

The image shows a modern, multi-story building with a curved facade and large glass windows. The words "MARSHALL STUDENT CENTER" are visible on the building's exterior. In the foreground, there is a large, dark-colored bronze sculpture of a bull in a running pose, positioned on a paved area. Another smaller bull sculpture is visible in the background. The scene is set outdoors with some greenery and palm trees on the left. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent green filter and a decorative green geometric pattern on the right side.

Welcome

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the page, creating a modern, layered effect. The text is positioned on the left side of the page, set against a plain white background.

Evaluation of initiatives that support survivors of exploitative migration

Formative and Summative Evaluation

Baseline:

- ▶ Formative evaluation before project starts to understand gaps in intervention plan and relevance of the program that is designed. Intervention modified if applicable.
- ▶ Data for impact (summative) evaluation collected to compare against endline if pre-post design is planned, or data from control group collected if ED or QED design is planned.

Midline

- ▶ Formative evaluation to monitor progress and to evaluate fidelity, effectiveness, and efficiency of implementation. Intervention modified if applicable

Endline

- ▶ Summative evaluation to determine impact (success) and sustainability of the intervention.

Methodology

- ▶ Usually, mixed methods
 - ▶ Summative (impact) is usually quantitative
 - ▶ Primary data (Surveys, Assessments)
 - ▶ Secondary data: Third Party Data (Government, Schools, Development Agencies)
 - ▶ Most significant change (qualitative)
 - ▶ Formative is usually qualitative
 - ▶ Desk reviews (Literature review, program reviews)
 - ▶ Focus Group Discussions (Beneficiaries)
 - ▶ Key Informant Interviews (Key stakeholders)

Vulnerabilities to Exploitation

- ▶ Types of situation that lead to vulnerability to exploitation:
 - ▶ Fleeing situations of violence and conflict
 - ▶ Dislocated from community and family support structures, without access to legitimate forms of employment, legal status and social protection;
 - ▶ Moving or working through irregular channels; ^[1]_[SEP]
 - ▶ Working in sectors that are either literally out of sight, such as work at sea or in private homes as domestic workers, or in informal sectors that are either not covered or may even be excluded from existing systems of labor protections (day labor).

Vulnerabilities to Exploitation

- ▶ **Characteristics of migrants and migration systems that lead to vulnerability to exploitation**
 - ▶ Children and adolescents.
 - ▶ Women and men are vulnerable but in different ways - with women experiencing higher rates of modern slavery in domestic work, the sex industry and forced marriage, while men are more likely to be exploited in forced labor in construction and manufacturing sectors;
 - ▶ Undocumented migrants;
 - ▶ Migrants with tied visas and other mechanisms that give undue control to employers or recruiters;
 - ▶ Corruption of officials involved in the recruitment, migration and criminal justice processes, including recruitment agents, employers and government border control, police and military officials;
 - ▶ Reliance on third party recruiters and agents;
 - ▶ Gaps in the protective mechanisms provided by government, reflecting ^[L]_[SEP] either lack of priority or lack of coverage.

Justice for survivors



Source: Nepali, Yadav, and Sah, 2023.

Successful Reintegration process



Source: Rai, Khatiwada, Sunar, and Sharma, 2023.

Barriers to accessing justice

▶ Social Barriers

▶ Marginalized Minorities

- ▶ Low education opportunities
- ▶ Fewer livelihood opportunities and social benefits
- ▶ Lower legal representation and rights (difficult to get official documents)

▶ Legal Barriers

- ▶ Laws unclear or having gaps
- ▶ low awareness in vulnerable population, and
- ▶ often unenforced (compensation not provided even after court verdicts)

▶ Institutional barriers

- ▶ Government supports NGOs, but doesn't have own service centers to deal with survivors
- ▶ NGOs only work to provide shelter (basic needs) and legal representation
- ▶ Other elements of justice are unsupported

Program activities to support survivors and stakeholders

▶ Survivors

- ▶ Funding for direct and indirect activities that support survivors
 - ▶ Vocational training
 - ▶ Food, shelter

▶ Governments

- ▶ Training of police to identify and act on possible trafficking and exploitative migration probabilities (sending on visit visa and having them work)
- ▶ Training of lawyers on laws related to migration, human trafficking etc.

▶ Non-profits

- ▶ Training and providing technical support for services they provide
 - ▶ Trauma Counseling
 - ▶ Family Counseling
 - ▶ Legal Counseling
 - ▶ Vocational training
- ▶ Financial and logistical support for different services they provide
 - ▶ Access to network in areas of trafficking

Evaluation process

- ▶ Data Collection
 - ▶ Primary and secondary
 - ▶ Qualitative and quantitative
- ▶ Analysis
 - ▶ Qualitative
 - ▶ Quantitative
- ▶ Reporting
- ▶ Use third party evaluators to conduct summative evaluations to ensure independence and objectivity

Questions



References

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- ▶ Rai, M. K., Khatiwada, R., Sunar, M. S., & Sharma, N. (2023). Practices of shelter services for successful and dignified reintegration of TIP Survivors in Nepal. (Policy Brief). Retrieved from <https://winrock.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Topic-3-Policy-Brief.pdf>



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Thank You!