

**The Anti-Trafficking Program in Rural Nepal:
Assessment of Change in Awareness and
Communication among Adolescent Girls,
Peers and Parents in Baglung District, 2002**

AN ENDLINE SURVEY

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**Centre for Research on Environment
Health and Population Activities (CREHPA)**
Ekantakuna, Jawalakhel
P.O. Box: 9626, Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel: 530344, Fax: 530341
E-mail: crehpa@crehpa.wlink.com.np

**कपा
CREHPA**

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THE STUDY TEAM

The Study Team

Core Team

Ms. Renuka Gurung	Study Coordinator
Ms. Bidhya Shrestha	Sr. Research Assistant

Field Researchers

1. Ms. Anu Bista	Field Supervisor
2. Ms. Reena Ghale	Field Supervisor
3. Ms. Rajani Shrestha	Field Supervisor
4. Ms. Ishwori K.C.	Field Supervisor
5. Ms. Sunita G.C.	
6. Ms. Ganga Acharya	
7. Ms. Jibkali Kandel	
8. Ms. Khira Malla	
9. Ms. Nunumaya Thapa	
10. Ms. Bimala K.C.	
11. Ms. Durga Thapa	
12. Ms. Indra Malla	

Project Support Unit

Ms. Sabina Tamang	Administration and Finance
Ms. Radhika Singh	Word Processing

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AGG	Adolescent Girls Group
AGGATP	Adolescent Girls Group Anti-Trafficking Project
AMK	Aamaa Milan Kendra
BCT	Brahmin, Chetri Thakuri
CEDPA	Centre for Development and Population Activities
CMA	Community Medical Auxiliary
CMC	Community Management Course
CMG	Community Member Group
CREHPA	Centre for Research on Environment, Health and Population Activities
GIFT	Adolescent G irls I nitiate for T heir Reproductive Health Project
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HMG	His Majesty's Government
IPC	Interpersonal communication
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
KDS	Kami, Damai, Sarki
MG	Mothers Group
MWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
RH	Reproductive Health
RTG	Rai/Taman/Gurung
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TG	Trafficking of Girls
TV	Television
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDCs	Village Development Committees

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Context

In recent years, millions of women and girls have been trafficked across national borders and within countries. The global trafficking industry generates an estimated US\$5 to 7 billion each year, more than the profits generated by the arms and narcotics trades (Widgren 1994). Over the last decade, the growing trafficking problem in South Asia has been particularly acute in Nepal, one of the least developed countries in the world, with 42 percent of its citizens living below the poverty line.

While there are no reliable data on the magnitude of the trafficking problem in Nepal, the most widely quoted sources estimate that 5,000 to 7,000 girls are trafficked from Nepal to India and other neighbouring countries every year, primarily for prostitution: 200,000 Nepali girls and women currently are working in the sex industry in India (UNIFEM 1998, UNICEF 1997). Another study postulates that 20,000 minors are brought into India from Nepal for sex work every year (Haameed 1997).

The occurrence of trafficking in Nepal is generally attributed to widespread poverty, lack of female education, low status of girls and women and social disparities rooted in ethnic and caste groupings. Women living in an environment of restricted rights and limited personal freedom with few employment opportunities may decide that out-migration is their only hope for achieving economic independence and a higher standard of living. Those who are victimized by traffickers experience abuse, exploitation and greater vulnerability to human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

The definition of trafficking proposed by the United Nations Special Rapporteur in a recent report to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights follows.

Trafficking in persons means the recruitment, transportation, purchase, sale, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by threat or use of violence, abduction, force, fraud, deception or coercion (including the abuse of authority), or debt bondage, for the purpose of placing or holding such person, whether for payment or not, in forced labor or slavery-like practices, in a community other than the one in which such person lived at the time of the original act described (Coomaraswamy 2000).

The United States government definition of trafficking is similar to that of the United Nations:

The recruitment, transport or sale of persons across international borders or within a country through fraud, coercion or force for purposes of forced

labor or services, including forced prostitution, domestic servitude, debt bondage or other slavery-like practices (USAID 1999).

The effort to abolish trafficking in Nepal intensified after the restoration of democracy in 1990. Since then, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations have started initiating programs to address and combat trafficking of girls.

1.2 Background

Aamaa Milan Kendra (AMK) is a national level nongovernmental organization established in 1975. The prime concern of AMK is the empowerment of women in all aspects of life: social, economic and health. It has implemented programs in areas such as population and health, adolescent health, youth development, income generation, education, gender sensitisation by mobilizing its mothers group and through networking with other local line agencies and organizations at the district level. AMK has an extensive network of 59 local branches spread out in the 19 districts of the country and a huge resource of 5,000 volunteers. Since 1999 it has also shifted its focus to adolescent girls through its reproductive health and other programs to empower their lives in preparation for adulthood.

AMK implemented the “Adolescent Girls Initiate for Their (A GIFT) for Reproductive Health (RH) Project” in nine village development committees (VDCs) of Baglung district from 1999 to 2001 under the *Better Life Option Program* and in 2002 continued for six months with ENABLE funding. Under this project one adolescent girls group (AGG) was created in each ward forming a total of nine AGGs in one VDC (each VDC in Nepal is comprised of nine wards). The project supports a total of 891 adolescent girls between the ages of 10-19 to increase their ability to make and act upon informed decisions regarding their social, economic and health needs and rights. A baseline survey of the project was conducted by CREHPA towards the end of 1999 to examine the existing knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) regarding sexual and reproductive health of the illiterate and out-of-school adolescent girls to be enrolled in the groups.

Building upon the “A GIFT for RH Project,” AMK then launched the Adolescent Girls Groups Anti-Trafficking Project (AGGATP) supported by CEDPA/Nepal. This program aims to increase the ability of the 891 members of AGGs to resist trafficking attempts and to be able to help other girls and women protect themselves against traffickers.

This project goal falls within the purview of CEDPA/Nepal's anti-trafficking strategic framework that is designed to support the strategies and goals of His Majesty's Government's (HMG) National Plan of Action against Trafficking of Children under the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW). Activities under this framework focus primarily on prevention, one of the three specific areas targeted by USAID Asia's Regional Anti-Trafficking Initiative.

1.3 Adolescent Girls Groups Anti-Trafficking Project

The goal of the Adolescent Girls Groups Anti-Trafficking Project is to:

increase the ability of 891 adolescent girls from nine village development committees (VDCs) of Baglung district to resist trafficking attempts and to be able to help other girls and women protect themselves against traffickers.

Although the prime targets are the 891 girls, secondary targets are their peers, parents and community members. The goal will be accomplished through training and awareness-raising activities that will contribute to the following outcomes for the adolescent girls as well as their peers, parents and the community at the end of the six-month project.

- Increased ability to recognize three to five signs indicative of trafficking
- Awareness of girls' legal rights against trafficking
- Familiarization with five ways to protect themselves from traffickers
- Ability to communicate this information to 1600 peers, 1150 parents and 2000 community members

To indicate that one is knowledgeable of the issues regarding trafficking of girls, the project gave a special bracelet *chetna ko dora*¹ (thread of awareness) to participants who demonstrated thorough knowledge regarding trafficking after undergoing AGGATP's training and awareness activities.

The bracelet was successful as the first step in drawing the attention of people of all ages to the issue of trafficking. Furthermore, it motivates participants to learn about the issues. The bracelet was popular not only among the primary target population but also among their peers as a majority of the peers mentioned in the final evaluation that they too had received the *dora*. Though the AGGATP aimed to reach a total target of 5,560 people in the nine project VDCs (1,600 peers, 1,150 parents and 2,000 community members), the number of recipients numbered 10,500, indicating an increased number of people who gained basic knowledge of trafficking and ways to protect against it.

A four-day training program on trafficking of girls issues and interpersonal communication was provided to the primary target population of adolescents in the nine AMK projects in Baglung. A one-day orientation workshop, titled "Community Management Course" (CMC), was provided for community members in each of the project VDCs of AMK.

¹ The *chetana ko dora* bracelet was a motivating factor that encouraged the target population to learn about trafficking. *Chetana ko dora* meaning *thread of awareness* is an innovative tool introduced in the program areas of AMK to indicate someone who knows at least the core criteria of the program: (i) signs indicative of trafficking; (ii) ways to protect against trafficking; and (iii) legal measures against trafficking. The color of the bracelet thread is yellow. The color and concept of the thread replicated the Nepali traditional custom wherein a single color of thread is bound around the wrist on a religious occasion to ward off sickness and evil. The adolescent girls themselves awarded the bracelet to those who could fulfil the criteria encouraging them to spread knowledge of counter trafficking and ways to protect against it.

Before the implementation of the AGGATP by AMK, a rapid baseline assessment was completed to determine the level of awareness of anti-trafficking issues to facilitate evaluation of project goals and objectives. The baseline survey was conducted by CREHPA in September 2002. After completion of the project, a final rapid evaluation was undertaken to evaluate the success of the project against project goals and objectives. The endline survey was conducted in January 2003 by CREHPA.

1.4 Objectives of the Survey

The main objective of the endline survey was to assess the impact of the AGGATP on the different target populations in terms of the level of awareness on anti-trafficking issues of adolescent girls, their peers, their parents and community members.

Specific Objectives:

- To assess the level of awareness of adolescent girls, their peers, their parents and community members
 - to recognize signs indicative of trafficking;
 - to protect themselves from traffickers;
 - to understand their legal rights related to anti-trafficking; and
- To assess the ability of adolescent girls to communicate trafficking information to peers, parents and community.

1.5 Target Population for the Survey

The primary target for the rapid endline survey was 891 adolescent girls from nine VDCs of Baglung district, where AMK implemented the “A GIFT for RH Project.” The secondary targets were the peers of the adolescents, their parents and community members.

1.6 The Study Design

Area Coverage

The survey was conducted in four AMK program VDCs of Baglung district. These four VDCs were randomly selected from the nine VDCs of Baglung where AMK implemented the “A GIFT for RH Project”. The four VDCs selected were: **Kusmisera, Bhakunde, Tityang and Kalika**. (Kalika was transformed into a municipality from a VDC after the study design for the endline survey had been completed) From each selected VDC and the Kalika municipality, four wards were selected randomly for the survey.

Methodology

The evaluation survey draws data from two comparable representative surveys—the baseline survey and the endline survey—conducted among adolescent girls, their peers,

their parents and community members. Both surveys adopted similar study designs and methodologies.

The survey consists of two components – quantitative and qualitative. The qualitative component includes informal group meetings with community members, including teachers, former VDC chairpersons, former ward members, health professionals, Mothers Group (MG) chairperson and social workers (*bhadra bhaladmi*). Six to eight participants attended the informal group meetings. A total of four group meetings were conducted. Although the research team tried to cover participants from all nine wards of the sampled VDC, due to practical difficulties, such as local security problems, the participants could not be covered from all the wards and the teams focused on only a few neighbouring wards where the group meetings were conducted.

The quantitative component consisted of individual interviews with the adolescents, their peers and the parents of the adolescents.

Sampling Techniques and Survey Respondents

The quantitative component includes individual interviews with the adolescent girls participating in the A GIFT for RH Project, their parents and their peers. In each study VDC, four wards were sampled randomly. AGG members from the sampled wards were interviewed. In each group there were 11 girls bringing the number surveyed to 44 in each ward. (The number of girls interviewed for the baseline and endline surveys comprises 18% of the total number of AGG members of the AGGPT project) Similarly, 11 parents and 11 peers in the same sampled wards were contacted at random for individual interviews by the researchers.

The sample was derived by using the “EPI Info 6” package based on the following assumptions.

- Expected frequency of the factor is 50%, that is $p=0.50$
- Assumed level of precision was set at 10%
- Confidence interval (CI) was set at 90%
- Estimated design effect is $(deft)=2$

Table 1.1.1 (a) and (b) Present the Names of the Sampled VDCs, Wards and the Target Populations in Each Ward in Baseline and Endline Surveys Respectively

Baseline	Bataka-chaur	Bhakunde	Dhamja	Dhulu baskot	Hugdisir	Kalika	Kushmiser	Ranghani	Tityang	Total
Ward 1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Ward 2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Ward 3	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Ward 4	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Ward 5	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Ward 6	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Ward 7	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Ward 8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Ward 9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Total AGG Girls	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	981
Total sample of AGG girls surveyed		44				44	44		44	176
Total sample of Peers surveyed		44				44	44		44	176
Total sample of Parents surveyed		44				44	44		44	176

Endline	Bataka-chaur	Bhakunde	Dhamja	Dhulu baskot	Hugdisir	Kalika	Kushmiser	Ranghani	Tityang	Total
Ward 1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Ward 2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Ward 3	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Ward 4	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Ward 5	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Ward 6	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Ward 7	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Ward 8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Ward 9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	99
Total AGG Girls	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	981
Total sample surveyed of AGG girls		44				44	44		44	176
Total sample of Peers surveyed		44				44	44		44	176
Total sample of Parents surveyed		44				44	44		44	176

Interview of Respondents

Each of the respondents was interviewed individually and in private. The adolescent girls and their peers were gathered in one place by the AMK staff/volunteers to facilitate the interviews. The parents were also requested to gather similarly, but only a few gathered. The majority of the parents were visited individually at their homes for their interview. When visited at home, almost all the parents were found to be approachable for the interviews. In very few cases guardians were asked to replace parents who were absent at the time of the survey. The guardians to replace the parent group consisted of grandfathers, brothers, uncles, aunts, elder sisters and sisters-in-law.

Research Instrument

The same three sets of structured questionnaires used for the baseline survey were used in the endline survey for the individual interviews of adolescents, peers and their parents. The same guideline for the informal group meetings with community members was also used for the qualitative component in the endline survey. However, some additional questions to solicit information pertaining to the usefulness of AGGATP and the awareness training provided by AMK for preventing trafficking of girls were also included in the endline survey. Furthermore, questions related to the importance and usefulness of interpersonal communication training and *Chetana ko dora* were also included in the endline questionnaire.

The questionnaires for the quantitative component and the guideline for the qualitative component were finalized in consultation with officials of AMK and CEDPA/Nepal. The questionnaires were first drafted in English to invite comments and were then translated into Nepali after incorporating the comments and suggestions.

Team Composition

Two professionals of CREHPA, involved in the baseline survey managed the study. A senior professional of CREHPA, served as the Study Co-coordinator. She was responsible for preparing research instruments, analyzing and preparing the final report of the survey and for providing liaison with the AMK and CEDPA officials. A Senior Research Assistant (Sr. RA) assisted the Coordinator in all phases of the survey. She was responsible for training the field teams, supervising coding of the completed questionnaires, monitoring data management and compiling qualitative information. She assisted the Coordinator in preparing the research instruments, their translation and analysis, and the preparation of the draft study report.

Field Team

The field team consisted of four female supervisors and eight female interviewers. One supervisor and two interviewers were designated in each study VDC for conducting both qualitative and quantitative components.

The same three supervisors who were involved in the baseline survey were selected for the endline survey. One supervisor was selected from among the supervisors of CREHPA, who were involved in prior studies in AMK's projects. The supervisors were responsible for implementing qualitative tools, supervising the fieldwork and field editing/cross checks of the completed individual questionnaires.

The eight interviewers were selected from local interviewers with experience in surveys in the AMK projects in Baglung. In fact, almost all (six out of eight interviewers) were the same interviewers in the baseline survey.

1.7 Training and Fieldwork

The duration of the fieldwork was from January 19 to February 4, 2003. All members of the field team received two days of intensive training and orientation for conceptual clarity and standardization of procedures for administering the questionnaires. They were further trained for the qualitative component. The modes of training and orientation included class lectures, role plays and mock interviews. Mock interviews were conducted to enhance the skill of the field researchers to administer the questionnaires. The assistance of AMK district staff and field staff was sought by the field teams for developing rapport with the village communities and for scheduling of village coverage.

The entire field period was 19 days in three VDCs (Bhakunde, Tityang and Kusmisera) and 16 days in the Kalika municipality.

1.8 Data Management and Analysis

The completed questionnaires were manually edited and coded at the CREHPA office. The quantitative data was entered into the dBase IV software. After cleaning, the data was transferred into the SPSS package. Frequencies and cross tabulations were also generated for analysis. Similarly, the qualitative part was also analyzed and translated into English to be incorporated into the report.

1.9 Organization of the Report

The current report has been organized into six chapters. This introductory chapter is the first chapter of the report. In Chapter 2, characteristics of the study population are presented. Knowledge of signs of trafficking is presented in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 deals with the knowledge and awareness of rights related to anti-trafficking; Chapter 5 presents information on the knowledge of interpersonal communication on trafficking information; and finally, in Chapter 6 summary conclusions are elaborated.

Chapter 2

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY POPULATION

This chapter describes the study population's demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, caste/ethnicity, engagement in economic activities and sources of income of the families. Additional information such as the nature of work of the respondents to support the family income, family members working outside the village, the locality of their work, and the relation of the outside worker to the respondent is also represented in this section.

The endline survey covers a sample population of 528 persons from representative VDCs: Tityang, Bhakunde and Kusmisera and one municipality Kalika of Baglung district². The total number of sample population covered in the endline survey is the same as in the baseline. Four wards from each VDC were covered. The primary target population of the survey comprises adolescent girls from adolescent groups of AMK. The secondary target population comprises the peers and parents of the primary target population.

2.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Population

A. Age, Ethnicity, Marital Status and Family Size

Adolescent Group

Regarding the age composition of the population, it was the same in both the baseline and endline surveys. In both surveys, two-thirds (66%) of the respondents were below the age of 15. Only one-third (33%) of the respondents were age 15 and above.

Among the various caste/ethnicity compositions of the study population in the endline survey, Kami Damai and Sarki (KDS) comprised the dominant group (46%) followed by Brahmin/Chetri/Thakuri (BCT) (35%) and Magar (19%). Whereas in the baseline survey, Magar formed the dominant group (44%) followed by BCT (31%) and KDS (24%). The endline survey did not include adolescents from the Rai/Tamang/Gurung (RTG) ethnic groups as KDS, BCT and Magar formed the dominant group of the adolescent girls in the project areas of AMK. Unlike in the baseline survey, all the adolescents covered in the endline survey were unmarried. (Table 2.1.1).

² For an explanation on why the sample population represents 3 VDCs and 1 municipality please refer to Pg. 4, Section 1.6 The Study Design, Area Coverage.

Table 2.1.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Baseline	Endline
Age group		
Under 15	66.5	66.5
15 and above	33.5	33.5
Caste/Ethnicity		
Brahmin/Chetri/Thakuri	31.3	35.2
Magar	43.8	18.8
Rai/Tamang/Gurung	1.1	-
Kami/Damai/Sarki	23.9	46.0
Marital status		
Married	3.4	-
Unmarried	96.6	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176

Peer Groups

More than three-fourths (78%) of the respondents were from the age group 9 to 14 and more than one-fifth (22%) of respondents were from the age group 15 and above.

Among the various caste/ethnicity compositions of the study population in the endline survey, BCT comprised the dominant group (48%) followed by Magar (26%) and Kami/Damai/Sarki (KDS) (25%). In the baseline survey, the Magar ethnic group was the dominant group (49%) followed by Brahmin/Chetri/Thakuri (BCT) (31%) and KDS (19%). In the endline survey the peer group also did not represent peers from the Rai/Tamang/Gurung (RTG) ethnic groups, since KDS, BCT and Magar formed the dominant ethnic group of the peers in the project areas of AMK.

Unlike the baseline survey, where 9% of the peers were married, almost all (99%) the peers covered in the endline survey were unmarried (Table 2.1.2).

Table 2.1.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Baseline	Endline
<i>Age group</i>		
>15	71.0	78.4
15 and above	29.0	21.6
<i>Caste/Ethnicity</i>		
Brahmin/Chetri/Thakuri	30.7	47.7
Magar	49.4	26.1
Rai/Tamang/Gurung	0.6	-
Kami/Damai/Sarki	19.3	25.6
Newar		0.6
<i>Marital Status</i>		
Married	9.1	0.6
Unmarried	90.9	99.4
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176

Parent Group

Similar to the baseline survey, the majority of respondents were between the ages of 35 to 54. Among these, more than one-third (37%) of them fell within the age group 35 to 44. More than one-fourth (26%) of the respondents fell within the age group 45 to 54 and nearly one-fifth (19%) were from the age group 25 to 34. Very few (8%) of them fell under the early age group 15 to 24. Compared with the baseline survey, the proportion of mothers exceeds the proportion of fathers. One hundred and twenty females to fifty-six males were covered in the endline survey (Table 2.1.3).

In terms of ethnicity, unlike the baseline survey, where Magar formed the dominant ethnic group, in the endline survey, KDS (46%) formed the dominant group followed by BCT (35%) and Magar (19%) (Table 2.1.3).

Table 2.1.3 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
<i>Age group</i>						
15-24	14.6	10.7	4.3	6.7	9.1	8.0
25-34	2.4	8.9	21.3	23.3	12.5	18.8
35-44	18.3	25.0	45.7	42.5	33.0	36.9
45-44	36.6	35.7	24.5	22.5	30.1	26.7
55+	28.0	19.6	4.3	5.0	15.3	9.7
<i>Caste/Ethnicity</i>						
Brahmin/Chetri/Thakuri	31.7	30.4	30.9	37.5	31.3	35.2
Magar	40.2	26.8	46.8	15.0	43.8	18.8
Rai/Tamang/Gurung	-	-	2.1	-	1.1	
Kami/Damai/Sarki	28.0	42.9	20.2	47.5	23.9	46.0
<i>Family members</i>						
Less than 5	6.1	5.4	12.8	16.7	9.7	13.1
5-9	73.2	80.4	79.8	75.8	76.7	77.3
10-14	18.3	14.3	7.4	6.7	12.5	9.1
15 and above	2.4	-	-	0.8	1.1	0.6
<i>No. of daughters</i>						
1		28.6		45.8		40.3
2		50.0		33.3		38.6
3		19.6		19.2		19.3
4		-		0.8		0.6
5		1.8		0.8		1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	56	94	120	176	176

B. Source of Income, Occupational Status and Economic Activities

Adolescent Group

Three-fourths (75%) of the adolescent girls cited agriculture (farming) as the main source of income for their families. The percentage of respondents citing this in the endline survey as the major source of income was less than those in the baseline survey (75% vs. 87%). Daily wages (getting paid for work on a day-to-day basis) (14%), overseas employment (6%), and service industry (3%) were also mentioned as sources of income in the family. Compared with the baseline survey, daily wages increased from 4% to 14% as a source of income in the endline survey (Table 2.1.4).

Similar to the baseline survey, the endline survey also showed agricultural labor as the main activity to support their family (24% vs. 25%). But the other activities such as daily wages, construction labor, tailoring etc. increased in the endline survey compared with the baseline (10% to 4%) (Table 2.1.5). The proportion of respondents supporting their family income increased in the endline survey compared with the baseline survey from 29% to 36%.

Table 2.1. 4 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents by Their Major Source of Income

Income source	Baseline	Endline
Agriculture/Farming	87.5	75.6
Daily wage	4.5	14.2
Overseas employee	3.4	5.7
Service	1.7	2.8
Others*	2.8	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176

*Lahure (army service in another country), Pension, Trade

Table 2.1.5 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents by Their Work to Support Their Family Income

Work to support family income	Baseline	Endline
No, I don't	71.0	64.2
Agriculture labor	24.4	25.6
Others*	4.6	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176

*Daily wage, Tailoring

Peer Group

A large majority (84%) of the respondents cited agriculture (farming) as the main sources of income for their families. The percentage of the respondents citing this as the major source of income was almost the same as the baseline survey (84% vs. 86%). Though in small percentages, daily wages (4%), government/private employment (3%) and overseas employment (2%) were also mentioned as sources of income.

Consistent with the baseline survey (80%) an almost equal proportion (79%) of the respondents cited that they did not support their families. Those supporting the family (17%) engaged in agricultural labor (Tables 2.1.6 and 2.1.7).

Table 2.1.6 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents by Their Major Source of Income

Major source of income	Baseline	Endline
Agriculture/Farming	85.8	84.1
Overseas employee	5.1	2.3
Daily wage	4.0	4.0
Government/Private employee	2.2	3.4
Lahure (army services in another country)	-	1.1
Others*	2.9	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176

*Trade/Pension, Cottage industry

Table 2.1.7 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents by Their Work to Support Family Income

Work to support family income	Baseline	Endline
No, I don't	80.7	79.0
Agricultural labor	18.2	17.6
Others*	1.2	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176

*Daily wage/Teaching, Construction

Parent Group

Similar to the adolescent and peer groups, the parent group showed a large majority (76%) of the respondents' major source of income in agriculture/farming. However, a small proportion of the respondents mentioned other sources of income such as daily wage labor, overseas employment etc. (Table 2.1.8).

Consistent with the baseline survey, nearly three-fourths (73%) of the respondents supported the family by engaging in some kind of work. Of these, nearly half (47%) of the respondents support the family in agricultural labor while others earned a daily wage (16%) or worked in construction (5%) (Table 2.1.9).

Table 2.1.8 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents by Their Major Source of Income

Major source of income	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Agriculture/Farming	91.5	83.9	87.2	73.3	89.2	76.7
Daily wage	4.9	10.7	1.1	13.3	2.8	12.5
Overseas employee	-	-	4.3	7.5	2.3	5.1
Lahure (army services in other country)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension	-	1.2	2.1	-	1.7	-
Construction labor	-	1.8	-	2.5	-	2.3
Tailoring	-	-	-	1.7	-	1.1
Cottage industry	-	1.8	-	1.7	-	1.7
Government/Private employee	2.4	1.8	2.1	-	2.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	56	94	120	176	176

Table 2.1.9 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents by Their Work to Support Family Income

Work to support family income	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
No, I don't	15.9	16.1	40.4	33.3	29.0	27.8
Agricultural labor	58.5	39.3	55.3	51.7	56.8	47.7
Construction labor	8.5	7.1	1.1	1.7	4.5	3.4
Daily wage	9.8	26.8	3.2	10.8	6.3	15.9
Others*	-	10.7	-	2.5	3.4	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	56	94	120	176	176

*Teaching, Business, Overseas employee, Teaching, Private employee, Cottage industry, Tailoring

C. Family Member Working Outside the Village, Location, Relation to the Respondent, Nature of Work

Adolescent Group

The proportion of the respondents' family members working outside the village increased in the endline survey compared with the baseline survey (72% to 67%). Similar to the baseline survey, almost all (97%) respondents working outside the village were male members of the family. The proportion of the respondents citing family members working outside the village as brother/sister (59% in endline vs. 55% in baseline) and uncle/aunt (28% vs. 23%) were marginally reduced in the endline survey as compared with the baseline survey. However, the proportion of respondents citing the family members as father/mother working outside the village increased in the endline survey compared with the baseline survey (30% to 26%) (Tables 2.1.10 and 2.1.11).

Table 2.1.10 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents by Their Family Members Who Are Working Outside of the Village

Anyone working outside the village?	Baseline	Endline
Yes	67.6	71.6
No	32.4	28.4
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176
Sex		
Male	93.3	96.8
Female	-	1.6
Both	6.7	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0
N	119	126

Table 2.1.11 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents by Their Relation with Family Members Who Are Working Outside of the Village

Relation	Baseline	Endline
Brother/Sister	58.8	54.8
Uncle/Aunt	27.7	23.0
Father/Mother	26.1	30.2
*Others	3.4	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0
N	119	126

*Husband/Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law/Grandfather

Regarding the work places of their family members mentioned by the respondents, nearly the same proportion of the respondents in the baseline survey and endline survey (77% vs. 76%) mentioned the work place of their family members as India. The percentage of respondents mentioning the work place of their family members as Saudi Arabia/Dubai was reduced in the endline survey compared with the baseline survey (17% vs. 12%) (Table 2.1.12).

Table 2.1.12 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents by Their Family Members' Work Places

Working place	Baseline	Endline
Kathmandu	5.9	3.2
India	77.3	76.2
Saudia Arabia/Dubai	16.8	11.9
Malaysia	3.4	5.6
Qatar		2.4
Others (within country)*	2.5	3.2
Others (out of country)**	2.5	-
N	119	126

*Pokhara, Beni, Butawal

**Hong Kong, Singapore

Percentage total may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Peer Group

The proportion of the peer respondents' family members working outside the village was almost the same in the baseline survey and the endline survey (64% vs. 66%). Similar to the baseline survey (94%), almost all (93%) the family members of the peer respondents working outside the village were male. The percentage of the respondents citing family members working outside the village as brothers (48% vs. 34%) was marginally reduced in the endline survey as compared with the baseline survey. However, the proportion of peer respondents citing family members as father/mother (39% vs. 32%) and uncle (27% vs. 18%) increased in the endline survey. Working outside the village increased in the endline survey compared with the baseline survey (30% to 26%) (Tables 2.1.13 and 2.1.14).

Table 2.1.13 Percentage Distribution of Peer Respondents by Their Family Members Who Are Working Outside of the Village

Anyone working outside the village?	Baseline	Endline
Yes	64.2	66.5
No	35.8	33.5
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176
Sex		
Male	93.8	93.2
Female	.9	3.4
Both	5.3	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0
N	113	117

Table 2.1.14 Percentage Distribution of Peer Respondents by Their Relation with Family Members Who Are Working Outside of the Village

Relation	Baseline	Endline
Brothers	47.8	34.2
Uncle	17.7	27.4
Father/Mother	31.9	39.3
Husband	6.2	-
Sister-in-law	3.5	0.9
Others*	2.7	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0
N	113	117

**Brother-in-law, Phupu (paternal aunt), Grandfather, Aunt, Sister*

Regarding the work places of their family members cited by respondents, nearly the same proportion (71%) of the respondents in the baseline mentioned the work place of their family as India as in the endline survey (72%). The percentage of respondents mentioning the working place of their family members as Saudi Arabia/Dubai was also the same in the endline survey (12% vs. 12%) (Table 2.1.15).

Table 2.1.15 Percentage Distribution of Peer Respondents According to Their Family Members' Work Places

Place of work	Baseline	Endline
India	70.8	71.8
Saudi Arabia/Dubai/Qatar	12.4	12.0
Malaysia	5.3	3.4
Kathmandu	4.4	6.8
Others* (within the country)	5.4	6.8
Others** (Outside the country)	2.7	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0
N	113	117

**Pokhara, Lamjung, Chitwan, Hetauda, Mustang, Kapilvastu, Beni*

***Hong Kong, Singapore, America, Thailand, Germany, England*

Parent Group

Similar to the baseline survey, the majority of the parents' family members were working outside of the village. Nearly two-thirds (62%) of the respondents mentioned that their family members were working outside the village. Similar to the adolescent and peers groups, a large majority (97%) of them mentioned that the family members working outside the village were males (Tables 2.1.16 and 2.1.17).

Out of the total respondents whose family members were working outside the village, more than one-third (36%) of the respondents said that family members working outside of the village were their sons, one-third (33%) of the respondents said that family members working outside of the village were their husbands and one-fifth (20%) of the respondents said that family members working outside of the village were their brothers (Table 2.1.17).

Table 2.1.16 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents by Their Family Members Who Are Working outside of the Village

Anyone working outside the village?	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Yes	69.5	46.4	72.3	70.0	71.0	62.5
No	30.5	53.6	27.7	30.0	29.0	37.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	56	94	120	176	176

Table 2.1.17 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents by Their Family Members Who Are Working outside of the Village

Male or Female	Baseline	Endline
Male	90.4	97.3
Female	-	0.9
Both	9.6	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0
N	125	110
Relation with parents		
Son	40.0	36.4
Brother	32.0	20.0
Husband	19.2	33.6
Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law	8.0	4.5
Nephew	4.8	4.5
Daughter	4.0	0.9
Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law	3.2	4.5
Uncle	3.2	0.9
Bhatija/Bhadai	2.4	0.9
Others*	4.8	3.6
N	125	110

*Sister, Father, Granddaughter, Father-in-law
Percentage total may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Similar to the adolescent and peer groups, a large majority (79%) of parent group respondents said that their family member's working place was India. Other places mentioned by the respondents were Saudi Arabia/Dubai/Kuwait (8%), Kathmandu (4%) and Malaysia (4%). Similar to the baseline survey, all (100%) respondents said that they had not sent their daughters out of the village to work (Table 2.1.18 and 2.1.19).

Table 2.1.18 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents by Their Family Members' Work Places

Place of work	Baseline	Endline
Kathmandu	4.0	4.5
India	73.6	79.1
Malaysia	7.2	3.6
Saudi Arabia/Kuwait/Dubai	15.2	8.2
Pokhara	3.2	0.9
Others*	5.6	0.9
Others**	1.6	2.7
Don't know	-	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0
N	125	110

*Dhankuta, Mustang, Bardiya, Banke, Chitwan, Beni/Myagdi

**UK/Brunei, Hong Kong

Table 2.1.19 Percentage Distribution of Parent Respondents According to Their Daughters' Work Places

Sent any daughter out of the village	Baseline	Endline
No	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176

Chapter 3

AWARENESS OF SIGNS INDICATIVE OF TRAFFICKING

This chapter deals with the awareness among the target audience of different signs of trafficking such as an increase in awareness of trafficking, definition of trafficking, knowledge of girls being trafficked from the village, knowledge of signs indicative of trafficking while traveling, knowledge of traffickers, measures to protect girls from traffickers, and their role in preventing trafficking of girls. Furthermore, this chapter analyses the level of increased knowledge among adolescents, peers, parents and community members about the different signs indicative of trafficking.

3.1 Awareness and Source of Trafficking

Adolescent Group

The level of knowledge regarding the awareness of trafficking of girls increased almost 20 percent in the endline survey, meaning that all respondents (100%) had heard about trafficking of girls. When asked about the source, almost all (99%) the respondents mentioned AMK as the main source of information in the endline survey while only 26% of the respondents had mentioned AMK as the source in the baseline survey.

Other sources of information cited by the respondents were radio/television, friends (AMK adolescent group), newspapers, neighbours, NGO personnel, family members etc.

Table 3.1.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents Regarding Knowledge of Trafficking of Girls

Heard about trafficking of girls?	Baseline	Endline
Yes	81.8	100.0
No	18.2	-
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176
Source of Knowledge		
AMK	26.4	98.9
Radio/TV	72.9	50.0
Friends (AMK adolescent group)	24.3	13.1
Newspapers	9.0	6.8
Neighbours	6.3	2.3
NGO personnel	-	1.7
Others*	2.1	0.6
Total	144	176

*Family member, School

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Peer Group

As with the adolescent group the level of knowledge/awareness of the trafficking of girls increased greatly among the peers in the endline survey. Almost all (99%) respondents had heard about trafficking of girls. A large majority (88%) of the respondents in the endline survey mentioned the primary source as friends (AMK adolescent group) unlike in the baseline survey where a majority (78%) of the respondents cited radio/TV as the main source of knowledge.

Other sources of knowledge indicated by the respondents were radio/TV, friends, newspapers, family members and so forth (Table 3.1.2).

Table 3.1.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Respondents Regarding Knowledge of Trafficking of Girls

Heard about trafficking of girls	Baseline	Endline
Yes	61.9	99.4
No	38.1	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176
Source of Knowledge		
Friends (AMK adolescents group)	8.3	88.6
Radio/TV	77.9	33.7
Friends	16.5	20.0
AMK	2.8	11.4
Newspaper	18.3	9.7
Family member	7.3	3.4
Neighbour	12.8	0.6
Schools	3.7	-
N	109	175

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Parent Group

There was an increase in knowledge among the parents regarding trafficking of girls. It was interesting that all (100%) respondents were aware of trafficking of girls. A large majority (70%) of them cited their daughters as the primary source; 59% of them cited radio/TV and more than one-fifth (22%) named AMK as their source. That daughters and AMK were cited as primary sources demonstrates the positive impact of the AMK program on the awareness of trafficking of girls (Table 3.1.3).

Table 3.1.3 Percentage Distribution of Parent Respondents Regarding Knowledge of Trafficking

Heard about trafficking of girls?	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	End-line	Baseline	End-line	Baseline	Endline
Yes	86.6	100.0	85.1	100.0	85.8	100.0
No	13.4	-	14.9	-	14.2	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	56	94	120	176	176
Source of Knowledge						
Daughters	-	51.8	-	78.3	-	69.9
Radio/TV	84.5	76.8	80.0	50.8	82.1	59.1
AMK	1.4	28.6	10.0	19.2	6.0	22.2
Neighbour/Friends	32.4	21.4	35.0	15.0	33.8	17.0
Newspapers/Books	21.1	28.6	7.5	7.5	13.9	14.2
Family member	7.0	8.9	2.5	9.2	4.6	9.1
Relatives	5.6	1.8	2.5	0.8	4.0	1.1
Others	-	10.7	-	4.2	-	6.3
N	71	56	80	120	151	176

**Sister, Sister-in-law, Niece*

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Community Member Group

All Community Member Group (CMG) respondents from all four VDCs were aware of trafficking of girls. Unlike the baseline survey, the respondents cited a variety of sources of information in the endline survey. Radio and newspaper were the commonly mentioned sources of information in the baseline survey. It is interesting to find the increase in their sources in the endline survey. The sources that were new in the endline survey were AMK, their daughters, training, and cassettes on trafficking of girls.

3.2 Definition of Trafficking

Adolescent Group

Though the definition of trafficking proposed by the United Nations Special Rapporteur in a report to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights covers a range of issues, the AGGATP defines trafficking of girls as taking/selling girls for sexual exploitation.

The project has been successful in educating adolescent girls regarding the definition of trafficking. It is clear from the table below that the adolescents learned to define trafficking of girls in one of its aspects. Unlike the baseline survey where only seven percent of respondents could define trafficking of girls, all the respondents were able to define trafficking of girls in the endline survey. The knowledge of the adolescents regarding the definition of trafficking of girls as taking girls for sexual exploitation

increased significantly in the endline survey compared with the baseline (98% in the endline survey vs. 66% in the baseline survey). Similarly, a significant increase in defining trafficking of girls as selling girls for labor was also evident from Table 3.2.1 below (24% in baseline survey vs. 73% in the endline survey).

Table 3.2.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents Regarding Their Perception of Trafficking of Girls

Definition of “trafficking of girls” as perceived by the respondents	Baseline	Endline
To take girls for sexual exploitation	66.7	97.7
To sell girls for labor	24.3	72.7
To take girls to work in a circus	2.8	34.7
To take girls to work in carpet factories	-	16.5
To sell girls for money	1.4	-
Don't know	6.9	-
N	144	176

Peer Group

It is obvious from Table 3.2.2 that a higher proportion of peers could define trafficking of girls in some way after the completion of the AGGATP. Unlike the baseline survey where some seven percent of respondents could not define trafficking of girls, all respondents were able to define trafficking of girls in the endline survey. The adolescents’ familiarity with the definition of trafficking of girls as taking girls for sexual exploitation increased significantly in the endline survey compared with the baseline (50% in baseline survey vs. 88% in endline survey). Similarly, there were significant increases in defining trafficking of girls as selling girls for labor (36% in baseline survey vs. 64% in endline survey) and taking girls to work in the circus (3% vs. 26%) (Table 3.2.2).

Table 3.2.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Respondents Regarding Their Perception of Trafficking of Girls

Definition of “trafficking of girls” as perceived by respondents	Baseline	Endline
To take girls for sexual exploitation	50.5	88.6
To sell girls for labor	36.7	64.0
To take girls to work in a circus	3.7	26.3
To take girls to work in carpet factories	-	8.6
To sell girls for money	5.5	1.1
To take girls to provide massages for adults	-	0.6
Don't know	7.3	-
N	109	175

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Parent Group

Similar to the peer group and adolescent group, parents who define trafficking as selling girls for sexual exploitation increased from 75% in the baseline survey to 92% in the endline survey. A large percentage (61%) of the respondents defined trafficking of girls as selling girls for labor and taking girls to work in the circus (24%) (Table 3.2.3).

Table 3.2.3 Percentage Distribution of Parent Respondents Regarding Their Perception of Trafficking of Girls

Definition of “trafficking of girls” as perceived by respondents	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
To take girls for sexual exploitation	70.4	89.3	80.0	94.2	75.5	92.6
To sell girls for labor	21.1	78.6	12.5	53.3	16.6	61.4
To take girls to work in a circus	1.4	23.2	2.5	24.2	2.0	23.9
To take girls to work in carpet factories	2.8	5.4	-	5.8	1.3	5.7
To sell girls for money	2.8	1.8	1.3	2.5	2.0	2.3
Don't know	2.8	-	5.0	-	4.0	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	71	56	80	120	151	176

Community Member Group

There was an increase in knowledge among the community members in defining trafficking of girls. Unlike the baseline survey where all four groups had defined trafficking of girls as selling girls for prostitution in Bombay's brothels, in the endline survey the respondents provided broader definitions. The commonly cited responses were selling girls for sexual exploitation, selling girls to work in carpet factories, taking girls for circus work, selling girls for domestic chores and selling girls for labor.

3.3 Knowledge of Girls Being Trafficked/Disappearing

Adolescent Group

There was an increase in knowledge of the incidence of girls trafficked or disappearing from the village in the endline survey compared with the baseline survey (8% in baseline survey vs.16% in the endline survey). The proportion of respondents not knowing about girls being trafficked or disappearing also decreased in the endline survey compared with the baseline survey (14% in baseline survey vs. 9% in endline survey) (Table 3.3.1).

Table 3.3.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents Regarding Knowledge of Girls Trafficked from Their Villages

Heard about any incidence of girls trafficked or disappearing from the village?	Baseline	Endline
Yes	8.5	16.5

No	77.3	74.4
Don't know	14.2	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176

Peer Group

Similar to the adolescent group, there was an increase in knowledge of girls trafficked or disappearing from the village in the endline survey compared with the baseline survey (4% in baseline survey vs. 12% in endline survey) (Table 3.3.2).

Table 3.3.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Respondents Regarding Knowledge of Incidence of Girls Being Trafficked or Disappearing from a Village

Heard about any incidence of girls trafficked or disappearing from a village	Baseline	Endline
Yes	4.5	11.9
No	80.1	80.1
Don't know	15.3	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176

Parent Group

Compared with the baseline survey, a higher proportion of the respondents (5% in baseline survey vs. 18% in endline survey) had heard about girls being trafficked or disappearing from their village (Table 3.3.3).

Table 3.3.3 Percentage Distribution of Parent Respondents Regarding Knowledge of Girls Being Trafficked or Disappearing From a Village

Heard about any girls trafficked or disappearing from a village	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Yes	7.3	14.3	3.2	20.0	5.1	18.2
No	92.7	85.7	96.8	80.0	94.9	81.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	56	94	120	176	176

*Community Member Group**

Among the four community member groups (CMG), only two groups (Kalika and Bhakunde VDCs) had heard about girls being trafficked or disappearing from their villages. It is interesting to note that, in the two VDCs that knew of girls being trafficked, the groups related real incidents. In Kalika a girl named Sita K.C. (17 years), daughter of Mr. Gopal K.C., had disappeared from the village two years back. At that time, she was supposedly married to a man who worked for a daily wage in Baglung bazaar. It was said that the man's house was in Pokhara. But since then, no one has been able to contact Sita

or her supposed husband. The group said that there was a high possibility that Sita was trafficked. In another incident, two girls were reportedly taken by their aunt (*phupu*) to visit Pokhara. However, instead of Pokhara, the aunt took them to Sunauli near the Nepal-India border. The local people were able to assist the girls by taking them to the police. The police then took them to Baglung where they were handed over to their parents.

**CMG interviews were informal and qualitative. Therefore there are no tables.*

3.4 Knowledge of Family Member, Relative or Neighbour Leaving the Village and Losing Contact

Adolescent Group

The endline survey shows an increase in the knowledge of adolescents on the part of their family member, relative or neighbour who has gone out of the village and lost contact compared with the baseline survey (4% in baseline survey vs. 12% in endline survey). Unlike the baseline survey, none of the respondents in the endline survey said they did not know of any such event (Table 3.4.1).

Table 3.4.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents Regarding Family Member/Neighbour Who Has Lost Contact

Has anyone gone out of the village and lost contact?	Baseline	Endline
Yes	4.0	11.9
No	86.4	88.1
Don't know	9.7	-
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176

Peer Group

The endline survey shows an increase in the knowledge of the adolescents on the part of their family member, relative or neighbour who had left the village and lost contact compared with the baseline survey (2% baseline vs. 7% endline) (Table 3.4.2).

Table 3.4.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to Family Member/Neighbour Who Has Lost Contact

Has anyone gone out of the village and lost contact?	Baseline	Endline
Yes	2.8	7.4
No	90.3	89.8
Don't know	6.8	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176

Parent Group

Unlike the peer and adolescent groups, almost all (93%) the respondents said that no one from their family, relatives or neighbours had gone out of the village and lost contact (Table 3.4.3).

Table 3.4.3 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents According to Family Member/Neighbour Who Has Lost Contact

Has anyone gone out of village and lost contact	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Yes	4.9	5.4	6.4	6.7	5.7	6.3
No	85.4	94.6	81.9	90.8	83.5	92.0
Don't know	9.8	-	11.7	2.5	10.8	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	56	94	120	176	176

3.5 Knowledge of Signs Indicative of Trafficking

Adolescent Group

All the adolescents (176) knew about signs indicative of trafficking in the endline survey, a vast improvement compared with the baseline survey where only 63% of adolescents knew these signs.

Compared with the baseline survey responses, a higher percentage of the adolescent girls in the endline survey were able to cite different signs of trafficking. Among the different signs indicative of trafficking, the commonly cited responses were offering gifts or jewelry unnecessarily (75% in endline survey vs. 17% in baseline survey), offering jobs with attractive salaries in cities (70% in endline survey vs. 56% in baseline survey), someone persistently following (70% in endline survey vs. 11% in baseline survey), sympathizing with a problem and suggesting marriage to solve it (59% in endline survey vs. 30% in baseline survey), offering a trip to the city (49% endline survey vs. 17% baseline survey) and trying to become closer (39% in endline survey vs. 10% in baseline survey).

It is obvious from the comparison of the endline survey and baseline survey that there was a significant increase in the knowledge of signs indicative of trafficking (Table 3.5.1).

Table 3.5.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to Knowledge of Signs Indicative of Trafficking

	Baseline	Endline
Knowledge of signs indicating possibilities of trafficking		
Yes	63.6	100.0
No	36.4	-
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176
Sign Indicative of Trafficking		
Offers gifts/jewelry unnecessarily	17.0	75.6
Offers job with attractive salary in cities	56.3	70.5
Someone persistently follows	11.6	70.5
Sympathizes with problem and suggests marriage to solve it	30.4	59.7
Offers a trip to the city	17.0	49.4
Tries to become closer	9.8	39.2
Offers to visit someone out of village	4.5	33.5
Convinces to runaway with him	13.4	30.7
Praise about physical appearance	7.1	30.1
Proposing marriage but not talking openly about family	4.5	18.8
Not bringing family member during marriage negotiations	-	6.8
Offers to look after girl: "Do not work in the city. Come stay with me." "Have some sweets (containing drugs)."	3.6	2.8
Offers to acquire documents promptly for overseas job	-	1.7
Others *	4.5	38.6
N	112	176

*Does not desire to register marriage, proposes to marry in haste, asks not to tell about him, influences by flaunting possession, offers a role in a film, offers to watch movies, sends off with strangers and threatens.

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Peer Group

Almost all the peers (175) learned about signs of trafficking. Compared with the baseline, there is a significant increase in the knowledge of signs of trafficking among the peers (43% in baseline survey vs. 99% in endline survey).

When compared with the baseline survey responses, a higher percentage of the peers in the endline survey were able to cite different signs indicating trafficking: the commonly cited responses were offering gifts, jewelry unnecessarily (73% in endline survey vs. 26% in baseline survey), offering jobs with attractive salaries in cities (64% vs. 55%), someone persistently following (56% vs. 10%), sympathizing with a problem and offering marriage to solve it (55% vs. 40%), offering a trip in the city (62% vs. 23%), and trying to become closer (23% vs. 6%).

It is obvious from the above percentages (endline survey vs. baseline survey) that there has been a significant increase in the knowledge of signs indicative of trafficking in the endline survey (Table 3.5.2).

Table 3.5.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to Knowledge of Signs Indicative of Trafficking

	Baseline	Endline
Knowledge of signs indicating possibilities of trafficking		
Yes	43.8	99.4
No	56.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176
Sign indicative of trafficking		
Offers gifts/jewelry unnecessarily	26.0	73.7
Offers job with attractive salary in cities	55.8	64.6
Offers a trip to the city	23.4	62.3
Someone persistently follows	10.4	56.0
Sympathizes with problem and offers marriage to solve it	40.3	54.9
Tries to become closer; praise about physical appearance	6.5	49.8
Influence by flaunting possession	3.9	15.4
Proposes marriage but not talking openly about family	2.6	14.9
Offers to visit outside the village	3.9	11.4
Asks not to tell about him	-	9.7
Convinces to runaway with him	2.6	8.0
Proposes to marry in haste	2.6	6.9
Doesn't bring family member during marriage negotiations	-	6.9
Does not want to register marriage	-	4.6
Offers to prepare documents promptly for overseas job	-	1.7
Sends one off with strangers	1.3	1.7
Offers to give chance for a role in the movies	-	0.6
N	77	175

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Parent Group

Compared with the baseline survey, there is a significant increase in the knowledge of signs of trafficking. Within the parent group almost all respondents (99% in endline survey vs. 66% in baseline survey) knew about signs of trafficking.

Compared with the baseline survey responses, a higher percentage of the parents in the endline survey were able to cite different signs of trafficking. Commonly cited responses were someone trying to be closer (67% in endline survey vs. 36% in baseline survey), others taking interest in daughter (57% vs. 47%), marriage proposal and employment offered to daughter (63% vs. 17%), someone trying to meet the daughter often (54% vs. 13%), offering gifts/jewelry unnecessarily (39% vs. 7%) and sympathy with problems and suggesting marriage to resolve them (29% vs. 5%) (Table 3.5.3).

Table 3.5.3 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents According to Knowledge of Signs Indicative of Trafficking

	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
<i>Knowledge of signs indicating possibilities of trafficking</i>						
Yes	65.9	98.2	67.0	100.0	66.5	99.4
No	34.1	1.8	33.0	-	33.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	56	94	120	176	176
<i>Sign indicative of trafficking</i>						
Tries to become closer	40.7	76.4	33.3	63.3	36.8	67.4
Offers daughter marriage, employment	16.7	61.8	17.5	64.2	17.1	63.4
Takes interest in daughter	48.1	54.5	46.0	58.3	47.0	57.1
Tries to meet daughter often	22.2	52.7	6.3	55.0	13.7	54.3
Offers gifts/jewelry unnecessarily	5.6	41.8	9.5	38.3	7.7	39.4
Sympathizes with problems and offers job or marriage to daughter	5.6	32.7	4.8	27.5	5.1	39.1
Offers job with attractive salary	50.0	38.2	42.9	39.2	46.2	38.9
Offers a trip to the city	5.6	16.4	9.5	18.3	7.7	17.7
Influence by flaunting possessions	3.7	20.0	7.9	15.0	6.0	16.6
Ready to give money before being employed	5.6	29.1	4.8	10.8	5.1	16.6
Not talking openly about family in marriage negotiation	9.3	20.0	-	8.3	4.3	12.0
Proposes to marry in haste	16.7	10.9	11.1	11.7	13.7	11.4
Influences girl to run away with him	-	7.3	6.3	2.5	3.4	4.0
Doesn't want to register the marriage	-	1.8	-	2.5	-	2.3
Offers to prepare documents promptly for overseas job	1.9	-	-	1.7	.9	1.1
Total	54	55	63	120	117	175

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Community Member Group

Consistent with the other study groups, there was a significant increase in knowledge regarding signs of trafficking among community group members. Several signs were cited by the groups compared with the baseline survey in which most respondents cited “pleasing girl by praising her and offering false hope of a good job.” The endline responses included offering good jobs with attractive salaries, proposing marriage, proposing marriage without informing the girl’s parents, offering gifts and jewelry unnecessarily, showing sympathy in problems, trying to become closer, offering trips to the city and praise for appearance.

3.5a Knowledge of Signs Indicative of Trafficking While Traveling

Adolescent Group

Compared with the baseline survey responses, a higher percentage of the adolescent girls in the endline survey are able to cite different signs indicative of trafficking while traveling. Among the different signs indicative of trafficking while traveling, the commonly cited responses were 'Insisting girl wear *sindur pote* (Sindur is a vermillion powder applied on the parting of the hair by married woman, and pote is a bead strung together usually green or red in color worn round the neck by married woman. Using these symbols ensure that the woman accompanying the man is her husband and would not have any suspicion while crossing security checkpoints.) (85% in endline survey vs. 4% in baseline survey), persuading to imitate like a sick person (64% vs. 10%), sudden change in the behaviour of the person accompanying (58% vs. 31%), persistently insisting to change the dress (53% vs. 6%), requesting to lie about the relationship (52% vs. 22%), maintaining certain distance while traveling (46% vs. 10%), not to interact with others while traveling (27%). If a train journey begins (37% vs. 3%), if being taken towards the border (17%), and if journey lasts for more than two days (11%) were some of the other signs cited by the respondents.

It is obvious from the above percentages (endline survey vs. baseline survey) that there is a significant increase in the knowledge of signs indicative of trafficking while traveling among the adolescent girls (Table 3.5a.1).

Table 3.5a.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to the Signs Indicative of Trafficking While Traveling

Signs Indicative of Trafficking While Traveling	Baseline	Endline
Insists girl wear <i>sindur pote</i>	4.5	85.2
Persuades to imitate like a sick person	9.8	63.6
Sudden change in behaviour of accompanying person	31.3	58.0
Insists on change of dress	6.3	53.4
Asks to lie about relationship during traveling	22.3	51.7
Keeps certain distance while traveling	9.8	46.0
Journey begins on train/Being taken towards the border	2.7	36.9
Ask not to interact while traveling	8.9	27.3
Being taken towards the border	-	17.6
Journey is taking more than two days	5.4	11.4
Asks to stay with mature persons	-	1.7
Made unconscious by drug	-	1.1
No sign of mountains (means heading South to border)	-	0.6
Asks to take to one place but instead takes to another place	1.8	-
Don't know	30.4	-
N	112	176

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Peer Group

A higher percentage of the peers in the endline survey cited signs indicative of trafficking while traveling. Among the different signs indicative of trafficking while traveling the commonly cited responses were persisting to wear sindur pote (72% in endline survey vs. 5% in baseline survey), maintaining certain distance while traveling (62% vs. 18%), sudden change in the behaviour of the person accompanying (56% vs. 45%), persistently insisting to change the dress (53% vs. 5%), requesting to lie about the relationship (50% vs. 23%), and if a train journey begins (14% vs. 3%).

It is obvious from the above percentages (endline survey vs. baseline survey) that there has been a significant increase in the knowledge of signs indicative of trafficking while traveling among the peers (Table 3.5a.2).

Table 3.5a.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to Their Knowledge of Signs Indicative of Trafficking While Traveling

Signs Indicative of Trafficking While Traveling	Baseline	Endline
Insists girl wear <i>sindur pote</i>	5.2	72.0
Keeps certain distance while traveling	18.2	62.3
Sudden change in behaviour of accompanying person	45.5	56.0
Insists on change of dress	5.2	53.7
Asks to lie about relationship/destination during traveling	23.4	51.5
Journey begins on train	-	14.3
Asks not to interact with others while traveling	10.4	13.7
Being taken towards the border	-	12.6
Journey is taking more than two days	-	8.6
Persuades to act like a sick person	-	0.6
Asks to sit with mature persons/old persons	-	0.6
Don't know	27.3	1.1
N	77	175

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

3.6 Importance of Awareness Training in Preventing Trafficking of Girls

Adolescent Group

All respondents (176) expressed the importance of the awareness-training programs organized by AMK in preventing trafficking of girls. Almost all (99%) the adolescents commented on the significance of the program in the prevention of trafficking of girls.

Table 3.6.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to Importance of Awareness Training in Preventing Trafficking

How important are awareness programs in preventing trafficking of girls	Baseline	Endline
Very much	78.4	99.4
Moderate	21.0	0.6
Not at all	0.6	-
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176

Peer Group

Similar to the adolescents, all the respondents of the peer group (176) stated that the awareness-training program was important for preventing trafficking of girls. Almost all of them (96%) ranked the training program as very important and only a few (4%) stated it was moderately important (Table 3.6.2).

Table 3.6.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to Perceived Importance of Awareness Training in Preventing Trafficking

How important are awareness programs to prevent trafficking of girls	Baseline	Endline
Very much	75.6	96.0
Moderate	22.2	4.0
Not at all	2.3	-
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176

3.7 Knowledge of Traffickers

Adolescent Group

Unlike the baseline survey, where nearly one-fifth of the respondents (19%) were not able to identify possible traffickers, all the respondents (176) gained knowledge of possible traffickers in the community in the endline survey.

Among characteristics assigned to traffickers, the common responses were strangers (82% in endline survey vs. 69% in baseline survey), relatives (74% vs. 12%), neighbours (41% vs. 14%), and friends (15% vs. 5%). It was obvious from these percentages (endline survey vs. baseline survey) that there was a significant increase in the knowledge of who possible traffickers were in the community (Table 3.7.1).

Table 3.7.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to Their Knowledge of Traffickers

Who the trafficker could be	Baseline	Endline
Mother	-	4.5
Father	-	1.1
Husband	4.0	11.9
Neighbour	14.2	40.9
Relative/family member	12.5	97.7
Friends	5.1	15.3
Strangers	69.9	82.4
Foreigners/ <i>Desi</i> *	5.7	0.6
Don't know	18.8	-
Total	100.0	>100.0
N	176	176

**Some from the subcontinent*

Percentage totals may not equal 100 due to multiple responses.

Peer Group

In the results of the baseline survey, where more than one-fifth (23%) of the respondents were not able to identify possible traffickers, it was encouraging to find that all respondents (176) gained knowledge and could cite possible traffickers in the community in the endline survey.

Among possible traffickers, the commonly cited responses were strangers (80% in endline survey vs. 68% in baseline survey), relatives (37% vs. 10%), neighbours (49% vs. 16%) and friends (8% vs. 4%). It was obvious from the above comparative percentages that there had been a significant increase in the knowledge of who could be the possible traffickers in the community (Table 3.7.2).

Table 3.7.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to Their Knowledge of Traffickers

Who the trafficker could be	Baseline	Endline
Strangers	68.2	80.1
Neighbour	16.5	49.4
Relatives	10.2	36.9
Friends	4.0	8.5
Foreigners/ <i>Desi</i>	4.0	-
Husband	2.3	8.0
Mother/Father	1.7	1.1
Family member	-	17.0
Don't know	22.7	-
N	176	176

Percentage total may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Parent Group

Similar to the baseline survey, a large majority (80%) of respondents mentioned strangers as traffickers. Possible traffickers included relatives (45% in the endline survey vs. 19% in baseline survey). Neighbours (32% vs. 15%) and husbands (11% vs. 7%) increased in the endline survey as well (Table 3.7.3).

Table 3.7.3 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents According to Their Knowledge of Traffickers

Who the trafficker could be	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Strangers/Foreigners/ <i>Desi</i>	86.6	80.4	75.6	80.8	80.7	80.7
Relative	26.8	50.0	13.8	43.3	19.9	45.5
Neighbour	15.9	37.5	14.9	30.0	15.3	32.4
Husband	8.5	10.7	6.4	11.7	7.4	11.4
Friend	7.3	10.7	1.1	10.0	4.0	10.2
Family member	3.7	7.1	2.1	13.3	2.8	11.4
Don't know	6.1	-	14.9	-	10.8	-
N	82	56	94	120	176	176

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Community Member Group

Unlike the response in the baseline survey, where members of all four CMGs said that any woman in the community could be a possible trafficker, the groups in the endline survey mentioned a variety of people who could be possible traffickers in the community.

3.8 Knowledge of Ways to Protect Themselves from Traffickers within the Village

Adolescent Group

In the endline survey, all (176) respondents were confident that they could protect themselves from traffickers within the village. Whereas, in the baseline survey about three-quarters (72%) said they could, 18% could not and 10% percent did not know. Compared with the baseline survey responses, where the adolescents had cited various responses to protect themselves from traffickers, in the endline survey a high majority (82%) of the respondents cited not trusting strangers as a means of protecting themselves (Table 3.8.1).

Table 3.8.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents Who Can Protect Themselves from Traffickers within the Village

Can protect self from traffickers	Baseline	Endline
Yes	71.6	100.0
No	17.6	
Don't know	10.8	
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176
Ways to protect self from traffickers		
Not to trust strangers	76.2	81.8
Not to eat foods given by a stranger	57.9	4.5
Not to follow what a friend says	11.1	2.3
Inform senior family members or concerned authorities	7.1	1.1
Consult any senior figure before making a decision	3.2	-
Do not make a relationship with a stranger	3.2	-
Question as to why someone is giving gifts	2.4	6.8
Do not accept gifts given by stranger	2.4	3.4
Do not trust relatives/friends too	2.4	-
Try to find out more about intended destination/employer	1.6	-
Try to find out more about groom	1.6	-
N	126	176

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Peer Group

As in the adolescent group, almost all (98%) respondents were confident they could protect themselves from traffickers within the village. Whereas in the baseline survey, nearly one-third (32%) of the respondents said that they could not keep themselves safe from traffickers and nearly nine percent of the respondents did not know what to do.

A higher percentage of the peers in the endline survey were able to cite different prevention measures for trafficking within the village. Among the different signs indicative of trafficking while traveling, the commonly cited responses were persisting to wear *sindur pote* (72% in endline survey vs. 5% in baseline survey), maintaining a certain distance while traveling (62% vs. 18%), 'sudden change in the behaviour of the person accompanying' (56% vs. 45%), persistently insisting to change the dress (53% vs. 5%), requesting to lie about the relationship (50% vs. 23%) and if a train journey begins (14% vs. 3%) (Table 3.8.2).

Table 3.8.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents Who Can Protect Themselves from Traffickers within the Village

Can protect self from traffickers	Baseline	Endline
Yes	59.1	97.7
No	31.8	1.7
Don't know	9.1	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176
Ways to protect self from traffickers		
Not to trust a stranger	68.3	76.7
Not to eat food given by a stranger	59.6	69.8
Not to follow whatever friends say	21.2	66.9
Not to accept gifts given by a stranger	6.7	57.6
Asks or threatens to runaway inform concerned authorities or	6.7	16.9
Inform senior member or concerned authorities	4.8	43.0
Try to find out more about the intended destination/employer	3.8	21.5
Consult any senior figure before making decision	2.9	22.1
Try to find out more about groom	-	5.2
Question as to why someone is giving gifts	1.9	42.4
Register marriage	1.9	7.0
N	104	172

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Parent Group

A higher percentage of parents in the endline survey were able to cite different preventing measures to protect their daughters from traffickers than in the baseline survey. The commonly cited responses were to facilitate an open discussion with their daughters (70% in endline survey vs. 46% in baseline survey), check properly for employment offers to daughters (67% vs. 16%), not to discriminate between sons and daughters (59% vs. 26%), properly check out the stranger proposing to the daughter (58% vs. 18%), not to fall for any incentives that involve the daughter (52% vs. 29%) and not sending daughters out with strangers (28% vs. 16%) (Table 3.8.3).

Table 3.8.3 Percentage Distribution of Adult Group Respondents According to the Way to Protect Their Daughter from Traffickers

Ways to protect their daughter from traffickers	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Facilitate open discussion with daughter	43.9	69.6	47.9	70.8	46.0	70.5
Check into employment offers before sending daughter	18.3	69.6	14.9	66.7	16.5	67.6
Not to discriminate between daughters and sons	26.8	62.5	25.5	57.5	26.1	59.1
Check into the background of stranger asking daughters hand	19.5	58.9	17.0	57.5	18.2	58.0
Not to fall for any incentives that involve daughter	35.4	46.4	23.4	55.8	29.0	52.8
Not sending daughter with stranger	13.4	33.9	19.1	25.8	16.5	28.4
Inform concerned authorities and community if you know anyone who enters your village who was involved in such cases before	1.2	26.8		18.3	0.6	21.0
Not to encourage stranger interacting with daughter	35.4	21.4	26.6	18.3	30.7	19.3
If daughter has expensive item try to find out source	-	21.4	-	18.3	-	19.3
Take note of strangers entering village	8.5	10.7	6.4	10.8	7.4	10.8
Inform parents/guardian if there is any doubt about behavior	4.9	3.6		5.8	2.3	5.1
Don't know	8.5	-	12.8	-	10.8	-
Others*	7.2	7.1	5.4	4.2	6.2	5.1
Total	82	56	94	120	176	176

**Register marriage, persuade daughter not to trust stranger, tell daughter not to fall for any economic incentives, tell daughter to ask parents if she wants to go anywhere*

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Community Member Group

Knowledge of how to protect themselves from traffickers increased among the community members compared with the baseline survey where they mentioned only a few measures. Inquiring about strangers in the village, negotiating carefully for the proposal of a daughter's marriage, not to trust strangers, not to eat food given by strangers, not to accept gifts, get better informed about the person offering jobs, not to trust people immediately, interact openly and frankly with daughters, not to discriminate against their daughters and not to send daughters with strangers were some of the preventive measures of trafficking attempts mentioned by the community groups.

3.9 Knowledge of Ways to Protect Themselves from Traffickers While Traveling

Adolescent Group

A higher percentage of the adolescent girls in the endline survey were able to cite different ways to protect themselves from traffickers while traveling as compared with the baseline survey. Among the different ways to protect themselves from traffickers while traveling, the commonly cited responses were not eating food given by strangers (78% in the endline survey vs. 63% in the baseline survey), consulting with fellow passengers (77% vs. 16%), telling the truth about the destination and the relation with others (59% vs. 5%), seeking the help of fellow passengers (30% vs. 7%) and informing the police (15% vs. 7%).

It was evident from the tables that the adolescents gained ample knowledge of how to protect themselves from traffickers while traveling. It was to be noted that in the baseline survey one-fourth (25%) of the respondents did not know how to protect themselves from traffickers while traveling (Table 3.9.1).

Table 3.9.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents Who Can Protect Themselves from Traffickers While Traveling

Ways to protect self from traffickers while traveling	Baseline	Endline
Not to eat food given by a stranger	63.1	78.4
Consult with other fellow travelers	16.5	76.7
Tell the truth about destination and relationship	5.1	59.1
Take help of fellow passengers	7.4	30.1
Inform police	7.4	14.8
Run away by asking for bathroom	-	2.8
Not wearing signs of marriage (<i>sindur, pote</i>)	-	1.7
Watch for signboards of different places	-	1.1
Not talking with strangers	0.6	-
Don't know	25.6	1.1
N	176	176

Percentage total may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Peer Group

Similar to the adolescent group, it was encouraging to find that the knowledge of ways to protect themselves from traffickers while traveling among the peer group also increased immensely in the endline survey as compared with the baseline survey.

Among the different ways to protect themselves from traffickers while traveling the commonly cited responses were not eating food given by strangers (78% in endline survey vs. 49% in baseline survey), consulting with other fellow passengers (65% vs. 19%), telling the truth about the destination and the relation with others (59% vs. 7%), seeking the help of fellow passengers (14% vs. 9%) and informing the police (10% vs. 9%) (Table 3.9.2).

Table 3.9.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents Who Can Protect Themselves from Traffickers While Traveling

Ways to protect self from traffickers while traveling	Baseline	Endline
Not to eat food given by a stranger	49.4	77.8
Consult with fellow travelers	18.8	64.8
Tell the truth about the destination and relationship	7.4	59.7
Take help from fellow passengers	9.7	14.2
Inform police	9.1	10.8
Not to trust strangers	1.1	-
Don't know	29.5	0.6
N	176	176

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

3.10 Role of Adolescents, Peers, Parents and Community Members in Preventing Trafficking of Girls

Adolescent Group

Compared with the baseline survey, where nearly one-third (32%) of the respondents did not know how to play their role in preventing trafficking of girls, it was interesting to find that all 176 respondents in the endline survey expressed that they could play a vital role in preventing the trafficking of girls.

Compared with the baseline survey, the respondents in the endline survey strongly emphasized their role in preventing trafficking of girls by teaching fellow people what they knew about trafficking of girls (45% in endline survey vs. 15% in baseline survey). However, other commonly cited responses were: to organize group meetings to make people aware of trafficking of girls (41%), to tell friends not to trust anybody immediately (21%), and to not eat food given by strangers (11%) (Table 3.10.1).

Table 3.10.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to Their Role in Preventing Trafficking of Girls

Role of adolescents in preventing trafficking of girls	Baseline	Endline
Teaching our fellow peers what we know about TG	15.3	45.5
Advocacy and workshop should be done at village level	-	41.5
Telling friends not to trust anybody immediately	22.7	21.0
Not eating food given by strangers	14.8	10.8
Taking note of a stranger entering a village	2.3	7.4
Not be convinced if stranger tries to coax		7.4
In case anyone is suspect inform any senior member	1.7	6.8
Tell friends to not make relationships with strangers	9.7	3.4
Be aware of strangers	4.5	3.4
Not to follow whatever friends says	2.3	3.4
Persuade friends not to hurry to marry daughters		2.8
Make parents aware of need for girls education	-	2.3
Persuade friends not to fall for any avid suitors	7.4	1.7
Give knowledge of legal aspect about trafficking of girls		0.6
If someone promises a good job, never trust at once	1.7	-
Don't know	31.8	-
Others*	1.7	9.1
N	176	176

**Never walk far away from home without telling anybody, make unity of adolescents
Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.*

Peer Group

Compared with the baseline survey, where half (50%) of the respondents did not know their role in preventing trafficking of girls, almost all (172) respondents in the endline survey expressed that they could play a vital role in preventing the trafficking of girls.

The respondents in the endline survey strongly emphasized their role in preventing trafficking of girls by teaching fellow people what they know about trafficking of girls (55% in endline survey vs. 8% in baseline survey) and telling friends not to trust anybody immediately (26% vs. 16%) (Table 3.10.2).

Table 3.10.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to Their Role in Preventing the Trafficking of Girls

Role of peers	Baseline	Endline
Teaching our peers what we know about TG	8.0	55.1
Telling friends not to trust anybody immediately	16.5	26.1
Not eating food given by strangers	10.2	10.2
Teaching and spreading awareness of TG through drama	4.5	5.7
Not to follow whatever a stranger says	3.4	5.7
Taking note of strangers	1.7	5.7
Be aware of strangers/Not talking with strangers	4.5	2.8
Give knowledge of how to prevent trafficking attempts	-	2.3
Not to accept any gifts from strangers		1.7
Not to be convinced if stranger tries to coax	5.7	1.1
Don't know	50.0	2.3
Others*	2.3	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176

**Do not marry a stranger, Persuade friends not to fall on any avidity, Unify adolescents.
Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.*

Parent Group

All the respondents were aware of their role in preventing trafficking of girls. Unlike in the baseline survey, where the respondents had stressed their role on preventing trafficking of girls by advising their daughters not to trust strangers immediately (23%), in the endline survey, they stressed their role in preventing trafficking of girls by not discriminating between daughters and sons (42%). Other commonly cited responses were telling their daughters not to trust strangers (28%), taking care of each daughter's behaviour (27%), not sending daughters away with strangers for employment (22%) and establishing a friendly communicative relationship with their daughters (19%) (Table 3.10.3).

Table 3.10.3 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents According to Their Role in Preventing Trafficking of Girls

Role of parents	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Not to discriminate between daughters and sons	14.6	50.9	13.8	38.5	14.2	42.4
Telling daughter not to trust stranger immediately	23.2	10.9	22.3	36.8	22.7	28.5
Monitoring daughter's behaviour and daily movements	22.0	29.1	17.0	26.5	19.3	27.3
Not sending daughter outside village with stranger for job	4.9	25.5	8.5	21.4	6.8	22.7
Teaching and spreading awareness of TG through drama	3.7	18.2	4.3	11.1	4.0	13.4
Telling daughter not to eat food given by stranger	11.0	10.9	14.9	10.3	13.1	10.5
Encouraging daughter not to make a relationship with a stranger	28.0	120.0	14.9	5.1	21.0	9.9
Take note of strangers entering village	4.9	16.4	9.6	6.0	7.4	9.3
Check into the background of potential groom before marriage	-	9.1	1.1	9.4	0.6	9.3
Make daughter aware of TG by telling about cases of trafficking	-	7.3	-	1.7	-	3.5
Don't know	17.1	-	22.3	-	19.9	-
Others*	4.8	36.4	9.7	28.2	7.4	30.9
Total	82	55	94	117	176	172

**Facilitate an open communicative relationship with daughter, persuade daughter not to fall for any economic incentives, tell her to be careful while traveling, not allowing strangers to live in the village, informing police if trafficker identified*

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Community Member Group

All the groups mentioned that their role in preventing trafficking of girls would be by playing a lead role in sensitizing the community and making them aware of trafficking of girls. They also said that their role in preventing trafficking of girls would be to interact with their daughters about their problems, take complete information about the strangers in the village, not to marry off their daughters early and in haste, and report suspicious situations to the police, VDC and NGOs working for women in case a girl or girls are likely to be trafficked.

Chapter 4

KNOWLEDGE OF AWARENESS OF RIGHTS RELATED TO ANTI-TRAFFICKING

This chapter deals with the knowledge and awareness of different aspects of rights related to anti-trafficking, such as awareness of the existence of the laws on trafficking, procedures for reporting and filing a case and statement and punishment for traffickers among the target audience of adolescents, peers, parents and community members.

Furthermore, this chapter analyses the level of increased knowledge among adolescents, peers, parents and community members about the different aspects of rights related to trafficking.

4.1 Knowledge of Legal Aspects of Trafficking of Girls

Adolescent Group

Compared with the baseline survey, where nearly two-thirds (32%) of the respondents were not aware of the existence of the laws on trafficking of girls, it was interesting to find in the endline survey that all 176 adolescents were aware and knew about the existence of the law on trafficking of girls. When asked about the source of knowledge, the response varied compared with the baseline survey. Almost all the respondents (98% in the endline survey vs. 23% in baseline survey) cited AMK as the main source of knowledge of laws on trafficking of girls. The other cited response was radio/TV (41%) (Table 4.1.1).

Table 4.1.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents Who Have Knowledge of the Legal Aspects of Trafficking of Girls

Knowledge of law?	Baseline	Endline
Yes	67.6	100.0
No	14.8	-
Don't know	17.6	-
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176
Source of knowledge of law		
AMK	23.5	98.3
Radio/TV	60.5	40.9
Newspapers/Books	8.4	5.7
Teachers	10.1	3.4
NGO personnel	-	2.8
Mother	10.1	1.1
Relatives	10.1	1.1
Neighbours	10.9	-
N	119	176

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Peer Group

Compared with the baseline survey, where nearly half (47%) of the respondents were not aware of the existence of laws on trafficking of girls, it was interesting to find that almost all (97%) peers were aware and knew about the existence of laws on trafficking of girls in the endline survey. When asked about the source of knowledge, the responses varied compared with the baseline survey. A large majority of the respondents (92% in the endline survey vs. 14% in the baseline survey) cited friends as the main source of knowledge of laws on trafficking of girls. The other commonly cited responses were radio/TV (38%), newspapers (12%) and AMK (10%) (Table 4.1.2).

Table 4.1.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents Who Have Knowledge of the Legal Aspects of Trafficking of Girls

Knowledge of law?	Baseline	Endline
Yes	53.4	97.2
No	17.6	-
Don't know	29.0	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176
Source of knowledge of law		
Friends	13.8	91.8
Radio/TV	70.2	38.0
Newspapers	18.1	11.7
AMK	2.1	9.9
Teachers	11.7	7.6
Parents	9.6	3.5
Relatives	2.1	1.8
Neighbour	4.3	0.6
N	94	171

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Parent Group

Compared with the baseline survey, the knowledge of parents on laws about trafficking of girls increased immensely. Almost all the respondents (97%) were aware of the laws on trafficking. Unlike the baseline survey, where the majority (79%) of the respondents cited radio/TV as their source of knowledge of the legal aspects of trafficking of girls, it was interesting to know that more than half (55%) the respondents mentioned their daughters as the source. AMK (26%) and family members (23%) were also cited as sources of information by the respondents (Table 4.1.3).

Table 4.1.3 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents Who Have Knowledge of the Legal Aspects of Trafficking of Girls

Knowledge of law?	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Yes	81.7	100.0	64.9	96.7	72.7	97.7
No	4.9	-	9.6	-	7.4	-
Don't know	13.4	-	25.5	3.3	19.9	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	56	94	120	176	176
Source of knowledge of law						
Daughters	-	39.3	-	62.9	-	55.2
Radio/TV	85.1	57.1	73.8	37.9	79.7	44.2
AMK	-	39.3	3.3	19.8	1.6	26.2
Family members	9.0	17.9	13.1	25.0	10.9	22.7
Newspapers/Books	25.4	26.8	3.3	4.3	14.8	11.6
Neighbours/Friends	6.0	8.9	14.8	6.0	10.2	7.0
Community Teachers	16.4	10.7	11.5	0.9	14.1	4.1
NGOs	3.0	-	3.3	-	3.1	-
Others*	-	10.7	-	3.4	-	5.8
Total	67	56	61	120	128	176

Sister, Sister-in-law, Niece

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Community Member Group

All four groups were aware of the legal aspects of trafficking of girls.

4.2 Knowledge of Legal Process for Trafficking of Girls

4.2a Procedural Aspects of Filing and Reporting Cases on Trafficking of Girls

Adolescent Group

Compared with the baseline survey where more than half (51%) of the respondents were unaware of the legal process to follow in case of trafficking, it was encouraging to find that all (176) the respondents in the endline survey said that they knew about the legal process in case of trafficking.

The majority (90%) of the respondents cited 'police' rather than 'district court' as the location for filing the case. Though the knowledge regarding location for filing the case increased from 2% in the baseline survey to 9% in the endline survey, it was evident from the findings that the majority of the adolescents still lacked knowledge regarding the 'site for filing the case' and needed to be further educated (Table 4.2a.1).

Table 4.2a.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents Who Know the Process of Filing a Case

Knowledge of the legal process?	Baseline	Endline
Yes	48.9	100.0
No	51.1	-
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	158
Where to file case		
Police	79.1	89.8
District court	2.3	9.1
VDC	18.6	0.6
NGO	-	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0
N	86	176

Peer Group

Compared with the baseline survey where more than half (56%) of the respondents were unaware of the legal process to use in case of trafficking, it was encouraging to find that almost all (96%) of the respondents in the endline survey said that they knew about the legal process to use in case of trafficking.

Similar to the adolescent groups, the peers also lacked knowledge of the legal site for filing the case, as the majority (90%) of the respondents cited ‘police’ rather than the ‘district court.’ There was a decrease in knowledge by the peers (5% in the endline survey vs. 7% in the baseline survey) about the legal office for filing the case. Hence they also needed to be further educated (Table 4.2a.2).

Table 4.2a.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents Who Know the Process of Filing a Case

Knowledge of legal process?	Baseline	Endline
Yes	43.8	96.6
No	56.3	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176
Where to file case		
Police	76.6	90.0
District court	7.8	5.9
VDC	15.6	3.5
NGO	-	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0
N	77	170

Parent Group

Compared with the baseline survey where nearly, two-thirds (64%) of the respondents were aware of the legal process in case their daughters were being trafficked or if they were in doubt about their daughter being trafficked, almost all (98%) the respondents in the endline survey said that they knew about the legal process to be followed. However, the majority of them were not able to cite the ‘district court’ for filing the case. A large majority (88%) of the respondents said that they should file the case with the ‘police’ and only very few cited the legal office as the ‘district court’ (8%) (4.2a.3).

Table 4.2a.3 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents Who Know the Process of Filing a Case

Knowledge of legal process?	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Yes	75.6	100.0	53.2	97.5	63.6	98.3
No	24.4	-	46.8	2.5	36.4	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	56	94	120	176	176
Where to file case						
Police	66.1	85.7	62.0	89.7	64.3	88.4
District court	14.5	10.7	8.0	6.8	11.6	8.1
VDC	16.1	3.6	30.0	3.4	22.3	3.5
NGOs	1.6	-	-	-	0.9	-
All of the above	1.6	-	-	-	0.9	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	62	56	50	117	112	173

Community Member Group

Though all the four groups said that they were aware of the legal process for filing and reporting the case, According to them, the case should be reported to the VDC, police and district court.

4.2b Knowledge of the Person Who Can Report a Case

Adolescent Group

Regarding the person who can report a case of trafficking, ‘anyone’ can report a case of trafficking. It is encouraging to find that as compared with the baseline survey responses, a higher percentage of the adolescent girls in the endline survey were able to cite various groups/persons who could report a case for trafficking. The commonly cited responses were a family member (71% in endline survey vs. 67% in baseline survey), self (65% vs. 24%) and friends (11% vs. 2%). Mother groups (3%) and neighbours (1%) were some other responses cited by the respondents in the endline survey. However, the adolescent groups were not able to cite ‘anyone’ as their response (Table 4.2b.1).

Table 4.2b.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to Their Perception of the Person Who Can Report a Case

Who can report a case?	Baseline	Endline
Family member	67.4	71.0
Self	24.4	64.8
Friends	2.3	10.8
Mothers Group	-	3.4
Neighbour	-	1.1
Influential people	-	0.6
VDC representative	-	0.6
Don't know	5.8	-
N	86	176

Percentage total may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Peer Group

It was encouraging to find that as compared with the baseline survey responses, the respondents were able to cite a variety of categories of persons who could report the case for trafficking. The commonly cited responses were a family member (72% in the endline survey vs. 76% in the baseline survey), self (58% vs. 17%) and friends (19% vs. 2%). Only a small proportion (0.6) was able to cite 'anyone' for reporting the case (Table 4.2b.2).

Table 4.2b.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to Their Knowledge of Who Can Report a Case

Who can report a case?	Baseline	Endline
Family member	76.6	72.4
Self	16.9	58.2
Friends	2.6	18.8
Neighbour	-	2.4
Anyone	-	0.6
Father	-	0.6
Don't know	3.9	-
N	77	170

Parent Group

Regarding the appropriate person who could report a case, a large majority (82%) of the parent respondents mentioned family members and nearly half (46%) mentioned the girl herself (Table 4.2b.3).

Table 4.2b.3 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents According to Their Knowledge of Reporting a Case

Who all can report a case	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Family member	67.7	82.1	70.0	82.1	68.8	82.1
Self	32.3	48.2	28.0	45.3	30.4	46.2
Friends	-	10.7	-	6.8	-	8.1
Chairperson of VDC	-	-	2.0	1.7	0.9	1.2
Others*	-	3.6	-	6.0	-	5.2
N	62	56	50	117	112	173

*Neighbour, Mother Group

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Community Member Group

According to the community member groups, the victim herself, neighbours, relatives/family members of the victim and the villagers could report the case for trafficking but they were not able to cite 'anyone' as the parent groups did.

4.2c Knowledge of Location Where One Could File a Case

Adolescent Group

Anyone can file a case in any location. Though a large majority (81%) of the adolescents stated that they could file the case in their own district and nearly one-fifth (18%) stated that they could file the case in their own village, none of them cited 'in any location' (Table 4.2c.1).

Table 4.2c.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to Their Perception of the Location Where One Can File a Report

From which location can one file a report?	Baseline	Endline
Own district	23.3	80.7
Own village	67.4	18.2
All of the above	-	0.6
Don't know	9.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0
N	86	176

Peer Group

Though almost all the peer group respondents (99%) stated different locations from where one could file the case, none of them was able to cite that they could file the case from any location. A large majority (81%) of them stated that the case could be filed from the victim's own district. Close to one-fifth (17%) stated 'their own village' as the geographical location from where they could file the case (Table 4.2c.2).

Table 4.2c.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to Their Knowledge of the Location to File a Case

From which location can one file a report?	Baseline	Endline
Own village	66.2	17.1
Own district	27.3	81.2
All of the above	-	1.2
Don't know	6.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0
N	77	170

Parent Group

Similar to the adolescent and peer groups, though almost all the respondents (99%) could state different locations from where one could file the case, none of them were able to cite “from any location.” A large majority (81%) of them stated that they could file the case from the victim's own district. Close to one-fifth (17%) stated 'their own village' from where they could file the case (Table 4.2c.2).

Table 4.2c.3 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents According to Their Knowledge of the Location Where They Can File a Report

From which location can one file a report?	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Own village	53.2	8.9	60.0	21.4	56.3	17.3
Own district	41.9	89.3	36.0	77.8	39.3	81.5
Capital		1.8	4.0	-	1.8	0.6
Don't know	4.8	-	-	0.9	2.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	62	56	50	117	112	173

Community Member Group

All the groups said that they could file the case either from the village where the victim resides or from her district but none of them could state “from any location.”

4.2d Knowledge of the Time Frame to File a Report

Adolescent Group

The endline survey shows a remarkable increase in knowledge of the time frame to file a report in the case of trafficking among the adolescents. Unlike the baseline survey, where a considerable proportion (39%) did not know about the time frame to file a report, in the endline survey, almost all (99%) expressed that they knew this. It was interesting to know that a large majority (84%) of the respondents in the endline survey cited the time frame

to file a report as 'whenever', which was not expressed in the baseline survey (Table 4.2d.1).

Table 4.2d.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to Their Knowledge of the Time Frame to Report a Case

Knowledge of time frame to report a case	Baseline	Endline
Within one month	41.9	8.5
Within two months	1.2	2.3
Within twelve months	1.2	4.0
Whenever	-	84.1
Within thirty-five days	16.3	-
Don't know	39.5	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0
N	86	176

Peer Group

Similar to the adolescent group, the endline survey shows a remarkable increase among the peers in the knowledge of the time frame to file a report in case of trafficking. Unlike the baseline survey, where more than one-third (35%) did not know about the time frame to file a report, in the endline almost all (97%) expressed that they knew about it. A large majority (77%) of the respondents in the endline survey cited the time frame to file a report in case of trafficking, as 'whenever', which was not expressed at all in the baseline survey (Table 4.2d.2).

Table 4.2d.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to Their Knowledge of the Time Frame to Report a Case

Knowledge of time frame to report a case	Baseline	Endline
Within one month	32.5	10.0
Within two months	3.9	3.5
Within twelve months	1.3	5.9
Whenever	1.3	77.1
Within thirty-five days	23.4	-
Immediately after event	2.6	1.2
Don't know	35.1	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0
N	77	170

Parent Group

The endline survey also shows a remarkable increase in knowledge among the parents of the time frame to file a report in the case of trafficking. A high majority (70%) of the respondents were able to cite the answer 'whenever' in the endline survey compared with the baseline survey (Table 4.2d.3).

Table 4.2d.3 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents According to Their Knowledge of the Time frame to Report a Case

Knowledge of time frame to report a case	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Within one month	45.2	3.6	42.0	12.0	43.8	9.2
Within two months	6.5	1.8	2.0	3.4	4.5	2.9
Within twelve months	1.6	3.6	-	1.7	.9	2.3
Whenever	1.6	83.9	-	63.2	.9	69.9
Within thirty-five days	27.4	1.8	40.0	0.9	33.0	1.2
Immediately after event	9.7	-	4.0	13.7	7.1	9.2
Don't know	8.1	5.4	12.0	5.1	9.8	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	62	56	50	117	112	173

4.2e Knowledge of Where, How Many Times and the Nature of the Statement

Adolescent Group

In the case of trafficking of girls, a statement should be reported 'thrice' and the nature of a statement should be the 'same at all times.' It was interesting to find the increase in knowledge in all these aspects compared with the baseline survey.

Compared with the baseline survey where 16% of the respondents were not able to cite the place to give a statement, almost all (99%) of the respondents in the endline survey were able to cite the person/places to give a statement. The majority (70%) of the respondents were able to cite 'police' as the place to give a statement. Other commonly cited responses were 'district court' (22%) and 'government lawyer' (7%).

Unlike the baseline where more than one-fifth (22%) of the respondents expressed that they did not know about how many times a statement should be reported, almost all (91%) the respondents in the endline survey stated that a statement should be given thrice.

Regarding the nature of a statement, though it may have been in a small proportion, it was encouraging to see the increase in knowledge among the adolescents in the endline survey compared with the baseline survey, where the percentage of those stating that the nature of a statement should be the 'same at all times' increased from 84% (baseline) to 98% (endline) (Table 4.2e.1).

Table 4.2e.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to Their Perception of the Place to Give Their Statement

Do you know where to give your statement?	Baseline	Endline
Police	72.1	70.5
District court	8.1	22.2
Government lawyer	-	6.8
VDC	3.5	-
Don't know	16.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0
N	86	176
How many times do you have to report a statement?		
Once	40.8	2.3
Twice	1.4	5.1
Thrice	35.2	91.4
Until the problem is solved	-	0.6
Don't know	22.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0
N	71	175
How should your statement be at all times?		
Same	84.0	97.7
Different	4.0	1.8
Don't know	12.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0
N	25	171

Peer Group

Compared with the baseline survey where 17% of the peer respondents were not able to cite the 'police' as the place to give a statement, a large majority (79%) of the respondents in the endline survey were able to do so. The other responses were 'district court' (16%) and 'government lawyer' (5%).

It was interesting to find that unlike the baseline survey where nearly one-fourth (23%) of the respondents expressed that they did not know about 'how many times a statement should be reported,' a large majority (85%) of the respondents in the endline survey were able to cite the answer 'thrice' compared with the baseline where only one-fifth (20%) of the respondents were able to cite this answer.

Regarding the nature of a statement, almost all (96%) the peers said that the nature of a statement should be the 'same at all times' (Table 4.2e.2).

Table 4.2e.2 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to Their Knowledge of Where a Statement Should Be Given

Do you know where to give a statement?	Baseline	Endline
Police	62.3	78.8
District court	19.5	15.9
Government lawyer	-	4.7
VDC	1.3	-
Don't know	16.9	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0
N	77	170
How many times must a statement be reported?		
Once	46.9	2.4
Twice	6.3	9.5
Thrice	20.3	85.2
Five times	3.1	0.6
Eight times	-	0.6
Don't know	23.4	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0
N	64	169
How should a statement be at all times?		
Same	94.7	96.3
Different	5.3	1.2
Don't know	-	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0
N	19	162

Parent Group

Within the parent group, almost similar responses to the baseline survey were given by the respondents in the endline survey regarding where to give a statement. Almost the same proportions of the respondents mentioned the 'police' (63% in the endline vs. 65% in the baseline) as the place to give a statement.

It was interesting to find that unlike the baseline where nearly half (46%) of the respondents lacked the knowledge of how many times a statement should be reported, a large majority (87%) of the respondents in the endline survey stated that a statement should be reported 'thrice'.

Regarding the nature of a statement, almost all (99%) the respondents said that the nature of a statement should be the 'same at all times' (Table 4.2e.3).

Table 4.2e.3 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents According to Their Knowledge of Where to Give a Statement

Do you know where to give a statement?	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Police	62.9	66.1	68.0	61.5	65.2	63.0
Government lawyer	-	1.8	-	5.1	-	4.0
District court	35.5	32.1	24.0	29.1	30.4	30.1
VDC	-	-	2.0	-	0.9	-
Don't know	1.6	-	6.0	4.3	3.6	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	62	56	50	117	112	173
How many times is a statement to be reported?						
Once	26.2	3.6	21.3	0.9	24.1	1.8
Twice	3.3	1.8	2.1	6.3	2.8	4.8
Thrice	29.5	87.5	23.4	86.6	26.9	86.9
Don't know	41.0	7.1	53.2	6.3	46.3	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	61	56	47	112	108	168
How should your statement be at all times?						
Same	95.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	96.9	99.4
Don't know	5.0	-	-	1.0	3.1	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	20	51	12	105	32	156

4.3 Knowledge of Punishment for Traffickers

Adolescent Group

The law states a punishment of imprisonment for 10-20 years for traffickers who completed the process of selling the girl and imprisonment for 5-10 years for traffickers who had not yet sold the girl but were in the process of doing so.

Compared with the baseline, where nearly half (48%) of the adolescents knew about the punishment for traffickers, it was interesting to find that all (100%) the adolescents expressed in the endline survey that they knew about the punishment for traffickers. It was encouraging to find that as compared with the baseline responses where only 19% of the adolescents cited the duration of punishment for traffickers who already sold the girl as 10-20 years imprisonment, a higher percentage (75%) of the respondents in the endline survey cited this time frame.

Similarly, there was an increase in knowledge in the endline survey (38%) compared with the baseline survey (15%) regarding the duration of the punishment for the trafficker who had not yet sold the girl but was in the process of doing so (i.e. 5-10 years imprisonment) (Table 4.3.1).

Table 4.3.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to Their Knowledge of Punishment for Traffickers

Knowledge of punishment for traffickers?	Baseline	Endline
Yes	47.7	100.0
No	13.1	-
Don't know	39.2	-
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176
Punishment for traffickers who already sold the girl		
10-20 years imprisonment	19.0	75.0
10-15 years imprisonment	13.1	22.7
5-10 years imprisonment	9.5	1.7
Less than 5 years	13.1	0.6
Don't know	45.2	-
Total	100.0	100.0
N	84	176
Punishment for traffickers who had not yet sold the girl but were on the way to sell her		
10-20 yrs imprisonment	3.6	1.7
10-15 yrs imprisonment	4.8	55.1
5-10 yrs imprisonment	15.5	38.1
Less than 5 yrs	21.4	4.0
Don't know	54.8	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0
N	84	176

Peer Group

Similar to the adolescent group, compared with the baseline survey, where nearly half (46%) of the adolescents knew about the punishment for traffickers, it was interesting to find that almost all (95%) the adolescents expressed that they knew about the punishment for traffickers in the endline survey. It was encouraging to find that as compared with the baseline survey responses where only 16% of the adolescents cited the duration of punishment for traffickers who already sold the girl as 10-20 years imprisonment, a higher percentage (82%) of the respondents in the endline survey cited this time frame.

Similarly, though in small proportion, there was an increase in knowledge in the endline survey (31%) compared with the baseline survey (8%) regarding the duration of punishment for traffickers who had not yet sold the girl but were in the process of doing so (i.e. 5-10 years imprisonment) (Table 4.3.2).

Table 4.3.2 Percentage Distributions of Peer Group Respondents According to Their Knowledge of Punishment for Traffickers

Knowledge of punishment for traffickers?	Baseline	Endline
Yes	46.0	95.5
No	22.2	0.6
Don't know	31.8	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176
Punishment for traffickers who already sold the girl		
10-20 yrs imprisonment	16.0	82.7
10-15 yrs imprisonment	7.4	12.5
5-10 yrs imprisonment	3.7	1.8
Less than 5 yrs	11.1	0.6
Don't know	61.7	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0
N	81	168
Punishment for traffickers who had not yet sold the girl but were on the way to sell her		
10-20 yrs imprisonment	3.7	1.2
10-15 yrs imprisonment	3.7	54.8
5-10 yrs imprisonment	8.6	31.0
Less than 5 yrs	13.6	8.9
Don't know/Can't say	70.4	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0
N	81	168

Parent Group

There was also an increase in knowledge among parents of punishment for traffickers in the endline survey compared with the baseline survey. Compared with the baseline where two-thirds (66%) of the respondents knew about the punishment for traffickers, almost all (95%) the respondents in the endline survey knew about it.

Compared with the baseline responses where only 19% of parents cited the duration of punishment for traffickers who already sold the girl as 10-20 years imprisonment, a higher percentage (77%) of them in the endline survey cited this answer.

Similarly, there was an increase in knowledge in the endline survey (24%) compared with the baseline survey (11%) regarding the duration of punishment for a trafficker who had not yet sold the girl but was in the process of doing so (i.e. 5-10 years imprisonment) (Table 4.3.3).

Table 4.3.3 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents According to Their Knowledge of Punishment of Traffickers

Knowledge of punishment for traffickers?	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Yes	78.0	98.2	55.3	93.3	65.9	94.9
No	4.9	-	4.3	-	4.5	-
Don't know	17.1	1.8	40.4	6.7	29.5	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	56	94	120	176	176
Punishment for traffickers who already sold the girl						
10-20 yrs imprisonment	17.2	78.2	21.2	76.8	19.0	77.2
10-15 yrs imprisonment	6.3	12.7	5.8	12.5	6.0	12.6
5-10 yrs imprisonment	15.6	1.8	13.5	3.6	14.7	3.0
Less than 5 yrs	15.6	-	15.4	0.9	15.5	0.6
Don't know	45.3	7.3	44.2	6.3	44.8	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	64	55	52	112	116	167
Punishment for traffickers who had not yet sold the girl but were on the way to sell her						
10-20 yrs imprisonment	3.1	1.8	9.6	6.3	6.0	4.8
10-15 yrs imprisonment	6.3	54.5	1.9	50.0	4.3	51.5
5-10 yrs imprisonment	14.1	25.5	7.7	23.2	11.2	24.0
Less than 5 yrs	18.8	10.9	23.1	16.1	20.7	14.4
No punishment	4.7	-	3.8	-	4.3	-
Don't know	53.1	7.3	53.8	4.5	53.4	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	64	55	52	112	116	167

Community Member Group

Unlike the baseline, where none of the groups could cite the different provisions for punishment for the traffickers, there was an increase in knowledge regarding the punishment of the traffickers. All the groups expressed that the punishment for the traffickers who already sold the girl was for 10-20 years of imprisonment and 5-10 years of imprisonment for the traffickers who had not yet completed the deal.

Chapter 5

AWARENESS OF INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION ON TRAFFICKING

This chapter deals with the awareness of different aspects of interpersonal communication that covers the perception of the target audience on:

- Appropriate person to communicate with
- Easiest person to communicate with
- Types of information to be communicated
- Frequency of communication by the adolescents and their peers
- Knowledge of training on interpersonal communication received by the adolescents and
- The importance of such training for the target audience to communicate essential information and messages.

Furthermore, this chapter analyses the level of increase in knowledge for communicating information to others regarding trafficking-of-girls issues and the type of information communicated. The importance of and impact of IPC training on the target population and the distribution of *chetana ko dora*³ (*thread of awareness*) will also be highlighted in this chapter.

5.1 Preferred Person to Communicate with on Any Issue, including Trafficking of Girls

Adolescent Group

It was encouraging to find that as compared with the baseline survey responses, a higher percentage of the adolescents in the endline survey expressed that they felt ease in communicating with their friends (86% in endline vs. 80% in baseline), mothers (62% vs. 56%) and sisters (48% vs. 19%). It was evident that the most preferred persons for the adolescents to communicate with on any issue were their friends, mothers and sisters. Fathers (68% in the endline survey vs. 76% in the baseline survey) and brothers (27% vs. 32%) were still cited by the majority of the adolescents as difficult to communicate with (Table 5.1.2).

The cultural belief that daughters should not interact and intermingle with the male members in the society, spending most of their time with their mothers, sisters and friends, was one of the barriers that hindered girls from communicating with the male members.

Compared with the baseline survey, where only about half (52%) of the respondents communicated information on trafficking of girls to others, it was encouraging to find that all (100%) the respondents in the endline survey communicated information on trafficking of girls to others (Table 5.1.2).

³ Ibid 1; refer to page 3

There was an increase in the percentage of respondents who shared information on the trafficking of girls to various groups. A higher percentage of the adolescent girls in the endline survey expressed their sharing of information with their friends (98% in endline survey vs. 67% in baseline survey), mothers (86% vs. 48%), sisters (59% vs. 26%), neighbours (23% vs. 10%) and brothers (17% vs. 2%) (Table 5.1.3).

Table 5.1.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to Their Preferred Person to Communicate With

Easy to communicate with	Baseline	Endline
Friends	80.1	86.4
Mother	55.7	61.9
Sisters	18.8	47.7
Father	2.3	1.7
Others*	2.8	2.8
N	176	176
Difficult to communicate with		
Fathers	76.7	68.0
Brothers	31.8	27.4
Strangers/unknown person	10.2	20.0
No difficult to communicate	-	7.4
Mothers	9.7	4.6
Others**	4.6	3.4
N	176	175

*Others (Friends (adolescent girls), Mother-in-law, Grandmother, Husband, Aunt)

**Others (Friends, Sisters, Neighbours, Teachers, Father-in-law, Grandfather, Uncle, Mama/maiju, Cousins)

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Table 5.1.2 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to Their Sharing Information about Trafficking of Girls

Ever communicated about trafficking of girls with others?	Baseline	Endline
Yes	52.3	100.0
No	47.7	-
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176

Table 5.1.3 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to Whom They Communicate with about TG Information

With whom did you communicate TG information	Baseline	Endline
Friends (adolescent group)	77.2	41.5
Friends	67.4	98.3
Mothers	47.8	85.8
Sisters	26.1	59.1
Brothers	2.2	17.0
Neighbour	9.8	22.7
Others*	2.2	13.1
N	176	176

*Sister-in-law, Grandmother, Teachers, Uncle, Aunt, Father
 Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Peer Group

As compared with the baseline responses, where only a low (5%) number of peers communicated on trafficking-of-girls issues, in the endline survey all (100%) the peers expressed that they had communicated on trafficking-of-girls issues. When asked who had communicated with them, a large majority (88%) of the respondents cited that friends from the AMK adolescent groups had communicated with them on trafficking issues. The other commonly cited responses were 'friends' (19%), 'NGOs' (12%) and 'family members' (8%) (Table 5.1.4).

Table 5.1.4 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to Whom They Communicated with about TG Information

Has anyone communicated with you about trafficking of girls?	Baseline	Endline
Yes	5.1	100.0
No	94.9	-
Total	100.0	100.0
N	176	176
Who has communicated with you?		
Friends (Adolescent girls)	88.9	88.6
Friends	33.3	19.3
NGOs	-	12.5
Family members	11.1	8.0
Neighbours	11.1	6.8
Relatives	-	5.1
Teachers	-	0.6
Mother	-	0.6
Father	-	0.6
N	9	176

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

All 176 of the peers expressed that the information given to them by their friends (AMK adolescent groups), other friends, NGOs and family members was useful to them. When asked how they would make the information useful, the most commonly cited responses

were sharing information on trafficking of girls with their friends (60%), making the community aware of trafficking of girls (25%) and informing the community about the different measures to prevent trafficking (12%) (Table 5.1.5).

Table 5.1.5 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to the Information That They Would Make Useful to Others

Was the TG information useful to you?	Baseline	Endline
Yes	88.9	100.0
No	11.1	-
Total	100.0	100.0
N	9	176
How can you make this information useful to others?		
Telling friends what we know about trafficking of girls	55.6	60.1
By advocating on trafficking of girls	-	24.9
Telling way to prevent from traffickers	-	12.7
Giving information to all on sign indicating of trafficking	-	3.5
Giving information to all about legal aspect of trafficking	-	5.8
Informing police	-	2.3
Make aware through street drama on trafficking of girls	-	1.7
Through inquiry if stranger seen	-	1.2
Not accepting gift from strangers	-	1.7
Not getting marry in haste	-	1.2
Be aware while traveling	11.1	-
Not to make contact with strangers	22.2	-
Not eating foodstuff given by strangers	33.3	4.0
Not to make decision in haste	11.1	-
Not to trust stranger at once	11.1	4.6
Not to fall in any avidity	11.1	-
N	9	173

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Parent Group

Compared with the baseline where almost all (97%) of the respondents had cited that no one had communicated with them about trafficking of girls, almost all (98%) the respondents in the endline survey mentioned that they communicated with others about the trafficking of girls.

When asked who communicated on trafficking of girls issues (asked only in the endline survey), a large majority of the respondents cited their daughters (86%). More than one-fifth (26%) of them cited NGO personnel and 15% of the respondents mentioned neighbours as people who had communicated with them on trafficking-of-girls issues (Table 5.1.6).

Almost all (97%) of the parents expressed the usefulness of the information shared by these different people. They further said that they would make the information useful by sharing the knowledge gained on trafficking of girls with the villagers (79%), advise their

daughters not to get acquainted with strangers (19%) and maintain an open relationship with their daughters (10%) (Table 5.1.7).

Table 5.1.6 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents According to Their Communication on Trafficking of Girls

Has anyone communicated with you about trafficking of girls?	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Yes	3.7	96.4	1.1	99.2	2.3	98.3
No	96.3	3.6	98.9	0.8	97.7	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	56	94	120	176	176
Who has communicated with you						
Daughters		77.8		89.9		86.1
Neighbours		18.5		14.3		15.6
Relatives		7.4		5.0		5.8
NGO personnel		38.9		21.0		26.6
Others*		14.8		7.6		9.8
N		54		119		173

**Sisters, Sister-in-law, Niece, Cousin, Husband*

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Table 5.1.7 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents According to the Information That They Received and Would Make Useful to Others

Information received useful?	Male		Female		Total	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Yes	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.6	100.0	97.1
No	-	-	100.0	4.2	100.0	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	4	54	1	119	5	173
How to make the information useful to others?						
Informing the villagers about trafficking of girls	75.0	-	-	-	60.0	-
Telling daughters not to get attracted by good jobs and other incentives	25.0	-	-	-	20.0	-
Inform girls from the village not to follow whatever their friends say or do	-	9.3	-	8.4	-	8.7
Teaching our fellow villagers what we know about trafficking of girls	-	90.7	-	73.9	-	79.2
Telling our daughters not to be compulsive	-	3.7	-	0.8	-	1.7
Facilitate an open communicative relationship with our daughters	-	13.0	-	9.2	-	10.4
Informing the police of suspicious people	-	3.7	-	2.5	-	2.9
Not taking decisions in haste in the case of daughters	-	3.7	-	6.7	-	5.8
Advocating for legal aspects of trafficking	-	3.7	-	-	-	1.2
Persuade daughter not to eat food given by strangers	-	-	-	2.5	-	1.7
Be aware of strangers entering the village/home	50.0	3.7	100.0	2.5	60.0	2.9
Tell daughters not to be close with strangers	-	25.9	100.0	16.0	20.0	19.1
Can't say	-	-	-	5.0	-	3.5
N	4	54	1	119	5	173

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Community Member Group

All the members of community groups mentioned that their daughters shared their problems mostly with the female members of the family, i.e. their mothers and sisters. They further said that they would share with others the knowledge and information on trafficking of girls that they gained from their daughters.

5.2 Frequency of Communicating Information about Trafficking of Girls

Adolescent Group

Compared with the baseline survey, the frequency of communication by the adolescents with various groups such as their friends, mothers, sisters, brothers and neighbours increased in the endline survey. However, the increase in the frequency of communication with friends (adolescent group) by the adolescents was almost non-existent (1.5 vs. 1.1).

It was evident from the endline survey that the adolescents communicated with their friends (non AGG) nearly three times (2.8) on average during the project, compared with the baseline survey where the frequency of communication was not even once (0.9). Similarly, in the endline survey, the adolescents communicated with their mothers more than twice (2.2) as often compared with the baseline survey where they hardly communicated once (0.6). Their frequency of communication with their sisters also increased in the endline survey compared with the baseline (1.7 vs. 0.3) (Table 5.2.1).

Table 5.2.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to How Frequently They Communicate With Others on TG Information

How often you communicate on TG information	Baseline		Endline	
	% Yes	Mean	% Yes	Mean
Friends (adolescent group)	40.3	1.1	41.5	1.5
Friends	67.4	0.9	98.3	2.8
Mothers	47.8	0.6	85.8	2.2
Sisters	26.1	0.3	59.1	1.7
Brothers	2.2	0.0	17.0	0.3
Neighbours	9.8	0.1	22.7	0.6
Others*	2.2	0.0	13.1	0.2
N	176	-	176	

*Sister-in-law, Grandmother, Teachers, Uncle, Aunt, Father
 Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

5.3 Information Covered on Trafficking of Girls by the Adolescent Group

Compared with the baseline survey, the adolescents in the endline survey covered a wide range of information with the various groups such as signs indicative of trafficking, ways to prevent trafficking, legal aspects of trafficking, possible traffickers and trafficking-affected districts.

All the respondents (100%) communicated with others on ways to prevent trafficking, a high majority (70%) of the respondents communicated on signs indicative of trafficking and quite a considerable proportion (41%) of the respondents communicated on 'the legal aspects of trafficking' (Table 5.3.1).

Table 5.3.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to the TG Information That They Communicate with Preferred Persons

What information is communicated	Baseline	Endline
Reason for trafficking	-	8.5
Signs indicating trafficking*	-	69.9
Ways to prevent trafficking**	52.3	100.0
Legal aspects of trafficking***	-	41.5
Who the traffickers could be	-	13.1
About districts affected by trafficking	-	6.3
N	92	176

**Luring into marriage by giving jewelry and showing off possessions, threatening, coaxing by saying will give a chance in movies or good job, if person accompanying tell us to change dress or put on sindur pote*

***All should be made aware of trafficking of girls; Girl should ask parent before going far from house; Parent should inquire details before sending daughter outside village; do not marry in haste; do not eat food given by strangers; check background and address of strangers; do not be convinced if stranger tries to coax; do not talk with strangers. Girls are sold in Bombay so be careful, be aware. While traveling, follow whatever parents/guardian says; attend TG prevention training/meeting; do not go if strangers promises good job in the city; inform parents if strangers lure you by giving you jewelry; do not follow whatever your friends say.*

****There is no time limit for reporting the case/file.*

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

5.4 Awareness Training on Trafficking of Girls and Interpersonal Communication Organized by AMK

Adolescent Group

The adolescent group was asked about the usefulness of the awareness training provided by AMK on trafficking of girls. Answers to these projects were received in two categories: very useful and useful. A large majority (81%) of them said that the training was very useful to them whereas nearly one-fifth (19%) of them expressed that the training was useful for them. Questions regarding the training were not asked in the baseline survey (Table 5.4.1).

Table 5.4.1 Usefulness of Awareness Training According to Adolescent Respondents

How useful did you find the awareness training?	Endline (%)
Very useful	80.7
Useful	19.3
Total	100.0
N	176

When asked why they found the training useful, the respondents expressed different views to support their statement. More than half (58%) the respondents said that that the training was useful to them as they gained knowledge of trafficking. Nearly one-third (30%) of the respondents thought the training useful as it informed them of the various prevention measures for trafficking attempts. A considerable proportion (16%) of the respondents found the training useful because it gave them knowledge of the legal

aspects of trafficking. Likewise, one-seventh (14%) of the respondents expressed the usefulness of the training as it gave them the opportunity to share the knowledge with others that they had gained from the training (Table 5.4.2).

Table 5.4.2 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to the Reasons for the Usefulness of Training

Reasons for the usefulness of training	Endline (%)
Through this we gain knowledge of trafficking	58.5
It helps to know how to prevent from trafficking attempts	30.1
Know about law on trafficking	16.5
What we know we can teach others	14.2
Through this training we can prevent TG for others and ourselves	11.4
It helps to recognize the traffickers	6.3
Can communicate with others about TG	4.5
It makes aware those who are uninformed about trafficking	2.3
Gain knowledge of trafficking and its impact	0.6
It helps to make friends familiar with each other's needs	0.6
Know the districts affected by trafficking	0.6
Learn that one should not immediately trust anybody	0.6
Total	100.0
N	176

A question related to interpersonal communication (IPC) training was not covered in the baseline survey because at that time the respondents had not received any training. When asked about their participation in the training, all (100%) the respondents expressed that they had received the training on IPC and expressed that the training empowered them to communicate with others easily. Half (51%) of the respondents expressed that after the training they found communicating with others very easy, and nearly half (48%) of them found communicating with others easy (Table 5.4.4).

Various reasons were expressed by the adolescents for finding themselves more comfortable and easy while communicating with others after the training. Nearly half (46%) the respondents said 'the training made them capable of communicating with others,' 44% of them said 'the training gave them skills to teach and convince others', a considerable proportion (18%) expressed that 'they were more confident and bold to teach others' and nearly one-fifth (19%) of them said that 'they gained knowledge of traffickers and trafficking' (Table 5.4.4).

Table 5.4.4 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to Their Perceptions of Training

How easy do you feel about talking after the training?	Endline (%)
Very easy	51.1
Easy	48.3
Somewhat easy	0.6
Reasons for finding the training very easy and easy	
Capable of communicating with others	46.0
Easy to teach others /make them understand	43.8
Gain knowledge of trafficking and traffickers	19.3
Lose fear/shyness	17.6
It teaches us law on trafficking	2.8
Capable of asking questions of strangers	1.1
Total	100.0
N	176

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Peer Group

Almost all (96%) the peers knew about the training organized by AMK on trafficking of girls and interpersonal communication. Almost all (98%) of them expressed that their friends shared the training information with them (Tables 5.4.5 and 5.4.6).

Table 5.4.5 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to Their Knowledge of Trafficking of Girls and IPC Training Conducted by AMK

Do you know about the training conducted by AMK on trafficking of girls and IPC?	Endline (%)
Yes	96.0
No	4.0
Total	100.0
N	176

Table 5.4.6 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to Discussion of IPC Training with Adolescent Group Friends

Did your friends talk to you about the IPC training?	Endline (%)
Yes	98.2
No	1.8
Total	100.0
N	169

A large majority (85%) of the peers shared and communicated the information they learned from others. Majority (75%) of them shared the information with their friends, half (50%) of them shared with friends from AMK adolescent groups, nearly one-fifth (18%) of them shared with the neighbours and other 14% shared with their relatives (Table 5.4.7).

When asked about the impact of the training provided by AMK on behavioral changes on the friends from AMK adolescent group, almost all (99%) of the peers expressed some changes they discovered in their friends. A large majority of them (71%) stated that their friends were capable enough to teach about trafficking of girls to others, more than one-third (35%) of them said that their friends were empowered to speak confidently and more than one-fourth (28%) of them said that their friends were more open and frank and were bold enough to confront a large crowd (Table 5.4.8).

Table 5.4.7 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to the Person With Whom They Discussed Their Knowledge Gained

Did you communicate with others what you learned?	Endline (%)
Yes	85.6
No	14.4
Total	100.0
N	174
With whom did you discuss knowledge gained?	
Friends (adolescents group)	50.7
Friends	74.7
Neighbour	18.0
Relatives	14.0
NGOs	0.7
Brothers	0.7
Sisters	0.7
Father	2.0
Mother	2.7
N	150

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Table 5.4.8 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to Their Perception of Behaviour Changes in Their Friends

Behavioural changes among their friends as perceived by the peers after the training received by their friends provided by AMK	Endline (%)
Capable of teaching others about trafficking of girls	71.0
Capable of speaking in front of others	34.7
Started to be frank, no shyness	27.8
Capable of calling/handling a meeting	6.8
Gained more knowledge of trafficking of girls	6.8
Capable of talking about ways to prevent trafficking	5.1
Capable of talking about legal aspects of trafficking	4.0
Capable of talking about signs indicative of trafficking	3.4
Started inquiring carefully about strangers if seen in the village	2.8
There is no change	2.8
Capable of making people aware of others	2.3
Started to come home on time	1.7
Avoid being close with strangers	1.1
Capable of talking about the reasons for trafficking	1.1
Can't say	0.6
Total	100.0
N	176

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

All the peers (176) showed keen interest towards the training provided by AMK to the adolescent girls group and expressed their desire to participate and receive similar types of training in future (5.4.9).

Table 5.4.9 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to Their Interest in IPC Training

Would you like to receive the same type of IPC training?	Endline (%)
Yes	100.0
N	176

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Parent Group

Almost all (96%) of the parents were aware of the training organized by AMK on trafficking of girls and interpersonal communication. When asked about the usefulness of the training, almost all (99%) of the respondents expressed that the training was useful for their daughters. However, they categorized the usefulness in three ways: ‘very useful,’ ‘useful’ and ‘somewhat useful.’ Two-thirds (66%) of them said that the training was very useful to their daughters, and nearly one-third (32%) said it was useful. Those citing somewhat useful and not useful were almost nonexistent (Table 5.4.10).

When asked why they found the training very useful or useful, the respondents expressed different views to support their statement. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of the respondents said that that the training was useful to them as their daughters gained knowledge of trafficking of girls at the right time. More than two-thirds (36%) mentioned that their daughters were empowered to speak and put their views in front of a group and nearly one-third (32%) of the respondents reasoned the usefulness of the training as it informed them of the various prevention measures for trafficking attempts. Other reasons for the usefulness of the training were cited by the respondents but in very small proportions (Table 5.4.10).

A large majority (82%) of the parents had interacted and communicated what they had learnt from their daughters to others. A majority (72%) of them had communicated with their neighbours. Similarly nearly one-third (31%) and more than one-fourth (27%) of them had communicated with their daughters and relatives respectively (Table 5.4.11).

Almost all (92%) of the respondents expressed that the training organized by AMK on trafficking of girls and interpersonal communication had a positive influence on their daughters and that they could see changes in them. A majority (71%) of parents seeing the positive changes in their daughters cited the growing capability of their daughters to talk about and discuss trafficking-of-girls issues with community members. Nearly half (45%) of the parents were found citing their daughters being confident enough to speak on and discuss any issue (Table 5.4.12).

Table 5.4.10 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents According to Their Knowledge and Perception of Training

Knowledge of training conducted by AMK ?	Male	Female	Total
Yes	94.6	97.5	96.6
No	5.4	2.5	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	56	120	176
Usefulness of training			
Very useful	66.0	66.7	66.5
Useful	34.0	31.6	32.4
Somewhat useful	-	0.9	0.6
Not useful	-	0.9	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	53	117	170
Reasons for usefulness of the training			
Gain knowledge of trafficking at the right time	64.2	65.8	65.3
Capable of protecting themselves from traffickers	43.4	27.4	32.4
Capable of speaking and putting their views before groups	35.8	35.9	35.9
Gain knowledge that parents are also deceived by traffickers	1.9	-	0.6
Gain knowledge that we should teach others	1.9	1.7	1.8
Daughter doesn't teach us what she learns	-	0.9	0.6
Gain knowledge of legal aspects of trafficking	5.7	3.4	4.1
Can't say'	-	0.9	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	53	117	170

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Table 5.4.11 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents According to Whom They Discussed the Information With

Did you communicate what you learned with any others?	Male	Female	Total
Yes	91.1	78.3	82.4
No	8.9	21.7	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	56	120	176
With whom did you discuss what you learned?			
Daughters	29.4	31.6	30.8
Neighbours	72.5	72.6	72.6
Relatives	25.5	28.4	27.4
Friends	3.9	4.2	4.1
Family members	2.0	4.2	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	51	95	146

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Table 5.4.12 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents According to the Changes Perceived Among Their Daughters

Changes perceived among their daughters	Male	Female	Total
Capable of talking with community members on trafficking of	66.1	73.3	71.0

girls			
Does not feel hesitant and nervous to talk to anybody	48.2	44.2	45.5
Capable of getting information about strangers who enter village	5.4	10.8	9.1
Began to come home on time	5.4	2.5	3.4
Capable of preventing trafficking	5.4	4.2	4.5
Capable of managing and speaking at meetings about trafficking of girls	10.7	6.7	8.0
No change	5.4	9.2	8.0
Capable of teaching legal aspects of trafficking	5.4		1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	56	120	176

Community Member Group

All four groups were aware of the training organized by AMK on trafficking of girls and interpersonal communication. They said that a four-day training was organized for their daughters.

All the groups expressed the importance of the training organized by AMK on trafficking of girls. They felt that the training had made the community aware of different aspects of trafficking of girls such as prevention measures for trafficking, signs indicative of traffickers, and legal aspects of trafficking.

They further said that the training had empowered the girls and community and helped them prevent trafficking attempts.

Community members were asked about the impact on community members of the training provided by AMK on trafficking of girls and interpersonal communication. When asked if they found any impact on their daughters, all the groups said that they sensed positive changes in their daughters. According to them, after the training their daughters were more aware of trafficking-of-girls issues (prevention measures, signs indicative of trafficking), they shared the knowledge they gained in the training with their mothers, sisters, friends and family members, and they gained confidence from the training and were able to interact with their parents more openly. They were also able to discuss among their friends different issues that they thought were important.

According to the CMGs, the training provided by AMK also showed positive change in the community. The people had become aware of trafficking-of-girls issues. They started to show concern about events in which girls disappeared from the village and started to think about and discuss the past events where girls had disappeared or had been trafficked from their village. The people who had not been interested in participating in the group meetings, started to participate in group meetings and to get involved in the groups formed by the AMK. The parents were also convinced that they should not marry off their daughters in haste. Many people even received the *chetana ko dora*⁴ from the adolescents.

⁴ Ibid 3

5.5 Knowledge of *Chetana ko Dora*⁵ (*Thread of Awareness*)

Adolescent Group

Almost all (98%) of the respondents had received *Chetana ko Dora*. Similarly, the same proportion (98%) of the respondents said that they knew the criteria for distributing the *Chetana ko dora*. A large majority (69%) of the respondents expressed that they had distributed the *Chetana ko dora* (*Thread of Awareness*) to others. The maximum number of *dora* (thread/s) distributed was nine and the least number of *dora* distributed was one. More than one-third (34%) of the respondents had distributed the *dora* only once. Sixteen percent of the respondents had distributed the *dora* thrice and the other 12% of the respondents had distributed the *dora* twice (Tables 5.5.1, 5.5.2 and 5.5.3).

Table 5.5.1 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to Receiving *Dora*

Have you received the <i>Dora</i> ?	Endline (%)
Yes	98.3
No	1.7
Total	100.0
N	176

Table 5.5.2 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to Their Knowledge of Conditions for Distributing the *Dora*

Do you know what you should do before giving the <i>dora</i> ?	Endline (%)
Yes	98.3
No	1.7
Total	100.0
N	176

Table 5.5.3 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to the Number of *Dora* Distributed

Number of <i>dora</i> distributed by you	Endline (%)
None	30.6
1	34.1
2	12.1
3	16.2
4	4.6
5	1.2
6	0.6
9	0.6
Total	100.0
N	173

When asked about the distribution of *dora*, a large majority (89%) of the respondents stated that they had distributed the *dora* to their friends, one-fifth (20%) of them to their

⁵ Ibid 4

mothers, nearly one-fifth (18%) to their sisters and some (12%) to their fathers (Table 5.5.4).

Table 5.5.4 Percentage Distribution of Adolescent Respondents According to Persons to Whom They Distributed the *Dora*

To whom you distributed <i>dora</i>	Endline (%)
Friends	89.2
Mother	20.8
Sisters	17.5
Father	11.7
Brothers	5.0
Aunt/Uncle	0.8
Cousin	0.8
Total	100.0
N	120

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Peer Group

Quite a large majority (72%) of the respondents had received *Chetana ko dora*. A large majority (86%) of them said that they had received the *dora* from their friends (AMK adolescent groups) and a few (12%) said that they had received the *dora* through NGOs. Among those receiving the *dora*, almost all (96%) were aware of the criteria for receiving the *dora* (Tables 5.5.5, 5.5.6 and 5.5.7).

Table 5.5.5 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to the *Dora* Received

Have you received the <i>dora</i> ?	Endline (%)
Yes	72.0
No	28.0
Total	100.0
N	175

Table 5.5.6 Percentage Distribution of Peer Group Respondents According to Source of the *Dora*

Who gave you the <i>dora</i> ?	Endline (%)
Friends (adolescent girls)	85.8
Friends	2.4
NGOs	11.8
Total	100.0
N	127

Table 5.5.7 Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to Their Knowledge of Receiving the *Dora*

Do you know what you had to do to be qualified for receiving the <i>dora</i> ?	Endline (%)
Yes	96.1
No	3.9
Total	100.0

N	127
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Parent Group

Nearly half (46%) the parent respondents had received *Chetana ko dora*. More than half (56%) of them had received the *dora* from their daughters and a considerable proportion (38%) had received the *dora* from AMK. Sisters and neighbours were also mentioned but in very small proportion. Compared with the female (34%) a larger proportion of male members (73%) had received the *dora* (Table 5.5.8).

All the respondents who had received the *dora* knew about the different criteria for receiving the *dora* (Table 5.5.9).

A large majority (82%) of the parent respondents had communicated and shared what they had learnt and gained. Among the various people with whom the parents shared their knowledge, a majority of them (72%) shared with their neighbours, nearly one-third (31%) shared with their daughters and more than one-fourth (27%) shared with their relatives (Table 5.5.10).

Table 5.5.8 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents According to *Dora* Received

Have you received <i>Dora</i> ?	Male	Female	Total
Yes	73.2	34.2	46.6
No	26.8	65.8	53.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	56	120	176
Who gave you <i>Dora</i>?			
Daughters	56.1	56.1	56.1
Neighbour	2.4	-	1.2
AMK	31.7	43.9	37.8
Sisters	9.8	-	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	41	41	82

Table 5.5.9 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents According to Knowledge of Receiving *Dora*

Do you know the criteria for receiving the <i>Dora</i> ?	Male	Female	Total
Yes	100.0	100.0	100.0
No	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	41	41	82

Table 5.5.10 Percentage Distribution of Parent Group Respondents According to with Whom They Shared Their New Information

Did you communicate what you learned with any other people ?	Male	Female	Total
Yes	91.1	78.3	82.4
No	8.9	21.7	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	56	120	176
With whom did you discuss what you learned?			
Daughters	29.4	31.6	30.8
Neighbours	72.5	72.6	72.6
Relatives	25.5	28.4	27.4
Friends	3.9	4.2	4.1
Family members	2.0	4.2	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	51	95	146

Percentage totals may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Chapter 6

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The endline survey assessed the impact of the "Adolescent Girls Group Anti-Trafficking Project" with respect to the level of awareness on anti-trafficking issues of adolescent girls, their peers, their parents and the community members. Primary beneficiaries of the project were 891 adolescent girls, and secondary beneficiaries were about 1,600 peers, 1,150 parents and 2,000 community members. The evaluation draws data from the baseline survey (September 2002) and endline survey (January 2003); each of them had a similar design, which collected data from a sample of 176 adolescents, 176 peers and 176 parents of adolescents from four out of nine project VDCs of AMK in Baglung district.

Respondents for both the baseline survey and endline survey were randomly selected from the pre-existing AGGs of the A GIFT for RH Project. Unlike the baseline survey, where the majority of the respondents (of all the three categories) were from the Magar community, in the endline survey, the majority of the respondents represented KDS in the adolescent (46%) and parent (46%) groups, and BCT (47%) among the peers. Compared with the baseline survey where few (3%) adolescents and few (9%) peers were married, in the endline survey all the adolescents and almost all (99%) the peers were unmarried.

Similar to the baseline, all the three categories of respondents primarily relied on agriculture as their source of income. At least one family member of 71% of adolescents, two-thirds (66%) of peers and nearly two-thirds (62%) of parents were working outside their village. Most of them had been to India.

It is encouraging to know that the level of awareness of trafficking of girls increased among the adolescents (100% in the endline survey vs. 82% in the baseline survey), parents (100% vs. 86%) and peers (99% vs. 62%). Almost all (99%) the adolescents mentioned *AMK* as their source of information, a large majority (88%) of the peers cited *AGG friends (AMK adolescent group)* and a majority (70%) of parents cited their *daughters* as their source of information about trafficking of girls. Similarly, the community members also mentioned *daughters, AMK* and *training/workshops* as sources of information.

An increase in the knowledge of the definition of "trafficking of girls" is also seen in the endline survey compared with the baseline survey where the majority of the respondents in all three groups and the community members defined 'trafficking of girls' as: *selling girls for sexual exploitation, selling girls for labour, taking girls to work in circus, and taking girls to work in carpet factories*. The proportion of respondents who were aware of 'the incidence of girls being trafficked or disappearing from the village' in all the three groups increased in the endline survey compared with the baseline survey: adolescents (16% in the endline survey, vs. 8% in the baseline survey), peers (12% in the endline survey vs. 4% the baseline survey) and parents (18% in the endline survey vs. 5% in the baseline survey).

Knowledge of signs indicative of trafficking in all the three groups and the community members also increased immensely. Compared with the baseline survey, where more than one-third (36%) of the adolescents, more than half (56%) of the peers and one-third (33%) of the parents lacked knowledge of signs indicative of trafficking, in the endline survey, all (100%) the adolescents and almost all (99%) peers and parents (99%) had knowledge of signs indicative of trafficking.

Compared with the baseline where the majority of the respondents (all three groups and community members) perceived signs indicative of trafficking as someone/stranger offering a job with an attractive salary in cities, in the endline survey the respondents cited several signs indicative of trafficking. The commonly cited responses in the endline survey by all the groups were: offering jewelry/gifts unnecessarily, someone persistently following, sympathising with a problem and trying to solve it by proposing to marry, trying to become closer, offering a trip to the city, and influencing by flaunting possessions.

Knowledge of signs indicative of trafficking while traveling also increased in the endline compared with the baseline survey. In the baseline, nearly one-third (30%) of the adolescents and more than one-fourth (27%) of the peers lacked knowledge of this issue, whereas in the endline survey 100% of the adolescents and almost all (99%) the peers had gained knowledge of signs indicative of trafficking while traveling.

In the endline survey, the commonly cited responses were: if a train journey begins, insisting that the girl wear *sindur pote*⁶, persuading the girl to act like a sick person, continuously insisting that she change her dress, and maintaining distance while travelling.

Unlike the baseline survey where very few respondents (one from the adolescent group and four from the peer group) had expressed the significance of an awareness program on trafficking of girls, all the respondents (adolescents and peers) expressed its importance in the endline survey.

Regarding the characteristics of traffickers, there was a remarkable increase in knowledge compared with the baseline among the three categories as well as among the community members. In the baseline survey, the majority of the respondents had limited knowledge of strangers as possible traffickers, whereas in the endline survey, their knowledge had broadened and they cited other responses for possible traffickers. Relatives, neighbours and family members were the commonly cited responses by the respondents in the endline survey.

Compared with the baseline survey, where not all the respondents among the three groups expressed that they could protect themselves from traffickers, in the endline survey all the adolescents and almost all (97%) the peers expressed that they could protect themselves

⁶ For an explanation of *sindur pote*, refer to the Adolescent Group sub-section within Section 3.5a: Signs Indicative of Trafficking While Traveling.

from traffickers. Similarly, all the parents in the endline survey expressed that they could protect their daughters from traffickers.

Regarding the different measures to protect one from traffickers within the village, the increase in knowledge was higher among the peers than the adolescents, as the peers cited several protection measures in the endline survey. The adolescents stressed 'not trusting strangers' as a means for protection from traffickers, whereas the peers commonly cited responses such as: not eating food given by strangers, inquiring about why a gift was given, not accepting gifts given by strangers, not following whatever a friend says and consult a senior figure before making any decision.

In the endline survey, the level of knowledge increased among the parents also. A higher proportion of respondents were able to cite different measures to protect their daughters from traffickers. Some of the measures to protect their daughters from trafficking cited by parents were: maintaining a friendly relationship with the daughter, not getting influenced by incentives where the daughter is involved, inquiring properly about the employment offered to daughters, and getting proper information on a stranger proposing marriage to a daughter.

The knowledge of the adolescents and the peers also increased regarding the knowledge of different measures to protect themselves from traffickers while traveling. In the baseline survey the majority of the adolescents (63%) and peers (49%) had only stated 'not to eat food given by strangers' as a measure for protection from traffickers while travelling. In the endline survey, 'consulting with other fellow travellers', 'telling the truth about the destination and relationship', 'seeking the help of fellow passengers' and 'informing the police' were also emphasised as measures for protection from traffickers while traveling.

'Sharing the knowledge they had gained on trafficking issues' with the community and friends, 'organizing meetings and creating awareness of trafficking of girls' and 'advising friends not to trust anybody immediately' were some of the activities they could perform as their role in preventing trafficking of girls.

Regarding the legal aspects of trafficking, though the majority in all the three groups (adolescent, peer and parent) expressed that they knew about the legal aspects of trafficking, they still lacked knowledge of where to file the case, who they could report the case to, the location from where one could file the case and where to give a statement. However, there was an increase in knowledge regarding the time frame to file a report, frequency of reporting the statement, nature of statement and punishment for traffickers.

Though in small proportion, among the adolescents there was an increase in knowledge (9% in the endline survey vs. 2% in the baseline survey) for citing 'district court' as the place for filing the case. There was a decrease in knowledge among the peers (6% in the endline survey vs. 8% in the baseline survey) and among the parents (8% in endline survey vs. 11% in baseline survey).

Regarding the person who can report the case, none of the groups could cite the answer 'whomever' though they cited a variety of categories of people. Similarly, regarding the location from where one could file the case, none of the groups could cite the answer 'from any location'.

Compared with the baseline survey where the knowledge of the time frame to report the case was non-existent among the adolescents and almost non-existent among the peers and parents, there was a high increase in the endline survey where the majority of them were aware of the duration ('whenever') to file the case. Similarly, compared with the baseline survey, there was a remarkable increase in the knowledge of punishment for traffickers among all three groups. Among the community members also, there was a high increase in knowledge of the punishment for traffickers compared with the baseline.

All the adolescents who had participated in the training organised by AMK on interpersonal communication and trafficking of girls found the training very useful. Compared with the baseline survey where only 52% of the respondents had communicated on trafficking-of-girls issues, all the adolescents had communicated on trafficking-of-girls issues in the endline survey. This can be stated as one of the positive impacts of the program launched by AMK on trafficking of girls. The parents also emphasised the importance of such training by AMK as they discovered positive changes in their daughters after the training.

The frequency of communication about trafficking of girls by the adolescents to their friends, mothers and sisters has also increased in the endline survey compared with the baseline survey. It was definitely a positive impact of the program launched by AMK as more information on trafficking such as signs indicative of trafficking, measures to prevent from trafficking, legal aspects of trafficking, possible traffickers, and knowledge of the trafficking prone districts was shared among their friends, mothers and sisters by the adolescents in the endline survey, whereas in the baseline survey, the adolescents only shared prevention measures for trafficking while communicating with others.

All the peers had been communicated with about trafficking-of-girls issues, mostly by their friends (AMK adolescent group). Peers also expressed that the information they gained from friends was useful and that they would utilise the information by sharing the knowledge of trafficking-of-girls issues they had gained with friends and community to protect girls from traffickers and trafficking attempts. Almost all (96%) the peers and parents (96%) were also aware of the training organised by AMK on trafficking of girls and IPC for the adolescent girls. Almost all (98%) of the peers said that the adolescents shared information about the training with them. Similarly, usefulness of the IPC and trafficking-of-girls training was emphasised by all three groups.

All the parents mentioned that they had observed positive changes in their daughters after the daughters received the training on trafficking of girls and IPC as they found their daughters capable of talking about and discussing trafficking-of-girls issues confidently in the community. Likewise, the peers also observed positive changes among their friends after receiving the training from AMK on trafficking of girls and IPC as they have found

their friends (adolescents) capable of teaching about trafficking-of-girls issues to others. Furthermore, all the peers expressed desire to receive the training on trafficking of girls and IPC.

Possession of '*Chetana ko dora*' was almost universal among the adolescents. Almost all (98%) had received the *Dora*. However, the proportion varied among the peers and the parents. Nearly half (46%) of the parents and 72% of the peers had received the '*Chetana ko dora*'. Almost all members who received the *Dora* were aware of the criteria for its distribution.

Conclusions

The short-term project (July-December 2002) entitled "The Adolescent Girls Group Anti-Trafficking Project" implemented by AMK in its nine project VDCs of Baglung was successful in enhancing knowledge among the adolescent girls, peers, their parents and community members on different aspects of trafficking of girls such as signs indicative of trafficking, protection measures to prevent traffickers/trafficking and communicating trafficking-related information to others. However, the target populations still lack sufficient knowledge regarding the legal aspects of trafficking. The primary target population, that is, the adolescents benefited immensely by the project as evident from the higher increase in knowledge of different trafficking issues compared with the secondary beneficiaries such as the peers, parents and the community members.

One of the limitations of the comparison between the baseline survey and endline survey of this short-term project is the variance one can find in ethnicity make up, age, and marriage status in the respondent groups due to the fact that respondents for the endline survey and baseline survey were chosen through a random sampling process. However, a random sampling method was chosen for the study to limit all biases in choosing the respondent samples.

One indication that the project was able to enhance communication among the community people regarding trafficking was the presence of "*Chetana Ko Dora*"⁷ among adolescents, peers and parents. Comparatively, this was more widespread among peers than the parents as indicated by the fact that almost all of the peers had received the '*dora*' and just over one half of the parents had possessed the '*dora*' at the time of the endline survey.

The project has contributed towards increasing knowledge of trafficking-of-girls issues among all the beneficiaries as implied by the increased proportion of them being able to define trafficking of girls, cite signs indicative of trafficking, cite ways to identify possible traffickers and mention measures to protect girls from traffickers. They were also aware of the important role they could play in preventing trafficking in the community. The impact of training provided by AMK on trafficking of girls and IPC is obvious, as in the endline all the categories (adolescents, peers, parents and community members) communicated about trafficking-of-girls issues among themselves and with

⁷ Ibid 5

others. While communicating with others, compared with the baseline survey where the adolescents only shared prevention measures for trafficking, in the endline survey, they covered more issues, including signs indicative of trafficking, preventive measures, legal aspects, and possible traffickers. Furthermore, the parents and the peers discovered positive changes and increases in knowledge of trafficking-of-girls issues among the adolescents after the training.

Generally, knowledge of rights related to trafficking increased in the endline survey compared with the baseline survey. However, all three categories of respondents (adolescent, peer and parent) and the community members lacked knowledge of a few issues such as 'person who can report the case,' 'location from where the case can be filed' and 'the place to give a statement.' It was encouraging to find that the majority of them were able to cite the durations of punishment for the traffickers.

The community members suggested expanding the project to cover additional adolescents besides those involved in the AMK's adolescent groups. The peers of the adolescent girls also expressed their desire to become involved in the project and participate in the trainings on "Trafficking of Girls" and "Interpersonal Communication."

The study findings support the expansion of the project to benefit adolescents and communities in other areas. Future projects should give greater attention to increased communication between adolescents and parents. Similar programs of longer duration for adolescents can be implemented in other trafficking-prone districts to protect the community from trafficking and trafficking attempts. As exposure to media such as radio/TV is high among the target groups, awareness programs related to trafficking aired through radio/TV by the government and nongovernmental sector can also serve as an effective means for the prevention of trafficking.