phase will entail conducting online observation and participation in the campaigns done by NGOs in Kenya & analysis of social media posts (Twitter; Instagram; YouTube) by users regarding child trafficking. This study has been inspired by my previous work in designing & managing anti-child trafficking interventions in Africa. Prior to coming to the USA for doctoral studies, I led a consortium of NGOs that implemented anti-child trafficking activities. One of the NGOs, the Movement Against Child Trafficking (MACT) in Kenya has agreed to host and support me in reaching out to other anti-child trafficking activists during the fieldwork phase. Using Agenda setting/Framing and Social Influence theories, my dissertation will examine how social media is being used by anti-child trafficking activists and agencies in Kenya. This is because, despite a growing body of research about the framing of human trafficking in mass media: newspapers, TVs, films and documentaries, little is known about whether the portrayal of child trafficking, and actions generated are the same or different in social media platforms. This study will thus provide insights to policy makers and decision makers on how to invest resources for fighting child trafficking in a large scale, through social media platforms.
2. Project Narrative

i) The goals and scope of work of the research

I am requesting a Student Enhancement Award to conduct research for my dissertation, “Social Media for Child Protection Communication: Framing of Child Trafficking Advocacy through Social Media Analytics and Digital Ethnography.” This award will allow me to travel back to Kenya during my second phase of data collection that will involve offline in-depth interviews with about 30 anti-child trafficking activists and agencies, that I would have identified during the first phase of the study (that entail conducting online observation and participation in the campaigns done by NGOs in Kenya & analysis of social media posts by users regarding child trafficking). The goal of this study is to investigate how social media is being used by anti-child trafficking activists and agencies in Kenya. This study has four specific objectives. First, to examine the prevalence, process and characteristics of child trafficking perpetrators and survivors. Second, analyze typologies of the most active child protection actors that advocate against child trafficking through social media (Twitter, Instagram & YouTube). Thirdly, analyze the online framing of anti-child trafficking conversations that protect children from trafficking, and finally, to determine the affective, cognitive and motivational responses anti-child trafficking messages evoke amongst social media users. The study will make use of media framing/ agenda setting and Social Influence Theories to analyze data collected in both phase one and two.

ii) Problem Statement/ context of the study:

“Karla looks straight into my eyes, her voice cracking slightly, as she tells me the number, she wants me to remember - 43, 200. By her own estimate, 43, 200 is the number of times she was
forced to have sex with men after falling into the hands of child sex traffickers. She says up to 30 men a day, seven days a week, for the best part of four years - 43, 200," says a CNN journalist about child sex trafficking survivor,” (Romo, 2017: September 30). Karla is one of the thousands of Mexican girls who have been lured into sex trafficking rings in the United States. Karla is an example of millions of children around the world who undergo various forms of child trafficking every day.

Child trafficking is a major global security, health and human rights problem. Victims of child trafficking have been reported from at least 152 countries globally (UNODC, 2014; US Department of State, 2019). Human/child trafficking is a $150 billion global industry (Anthony, 2017) that robs, according to Global Slavery Index (2018), an estimated 40.3 million men, women, and children - their freedom. Women and children are mostly vulnerable, hence making up 71 percent of victims (Global Slavery Index, 2018). It has been estimated that every year, 240,000 children get trafficked in and outside Kenya (ECPIK, 2011); whereas about 100,000 children are trafficked inside the USA every year (ECPAT-USA, 2017). Victims of child trafficking are coerced, deceived or forced to move within their countries or to another country in order to be exploited. They are therefore subjected to multiple exploitative situations that include child labor, organ harvesting, organized crime, organized begging and sexual exploitation.

In order to prevent and protect children from trafficking, child protection organizations are in the forefront leading various anti-child trafficking interventions, including media campaigns. The intention of these media campaigns has been to influence people to help in the prevention, identification of potential victims, reporting child trafficking cases to the relevant authorities, and to follow up with the duty bearers on the quality of services provided to rescued survivors. The role of traditional media in shaping perceptions and guiding public conversations about human
trafficking has been well documented by scholars such as Johnston, Friedman & Shafer, (2014). Like other media campaigns, human trafficking has been subjected to a problem framing process that encouraged specific interpretations of issues. According to Goffman (1974), understanding frames is important because the interpretations of issues, influence how policy makers and the public respond to the problem.

Researchers that have examined frames in human trafficking articles such as “The Girl Next Door” suggest that human trafficking frames in print media are for the most part inaccurate in terms of over simplifying human trafficking and the representation of victims (Charynsh, Lloyd, & Simmons, 2014). For instance, several stories framed human trafficking as a crime that is perpetrated only against foreign victims in the United States, when in fact human trafficking is also perpetrated against U.S. citizens (Farrell & Fahy, 2009; Lloyd, 2011). This kind of framing is also seen in countries such as Kenya where media framing of human trafficking has always been an international issue rather than a domestic concern that requires local interventions.

In addition to becoming a popular and sensational topic in print media, human trafficking also became a popular topic in films and television. For example, in the film Taken (2009), a character played by Liam Neeson single handedly combated an international organized crime network to rescue his daughter from the horrors of sex trafficking (Barnett, 2015). This action-packed crime movie caused positive reactions from the public that it did extremely well in the box office. As early as 2001, a documentary was released to expose the slave labor practices in the cocoa farms of the Ivory Coast. The documentary chronicled the horrific conditions of African workers who were forced to work in cocoa farms. The documentary included graphic images of the physical damage trafficking had on their bodies (Bales & Soodalter, 2009). The
power of those images outraged viewers and led to boycotts, calls for action, and almost the complete halt of the sale of chocolate from the Ivory Coast (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).

Despite a growing body of research about the framing of human trafficking in newspapers, television, films and documentaries; little is known about whether the portrayal of child trafficking, and actions generated are the same or different in social media platforms. Sadly, less research has focused on social media even though media use has exponentially shifted towards online and social media. This is in spite of the fact that 2.32 billion people are on Facebook, 345 million are active Tumblr users, 1 billion people are on Instagram, 250 million are on Pinterest, 270 million are Twitter users and 1.9 billion users are logging onto YouTube every month (Statista, 2019). Social media platforms are enabling users not only to view messages originated by others but also to produce, disseminate content by themselves, and influence actions against social ills. In spite of the child protection agencies and activists being in the forefront of generating social media messaging that are aimed at raising awareness that leads to the detection, and actions against child trafficking, little is known so far about the typologies of online actors, prevalence, frames, online child safety, and contexts of anti-child trafficking messaging in social media.

iii) Research methods

This study aims at answering four research questions, namely: What is the prevalence, process and characteristics of child trafficking perpetrators and survivors? What are the typologies of the most active child protection actors that advocate against child trafficking through social media? What is the framing of the discussions amongst online anti-child trafficking actors that influence protection of children against trafficking? What kind of affective, cognitive and motivational responses do anti-child trafficking messages evoke amongst social media users?
In order to answer the above research questions, this study will adopt a qualitative research method that entails conducting secondary data analysis, digital ethnography, thematic textual analysis of social media conversations (tweets, Instagram posts & YouTube), and in-depth interviews of 30 anti-child trafficking activists and agencies in Kenya. I chose qualitative methods because my research questions seek to uncover social realities that are “emergent and collaborative.” The study will be in two phases. Phase one will involve collecting publicly available social media conversations around child trafficking using NodeXL software. An analysis of the collected texts will be done in order to identify and analyze, amongst other study components, the most active online anti-child trafficking activists and agencies in Kenya. Phase two of this study will involve going to Kenya from 7/11/2020 to 8/15/2020, to conduct in-depth interviews with 30 activists and agencies. The world celebrates “World Day against Trafficking in Persons” every July 30th. As a result, anti-child trafficking organizations will actively indulge in raising awareness in the month of July as well. This will accord me the opportunity to engage in systematic digital ethnographic observation during the period.

iv) The significance of the study:

Despite the widespread use of social media, there remains little knowledge about anti-child trafficking information being shared online; whether it is rooted in evidence, and the level of engagement with that information. As this information may influence child protection decisions, it is imperative that online conversations are studied. In addition, this study will provide suggestions for overcoming barriers to accessing and using social media, and guide researchers and child protection professionals to be credible sources who positively influence these online conversations. This study will thus be an important contribution to an emerging body of literature on the trends and the evolution of social media for child protection communication.
3. Glossary/Definition of Terms

Human trafficking: is the action of moving adults from one place to the other through coercion, use of force or deception for the purpose of exploiting them.

Child trafficking: Child trafficking is the action of moving children from one place to the other for purposes of exploitation. So long as a child has been exploited, the excuse of consent by the victim does not apply.

Ethnography: is the study of people that involves systematic observation of respondents in their natural environment.

Digital ethnography: is an online research method that involves systematic observation of research participants, in the case of this study, how social media users post and engage through various social media platforms.

Social Media Analytics: is the process of gathering and analyzing data from social networks such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter. It is commonly used by marketers to track online conversations about products and companies. It is also defined as, “the art and science of extracting valuable hidden insights from vast amounts of semi-structured and unstructured social media data to enable informed and insightful decision making.

Media framing: Framing, as a theory of mass communication, refers to how the media packages and presents information to the public.

NodeXL software: NodeXL is a software that has Microsoft® Excel® features. It’s on Windows (XP, Vista, 7, 8, 10) and enables the researcher to gather social media texts, from any given social media platforms based on the search terms keyed in. NodeXL thus generates detailed report.
4. Bibliography

Recent relevant studies on the topic


5. **Presentation of Results**

The African Studies Association (ASA) annual conference would be an ideal platform for me to present my preliminary research findings with a view of getting feedback from the conference participants, to network and to engage with other scholars from around the world. The ASA annual conference is one of the largest conferences on Africa in North America. It will offer me the opportunity to network and engage with scholars from around the world. My academic advisor together with other Ohio University students, (including myself), is already planning to submit a panel proposal to 2020 ASA conference. Ideally the panel will consist of three papers, which will be connected to the theme of Media for Social Change in Africa.

I will therefore submit a paper or chapter from my research to the 63rd annual African Studies Association (ASA) meeting that will take place in Washington Marriot Wardman, Washington DC as from November 19th to 21st, 2020. I will also do a presentation on my study findings during the 2021 Student Research & Creative Activity Expo.
6. Biographical Information

Aggrey Willis Otieno Odhiambo,

Mailing address: 8580 Hoon Dr Athens, Ohio – 45701, USA.

Email: ao142809@ohio.edu

Educational background

2018-To date: Doctoral Student, School of Media Arts & Studies - Scripps College of Communication, Ohio University, USA

2009-2011: MA in Communications & Development, Ohio University, USA.

2010-2011: Graduate certificate, African Community Health, Ohio University, USA

1999-2003: Bachelor of Arts – Cultural Studies, Moi University, Kenya.

Technology skills

- Social Media Analytics software: Netlytic, NodeXL, Voyant, Gephi, SentiStrength
- Quantitative data analysis software: SPSS, SYSTAT (statistical software package)
- Qualitative data analysis software: ANTHROPAC (Cultural Domain Analysis software), Atlas.Ti and MAXQUDA (Text analysis software)
- Video editing software: Adobe Premier

International Accolades and Awards

2015: Alumni Award for Excellence in Global Leadership Engagement, Ohio University

2013: African Children’s Hero award winner, Institute for the African Child – Ohio University

2012 - 2014: Rolex Laureate

2011: University for Ushahidi Fellowship in conjunction with United States Institute for Peace

2011: Winner – Graduate Social Science research category, Ohio University Research & Creativity Expo awards

2011: Winner: Ohio University International Students Union Research award

2009-2011: Ford Foundation International Fellowship
Selected Research & Project Evaluation Consultancies for non-profit-making organizations

November to December 2017. ECPAT France, Consultant,

- Conducted an End -Term Evaluation of mobilization & capacity building activities in terms of knowledge, behavior change and effects on reducing sexual violence against children in Kampala (Uganda), Kisumu and Nairobi (Kenya). Commissioned by ECPAT France.

May - June 2017. Terre des Hommes Netherlands, Nairobi- Kenya. Principal Investigator,

- Conducted a study on Den for Child Abuses: Rapid Assessment of the influence of drought and hunger on children and families seeking Asylum in Hagadera refugee camp, Dadaab; commissioned by Terre des Hommes Foundation


- Conducted a research aimed at identifying the nature of child sexual exploitation; programmes and services that governments, the tourist industry and civil society organizations should implement in order to prevent and eliminate sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.

December 2011 to January 2012. Internews Kenya, Researcher

- Successfully conducted research On Effective ways to engage Community Health Workers & Traditional Birth Attendants and using mobile technology in health communication. Research was conducted in the informal settlement of Korogocho in Nairobi and Matungu in Western Kenya.

Professional program/project Management & Administration Experience

July 2019 to date: Ohio University, Athens-Ohio, USA. SMART Lab Research Assistant

- Coordinates bi-weekly SMART Lab dialogue series that provides a platform for researchers and scholars to present their latest scholarly work that enhance people’s understanding of online user behavior in online communities
- Carries out cutting-edge research that helps better understand contemporary issues using data tools.

Jan 2014 July 2018: ANPPCAN Regional Office, Nairobi- Kenya: Regional Program Manager - Building the Foundation for Child Trafficking Free Zones

- Successfully led resource mobilization efforts, designed and supervised awareness raising initiatives including publication of IEC materials that led to the receiving of child protection reports from the community members, identification, rescuing and support (i.e. counselling, educational sponsorship, legal, shelter, medical including immunization of
children under the care of rescued survivors of trafficking and house-hold economic strengthening) to hundreds of victims of child trafficking.

January 2012 to December 2013: ANPPCAN Regional Office, Nairobi- Kenya: Program Officer - Rights of the deaf child today program;

- Conducted baseline surveys and led planning, monitoring and implementation of project activities in line with the approved log frame in the seven counties (Nandi, Nyandarua and Kwale).

Publications


Co- Publications


Selected Conference Presentations


7. Budget and Justification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flight from CMH to JKIA and back to CMH</td>
<td>7/11/2020 to 8/15/2020</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kayak.com">www.kayak.com</a></td>
<td>$1,500</td>
<td>$1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodging</td>
<td>7/12/2020 to 8/15/2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>$30/night * 35 months</td>
<td>$1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals/Padiem</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ohio University Per Diem Rates</td>
<td>$50/day * 35 days</td>
<td>$1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local transportation (gas for my car)</td>
<td>7/12/2020 to 8/15/2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>$15/day * 35 days</td>
<td>$525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Insurance</td>
<td>7/12/2020 to 8/15/2020</td>
<td>Ohio University Global Opportunity</td>
<td>$1.49/day * 35 days</td>
<td>$52.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total research costs</strong> 4012.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$5,077.15</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ASA Conference costs, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flight Columbus to Washington DC and back to Columbus</td>
<td>19/11/2020 to 11/21/2020</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kayak.com">www.kayak.com</a></td>
<td>$301</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodging</td>
<td>DC</td>
<td><a href="http://www.africanstudies.org">www.africanstudies.org</a></td>
<td>$214 * 2 nights</td>
<td>$428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference cost (Membership &amp; registration)</td>
<td>Membership &amp; fees</td>
<td><a href="http://www.africanstudies.org">www.africanstudies.org</a></td>
<td>$70 + $105</td>
<td>$175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Diem</td>
<td>DC</td>
<td>Ohio University Per Diem Rates</td>
<td>$71/day * 3</td>
<td>$142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total conference costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$1,046</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total costs for research and conference presentation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$6,123.15</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal contribution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$123.15</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total fund requested from Student Enhancement Award</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$6,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Budget Justification

Research in Nairobi, Kenya.

Flights: It is very important that I travel to Nairobi, Kenya to observe and interview my participants over an extended period of time. The price quote is the best offer based on a search I did on January 22, 2020. Usually, air travel fair from the USA to Kenya fluctuates depending on the period of travel and ticket purchase, but the highest I had paid for a round trip is $1,900 and the lowest was $1,500. This price quote fits in between this range and I think that it won’t change much above this quote. I have chosen a cheap economy flight.

Lodging: I will be staying away from my family. I therefore will have to stay in a lodging during the entire study period. I was born and brought up in Nairobi, so I will be able to get a cheap but safe place. Most lodgings are usually $100 per night within the City center. However, to save on costs, I will stay in the outskirts of the City.

Local transportation: I will need to travel to various places to not only observe my study participants but also to hold in-depth interviews with research participants in places of their convenience within Nairobi. This could be in restaurants close to their offices, inside their offices or residential places amongst others. I will also follow and attend some of their functions as well. I still own a car in Nairobi, so with $15 a day, I will buy gas and drive from my living place to my research site.

Per diem: In keeping up with the idea of living simple along my research participants, I took the per diem for meal and incidentals according to Ohio University rates, then reduced it by $20 per day in order to save on costs.
Conference presentation

**Flight:** A round trip from Columbus OH to Washington DC will cost $235 via United Airline, though it might fluctuate depending on the time the ticket is purchased. This quote is based on a comparative flight research I did on January 22, 2020 using various websites including Expedia, Priceline, and Kayak. I also considered renting a car but given at the rate of $45 a day for 5 days, plus gas I will end up with over $400 expense. So, I opted for a flight.

**Lodging:** ASA has negotiated a special rate at the Washington Marriott Wardman Park Hotel, Washington D.C, where the conference will take place. Based on price and location, it is appropriate I lodge there. By comparing the price at other nearby hotels, I found that the ASA arrangement is a better deal.

**Per Diem:** I have chosen the levels of per diem rates for meals and incidentals according to the Ohio University finance per diem rates chart for the city of Washington DC where the conference is going to take place. I have limited my request to the actual days I will be there.

**Conference registration:** All the scholars attending or presenting at the African Studies Association’s conference are required to register. Non-members Graduate students’ registration fee is $230. Since I am not yet a member, I will register for membership at $70 in order for me to benefit from the reduced conference registration fees which will be at $105. By doing so, I would have saved $55.
### Appendix 1: Research calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06/15/2020</td>
<td>Start digital ethnography &amp; data collection using NodeXL at Scripps College of Communication SMART Lab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/01/2020</td>
<td>To start doing analysis of the texts gathered using NodeXL and based on the analysis, generate a report with a list of anti-child trafficking organizations and individuals who shall be targeted in phase two (fieldwork)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/13/2020</td>
<td>Arrive in Kenya for field work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/15/2020</td>
<td>Hold a meeting with MACT Kenya officials in order to plan how to reach and interview the identified individuals and organizations based on phase one report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07/16/2020 to 08/14/2020</td>
<td>Conduct in-depth interviews and systematic observations; attend some of the anti-child trafficking activities organized by anti-child trafficking organizations in Kenya; take field notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/16/2020</td>
<td>Arrive in Athens, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/01/2020 to 11/01/2020</td>
<td>Data analysis and report writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/02/2020 to 11/17/2020</td>
<td>Sharing preliminary report with my supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/19/2020 to 11/21/2020</td>
<td>Make a presentation of my findings at ASA conference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dear Aggrey,

I am writing to you because I have been thinking about the work we are doing in Kenya. I am very impressed with the progress we have made and I believe we can continue to make a difference.

I wanted to ask you if you would be interested in helping us with some specific tasks. We need your support in collecting data from different sources. We are planning to conduct a survey in the coming weeks and we would like your assistance in collecting the data.

I am confident that with your help, we can gather the necessary information to make informed decisions.

Sincerely,

Eugene Jane

Data collection in Kenya

Dear Aggrey,

I hope this message finds you well. I wanted to share some exciting news with you. We are planning to launch a new project in Kenya and I believe you would be a great asset to this project.

We are looking for someone with experience in data collection and I believe you would be a great fit. We would be happy to provide you with more details about the project and how you can get involved.

Best of luck,

Sincerely,

Eugene Jane