

Final Evaluation Report

Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Nepal

(Partner Organizations: Anti-Slavery International, CWISH, SASANE)

(Final Report)

Submitted

Dr. Govind Subedi

Mr. Dorendra Thapa

Mrs. Radha Devi Dhakal

Mrs. Rita Katuwal

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Dr. Govind Subedi
Lead Evaluator
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Acronymic and Abbreviation

ASI	Anti-Slavery International
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CF	Community Facilitators
C-P Program	Community-Police Program
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CWISH	Children and Women in Social Services and Human Rights
DPAC	District Project Advisory Committee
DPO	District Project Coordinator
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
DV	Domestic Violence
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FIR	First Information Report
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
MoWCSC	Ministry of Women, Children, Senior Citizens
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PTA	Parents-Teachers Associations
REFLECT	Regenerated Freirian Literacy through Empowering Community Technique
RM	Rural Municipality (<i>Gaoin Palika</i>)
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SASANE	Samrakshak Samuha Nepal
SMC	School Management Committee
SP	Superintendent of Police
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
UNM	United Mission to Nepal
VAW/C	Violence against Women/Children

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Executive Summary

Funded by Comic Relief, the project entitled *Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Nepal* was implemented by Anti-Slavery International (ASI), CWISH and SASANE from February 2018 to January 2020. The intervention was conducted in Nuwakot, Dhading, Sindhupalchok, Kathmandu districts and Pokhara city. The project was designed to i) reduce the children's and young people's vulnerability to trafficking; ii) increase the trafficking cases well managed and supported by the duty bearers and iii) improve the systemic responses to child trafficking and exploitation in Nepal.

This evaluation focused on assessing the achievement of project activities, project outputs, project outcomes and sustainability following the components of theory of change. The overall objective of the evaluation was to assess the changes brought by the project interventions on the lives of vulnerable children, young people and trafficking survivors. The evaluation was carried out by conducting field work in Nuwakot, Dhading and Kathmandu districts covering the both partner organizations' intervention areas. A total of 238 school children, 68 out of school adolescents, 15 police officers and 20 school teachers were interviewed. Secondary and primary sources of data were used. Primary data were collected though employing different survey tools like focus group discussion, key informant interviews and quantitative survey, observation of police stations and attendance in the consultation meetings.

Outputs and Achievements

Almost all the targeted activities were conducted on the scheduled time as planned. In case of the outputs, the project proposal has set out both the quantitative and qualitative targets. Almost all the targeted outputs were successfully achieved. The outputs were timely delivered and reached to the core target groups and positively accepted by the project beneficiaries. The intervention reached to the most trafficking prone-areas, relatively geographical inaccessible areas, among marginalized communities, earthquake affected areas and areas in which other NGOs have not reached to the community.

Capacity and Behavioral Changes

The partnership between ASI, CWISH and SASANE has significantly added value in the project's achievement. Several rounds of formal and informal project implementation and review meetings were held among the partner organizations. In the joint meetings, they shared their project's progress and learning, discussed challenges, opportunities and threats to effectively implement the project. At the district level, the district project staff established good communication with the local governments, schools and local police.

Children's and Young People's Vulnerability of Trafficking Reduced - Evidence reveals that the decision making power of the school children has increased after their participation in the school awareness program: nine in 10 school children reported that they could share their personal problem with their peer groups while two-thirds knew how to protect themselves from the risk of trafficking. Seven in 10 school children knew correct knowledge about definition of children and nearly two thirds (64%) knew all four principal child rights and 96 percent school children regard child marriage as the violation of child rights. Majority of school children regard that both illiterate and literate persons can be trafficked (53%) and 85% of school children reported that they know how to be protected from risk of trafficking themselves.

A number of behavioral changes among school children have been evident after the project interventions. Dropout rates in some schools were reported to have declined. Some child clubs adopted human trafficking, CSE, child right issues for their speech, poem, and song competition. After the awareness program, one-third of school children were reported to have joined in child clubs and 43 percent participated in extra-curriculum activities. In Nuwakot, five school girls filed a complaint in Bidur municipality against their school's Principal for accusing him as using offences languages and abusing them.

In the survey, many head teachers and teachers reported that there have been somewhat increased in regularity of students after the program intervention. The number of drop-outs in some schools such as in Dupcheswor High School radically declined from 25 in the last year to 5 or 6 in this year. Head teachers also reported that school children are even aware about social crime and management issues of school. All 20 school teachers interviewed reported that they have well understood the child rights issues through the partner organization interventions.

In the survey, 62 percent of 68 out of school adolescent girls interviewed correctly knew the definition of children and 43 percent were able to tell us all the four principal child rights. Nine in 10 adolescent girls reported that they would not share their phone number to a stranger.

In some communities, people reported that the REFLECT class helped reduce child marriage. The awareness levels against child trafficking have widely been increased due to the FM Radio program in all the intervention areas. In some communities in Dhading, some out of school adolescent girls were also mobilized for bringing of children to school while in Nuwakot, some adolescent girls received income generation activities.

Trafficking Cases Well Managed and Supported by Duty Bearers in Target Areas - During the one-year of paralegal placement, a total of 6,040 complaints/applications were written by the paralegals from the side of victims and lodged in 24 police stations. The complaints /applications written were related to missing persons, domestic violence, cyber-crime, fighting, call divert, financial fraud, loss of mobile, thief and others.

SASANE provided 60 Police and District Attorneys (36 females and 24 males) a half day orientation on handling the trafficking cases. In consultation meeting with the police, it was found that police realized high rate of victim hostile mainly due to fear and threats and willing to collaborate with NGOs to improve the responses of trafficking.

The satisfaction score of the paralegals was very high. Reviewing the 50 cases of monitoring reports, it was found that almost all paralegals reported that they were very much satisfied with the Police Officers. At the same time, the satisfaction score of the victim was also very high. Of 50 monitoring case reports reviewed, in all the victims appreciated services of paralegals.

Systematic Responses to Child Trafficking and Exploitation Improved - Although there was no name given the national level advocacy, partner organizations reached to the national level stakeholders to implement the project activities. SASANE, for example, has taken permission from the Police Headquarter to mobilize and collaborate with the local police stations in the intervention areas and the

paralegals handed over the letter reflecting the situation of trafficked survivors to the Minister of Women, Children and Senior Citizens.

The District Level Advocacy meeting in Nuwakot concluded with the written commitment from the Mayor, the Police Station Chief, Ward Committee Chiefs and civil society for systematically handling the cases of child trafficking in their jurisdiction and launching the different awareness programs. The police have made several commitments like following the zero tolerance working procedure when it comes to dealing with crime cases against women and children; organizing awareness programs in the targeted communities and schools; using of Victim Feedback Form in the police stations and arranging the female police for dealing with the female victims. There are evidences that the intervention has contributed to increase responsiveness among the key stakeholders. The Gajuri rural municipality in Dhading and Bidur municipality in Nuwakot appreciated the intervention. The Community-Police Program of Nepal Police is also partly influenced by the partner organizations agendas for combating child trafficking.

Non-Theorized, Spill Over Effects

Besides, some major non-theorized effects on core target groups have also been evident. The core target groups have also become equally aware on some of the cross-cutting issues such as child marriage, alcoholism, Untouchability and discrimination. There is also spill-over effect of the intervention mainly to the women groups, the elected female ward members and men in the community. Our findings revealed the fact that outcomes have been almost homogeneous among the target populations.

Sustainability

Program/benefit sustainability of the Comic Relief funded project can be said to be average because the out of school adolescent girls, school children and paralegals have a strong sense of ownership in the benefits of the programs. The benefits from the project intervention are likely to continue even after the termination of the project. Yet there has been heightened vulnerability among the children and young people, the funding organization needs a continued support to sustain its benefit.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Drawing on the findings of the evaluation study, it can be said that the project has well achieved its three outcomes. Sustainability of the achievement still looks to be problematic, however. Thus, the intervention requires continued support. The interventions may include the same program activities as planned in the previous project implementation. The interventions may be expanded in other areas within the program rural municipality or it can be scaled up to other wider areas by learning the challenges found from this evaluation study.

Chapter One

Introduction

This chapter offers the context of evaluation of the project, reviews the project activities and describes the scope of the evaluation and rationale as well.

1.1 Context of the Project

Funded by Comic Relief, Anti-Slavery International (ASI) designed a project to contribute to end commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in areas affected by earthquake of 2015 in Nepal. In the aftermath of the episode, a large number of children and young people fall victims of CSEC and child trafficking. Ongoing disruption to the local economies led children to seek work away from the family location, either in Kathmandu or more widely.

A two-year project (1 February 2018 – 31 January 2020) was set out to provide awareness raising for children/youth, parents, schools, and community groups in earthquake-affected districts to prevent and address trafficking of children into commercial sexual exploitation; provide victim centered rights based support to CSEC survivors in police stations in Kathmandu Valley and Pokhara; and, conduct evidence based guidance and advocacy focused on improving police and criminal justice responses to survivors. The project was implemented in communities from Nuwakot, Dhading and Sindhupalchok districts of Province 3 and the Kaski district of Province 4. It also included a paralegal program operating in the cities of Kathmandu and its surrounding areas (Bhaktapur and Lalitpur).

The project was designed to achieve the following three outcomes:

- 1 Children's and young people's vulnerability to trafficking, and discriminatory attitudes towards the survivors of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children is reduced in target communities
1. Trafficking cases are well managed and supported by duty bearers in the project target areas
2. Systemic responses to child trafficking and exploitation in Nepal are improved.

For each of the outcome, indicators were identified and corresponding activities were planned.

1.2 Description of Project Activities

The project intervention has the following 11 activities.

1. Awareness Raising in Communities through REFLECT Module and through Social Facilitators – This program was launched targeting to the out of school adolescent girls in five communities in Nuwakot, 10 communities in Dhading districts. REFLECT module designed by UNICEF especially targeting for young children was used as reference¹. The Module contains 24 sessions with 90 minutes per session. The REFLECT classes were run for six months. The REFLECT module included the contents related to mapping of social resources; child rights; child trafficking; child protection and child social security;

¹ REFLECT is defined as the teaching technique which can be used among the common people to learn things from their own reflexive experiences and feeling.

laws, policies in addressing human trafficking and the role of the key stakeholders for the prevention of child trafficking.

In addition, SASANE designed a separate discussion guideline for Social Facilitators (SFs). The guideline contains a separate instruction for discussion among the people in the community, school teachers, school going and not going children and among the police in local police stations. A four-hour discussion was envisioned with maximum of 100 to 110 community people and a three-hour discussion was organized among the school teachers. Similarly, a three-hour discussion was arranged having at least 30 out of school adolescent girls in the community and about 100 school girls. Further, a three-hour discussion session was organized among responsible police staff at the local police stations of Dhading, Nuwakot, and Sindhupalchok and Kaski districts.

2. School Awareness Program – This activity was carried out in 10 schools in Dhading and 5 schools in Nuwakot. The students aged 13-19 years were targeted to participate in the activity. A Module was developed to run the classes. The Module contains 6 sessions with 90 minutes per session. Each session was run every week. The Module includes contents like definition of children and child rights, concept of child trafficking, causes and consequences of child trafficking, legal and policy measures to prevent child trafficking and transportation, stakeholders to combat child trafficking and transportation and the role of children for prevention of CSE. Members of School Management Committee (SMC), Parents-Teachers Association (PTA), community leaders and local representatives participated in the orientation session.

3. Celebration of International Women’s Day (IWD) and National Anti-Trafficking Day – This activity was carried out in each targeted school, community and district headquarters. Students and teachers participated in celebrations. Different slogans were drafted and chanted. The local partner organizations marked IWD with various programs. At the central level, the partner organizations participated in the program organized jointly by the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens (MoWCSC) and alliance of anti-trafficking networks.

4. Development and Dissemination of Information, Education & Communication (IEC) Materials – IEC materials and Public Service Announcement (PSA), posters, book strikers and greeting cards were developed and disseminated in schools, communities. All these IEC materials and PSA carried message of risk of trafficking and mechanism to lodge the complaints. IEC materials were conceptualized in such a way that children and young people could easily grasp the messages such as like the playing of games of snake ladder, greeting cards, law tree poster and name card. PSA materials were scripted and recorded in local languages as well.

5. One-month in-class Training of Women Survivors – SASANE provided in-depth paralegal skills training to women CSE survivors. The 30 days class was completed in 90 days. The trainers were the trafficked survivors who themselves also worked as paralegals. SASANE developed paralegals training guideline, which contains subject matters related to law, constitution of Nepal, new Civil Codes, family and property laws, cases and offences, different types of applications like suits, reply, First Information Report (FIR), alternative dispute resolutions, laws relating to women and some of the landmark

verdicts of the Supreme Court of Nepal. The curriculum was developed in Nepali language. The Guideline not only gives the theoretical aspects of the laws, but it also provides how to deal with the cases, how to write an application/complaint in the judicial system of Nepal.

6. Placement of Paralegals in Police Stations – After completing the paralegal training stated in activity 5, the training participants were placed in Police stations for six months. But, in actually, this evaluation found that they were placed one-year and they were placed in rotation basis in different police stations so that every paralegal participant would have equal opportunity to work in a busy police station. The paralegals were placed in Kathmandu, Pokhara, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok and Dhading districts.

7. Psychosocial and Legal Assistance to Victims – This activity includes a monthly stipend to cover expenses to build financial capacities to the victims. SASANE provided monthly stipend to the paralegals. But the monthly stipend only covered the transport cost and cost for food. Thus, in the FGD the paralegal girls complained that they did not have adequate money to work in the Police stations.

8. Orientation Program to Police Officers - The orientation was done two times in Kathmandu and Pokhara each. The aim of the orientation was to facilitate the Police Officers to well manage the trafficking cases. This activity was very important for making the Nepal Police internalize the importance of working with NGOs like SASANE and CWISH on issues related to well management of trafficking cases. In the end of the project cycle, SASANE conducted sensitization program to police in Kathmandu valley. There were more than 60 police officers from the different police stations of Kathmandu valley. Majority of Police officials were women.

9. National Level Advocacy – In the project document, the activity was envisioned, but it was not formally implemented. When enquired about this to the local partner organizations, it was known that project realized importance of focusing on Local Government Level advocacy. This decision appears to be acceptable in the context where Nepal has entered into the three layers of Governments with the adoption of Constitution of Nepal in September 2015 and much constitutional power is vested to the Local Governments for the protection and promotion of child rights and prevention of child trafficking.

10. District Level Advocacy – The aim of this activity was to create a favorable environment for the implementation of current laws and policies, and to extend/adopt the paralegal placements. The key stakeholders were Nepal Police, District Attorney Officers, media and Local Government Officials, school head teachers and civil society organizations. In addition, the project has to add the rural municipality advocacy programs in the changing new context.

11. Research and Publications – Both local partner organizations were conducting research during the time of the final evaluation.

All activities except national level advocacy have been implemented as planned and in some cases they were modified or revised given the changing context of restructuring of the country. In Pokhara, the paralegal exam was not held on time because the district court did not call for certificate examination on time. The activities were planned to incorporate trafficked survivors, females, vulnerable children and young people, out of school adolescent girls and school going children and

community people at large. Activities namely REFLECT class, school awareness program and paralegals placement were directly aimed to involve victims and vulnerable adolescent girls in the project activities. In addition, the female victims of trafficking were encouraged to engage in rallies at the national and local level.

1.3 Scope of the Evaluation and Evaluation Questions

The evaluation focused on assessing the outcomes of the program between February 2018 and January 2020 in targeted regions, implemented by ASI and local partner organizations. With regards to the evaluation questions, they corresponded to the theory of change of the program.

Project activities

1. To what extent were project activities completed according to target?
2. What factors nurtured or thwarted the achievement of targeted activities?
3. To what extent did activities incorporate all targeted populations?
4. To what extent were activities designed to engage with female victims?

Project outputs

5. To what extent did activities lead to expected output targets?
6. What factors nurtured or thwarted the achievement of targeted outputs?
7. To what extent were results obtained in outputs attributable to partner organizations and or ASI?

Project outcomes

8. Have the achieved outputs produced theorized outcomes? Why has this happened?
9. Have outcomes been homogeneous throughout targeted populations and regions?
10. To what extent have girls' lives been changed as theorized they would?
11. To what extent are partner organizations and ASI responsible for the achieved outcomes?
12. Have there been any non-theorized effects on targeted populations?
13. Have non-targeted populations been affected by program spill-overs?

Project logic and sustainability

14. To what extent was the overall design of the project accurate for the desired results?
15. How is the project sustainable in the medium-term for partner organizations?
16. What mechanisms can be adopted to enhance the results of the project?

1.4 Objectives of the Evaluation

The overall objective of the evaluation study was to assess the changes brought by the project intervention in the lives of children, young people vulnerable to be trafficking, and trafficked survivors in the earthquake affected districts of Nepal.

The specific objectives are as following:

1. To assess to what extent the project reduce children's and young people's vulnerability to trafficking, and discriminatory attitudes towards the survivors of CSEC in the project areas
2. To assess how project intervention contributed to manage and update the trafficking cases by duty bearers in the project target areas
3. To evaluate how project intervention contributed to improve systemic responses to child trafficking and exploitation in Nepal.

1.5 Rationale/Justification of the Evaluation

The rationale of project evaluation is obvious in the context that the Government of Nepal is deeply committed toward combating human trafficking. Nepal has ratified several International Conventions related to human trafficking and human rights including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of Child (CRC), and the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution. Furthermore, the Government has enacted the Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act in 2007. Thus, any contribution the project intervention would facilitate effective implementation of the existing laws and policies on combating human trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

1.6 Organization of the Evaluation Report

The Evaluation Report has been structured into four Chapters. **Chapter 1** provides the context of the evaluation, scope of evaluation, evaluation questions including this section. **Chapter 2** provides the methodology. **Chapter 3** analyzes the changes brought by the project. The **final Chapter** draws the conclusions and recommendations.

Chapter Two Methodology

This Chapter describes the evaluation methodology.

2.1 Evaluation Sites and Study Population

Evaluation Sites - The project interventions areas were Nuwakot, Dhading, Sindhupalchok districts and Pokhara City and Kathmandu valley. CWISH was working in Dhading and Sindhupalchok districts while SASANE delivered activities in Nuwakot, Kathmandu and Pokhara. Among the two districts of CWISH's interventions, Dhading district was selected. This decision was taken to enable the evaluation team to gather information from the various marginalized groups while selecting Sindhupalchok; we would have a single marginalized group. In Dhading, two communities and two schools from the first year program intervention and three communities and three schools from the second year program intervention were selected. Under the SASANE intervention (outcome 2), we required to conduct study in Kathmandu and Nuwakot. In Nuwakot, all the five communities and all five schools were selected for the study. In Kathmandu, 8 police stations were selected for the interview of police in charge and paralegals.

Target group - The target population includes the following:

- Out of schools girls and adolescents
- School going children
- School head teachers and teachers
- Parents and community people
- Women survivors of CSE or trafficking provided paralegals training and placed in police stations
- Police Officers and District Attorneys who were provided orientations
- Relevant district and Local Government level stakeholders

2.2 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

The sampling involves three stages. In the first stage, the study sites were selected by considering the geographical diversity and cultural diversity and vulnerability of trafficking (as discussed above).

In the second stage, at least 15 percent of the total targeted beneficiaries of the project were sampled for the interview, employing systematic sampling procedure. This strategy produced the following sampling distribution (Table 2.1). The 15 percent sample was fixed looking at the time period, diversity of study population. It was also assumed that at least 30 cases among the core target groups would be adequate to run the simple frequency tables and cross-tabulation by sex and marginalized or non-marginalized groups.

Table 2.1 Sample targets and achieved sample size

Study population	Total Target	Expected sample (15% of pop.)	Allocation of sample in evaluation districts			Achieved sample size
			Nuwakot	Dhading	Kathmandu	
Out of schools girls and adolescents (5 communities each in Nuwakot, Dhading and Sindhupalchok)	450	70	35	35	-	70 (Dhading=34 and Nuwakot=36)
School going girls (15 schools in Nuwakot, Dhading and Sindhupalchok)	1575	240	120	120	-	238 (Dhading=110 and Nuwakot=128)
School teachers		10	5	5	-	20
Paralegals training participants and placement in Police stations (all will be contacted in Kathmandu)	45	9			17	17
Police officers and district attorneys	150	14	-	-	14	15
National level stakeholders	50	5			5	
District level stakeholders	180	28	14	14		15
Total		376	174	174	27	

Source: Annex 2.1 to 2.3.

In the third stage, the sample of school going children was equally distributed in all 5 schools – which resulted 24 school children per school. Similarly, the sample of out of school adolescent girls was distributed equally for each community – thus producing seven sample size per community.

Selection of Police Stations - In Kathmandu valley, eight police stations were selected in consultation with SASANE and visited for the interview of police in charge and paralegals (Annex 2.4).

2.3 Data Sources

Both secondary and primary sources of data comprised data for this evaluation study.

Secondary Data – The following project related documents were reviewed: tracking tables, REFLECT training manual and awareness manuals, discussion guidelines, annual progress reports, baseline reports, quarterly monitoring reports, IEC materials produced by the project including satisfaction score of victims and paralegals as compiled by SASANE. Both local partner organizations provided the project related documents and data.

Primary Data - All the study population comprised primary source of information for this evaluation study. Both qualitative and quantitative data were generated. Qualitative data was collected with focus group discussion and key informant interviews while the quantitative data was obtained taking interviews with the school going children and out of school adolescent girls.

2.4 Survey Instruments and Study Variables

Semi-structured Interview – A set of semi-structured questionnaire was developed for asking the questions to the i) out of school adolescent girls ii) school going children. The questionnaire contains background information; knowledge about child rights, human trafficking and complaint handling

mechanisms; knowledge of risk of trafficking, and sexual exploitation and online exposure; capacity enhancement through REFLCT and awareness program and behavioral changes.

FGD with the paralegals - In Kathmandu, one FGD with the paralegals was conducted, aiming to assess the paralegals working experiences in police station. A guideline for discussion was developed. One evaluation team member asked the questions to the FGD participants while another member worked as the note taker.

Key informant interviews– It was carried out to other project participants like those who received paralegals training and are placed in different police stations, Nepal Police, Local Government officials, school head teachers, school management committee members, media persons and manager of FM Radio.

Observation – Police stations in Kathmandu valley where the paralegals were placed (physical space, furniture and services provided to the victims).

Consultation Meetings – The evaluation team members participated in three consultation meetings and gathered information about the project achievement.

- Consultation meeting with the local Governments and school teachers held in Gajuri, Dhading in 17 January 2020. The meeting was organized by the CWISH aiming to inform the progress of the CWISH intervention to the Local Government.
- Consultation meeting with district level advisory committee members was organized by SASANE in Nuwakot in 13 January 2020. The aim of the consultation was to assess how project intervention contributed to manage and update the trafficking cases by duty bearers in the project target areas.
- Consultation meeting with the Nepal Police Officials in Mahendra Police Club, Kathmandu. The meeting was organized by SASANE in 26 January 2020. The program was organized under the banner of Community-Police Partnership and SASANE. There were more than 50 Police Officials attended in the consultation meeting across the Kathmandu valley.

Study Variables

Independent variables

- Background of the school going children and out of school adolescents – age, sex and caste/ethnic group.

Dependent variables

- Knowledge about child rights, human trafficking and complaint handling mechanisms
- Risk of trafficking, and sexual exploitation and online exposure
- Capacity enhancement through REFLECT and school awareness program
- Behavioral changes.

2.5 Triangulation

An attempt was made to triangulate the information from different sources by increasing the number of interviews as much as possible. The questionnaire and focus group guideline were formulated with sequence and not imposing any leading questions. The same information was asked to the evaluation participants at the individual survey and focus group discussion. The same issues were discussed in different locations, including in schools. Information was verified from school records and head-teachers or other teachers' interview. Paralegal activities were verified by asking the paralegals, supervisors, to the Police-in-charge and reviewing of cases of monitoring reports compiled by SASANE.

2.6 Limitation

This evaluation study has the following limitations. First, it has not covered all the project intervention areas. Second, the study could not compare one-to-one baseline indicators with the end line indicators, because the partner organizations did not present baseline report in table forms and only the narrative were presented. Despite this, the evaluation used retrospective information, narratives of the project beneficiaries to understand the changes brought by the intervention.

2.7 Ethical Consideration

The names of the vulnerable girls, adolescents and CSE survivors working as paralegals were not disclosed. None of the photographs were taken. All evaluation team members were abide by principle of child rights and are also compliance with the Anti-Slavery International's Safeguarding and equal opportunities policies.

2.8 Editing, Recoding, Transcribing and Data Analysis

Data obtained from the out of school adolescent girls and school going children were entered in SPSS/PC software. In the questionnaire, some questions were already pre-coded while others were open-ended. The open-ended responses, thus, were recorded before entering into SPSS/PC software. While data obtained from school head teachers/teachers, school management committee, Police and others were transcribed from Nepali into English and letter they were classified for analysis. Simple frequency and cross-tabulation were produced from the quantitative data and narratives were developed from the qualitative data.

2.9 Study Management and Field Operation

The evaluation team members themselves engaged in collection of data and the team leader supervised and monitored the whole evaluation process. ASI, London provided technical feedback in the inception report, the top-line findings presentation and final draft report. ASI country office Nepal facilitated to liaison with the local partner organizations. The local partner organizations facilitated in conduction of field work in their corresponding project intervention districts.

Field work was carried out from 25 December, 2019 to 26 January, 2020. In Kathmandu, all four evaluation team members worked while in Dhading and Nuwakot, the evaluation team was divided into two groups. The lead evaluator, Dr. Govind Subedi and a team member, Radha Devi Dhakal visited Dhading district while the co-lead evaluator, Mr. Dorendra Thapa and a team member, Rita Katuwal visited Nuwakot district. In each district, two enumerators were hired. They were the field staffs of the partner organizations. The enumerators assisted to interview the school children and out-of school adolescent girls.

Chapter Three Results

In this Chapter, the analysis has been offered following the components of theory of change, namely, activities, outputs, capacity and behavioral changes, direct benefits and non-theorized effects.

3.1 Outputs and Achievements

As presented in Box 3.1, almost all the targeted activities were conducted on the scheduled time as planned. In case of the outputs, the project proposal has set out both the quantitative and qualitative targets. Examining the activities in which the quantitative targets were set out, almost all the targeted outputs were successfully achieved. In some cases, however, as the interventions reached the widespread geographical areas, it is difficult to quantify the exact number of indirect beneficiaries. In activity 1, in addition to the contents of the REFLECT module, psychosocial problems such as conversion disorder, mass hysteria, epilepsy and counseling were given by the psycho-social counselor.

Box 3.1 Targeted activities, outputs and achievement status

	Activities	Targeted outputs	Achieved output status
Outcome 1: Children's and young people's vulnerability to trafficking, and discriminatory attitudes towards the survivors of commercial sexual exploitation of children is reduced in target communities			
1.1	Awareness raising in 5 communities in each district (Nuwakot) on risks of trafficking, child trafficking and children's rights, using REFLECT (Rupantaran) model	In Dhading, 5 communities in year one and 5 in the year two. In Nuwakot in all 5 communities 1800 community members and 450 out of school girls and adolescents make awareness about children's rights, child trafficking and risk of trafficking 450 children and young people make aware on ability to make or influence decisions affecting their lives	Achieved – In term of targeted number of communities the program reached. Although it is difficult to quantify the number of beneficiaries precisely, given the size of the community in the project area with at least 80 to 100 households per community and the number of communities covered was 15, one can say that the targets were well achieved.
1.2	School awareness program in each community	10 schools in Dhading and 5 schools in Nuwakot 1590 school children, age 13 years and above (class 7-10) make aware on children's rights, child trafficking and risk of trafficking 90 teachers make aware on children's rights, child trafficking and risk of trafficking	Achieved – In term of targeted number of schools, the program reached. But in terms of number of the beneficiaries like number of students and teachers, it is difficult to quantify.

1.3	Celebration of Anti-trafficking day and women's day	One each in school and community in school	Achieved – In each school visited, the celebrations were reported to have been conducted with school children, out of school adolescent girls mainly participating.
1.4	Development and dissemination of Information, Education & Communication (IEC) material through Public Service Announcement (PSA)	1 Production and publication of a report on child trafficking with a focus on CSE	Achieved – Posters, book stickers and greeting cards were designed and distributed in schools, in the community, in the ward office and rural municipality office. Around 1,850 greeting cards have distributed from the first year school program in Dhading. The posters were distributed through the students to parents in Dashain festival with message of anti-trafficking and sexual violence.
Outcome 2. Trafficking cases are well managed and supported by duty bearers in the project target areas			
2.1	1-month in-class training of women survivors providing in-depth paralegal skills training	45 paralegals successfully completing training (classes, placement, plus certification) in 45 days.	Achieved- 45 Participants completed the one-month training within 90 days. And 44 paralegals appeared in paralegal certificate exam. Only one participant could not appear in the exam because of not having her citizenship certificate.
2.2	6-month placement of paralegals at police stations with jurisdiction in human trafficking	45 training participants to be placed in Police Stations	Achieved – All the 45 training participants were placed in different Police stations (30 in Kathmandu valley and 15 in Pokhara valley). They worked about one-year in each Police station. Before placement, they were provided one day training for handling of Tablets and recording data on Tablets with carefully maintaining the data of the victims
2.3	Provide psychosocial and legal assistance to victims and a monthly stipend to cover expenses and build financial capacities	No specific quantitative targets were made	Achieved – SASANE continuously provided psychosocial and legal assistance to the paralegals. In each Friday, all paralegals are called in office to discuss their problems.
2.4	Half Day training on child	150 police and 4 District	Achieved – SASANE mobilized a large

	trafficking and child protection delivered twice, to police officers in the stations involved in the paralegal program	Attorneys demonstrate understanding of appropriate case management practices	number of Police though sensitization training program Conducted consultation meeting with more than 50 Police personnel in Kathmandu alone in 26 January 2020
Outcome 3. Systemic responses to child trafficking and exploitation in Nepal are improved			
3.1	National level advocacy for reform and/or implementation of current laws & policies on child protection and anti-trafficking	1 national level actions to improve systemic responses to child trafficking and exploitation	Not Achieved – The specific activity was not launched directly by the partner organizations, although they have largely reached to the national level stakeholders.
3.2	District level advocacy for implementation of current laws & policies, and to extend/adopt the paralegal placements	4 district level actions to improve systemic responses to child trafficking and exploitation 180 participants and 180 commitments engage in increased knowledge and improved responsiveness to trafficking risks among district authorities including effective implementation of existing laws and policies	Achieved – Somewhat modality of activity has been changed. Instead of district level stakeholders, the Local Government officials in the intervention areas were actively engaged in program. Rural Municipal Project Advisory Committee (RMPAC) were formed and mobilized. The member of the RMPAC shared the situation of trafficking in their areas; also made commitment to take necessary action to protect the vulnerable children.
3.3	Research and Publications in support of advocacy	1 Research and Publication about Trafficking and CSE	Achieved – Research study is being finalized. The main aim of the research was to focus on why there is low FIR on CSE and trafficking and conviction rates

Source: developed based on review of Project documents and field work, 2020.

Reach, Reaction and Acceptability of Outputs

The outputs were timely delivered and reached to the needy groups and positively accepted by the project beneficiaries. The activities led to the expected output targets at greater length by reaching of the intervention to the most trafficking prone-areas, to the relatively geographical inaccessible areas, among marginalized communities, earthquake most affected areas and areas in which none of the NGOs reached in the community. Annex 3.1 provides the socio-economic and demographic profile of some of the selected communities and schools in which the intervention reached in Dhading district.

Several factors nurtured the achievement of targeted outputs. First, the project activities and outputs were well accepted by the Local Governments in the intervention areas. This is also reflected by the fact that the Local Governments have incorporated the SASANE and CWISH interventions in their

annual plans. For example, by reading of the annual plan 2018/19 of Gajuri RM, it is evident that there were 10 NGOs working in Gajuri RM and CWISH was the only one NGO working in prevention of trafficking and CSE (Gajuri Rural Municipality, 2019). The acceptability of the outputs was also seen when the Chief of the Gajuri RM said that the program reached to the most needy groups and most inaccessible areas and he would not be happy if the project were to be terminated. In Baluwa Dada of Dhading district, community people reported that none of the NGOs ever reached to their community.

Second, the contents of REFLECT class were well accepted by the adolescents and reported that they were very useful for their life. Mother groups such as in Newarbas, Chhepang in Dhading helped to organize the REFLECT classes targeting to the out of school adolescent girls. The REFLECT classes had become much attractive when the Chief of the Gajuri RM himself attended in some classes in Baluwa Dada and Newarbas. The community people internalized that the REFLECT classes were theirs, for their leaders or Chief of the Government is also attending in the class.

Third, the contents, teaching methods, trainers of the school awareness programs were appreciated by the participants. They reported that the contents were easy to understand. The trainers were the NGO personnel and they were well prepared before coming to the class. The class used the participatory teaching methods like showing of pictures, drama, singing of songs, playing of games, conducting quiz contests, interaction, making students give a brief speech and telling a story. This teaching method encouraged students to learn and actively participate in the class. This teaching method is fundamentally different from classical lecture-method of teaching which is often adopted in Nepal's formal school education. Further, our discussion with the head teachers revealed that schools facilitated to provide the space for awareness class, provided permission to the students to participate in the program and assigned two school teachers to participate in the awareness class with the students. These teachers can be future human resources in dealing with trafficking for CSE in school. Some schools' head teachers also attended in the meetings. Some child clubs that were already established in some schools facilitated to implement the awareness programs easily and effectively.

Almost all the teachers who attended in awareness programs regard that the program in schools was efficiently delivered to children and teachers. The following testimony of Rita Dawadi who is a teacher in Dolbhanjyang High School illustrates how the classes were conducted in school. She says,

I participated in the awareness program. I found that classes were well managed. The classes held in every Friday for 8 weeks. There were about 40 students (20 girls and 20 boys) in the class. The participants were from grades 6 to 9. I consider classes were efficiently handled; contents were adequate; posters and other materials used; trainers came in the class with well preparation; sharing was done and games were played during the sessions. As the contents include human trafficking issues, it also facilitates students to understand the curriculum of Social Studies. After the awareness program, I realize that students have become forward; their self-esteems have increased. Now, students even observe teachers' behavior in school. This program was relevant for the adolescents, especially to the girls. After the awareness program, the students organized anti-trafficking rally in school on the national anti-trafficking day. Teachers also participated in the rally.

Finally, the selection of paralegal training participants, placement in police station and free provision of application writing for the victim all contributed to achieve the targeted outputs. The paralegal participants were the neediest group, for they themselves were the survivors of trafficking and CSE. The acceptability of the paralegals was very high in the police stations where the girls were placed. It was found that after receiving the training they were placed in Police Stations and engaged in counseling and writing of applications on free basis.

The key results obtained in outputs by the project can be summarized as following: i) successfully reaching to the hereto underserved and most needy project beneficiaries; ii) out of school adolescent girls becoming aware on child rights, child trafficking and risk of trafficking and others through REFLECT module; iii) school children becoming aware on child rights, child trafficking and risk of trafficking; iv) trafficked survivors or vulnerable girls receiving paralegal training and iv) paralegals' placement in police stations and police widely acceptance the importance of paralegals. To the large extent, these all outputs are attributable to the partner organizations' efforts.

Despite these achievements in outputs, there are gaps in terms of reach of outputs. First, all the members of marginalized groups within the selected village could not participate in the REFLECT class. For example, it was found that there was underrepresentation of Chepang adolescent girls in Chiuri kharka in Dhading district. This is reflected from the testimony of Mr. Krishna Bahadur Chepang². He reported that there are about 40 Chepang households and 12 Dalit households in this village (Chiuri kharka). He says,

I know that the REFLECT class was run in the village. I knew it precisely because the class was run in my rented house to the Ward-4 office. My grad-daughter and daughter-in-law also participated in the REFLECT class. Looking at the REFLECT participants, I suppose the program covered all the Dalit households while Chepang were not represented.

Second, the Police Officials who participated in the project have not been found in the Police Stations where paralegals were placed. This makes it challenge to frequently and regularly build the good communication to the newly transferred Police Officials. Finally, in the school awareness program, the school children of grade 5 to 9 with aged 10 to 18 years participated in the program. This heterogeneity of participants in terms of age and class studying meant that the cognitive ability of school children was not the same, and hence the message of the intervention was not effectively and equally understood by all the participants. Had there been two groups – roughly students in grade 4 to 7 and students in grade 8 and 9, the class would have been much effective.

Implementation Modality of the Project and Synergic Effects of Partnership

The interventions across all the districts studied have brought a landmark capacity enhancement among the core target groups. It was possible due to the pragmatic implementation modality of the interventions. The partnership between ASI, CWISH and SASANE has greatly added value in the project's achievement. The special expertise of each of these organizations has created synergetic effects in conceptualization of project, implementation, learning and sharing each other. Had the project been implemented separately by each of the local partner organizations, the project would have missed the learning, and sharing of experiences to each other. Despite this, in some cases such as capacity development training to the target groups, SASANE and CWISH separately developed training manuals. This strategy was adopted given the fact that all most all the project beneficiaries of SASANE were victims of trafficking while majority of core project beneficiaries were vulnerable adolescent girls and children in the CWISH intervention areas.

At the central level, several rounds of formal and informal joint meetings were held among the partner organizations. The IEC materials were drafted and finalized with the consultation of project

² Krishna Bhadur is the former Chairperson of the Himalaya Primary school in the village and he has granted his some land to construct the new building for the school.

field staff and budget was timely delivered. At the district level, the project staff established good communication with the Local Governments. Highly efficient and competent project field staffs were appointed in consultation with the corresponding Local Governments. In case of SASANE, all the field staffs were trafficked survivors who worked as paralegals.

The project areas were selected by District Project Advisory Committee (DPAC) and Rural Municipality Advisory Committee meetings. Finally, the corresponding rural municipality/municipality approved the project activities. In Dhading, for selection of schools and communities for the 2nd year, DPAC meeting was held to review overall project activities of the 1st year and to plan for the 2nd year.

The project also developed a feedback mechanism to revise and update the activities. Community Facilitators and Social Facilitators collected regular feedback from the project beneficiaries. The central project management team time and again conducted the monitoring visits.

It was evident that within the first year of the project implementation³, the project was successful in increasing trust and engagement with the local governments, especially for providing paralegals services, organizing the rallies or initiatives on anti-trafficking. SASANE was awarded with appreciation certificate by the Metropolitan Police Office, Kathmandu and SASANE's director was nominated for the Gwangju Prize for Human Rights (GPHR). The Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens awarded CWISH for its contribution in combating human trafficking on the 13th National Day against Trafficking (2019).

The project intervention areas in Nuwakot district were very sensitive and community people did not easily view girls and women trafficking as crime. During the implementation of project, one of the Ward Chairs of Dupcheshwar rural municipality and other four people were arrested in charge of selling of girls. This created challenge to effectively implement the awareness program. SASANE was, however, able to intervene even in this situation with the support from Nepal Police and Dupcheshwar rural municipality.

3.2 Capacity Enhancement and Behavioral Changes

Different testimonies that follow below suggest the fact that awareness program in schools and REFLECT program in the community and paralegals' placement in police stations enhanced the capacity of the project beneficiaries and there are also evidences of behavioral changes.

Increased Ability to Make or Influence Decisions Affecting School Children's Lives - Evidence reveals that the decision making power of the school children has also increased after their participation in the school awareness program (Table 3.1). Nine in 10 school children reported that they could share their personal problem with their peer groups. For girls, problems were mainly related to lower abdominal pains during the menstruation period, sanitation practices, and experiences of sexual abuse. Such problems were shared to their female school teachers, mothers and other female family members. For boys, the personal problems were related to whether or not attending regularly school, home-work and scolding by teachers if there is no home-work and the like.

³ This information is extracted from the *Six Monthly Report (February to July 2019)* of the local partner organizations. The information was triangulated with the project field staff and even with the local governments in Dhading and Nuwakot districts.

Similarly, 45 percent school children reported that their decision making power has increased, especially in relation to attending regularly to school; meeting with the friends in the community and participating in the meeting of child clubs or adolescent groups.

Table 3.1 Percentage of vulnerable girls and boys in schools by ability to make decision affecting on their lives, Dhading and Nuwakot (N=238)

Indicators	Total	Boys	Girls	Socially marginalized group	Socially not marginalized group
% of school children					
reporting as able to share own problems to peer group, family members	91.6	95.8	90.7	93.0	88.0
reporting as able to take decision that affect their lives	45.0	37.7	47.1	42.7	50.7
reporting as well understanding the meaning of trafficking	70.7	58.5	74.1	66.1	81.7
reporting as well understanding the meaning of sexual exploitation	61.2	47.2	65.1	59.1	66.2
reporting as knowing how to safe himself/herself from trafficking	64.5	47.2	69.3	60.2	74.6
reporting as knowing how to safe friends from the risk of trafficking	62.8	47.2	67.2	59.1	71.8

Note: socially marginalized groups are here are Dalit, Tamang, Chepang, Rai and Newar. Socially non-marginalized groups are Brahman and Chhetri.

Source: Field survey, 2020.

Nearly 65 percent school children reported that they knew how to protect themselves from the risk of trafficking and another 63 percent claimed that they have also knowledge on ways to protect friends in cases of risk of trafficking. It is evident that both boys and girls including children from marginalized groups were able to make decision affecting on their lives.

Increased Understanding on Child Rights, Child Trafficking and Risk of Trafficking - In schools, vulnerable girls and boys were found having aware on child rights, child trafficking, risk of trafficking, child marriage and risk involved in sharing of photo, phone number to the stingers and using Internet as well (Table 3.2). Seven in 10 respondents have correct knowledge about definition of children and nearly two thirds (64%) knew all four principal child rights. Similarly, an overwhelmingly majority of the respondents regard that 'child marriage' (96%) and 'beating of a child by parent in case of small mistake' (81%) as the violation of child rights while 83 percent respondents regard that 'participation of children in a child club' as not the violation of child rights. Relatively, there is no consistent variation in understanding of child rights according to sex and caste/ethnic groups of school children studied here.

Table 3.2 Percentage of vulnerable girls and boys in schools by their knowledge on child rights, child trafficking and risk of trafficking, Dhading and Nuwakot, 2020 (N=238)

Indicators	Total	Boys	Girls	Socially marginalized group	Socially not marginalized group
On child rights					
% knows the right definition of children as all persons < 18 years age children	70.7	66.0	72.0	70.9	71.1
% knows all four principal rights of children	64.2	68.3	49.1	60.8	71.8
% stating child marriage is violation of child rights	96.3	92.5	97.4	94.7	100
% stating beating to a child by parent is the violation of child rights	81.4	84.9	80.4	82.5	78.9
% stating participation of children in a child club is not violation of child rights	83.1	28.3	10.6	14.6	14.1
On Child Trafficking					
% knows that both illiterate literate can be trafficked	52.8	47.2	54.5	47.4	66.2
% knows trafficking can not only happen for sexual exploitation	80.6	84.9	79.4	81.9	77.5
% knows male are also at risk of trafficking	50.4	54.7	49.2	47.4	57.7
% knows family members can be the offenders of trafficking	80.2	77.4	81.7	76.6	88.7
% knows destination for trafficking can be internal or cross-border	65.1				
On Risk of Trafficking					
% knows to be protected from the risk of trafficking	84.7	86.8	90.5	81.3	93.0
% can recognize the trafficking risk of other persons	62.0			56.7	74.6
% knows where the complaints on trafficking are handled	83.9			81.9	88.7
% knows Nepal police as the main complaint handling mechanism or toll free number of Police	73.5			73.7	73.2

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

Majority of school children regard that both illiterate and literate persons can be trafficked (53%). More girls against boys (54.5% vs. 47%) viewed that both literate and illiterate can be the victims of trafficking.

In response to ‘can trafficking only happen for sexual exploitation’, nearly 81 percent school children viewed that it was not. This meant that trafficking can also happen for other purposes. In question regarding ‘are male not at risk of trafficking’, nearly half responded ‘no’ and another half responded ‘yes’ – implying that there are at least half of school children who know the right information that males can also be trafficked. In question of ‘can it be possible to be trafficked by own family members, four in 5 school children rightly reported it may be while the rest 20 percent regard it may not be. In question related to possible destination of trafficking, the school-children responded that it could be within the country, to India or to foreign country (65%).

An overwhelmingly majority (85%) of school children reported that they knew how to be protected from risk of trafficking themselves. When it comes to the question whether they could recognize their friends at risk of trafficking, 62 percent reported so. A further one-ended question was asked about the signs of a person who is at risk of trafficking, the school children reported that she could developed abnormal behavior, not able to be speaking, feeling of fear, and developing loneliness. In another important question about whether the school children knew about the place of complaint handling, 84 percent reported yes. The major locations for complaint handling reported were Nepal Police and Toll Free Number of Police (nearly 73%), and there are also children who reported it was Judiciary Committee in the rural municipality and NGOs like Maiti Nepal. Note that Maiti Nepal is one of the leading anti-trafficking NGOs in Nepal.

A number of behavioral changes among school children have been evident after the project interventions. In Dhading, dropout rates in some schools such as in Dolbhanjyang, Indrayani were reported to have declined. Some child clubs adopted human trafficking, CSE, child right issues for their speech, poem, and song competition. Students celebrated national anti-trafficking day, Women’s Day, and Child Rights day. Further, CWISH sent greeting cards to the parents via students on the occasion of major festivals of Nepal. The card was signed jointly by the CWISH and the head teacher. Sending of message through the students in the village is one of the very effective ways to intervene in the community. The head teacher of Dolbhanjyang High School, says,

CWISH sent greeting card to the parents. The Card contains the message about trafficking situation and ways to protect from the crime. The greeting cards generated benefit in two areas: one that CWISH has been receiving by the community people and second, the message against trafficking has been widely reached to house-to-house.

Drawing on the quantitative information of school children, some of the fundamental behavioral changes can be enumerated. These changes can be taken as more than merely incremental changes like increase in knowledge of understanding trafficking and increase in regularity of schooling. As presented in Table 3.3, after the awareness program in the schools, one-third of school children were reported to have joined in a child club or an adolescent group or a red-cross group in the school; 43 percent initiated to participate in street drama, quiz contest and other school extra-curriculum activities and nearly half shared their learning to their peer groups while they walk along from school to house and house to school.

Table 3.3 Behavioral changes through school awareness programs (N=238)

Indicators	%
% become the member of a conglomeration like child clubs, adolescent group, red-cross and others	32.6
% of school children interviewed reporting the participation in a drama competition in the school	43.0
% of school children interviewed reporting the participation in an awareness program in the community	17.6
% of school children interviewed reporting the sharing of information that they have learn in the awareness session to their peer groups, family members and friends	49.6
% of school children interviewed reporting helping to register the birth in the Ward	31.4
% participated in action to stop child marriage in the community	31.8
Total number of school children interviewed	242

Source: Field survey, 2020.

We also find some of the very active girls like in Indrayani Basic School who also taught to junior class friends in the school. Other major changes in behavior of children were in relation to their engagement in opposing the child marriage and help birth registration in the community. In each of these activities discussed here, more girls compared to boys tend to participate in the awareness programs.

In Nuwakot, 5 school girls aged 13-17 years were able to file a complaint in Bidur Municipality against their school's Principal for using offences language with girls students in their class and one out of school adolescent girl aged 16 years of age cancelled her own marriage.

Feedback from Teachers about Attendance and Retention/Drop-out Rates - A number of head teachers and teachers reported that there have been somewhat increased in regularity of students after the program intervention. In Nuwakot, a teacher of Ghyangphedi High School viewed that school drop-out was mostly in grade eight and it was declined after the REFLECT class. In Amar Jyoti High school, a teacher reported that through the awareness program, the students have been empowered for participation in different activities and their confident level has also increased. Now, they also participate in different extra curriculum activities in school. In Bachala High School, a social study teacher reported that main causes of school drop-out were love marriage and migration for labor. In Dupcheswor High School, a Nepali teacher said that around 20-25 students got dropout last year from his school. This year it has declined due to the SASANE intervention.

In Dhading, the head teachers of Indrayani Basic School, Dolbhanjyang high school and other school we have visited and interviewed the teachers reported that CWISH was working very effectively in school for raising awareness level which also resulted in regularity of students. All students are participating and getting something new knowledge. These programs are meeting the expectation of the school administrative. Students are aware about social crime. And the attendance and retention rates have also increased.

Teachers Demonstrating Increased Understanding of Child Rights, Child Trafficking and Risk of Trafficking – This study interviewed 20 school teachers who participated in the awareness program from Dhading and Nuwakot districts and it was found that almost all teachers were much aware on child rights and child trafficking issues.

Increased Understanding of Child Rights, Child Trafficking and Risk of Trafficking Among Out-of-School Girls, Community Members and Other Project Beneficiaries – The final evaluation study interviewed 68 out of school adolescent girls from Dhading and Nuwakot (Table 3.4). In the survey, 62 percent correctly knew the definition of children and 43 percent were able to tell all the four principal child rights. For risk of trafficking, 9 in 10 adolescent girls reported that they would not share their phone number to a stranger and the same proportion reported that they would not go to the person who is offering a job without further inquiry.

After the REFLECT class they received, 75 percent of out of school adolescent girls reported that they could share their personal problems such as if any deception or luring by somebody to their peer groups and to their sisters or mothers. In the survey, 85 percent of these girls were well aware on the meaning of trafficking while 73 percent reported they have well knowledge on what sexual exploitation meant. In the question of whether illiterate can only be the victims of trafficking, more

than half rejected it and said that both literate and illiterate can be trafficked victims. When it comes to the acts and policies, 4 in 10 girls interviewed were able to tell that they have good knowledge on these aspects.

Table 3.4 Out-of – school adolescent girls reporting the understanding child rights, trafficking and CSE (N=68)

Indicators	Total	< 15 years	15 years and above
On Child Rights			
% of out-of-school adolescents reporting children as persons <18 years of age	61.8	68.2	58.7
% stating all four principal group of child rights	42.6	50.0	39.1
Risk of Trafficking			
% reporting they would not give their cell number to the strangers	91.2	90.9	91.3
% reporting they would not go to the person who is offering the job	94.1	90.9	95.7
After the REFLECT Class: Capacity Enhancement			
% reporting able to share their problem after REFLECT class	76.5	72.7	78.3
% reporting well understood of sexual exploitation	73.5	68.2	76.1
% reporting well understood on trafficking Acts and Policies	41.2	50.0	37.0
% stating both literate and illiterate persons can be trafficked	51.5	54.5	50.0
% reporting trafficking cannot only happen only for sexual exploitation	85.3	86.4	84.8

Note: of the total 68 out of school adolescent girls, 66 were from socially marginalized group and 2 were from socially marginalized groups. Thus, the breakdown by marginalized group has not been presented in Table.

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

In some communities such as in Bolung, Nuwakot, the people reported that the REFLECT class helped reduce child marriage. The awareness level against child trafficking has also increased. They said that now children may not easily accept their early marriage, for they know that child marriage has several disadvantages in their future life. In Ghyangphadi, Nuwakot, the women exclusive FGD (8 women) participants reported that all of them participated to celebrate International Women's Day and also received skill base training and attended in Informal Education class. The FGD participants reported that the attitudes of men towards looking at the girls and women have tremendously changed in the community especially after the REFLECT class. Before, girls and women were viewed as the commodity which could be sold and brought and many so called reputed men were engaged in selling of their daughters and sisters, now it has been realized that selling of daughters and sisters is a crime and violation of human rights.

The awareness levels against child trafficking have widely been reported to have increased due to the FM Radio program in all the intervention areas. The case of broadcasting of jingles from FM Radio Dhading is extracted here.

Radio Dhading covers a wide landscape with population size of more than two million across different districts like Dhading, Nuwakot (80%), Gorkha (80%), and Rasuwa (80%), Makwanpur and Chitawan. The Radio Dhading is of high capacity of 500 Mega Watt. It can be heard from non-smart mobile phone – thus, a large number of people can have access to this FM.

Three types of jingle messages have been broadcasted: i) dialogue among friends on human trafficking; ii) ward chair of the RM Radio is informing about the human trafficking suspect to the Police and iii) information on the punishment on trafficking if found criminal. The jingles were broadcasted every day in the prime time in the morning and evening in three languages: Nepali, Chepang and Tamang. While the first language is the Official and contact language of Nepal, the latter two languages are the local languages. According to the station

manager, a survey conducted somewhat two years ago among the listeners demonstrated that 350,000 people listened to the Radio Dhading simultaneously in the prime time of morning and evening. 'The Jingle message against trafficking for CSE has increased the social credibility of Radio Dhading', says the Station Manager. He also sees the sustainability of the broadcasting of Jingles even if the project is terminated. In that context, there may not be the name of sponsor like CWISH but Radio Dhading will broadcast the message to counter trafficking. The Station Manager said that due to the message broadcasted from their FM, one child marriage was stopped; one child being trafficked was intercepted from Nawalparasi district.

There are evidences that REFLECT class contributed to change the attitudes of family members and community members towards their children especially to daughters. In Newarbas, out of school adolescent girls and women group continued to bring the children to school daily on rotation basis. The FGD participants Newarbas reported that once CWISH conducted REFLECT class for out of school adolescent girls, the adolescent girls also started bringing children to school every day. Thus, in every day of a week, there was one woman from the women group and one adolescent girl to bring children to school. In the FGD with women when asked the difference between them and those women who have not participated in the REFLECT class, they responded univocally that the non-participants tend to cause to do child marriage of their daughters and they do not regularly send their children to school. Looking at the meeting minutes of the women group, it was found that the women group was mobilized to bring the school-aged-children from the village to school every day.

Key informant interview with a ward member of ward 4 of Gajuri rural municipality revealed that she has learnt a lot about trafficking, child marriage and CSE issues when CWISH conducted REFLECT class in here ward and she raised these issues even in the Second General Assembly of the rural municipality. Suk Maya represents the Dalit in the Ward. She says,

Having attended in some of the REFLECT classes and talking with the CWISH project staff, I knew that the issues of human trafficking, child marriage and sexual abuse. I brought these issues to the Second Annual Meeting of Rural Municipality and demanded that adolescent awareness focused program should be implemented in my Ward and Tole (village). I learnt that no child shall be married off and there must not be forced marriage. Instead, children are to be sent to school.

According to the Project Quarterly Report (May 2019-July 2019) of CWISH, REFLECT participants in Dhading made a work plan to do a survey in their community regarding whether people were getting social protection schemes offered by the Government of Nepal. Altogether 75 households from 5 communities were interviewed and the survey found that most the households were getting the scheme and it is only 6-8 households that were unaware on such scheme. Letter, the REFLECT participants made aware about the scheme and ways to receive the scheme.

In Nuwakot, some of the out of school adolescent girls received income generation activities training and also joined in informal education class.

Sarita said that when she joined the REFLECT class, she realized the importance of education and then, she joined at school.

Maya said that after receiving the REFLECT class, she participated in informal education class and letter she got job in a Primary School in her village as an Office Assistant. Now, she earns Rs. 13,000 monthly. She felt proud to have her skill of making handmade bracelet and Home-stay training. She said that after she received the handmade bracelet training, she also trained other 12 women in Ghewar village.

Our survey sample captured 8 percent of respondents initiated going to school after they received the REFLECT class (Table 3.5). Other initiatives include conducting individually or in a group awareness program related to stop the child marriage, trafficking and CSE (40%), help to register birth registration (47%), discussed on the IEC materials provided by the project to the non-participants of REFLECT class (44%) and also making plan in the adolescent groups to reduce the trafficking and informing it to the Ward Office (41%).

Table 3.5 Behavioral changes among out of school adolescent girls (N=68)

Indicators	Total	< 15 years	15 and above years
% start going to school	7.4	18.2	2.2
% engaged in awareness program related to stop child marriage, trafficking, CSE	39.7	31.8	43.5
% help for child registration in the ward office	47.1	31.8	54.3
% discussion about poster IEC materials	44.1	50.0	41.3
% planning of awareness program to reduce trafficking	41.2	45.5	39.1

Source: Field Survey, 2020.

Trafficking Cases Well Managed and Supported by Duty Bearers in Target Areas

Paralegals Successfully Completing Training and Placement – A total of 45 girls (30 in Kathmandu and 15 in Pokhara) were provided paralegal training. In Kathmandu, of the 30 paralegals girls, 14 were under or 18 years of age while the rest 16 were adult women. Among them, one under 18 year aged girl was disabled. During the one-year of their placement (roughly July 2018 and July 2019), these paralegals wrote 6,040 complaints/applications from the side of victims and lodged in 24 police stations in Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitapur, Nuwakot, Dhading and Sindhupalchok. This provision, according to the paralegals and Police officials interviewed, greatly benefited the victims who could not afford money to write FIR to Police. It is mostly poor and marginalized group’s adolescent girls and women who have been supported. The girls usually support to write the *thado nibedan* – application related to domestic violence, child missing and child marriage. However, it is known that the paralegals that were placed in the police stations were not assigned to write the FIR in crime cases like trafficking, and sexual exploitation. Paralegal placement in police stations contributed to increase the registration of cases in Police stations related to violence against women and children and it also added value of Police work. People have tendency to think that police as *haugji* or dangerous that police only deals with the criminals and it has no relations with the common people. Paralegals assisted achieving zero tolerance working procedure in police stations.

Increased Ability of Police and District Attorney for Appropriate Case Management Practices - At the first quarter of the project intervention, SASANE provided 60 Police and District Attorneys (36 females and 24 males) a half day orientation on handling the trafficking cases. The participants were from Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitapur, Nuwakot and Pokhara. Examining the responses of police officials, it is revealed that Nepal Police has significantly internalized the importance of partnership with SASANE in dealing and managing with the trafficking, CSE and domestic violence cases. It was found in consultation meeting with the police that they have realized high rate of victim hostile there is high chance of victims’ hostile in trafficking and CSE cases, mainly due to fear and threats to the victims and no protection for the witnesses. Thus, they advocated the need for joint collaboration among Police, NGOs and schools for well managing the trafficking cases.

Satisfaction Levels of CSE Survivors about Police Management – This outcome indicator was evaluated from three sources: reviewing of the monitoring case reports of SASANE; ii) FGD with the paralegal girls and iii) individual interaction with the paralegals in police stations. Reviewing the 50 cases of monitoring reports, we found that almost all paralegals reported that they were very much satisfied with the Police Officers under which they were working. They reported that the Police were very much cooperative that they greatly facilitated to work in the police stations safely. In the FGD, it was found that paralegal girls developed interpersonal skills and confident levels to interact with the police where they were working.

One FGD participant reported said, ‘the Police appreciated my work and I have been requested to continue in the Police station by the In-charge of Police station’. The participant was proud that she was able to support the victims because of cooperation from the police.

Feedback from Survivors - Feedback from the survivors has been evaluated from two sources: reviewing the monitoring reports of police stations compiled by SASANE and reviewing the preliminary finding of the SASANE’s finding. Of 50 monitoring case reports reviewed we found that in each of the monitoring forms, the responses of Police, victims, paralegals and supervisors were recorded and all of them have also signed. Examining the victims’ responses, it is learnt that 100 percent of the victims were found happy with the services of the paralegals. This is mainly because they got the services on free basis and they could also share their problems with the paralegal girls easily while it was not so with the police in uniform. Further, some of the victims also noted down that they have also learnt some legal provisions. While reviewing the SASANE’s study with the victims⁴, following five areas in which victims need support: i) awareness on relevant procedures to file the complaints; ii) to mitigate the social stigma; iii) fear of retribution from perpetrators; iv) lack of trust in justice system and v) lack of access to police station.

Systematic Responses to Child Trafficking and Exploitation Improved

National Levels Actions- Although they have not organized the formal advocacy program, the partner organizations have reached to the national level stakeholders to improve systematic responses to trafficking. SASANE has taken permission from the Police Headquarter to mobilize and collaborate with the local police stations in the intervention areas. The paralegals handed over the letter reflecting the situation of trafficked survivors to the Minister of Women, Children and Senior Citizens. CWISH and SASANE staff actively participated in the anti-human trafficking and international women’s day with the national level stakeholders.

District Levels Actions for Improving the Systematic Response to Child Trafficking - In Nuwakot, the District Level Advocacy meeting held in the fourth quarter of the project intervention came with the written commitment from the Mayor, the Police Station Chief, Ward Committee Chiefs and civil society for systematically handling the cases of child trafficking in their jurisdiction and launching the different awareness programs. In addition, the police have made several commitments like following

⁴ The study is being conducted by SASANE as a part of the project. The preliminary findings of the study were presented in the consultation meeting with the Police officials on 26 January 2020 by SASANE’S project Coordinator, Mrs. Jeny Pokheral.

the zero tolerance working procedure when it comes to dealing with crime cases against women and children; organizing awareness programs in the targeted communities and schools; using of Victim Feedback Form in the police stations and arranging the female police for dealing with the female victims. The partner organizations mobilized the paralegals to take part in the anti-human trafficking day and even the paralegal supervisors were featured in national level television. In Dhading, the stakeholders especially by the Gajuri rural municipality and Gajuri police made commitment to increase budget for launching of anti-trafficking awareness programs.

Increased Knowledge and Improved Responsiveness to Trafficking Risk among District Authorities

There are evidences that the intervention has contributed to increase responsiveness of trafficking risks especially among the local governments and Nepal Police. This has been reflected by the fact that they have incorporated the partner organizations' program in their annual plan. The Gajuri rural municipality in Dhading and Bidur municipality in Nuwakot appreciated the intervention as it strengthened implementation of their Child Friendly Governance. The Nepal police's Community-Police Program, which is largely influenced by the partner organizations' agenda for improving the systematic responses of trafficking, mainly works for the prevention of crimes including trafficking by mobilization of the Police, the Local Government, the schools, the NGOs/CBOs and the Media. Under this program, there is Police-School Liaison Program which aimed at making aware of school children on issues like child sexual abuse, child trafficking, things that children must learn to be protected from sexual abuse and parents must learn to protect their children from any time of child sexual abuse.

External Influences

Our field work found that some new external developments beyond the project activities have occurred in the project interventions areas. In Dhading, in Baluwa Dada, the primary school has been up-graded from 3 to 5 classes and in Newarbas; Pindeshowari Basic School has been upgraded from class 8 to 9 from this academic year. These up-grades helped reduce the drop-out rates after completing grade 3 in Baluwa Dada and grade 8 in Newarbas. Similarly, in some communities like in Newarbas, Prayas Nepal – an NGO had mobilized women for income generating activities. In some schools like in Dolbhanjyang, Indrayani, it was reported that Prayas Nepal and UNM have been working on adolescent girls health issues, especially focusing on menstrual hygiene and making of a separate toilet for girls and sanitary pads disposal rooms in school so that the girls should not be irregular even if they are in menstrual period.

3.3 Direct Benefits among the Project Participants

Evidence suggests that the project participants are far more knowledgeable in understanding of child rights, child trafficking and risk of trafficking compared to the non-project participants. For example, when asked to the out-of school adolescent girls what is the difference between them and non-participant adolescent girls of REFLECT class, they commonly reported that the latter would be easily lured for trafficking; they are at risk of early marriage and they are shy to share their problems and are confined within the households while the former groups are not. Similarly, when asked to the school children about the differences between them and non-participants in the school awareness program, they (the school children) responded that they are much aware on child rights; better able to speak; able to share their problems to their peer groups; better able to lead the child clubs and actively

participate in the extra curriculum activities in school. On the other hand, these specific qualities may not be found among the non-participants of school children.

In schools,

- The retention rates have increased in all program intervention schools .
- School children started writing of poems, songs and story related to child trafficking and posted in Wall Bulletin.
- One child was intercepted being trafficked to India from Nawalparasi district (Radio Dhading influence) and one child marriage was cancelled by child in Nuwakot.

In Community,

- 8 out of school adolescent girls joined in schools in Dhading.
- Some girls in Nuwakot started livelihood program such as making of handmade bracelets and home-stay.
- Three girls' marriage was stopped (Radio Dhading influence).
- In Gajuri rural municipality, six REFLECT participants were linked to technical education and vocational training for sewing; in Balefi rural municipality in Sindhupalchok, two participated in fruit farming and three in beautician.

Survivors of CSE girls working as Paralegals,

- Paralegals received certificates which have long lasting carrier opportunity to these girls.
- Some paralegals are also attending grade 11 and 12 and even Bachelor in Law.
- Out of 9 paralegals in the FGD, four have taken training of a tourist guide at the SASANE and were reported to be working. They are enjoying trekking and getting money to spent daily life.
- Four paralegal girls joined in Police and one in Nepal Army.
- They developed good cooperation with Police during their staying in police stations.
- SASANE's paralegals have independent income source.

3.4 Non-Theorized Benefits, Spill Over Effects and Coverage of Non-Targeted Populations

Besides the direct benefits to project's core target groups, some major non-theorized effects on core target groups have also been evident. The core target groups have not only become aware on the theorized effects such as increased understanding on child rights, child trafficking and risk of trafficking, they are also equally aware on some of the cross-cutting issues such as child marriage, alcoholism, Untouchability and discrimination. Among the out of school adolescent girls, their desired to be self-reliant, engaged in skilled training for livelihood has increased. Among the school children, their desired to lead the child clubs and support for cleaning of school's compound, monitoring classes has increased. Among the paralegals, the desired to have higher education, skilled lawyers and to be more professional has evolved significantly. Among the police officers, the responsiveness to well managing the child trafficking cases has been reflected. Among the local Governments, the desired to increasingly collaborate with the NGOs for addressing trafficking was commonly revealed and they also made commitments to launch the awareness programs. The local media such as local FM Radio were found continuing broadcast the PSA as social responsibility even after termination of the project intervention.

The program interventions have also affected the non-targeted populations. In many communities, women groups or mothers groups have also actively participated in the REFLECT class either to arrange the class to the adolescent girls or in some cases, they themselves participated in the class. The female ward members realized the importance of REFLECT class even for enhancing their capacity

in understanding issues of child rights and issues of trafficking, and bring the agenda to the General Assemblies. Men and boys in the community have become aware, to the large extent, on the activities being conducted. As a result, their attitudes and behavior towards their female counterparts have fundamentally changed. Now, they started sending their daughters and sisters to schools. This practice holds even among the most disadvantaged social groups like Chepang, Dalit and Tamang. In some communities, it was also found that men committing violence against their wives and taking excessive alcohol has also drastically reduced with the fear that the adolescent girls may report it to the Police or to the concerned authorities. In the police stations, the work of paralegals has benefited the victims of trafficking as well as a wide range of victims of domestic violence, polygamy, abandoned, rape and attempted rape. The paralegals constantly helped them to write the FIR, counsel them and lodge the complaints and even in some cases referral for further legal aids or psychosocial counseling and mental or physical treatment.

Our findings revealed the fact that outcomes have been almost homogeneous among the target populations and even to the intervention communities, schools and in the districts. It was possible due to the same amount of intervention inputs (contents, training time, human resources, duration, and follow up) across all communities, schools and among the trafficked survivors. Despite this, somewhat different level of understanding in child rights, child trafficking and risk of trafficking was evident by age, sex and caste/ethnic groups of the project beneficiaries.

3.5 Sustainability

Sustainability of Comic Relief funded project's achievements has been assessed in three areas: i) program/benefit sustainability, ii) organizational sustainability and iii) financial and resource base sustainability.

Program/benefit sustainability can be said to be average due to the following reasons. The out of school adolescent girls, school children and paralegals have a strong sense of ownership in the benefits of the programs developed by ASI, CWISH and SASANE. Sustainability at the local governmental level is addressed by incorporating the activities of partner organizations in their annual plans and programs. And, there is strong sense of realization among the local Government officials about the achievement of the project. Organizational sustainability can be said to be good because of following reasons. The local partner organizations have built key alliances with local governments, Nepal Police, and other civil society partners. And, the local partner organizations are well aware of child rights, and trafficking act and policies and program. Financial and resource base sustainability can be said to be average because these partner organizations have the ability to access multiple funders and FM Radios have motivation to broadcast the PSA as the social responsibility.

Given these reasons, the benefits from the project intervention at both the duty bearers and right holders' levels are likely to continue even after the termination of the project. However, as there has been much expectation at the rights holder levels and heightened vulnerability among the children and young people for trafficking due to the Internet-facilitated CSE, the funding organization, Comic Relief needs a continued support to sustain the project achievements and expand its coverage in coming years.

Chapter Four

Conclusions and Recommendations

Drawing on the findings of the evaluation study that discussed in chapter three, this Chapter draws the conclusions and recommendations for future areas of intervention.

4.1 Conclusions

Comic relief funded project has both strengths and challenges.

Strengths

- i) The interventions agendas are very timely and relevant. The Rural Municipalities, schools and the police all have the common agenda to address the human trafficking and CSEC;
- ii) The intervention has reached to the most vulnerable children and young population in term of geography and community.
- iii) The PSA program through Radio FM makes has been very effective in dissemination of information to the schools and to the community. The message against the child trafficking has been widely heard in the large landscape area.
- iv) Nepal Police realize the importance of civil society like SASANE managing the trafficking cases including domestic violence cases.
- v) The REFLECT model itself appears as a strength of the project as through this module, the participants were encouraged to identify solutions to tackle trafficking.

Challenges are as follows:

- i) Working in close coordination with stakeholders including local government stakeholders is a challenge as they have high expectation from the project, especially financial and technical support;
- ii) There is need to integrate the awareness programs with the livelihood program in the community and among the trafficked survivors working as paralegals. In some communities, out of schools adolescent girls could have been linked to livelihood program or they could have been linked to schools for formal education. In Nuwakot, some adolescent girls were linked to livelihood program while in Dhading, they were not;
- iii) The school administration has yet to be supportive. In some schools, the head teachers did not attend any awareness class. No monitoring and evaluation was done by the schools about the awareness program;
- iv) The IEC materials were not adequately distributed across the schools, child clubs, community and among the out of school adolescent girls;
- v) The achievement of the REFLECT class cannot be sustained if the program is not linked to either the mother's groups, or ward of the local government or by linking to schools.

4.2 Recommendations

The interventions were successfully implemented that is, project activities and targeted outputs have been largely achieved. The targeted outcome is achieved but sustainability of the achievement is still questionable. Therefore, the intervention requires continued support. The interventions may include the same program activities as planned in the previous project implementation. However, the interventions may be expanded in other areas within the program Rural Municipality or it can be scaled up to other wider areas or the interventions may learn the challenges found from this evaluation study and address them effectively.

Reducing the vulnerability to trafficking and discriminatory attitudes towards the survivors of CSEC among the children and youth people. REFLECT sessions, school awareness program and wider awareness program through IEC material and PSA interventions as set up and delivered by the project must be continued, but they must be modified or revised in line with the findings of this evaluation. REFLECT sessions targeting out of school adolescent girls needs to be launched by introducing new livelihood programs by the project itself. Further, after the participants attend REFLECT, many adolescent girls were ideal when they completed the class. There is a need to bridge the achievement of REFLECT class with other community social work and to schools. School awareness program sessions appear to be too short to make school children vibrant or capable in issues of child rights, child trafficking and risk of trafficking and protection from risk trafficking. At least a three months course with 15 or 16 sessions are recommended. Whenever possible, it is also essential to form a separate group of students based on their class studying. Students studying grades 5 to 7 in one group and 8 to 10 in another group should form the awareness participants.

In the short-run, the out of school adolescent girls in some communities must be provided formal education given the fact that many adolescents out of schools. This happened mainly because of not having the basic or High Schools closer to the community. This problem must be tackled by giving the lexical priority by introducing the 'mobile education system' in collaboration with the local government. In this scheme, adolescent girls or boys may be admitted in a school but they are taught in the community where they are residing. Teachers from the school may be sent to the community to teach the students and conduct all the formalities of school system. Every day, only one subject may be taught so that one teacher in each day visits the community. While in the long-term, the local governments must build hostels so that the students from the remote areas can stay in school for study.

Awareness program through IEC materials and PSA through FM Radio are vital in the community and in the schools. Adequate, simple and understandable IEC materials to schools and communities are also vital for the continued creation of awareness among the vulnerable children and youth population. Local FM Radio has become popular and so they must be mobilized. In addition, Internet, face-book, and other social networks must also be come under the remit of awareness creation.

For well managing the trafficking cases and supported by the duty bearers, a continued support to paralegals by providing refreshment training about the paralegals and making them more efficient in trafficking case management is recommended. Collaboration with Nepal police in relation to well management of trafficking cases needs to be continued. In addition to placement of paralegals in the selected police stations, the collaboration with the Community-Police Program and Women and Children Service Directorate/Centers is recommended for increased effective implementation of legal aid to the trafficked survivors.

For continued improving the systematic responses to child trafficking, in addition to the national level advocacy through research, publication, and lobbying; advocacy at the local levels is much warranted. Given the fact that, the local governments are endowed with the responsibility to protect child rights and prevent trafficking, their understanding, priority, partnership modality, and budget allocation all matter for committed and coordinated responses to trafficking at the local and at the national level. For this, the local government must be lobbied to establish a child rights desk with adequate budget allocation in the office with especial emphasis on promotion and protection of child rights and prevention of child trafficking. In schools, child rights committees must be formed and linked them to the Child Rights Desk of the local government.

Annex

Annex 2.1 Coverage of sample in Dhading and Nuwakot districts

SN	Name of schools/Communities	Intervention year	Targeted sample	Actual interviews	Major caste/ethnic groups covered
DHADING					
<i>Name of Schools (school students)</i>					
1	Kiranchok Katunje High School	1 year	24	24	Mixed
2	Pindeshowari Basic School	2 year	24	16	Chepang
3	Dolbhanjyang High School	1 year	24	25	Mixed
4	Chhepang Basic School	1 year	24	17	Mixed
5	Indrayani High School	2 year	24	28	Mixed
	<i>Total</i>		<i>120</i>	<i>110</i>	
<i>Community (out-of school adolescents)</i>					
1	Gede Gaion	2 year	7	4	Mixed
2	Newarbas	1 year	7	7	Chepang
3	Chiuri Kharka	1 year	7	9	Chepang Dalit
4	Baluwa Dada	1 year	7	7	Tamang
5	Dude-Thati- Chhepang	2 year	7	7	Dalit
	<i>Total</i>		<i>35</i>	<i>34</i>	
NUWAKOT					
<i>Name of Schools (school students)</i>					
1	Amar Jyoti HS	2 year	24	25	Mixed
2	Rukmani HS	2 year	24	26	Mixed
3	Bachhala	2 year	24	25	Mixed
4	Ghyangphedi Hs	2 year	24	25	Tamang
5	Dupcheswor HS	2 year	24	27	Mixed
	<i>Total</i>		<i>120</i>	<i>128</i>	
<i>Community (out-of school adolescents)</i>					
1	Bolung	2 year	7	7	Tamang
2	Ghyangphadi-	2 year	7	7	Tamang
3	Ghyangphadi and Singche	2 year	7	8	Tamang
4	Sisipu	2 year	7	7	Tamang
5	Ghyawar and Uppra	2 year	7	7	Tamang
	<i>Total</i>		<i>35</i>	<i>36</i>	
	Grand Total (Dhading and Nuwakot)		310	308	

Annex 2.2 Name list of KII, FGDs conducted by locations: Dhading

SN	Organizations/Institutions	Location	Name	Types of tools
1	Radio Dhading	District HQ	Station Manager, Raja Ram Sharma	KII
2	Laligurash Atma Nirbhar Mother Group	Newarbas, Gajuri-4	7 persons (4 females and 3 males)	FGD
3	The Ward-4 Member	BK Tole, Gajuri-4	Mrs. Suk Maya Sunuwar, 49	KII
4	Ex-Chair of Himalaya Basic School	Chiurikharka, Gajuri-4	Krishna Bahadur Chepang, 77	KII
5	Common people	Cowkhai, Gajuri-4	Sun Bahadur Rumba, 54	KII
6	Dolbhanjyang High School	Dolbhanjyang	Bhuvan Bahadur Magar, Head Master	KII
7	Dolbhanjyang High School	Dolbhanjyang	Rita Dawadi – School Teacher	KII
8	CWISH Gajuri	Gajuri	About 10-12 persons CWISH (Kirti –presented the activities of CWISH) Palika Chair, Deputy Chair, Palika Officer, Ward Chair, Head Master, Ngo	Consultation
9	Newarbas	Pindeshowari High School	Head Master – Prakash Sing School Management Committee Chair:Chepang	KII
10	Gauri Bhanjyang	Indrayani Basic School, Gajuri-6	...Female teacher	KII School record

Annex 2.3 Name list of KII, FGDs conducted by locations: Nuwakot

SN	Organizations/Institutions	Location	Name	Types of tools
1	Stakeholders	Bidur Municipal, Nuwakot	Police officers, Palika Chair, Palika Officer, Ward Chair, Head Master, Ngo, CBOs, Radio 18 (8 Male, 10 female)	KII
2	Amar Jyoti HS	Kharanitar Tadi RM	Nilam Upreti Focal Female teacher	
3	Rukmani HS	Samundratar Dupcheswor RM	Head master	KII
4	Bachhala	Sikharbeshi, Dupcheswor RM	Focal teacher Jiwan Dahit, Science teacher	KII
5	Ghyangphedi Hs	Ghyangphedi	Nimit Head Master Prem Syangtan	KII
6	Dupcheswor HS	Ramati Dupcheswor RM	Head master Ram Prasad adhikari	KII
7	Community/ Parents	Bolung , Dupcheswor RM	18 (13- Female, 5 – Male)	FGD
8	Community/ Parents	Ghyangphadi-Dupcheswor RM	9 (8-Female, 1- male)	FGD
9	Community/ Parents	Ghyangdada and Singche Dupcheswor	30(13 –Male,17- Female)	FGD

		RM		
10	Community/ Parents	Sisipu, Dupcheswor RM	13(3 Male, 10 Female)	FGD
11	Community/ Parents	Ghyawar and Uppra , Dupcheswor RM	16 (4- Male, 10 Female)	FGD

Annex 2.4 Visit of Police stations where SASANE's sisters are placed and conducted interview

SN	Date of visit	Police Station	Name and designation of Police Officers interviewed
1	2 Jan 2020	District Police Office, Bhaktapur	Sabin Pradhan, Superintendent (SP)
2	2 Jan 2020	District Police Office, Lalitpur	Durga Singh, SP
3	5 Jan 2020	Nepal Police Office, Balaju	Ranjit Singh Rathuar, Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)
4	5 Jan 2020	Nepal Police Office, Sohara Khutte	Santosh Singh Rauthar, DSP
5	5 Jan 2020	Nepal Police Office, Boudha	Regmi, Inspector
6	6 Jan 2020	Nepal Police Office, Teku	Rajendra Pokhrel, DSP
7	6 Jan 2020	Nepal Police Office, Kalimati	Gyan Manjari Sharma, Inspector
8	6 Jan 2020	Nepal Police Office, Satadobato	Mitra Bhandu Sharma, DSP

Annex 3.1 Profile of the study area

In Nuwakot, we visited five communities of Dupcheshwar Rural Municipality (RM). They include: Upra/Ghewar, Sisipu, Ghyangphedi, Bolung and Ghyangdada/ Singache and five schools. All of these communities and schools are at the remote areas. An overwhelmingly majority of settlements in these communities is of Tamang - the one of the socially disadvantaged groups of Nepal. The project area itself has been hard hit by the phenomenon of girls trafficking traditionally. The antidotal evidence suggests that the girls trafficking from this area were reported even during the Rana Regime of Nepal (1846-1950), during the absolute Monarchy (1960-1989) even after the restoration of democracy in the country (1990 onwards). Some early studies like ILO rapid assessment in 2002 (KC et al. 2002; Subedi, 2009 and NHRC, 2015) even indicated that trafficking of girls from this area was through the parent consent. Further, the whole RM was also hard hit by the earthquake of 2015, and almost all the private households and public building were collapsed. And, families displaced and even there was migration from this area.

In Dhading, we have summarized the basic profile of two selected communities in which REFLECT class was conducted.

Annex 3.1a An overview of some selected communities in which REFLECT program reached, Dhading

Parameters	Newarbas	Cowkhai/Baluwa Dada
Geographical location		
Distance from highway	16-17 KM	20-22 KM
Road link	Yes, only in winter	Yes, only in winter
Social structure		
Total number of households	72	55-60
Chepang households	65	0
Tamang households	7	55-60
Dalit households	0	0
Others	0	0
Food sufficiency status		

(% of total households)		
Only < 3 months	30	40
3-6 months	50	40
< 12 months	20	20
Major crop-production		
Millet, maize	√	√
Marijuana (illegal plantation)	√	√
Access to schools and risk of drop-out		
Primary school (1-5 grade)	×	√
Basic school at community (1-8 grade)	×	×
Distance to Basic School (1-8 grade)	3-4 KM	8-9 KM
Distance to High School (1-12 grade)	6-7 KM	8-9 KM
Mostly drop-out (grade)	After 5 or 8	After 3; now after 5
Women Group/Other NGOs		
Women group mobilized	√	×
NGOs working	√	×

Note: in Baluwa Dada, there is a primary school which was up-graded to 5 grade now some 2 years ago, before it used to run the classes up to grade 3.

Source: developed based on field survey, 2020.

Other project intervention areas were the Cowkhai and Baluwa Dada villages. These villages are perhaps the farthest and remote villages from the Gajuri RM office. Cowkhai lies in the upper Mahabharat range. In these two villages, there are about 55-60 households. All of them are of Tamang families. Two in 5 households are extremely poor with less than 3 months food sufficiency from their own production. In Baluwa Dada, there is a primary school which runs classes from Early Child Development (ECD) class to grade 5. The distance to the nearest high school from this village is at least 3-hours one-way walk to Dolbhanjyang high school and at least 2 and half hours walk for the nearest Basic School in Thumke Dada. Thus, majority of adolescent girls and boys alike get dropped out after they complete at most grade 5. Box 2.3 summarizes the profile of three selected schools in which the school awareness program was run in Dhading district.

Annex 3.1b An overview of some schools in which school awareness program reached, Dhading

	Pindeshowari Basic School	Indrayani Basic School	Dolbhanjyang High School
About school			
Distance from high way	15-16 KM	2-3 KM	6-7 KM
Established	1965 (2021 BS)		1989 (2045 BS)
Class Run	ECD to 9	ECD to 8	ECD to 12
Students (2019/20)			
Total number of students	360	175	597
Girls (in %)	53.6	53.1	54.8
Boys (in %)	46.4	46.9	45.2
Janajati (mostly Tamang) (in %)	32.8	32.6	31.3
Marginalized group (Chepang) (in %)	66.4	-	37.5
Dalit (in %)	0.8	25.1	2.3
Others (in %)	0	42.3	27.1
Teachers (in number)			
Total	13		
From Government sources	6		
From private sources	7		

Drop-outs (% of total enrolment)			
2018/19	7%		
2019/20	3%		
Absentees			
Average absentees to the total enrolment			19.9
Program			
Lunch program	ECD to grade 5		
Scholarship program	Rs. 400 annually		
NGOs working	-	-	Yes
Formation of child clubs	Yes	Yes	Yes
Child club members	From grade 4 to 9	-	-

Source: developed based on field survey, 2020.

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