

End-line Survey REPORT

Enhancing Safe Labour Migration through Capacity Strengthening the Targeted
Beneficiaries in Doti and Kanchanpur Districts Project
01 Jan 2020 to 31 Dec 2022



Submitted to:

NEEDS Nepal

Bhimdutta Municipality Ward No. 18, Mahendranagar, Kanchanpur



Submitted by:

Community Development Centre (CDC) Chitwan, Pvt. Ltd.

Bharatpur-12, Chitwan

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Thank you for your kind support and cooperation!

Sincerely yours



.....
Lalbabu Prasad Kushwaha

Team Leader

End-line Survey

Dec 20, 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The End-line Survey of the project "**Enhancing Safe Labour Migration through Capacity Strengthening the Targeted Beneficiaries of Doti and Kanchanpur Districts**" has been done in Adarsha rural municipality, Shikhar Municipality of Doti district and Krishnapur municipality, Punarbas municipality of Kanchanpur district. The main objective of the study is focused on end-line data collection based on the set of indicators outlined in the project log-frame. The end-line study report will be used as a measurement to monitor the project process against the set indicators over the course of project implementation. The collected information will also be used for making final assessment of the project based on its relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impact, among others.

Survey was designed with both quantitative and qualitative methods for getting needful information and collection of data. A descriptive and explorative type of survey was carried out on the entire study. The data of potential migrants, migrant workers, who are in labor migration in India and third countries and migrants returnee, who came after labor migration, data were collected and described accordingly as data collected from fields. The sample population has been taken from the NEEDS Nepal of the project beneficiaries. Sample size for the study was determined by using appropriate statistical formulas. Questionnaires were developed according to the logical framework of the project and asked to beneficiaries (potential migrant, migrant workers and migrant returnee). Furthermore, there was a household survey, focus group discussions and Key Informant Interview among beneficiaries and different stakeholders of local government and District Administration Offices as well as representatives of social structure. Field test was carried out for testing the questionnaires and observing the views and status of potential migrant, migrant workers and their family as well as migrant returnee.

The End-line Survey report shows that the project designed by NEEDS Nepal is very useful for the migrants and their families. A total 261 potential migrant workers, migrant returnee and migrant workers were included in the Household interview. For the study, 261 beneficiaries were selected as respondents from Adarsha rural municipality, Shikhar municipality of Doti district and Punarbas municipality, Krishnapur municipality of Kanchanpur district. According to a household survey of beneficiaries, there were interviews with 168 potential migrants who never migrated for labor migration, 33 migrant workers who are in India/third countries for labor migration, and 60 migrant returnees who came back in Nepal from labor migration. There were interviews with family members of migrant workers who are in India/third countries in order to facilitate labor migration. The achievement of the project made against verifiable indicators of the Project. The project has been successful in achieving significant results indicating the effectiveness of the project in delivering outputs in terms of allocated time, resources, and overall management and the project has been able to achieve significant results as expected by the project. The Local government internalized the migration issues and

allocated the budget to address the issues of migrant workers and returnee. To institutionalize, the local government has been drafting the policies to control the human trafficking and transportation in technical support from NEEDS Nepal. The 96.97% (#32) of migrant workers have left copies of essential documents e.g. citizenship, contract paper, and labor permit approval with families before their departure.

Majority of the social Structures have developed their respective action plan to address the issues of migrant workers and submitted the memorandum/petition to allocate the budget for the protection of migrant workers and their families, keeping the data on unemployment, and resource allocation to address the issues of migrant workers and their families. Social Structures have increased their participation in communities organizations and decisions making for planning, implementation.

Media mobilization and distribution of IEC material is important for the safe migration and controlling human trafficking to address the issues of foreign employment and human trafficking.

71.97% (#113) of migrant returnees, families of missing migrants, survivors of the trafficking, and GBV received entrepreneurship and or vocational trainings for income generation activities while 36.94% (#58) beneficiaries generated profit from the business supported by NEEDS Nepal and 28.66% (#45) beneficiaries expanded their business. However, 10.19% (#19) beneficiaries expected additional support (goats, pig, technical support and technical training, etc.) for sustaining and strengthening as their business found itself in loss.

Furthermore, Krishnapur municipality and Aadarsh rural municipality have realized and internalized the issues of migrant workers and allocated the budget for providing income generation (on-farm and off-farm) activities.

Spouse Groups have listed inward/municipal offices for further support and coordinating with rural/municipality & ward offices for income generation support and other opportunities. Beneficiaries who are involved in spouse groups are empowered and each group has saved money and mobilized these funds in case of emergency at the nominal interest rate.

The project has been successful as expected in a logical framework and assumed in project documents. Despite this achievement, there were some gaps and challenges identified to the project. The survey team came across the following gaps and challenges during the survey processes as expressed by various stakeholders. There should be strategic activities to bring the changes in the lives of the target group under the project outcome. There was a challenge to coordinate with the provincial government and similar projects working on the same issues due to limited resources. Similarly, local governments require long term support to address the human anti-trafficking and safer migration issues.

Creating ownership is the key to make the project sustainable in line with the federal government system of Nepal. To make this possible, it is very important to engage with the local governments in regards as they have the authority to decide how their budget is spent. The local government is the closer governments of the service recipients.

A collaborative approach remained fruitful for raising awareness and protecting the rights of migrant workers while coordinating with different stakeholders for a positive learning of the project which has made it successful. The series of activities were successful and impacted for making the target group and stakeholders aware and informed on labor migration, human anti-trafficking, GBV, and interconnected with livelihood intervention to sustain their livelihood. The project should provide skill development training to Potential migrants to increase income and decrease the risks at destination countries. Project should be involved and provide technical support in local level policy formation on human anti-trafficking to enhance the effectiveness of the program activities as well as to increase project ownership.

ACRONYMS

AD Anno Domini

AHT	Anti Human Trafficking
CF	Community Facilitator
DAO	District Administration Office
DoFE	Department of Foreign Employment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoN	Government of Nepal
GoN	Government of Nepal
IGA	Income Generation Activities
KII	Key Informant Interview
LG	Local Government
LGOA	Local Government Operation Act
MIC	Migrant Information Centre
MICMC	Migrant Information Centre Management Committee
MoUs	Memorandum of Understandings
NEEDS	National Environment and Equity Development Society
SM	Safer Migration
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 NEEDS NEPAL

NEEDS Nepal has been dedicated to establish a governing & prosperous society by improving the well being of people since its establishment in 1999 AD in Kanchanpur district and expanding all over the districts of Sudurpaschim Province.

The organization has been actively engaged in the social service from the last 20 years with the partnership of Nepal Government, International non-government organisation, United Nation agencies, bilateral development partner, District Police Office & Civil Society Organisations. Along with the establishment, NEEDS Nepal has been implementing various programs related to empowerment, socio-economic development, DRR, Humanitarian Response and social transformation particularly for persons with disabilities, children, women, Dalit, indigenous/marginalized people & disaster vulnerable people of the entire Sudurpaschim Province who are the most marginalized and vulnerable to different social issues within the prevailing policies and the programs of the Government of Nepal.

1.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Youth migration for foreign employment including India has been a trend Nepal from all over the Nepal. Nepal has a long history of internal and outwards mobility. However, in recent years labour migration has dominated Nepal's migration trend, becoming a predominant topic for its positive contribution to the country's economy¹. Remittances to the country are significant in volume and accounted for 26.9% of GDP in 2019². Yet, there are also potential negative social implications of migration, including a potential care deficit and other family problems, exploitation of migrant workers and stigma and discrimination of women left behind. The National Population and Housing Census 2011 reported that at least one in every four households had a family member residing abroad, which is likely to be underestimated, with actual emigration levels being much higher. Migration from Nepal is a mainly male trend, with mostly young Nepali men migrating abroad for work³. According to the Department of Foreign Employment (DoFE), over 4 million labour permits for 110 countries have been issued to Nepali workers from 2008 until 2019, encompassing 3,888,035 males and 211,891 females⁴. However, these estimations do not represent an accurate picture of Nepal's labour migration since the Nepal-India corridor flows are severely under-reported and there is a lack of other data.

¹ IOM (2019), Migration in Nepal, A country Profile 2019. IOM, Kathmandu.

² World Bank (2021). World Development Indicators.

³ CBS (2011). National Population and Housing Census 2011. Government of Nepal, Kathmandu.

⁴ Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) (2018). Labour Migration for Employment. A Status Report for Nepal: 2015/2016-2016/2017. Government of Nepal, Kathmandu

⁵ Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MOLESS) (2020). Nepal Labour Migration Report 2020. Government of Nepal, Kathmandu

Managing labour migration and its economic and social impacts is not without challenges. The Government of Nepal (GoN) has recognized the challenges of ensuring those foreign migrant workers from Nepal experience decent working conditions and the importance of protecting Nepali migrants and their families. Furthermore, the importance of creating domestic decent job opportunities has been recognized as key to ensuring that foreign employment is an informed choice and not an obligation. In India and other countries, migrant workers are being exploited, robbed and cheated under the pretext of labour migration.

Sudurpaschim Province has limited access to basic services and opportunities. So, Sudurpaschim province is also not untouched by foreign employment and migration in India for jobs. The number of people migrating to India is also very high in comparison to foreign employment in gulf countries. India is a developing country and it has one of the large economies in the globe. There are also high demands and needs to attract migrant workers. Some migrant workers have good economic conditions. However, they have been migrating for better job opportunities and alternative livelihood options for maintaining hand and mouth problems. The socio-economic condition is suitable for Nepalese. Majorly the people who are migrants in India, gulf countries, and across the globe are belonging to poor economic conditions, landless and indebted populations, and socially excluded groups including Dalit. The number of males can be counted in figures due to rapid migration from rural areas to Indian cities. They have been facing a lot of challenges and difficulties due process of migration for safe migration and foreign employment.

COVID-19 Pandemic impacted to smooth implementation of the project. A large number of migrant workers came to their homes. The data shows the high flow of returning migrants worker while losing their jobs, imposing lockdowns across the globe.

During COVID-19, most migrants returned from their respective destinations.

Table 1: A Summary of migrant returnee shows a tentative population (volume) of Nepalese migrants towards India and other countries of Sudurpaschim Province.⁶

Table 1: A Summary of migrant returnee

SN	Area	# of Returnees		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Through Gaddachauki Indo-Nepal border	63750	11250	75000
2	Through Gauriphanta Indo-Nepal border	110500	19500	130000
	Total	174250	30750	205000
1	Kailali district	40950	4550	45500
2	Kanchanpur district	28350	3150	31500

⁶ Administration of Province Government, 2020 (31, Ashad 2077)

3	Doti district	24300	2700	27000
	Total	93600	10400	104000
2	Krishnapur Municipality, Kanchanpur	3190	378	3568
4	Adarsha Rural Municipality, Doti	2500	600	3100

To overcome the situation and address the issues of potential migrant workers, migrant workers, survivors of human trafficking, and migrant returnees, NEEDS Nepal launched the project “Enhancing Safe Labor Migration through Capacity Strengthening the Targeted Beneficiaries in Doti and Kanchanpur Districts Project” to promote the safe and decent work in destination countries in partnership with AWO International. This project has been accomplished in Aadarsh Rural Municipality and Shikhar Municipality of Doti district and Krishnapur municipality and Punarbas municipality of Kanchanpur district.

In the pretext of this end-line survey is required to measure and evaluate the result based on the set indicated in the Project log frame.

2 OBJECTIVES OF END-LINE SURVEY

The objectives of the end-line survey are;

- To capture the views & perceptions of the targeted beneficiaries, regarding the desired impact of project intervention.
- To compare the findings of the End line Survey with that of Baseline data.
- To assess the level of preparedness of the community in sustaining various interventions made under the project.

The collected information will also be used for making a final assessment of the project based on its relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and impact, among others. The Project has set out the following program outputs:

Outcome 1: Migrants and community members from Doti and Kanchanpur adopted Safe Labour Migration Practices.

Output-1.1: Social structures are capacitated to develop and conduct awareness programs on safe migration and anti-human trafficking in the working area.

Output-1.2: Local print media positively raised the issues of safe migration and anti-human trafficking, and related radio programs are developed and broadcasted.

Output-1.3: Print-IEC materials and hoarding boards are developed, distributed, and installed in a strategic location for public raising awareness.

Output-1.4: Local stakeholder and direct beneficiaries in the working communities participate at awareness raising activities of SM, AHT and GBV on national /international days celebrated in the project area.

Output-1.5: Students participated in awareness raising activities of SM/AH in schools.

Outcome 2: Social Structures are strengthened to advocate for Safe Labor Migration and Anti-Human Trafficking on ward and municipality level in Doti and Kanchanpur.

Output-2.1: Local government is oriented on the importance of SM and AHT related Nepal/India migration.

Output-2.2: Social structures are formed, strengthened and mobilized for SM/AHT, GBV and WASH.

Outcome 3: Returnees, human trafficking survivors, the family of missing migrants, spouses, established income generating activities and business.

Output-3.1: Returnee who faced problems in destination, the family of missing migrant, human trafficking survivors, and spouses participated in training on various vocational and technical areas.

Output-3.2: Returnee who faced problems in destination, the family of missing migrant, human trafficking survivors, and spouses received livelihood start-up support.

Output-3.3: Returnee who faced problems in destination, the family of missing migrant and human trafficking survivors, and spouses developed capacity through business counseling

Output-3.4: Survivors of human trafficking, missing migrant families, a returnee who faced problems in destination and COVID-19 survivors participated in psychosocial counseling training

Output-3.5: Returnees who faced problems in their destination, stranded migrants, the family of missing migrants, and human trafficking survivors have received emergency/legal support

The final end-line survey was aimed to document the success, challenges, and overall impact of the project to inform NEEDS Nepal about the achievement of the project over the period against these programmatic outputs. The specific objectives of the survey are as follows:

- Assesses whether the project objectives and target outputs have been achieved as planned or not,
- Identify the key changes in the target groups by the project,
- Identify the effectiveness of the activities planned and implemented in responding to the needs of the target groups, and
- Document the best practices and lessons learned from the Project

The target audience of this survey is AWO International and the implementing partner is NEEDS Nepal. The key stakeholder includes elected local representatives, local government officials, school families, and Spouse Groups, District Migrant Network, District Administration Office representatives, and Migrant Information Centre Management Committee including local communities/beneficiaries in the project municipality and

districts. Furthermore, it is anticipated that any positive or negative learning and best practices will be shared widely with relevant stakeholders and external interested parties in the future.

3 SCOPE OF THE END-LINE SURVEY

- To design an end-line survey methodology and progress documentation plan in consultation with the implementing partner and AWO International.
- To conduct field work in the selected project districts for monitoring and analysis to assess the Relevancy, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability, and Impact of the project.
- To furnish an end-line survey report (with data sets) and best practice document.

4 LIMITATION OF END-LINE SURVEY

The end-line survey was conducted based on the programmatic outputs within a very short time-frame, primarily using a structured survey questionnaire to project locations. The followings were the limitation of the project survey:

- The survey is based on Adarsha rural municipality and Shikhar municipality of Doti and Krishnapur municipality and Punarwas municipality of Kanchanpur district.
- The survey is conducted independently.
- The findings of the end-line survey are based on household survey, focus group discussion, and Key Informant Interviews;
- Human errors can't be omitted during the filling of the questionnaire and forms, hence its limitation comes along;
- For managing time, enumerators are used for collecting data, and the consultant team conducted the Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews (KII) with government/non-government stakeholders.

5 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Team leader was overall responsibility for the end-line survey. The survey team was consisting consultants and Enumerators. The team leader has prepared a structured survey questionnaire, and FGD and KII questionnaires for the end-line survey. An in-depth orientation on the survey tools was organized among the survey team before deploying them to the field and possible issues were discussed to avoid any confusion on the questions. Piloting was conducted before enumerators were deployed, for avoiding any errors in the data collection procedures. The methodology for the survey was primarily based on a field end-line survey. The list of questionnaires with stakeholders, NEEDS Nepal of Doti and Kanchanpur districts were conducted for the end-line survey.

5.1 STUDY DESIGN

The survey adopted both quantitative and qualitative methods. The methodology for this survey was based on desk review, meetings/interviews, and a household survey. Some Key Informant Interviews (KII), Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with target groups and stakeholders including observation during the field visit were also carried out. Furthermore, the study team conducted interviews and meeting with the NEEDS Nepal project team and target groups.

The questionnaire for household survey was uploaded to the kobo toolbox and carried out by Smartphone and carried out the interviews by enumerators with project beneficiaries.

Focus group discussions and Key Informant Interviews with stakeholders including governments/non-government were carried out by the Team leader and team.

5.2 DESK REVIEW

The team leader reviewed the project proposal, log frame, and other relevant literature to collect and analyze information about the project and was gone through other documents related to safe migration, Anti-human trafficking, WASH, and Gender-Based Violence.

5.3 POPULATION AND SAMPLE SIZE

For determining the sample size, the population of migrant workers was calculated with the support of NEEDS Nepal. With given data from NEEDS Nepal, 6726 total population of potential migrant workers, migrant workers, and returnee migrants were 4714 females and 2012 males who were the beneficiaries of program interventions. Around 80% of the beneficiaries were from Aadarsh Rural Municipality and Krishnapur Municipality of total beneficiaries. Hence, the calculated entire population was the total population (6726) calculated. By given following formula, the sample size is determined as follows:

$$n_0 = \frac{z^2 pq}{e^2} = \frac{(1.645) (1.645) * (0.5) * (0.5)}{(0.05)(0.05)} = 270.6025 \cong 271$$

Where, n_0 = Population size

z = Critical value of the desired level of confidence (That can be 90% (z -value=1.645))

e = Level of precision (sampling error) = ± 5

α = Level of significance = 10%

p = Probability of success

q = (1- p) = Probability of failure

Due to the homogeneous population (returnee migrants and their families within the rural/municipality, the confidence level was assumed about 90%. With a 10% level of significance, the value of $z_{\alpha} = 1.645$.

For the large population we do not know the variability in the proportion that is adopted the practice; therefore, assume $p=0.5$ (maximum variability). Furthermore, suppose we

desire a 90% confidence level and $\pm 5\%$ precision. The resulting sample size was demonstrated in the equation above.

For Finite Population correction for proportions

If the population is small then the sample size could be reduced slightly. In this case, the population was about 6726 (as data provided by NEEDS Nepal during the project period which was assumed as total migrant workers including Krishnapur municipality, Punarbas Municipality, Adarsha rural municipality, and Shikhar Municipality. The formula is as below:

$$n = \frac{n_0 x N}{n_0 + (N - 1)} = \frac{271 * 6726}{271 + (6726 - 1)} = \frac{1822746}{271 + 6725} = \frac{1822746}{6996} = 260.541 \cong 261$$

Where, n=Sample size of the known population, n_0 = Proportion of unknown population, N=Known population size

Hence, the Sample size was determined as 261. (This calculated sample size was larger than the formula of Yamane, 1967: it was 98 (10% precision), 135 (7% precision), and 261 (5% precision). Thus, we could reduce the sample size as per needs and analyze the time constraints.

5.4 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

This end-line survey was conducted on 261 out of 6726 project beneficiaries. The survey was conducted based on a structured questionnaire. The structured questionnaire was uploaded in kobo collect and data was collected using smart phones. There were mobilized six enumerators in the study area to conduct household survey at household level. The questionnaire of the household survey is attached in annex I.

Team leader and his team conducted FGD and KII with stakeholders. The structured questionnaire and checklist for FGD and KII are attached in Annex II, annex III, Annex IV and Annex V.

The below table 2 and Table 3 are about the summary of study area and disaggregation data (gender, ethnicity, marital status, disability, age group, education level) of beneficiaries and potential migrant/migrant workers/migrant returnees in household survey.

Table 2: Summary of Local level wise household survey

Study Area (Local level)	Beneficiaries			Ethnicity					Age group (Years)						
	Women	Male	Total	Brahman	Chhetri	Dalit	Janajati	Total	Under age of 18 years	Age between 18-20 years	Age between 21-30 years	Age between 31-40 years	Age between 41-50 years	Age above 50 years	Total
Krishnapur Municipality	93	13	106	4	38	43	21	106	0	2	43	45	15	1	106
Punarbans Municipality	43	12	55	5	10	23	17	55	0	0	17	21	14	3	55
Shikhar Municipality	23	7	30	9	10	11	0	30	0	0	10	14	6	0	30
Aadarsh Rural Municipality	49	21	70	17	25	28	0	70	6	6	22	19	13	4	70
Total	208	53	261	35	83	105	38	261	6	8	92	99	48	8	261
Percentage	79.69%	20.31%	100.00%	13.41%	31.80%	40.23%	14.56%	100%	2.30%	3.07%	35.25%	37.93%	18.39%	3.07%	100%

Table 3: Summary of potential migrant, migrant workers and migrant returnee/beneficiaries in household survey

Potential migrant / never migrated	154	14	168	21	58	56	33	168	6	7	62	64	25	4	168
Migrant workers at	14	19	33	6	6	20	1	33	0	1	12	13	6	1	33

India/Third countries for labor migration															
Migrant returnees	40	20	60	8	19	29	4	60	0	0	18	22	17	3	60
Total	208	53	261	35	83	105	38	261	6	8	92	99	48	8	261

Summary of Local level wise household survey

Marital status						Disability			Education level						
Married	Unmarried	Never married	Single women	Single male	Total	Yes	No	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Basic Education level (8 Class passes)	School leaving Certificate or Secondary Education Examination	Secondary Education (10+2)	Graduate or above	Total
104	1	0	1	0	106	0	106	106	4	48	31	18	4	1	106
42	5	0	8	0	55	0	55	55	7	16	11	12	7	2	55
27	1	0	2	0	30	2	28	30	5	13	5	6	1	0	30
55	12	0	3	0	70	7	63	70	23	24	7	8	7	1	70
228	19	0	14	0	261	9	252	261	39	101	54	44	19	4	261
87.36%	7.28%	0.00%	5.36%	0.00%	100%	3.45%	96.55%	100%	14.94%	38.70%	20.69%	16.86%	7.28%	1.53%	100%

Summary of potential migrant, migrant workers, and migrant returnees in household survey

143	16	0	9	0	168	5	163	168	18	65	41	28	14	2	168
32	1	0	0	0	33	3	30	33	4	17	4	5	3	0	33
53	2	0	5	0	60	1	59	60	17	19	9	11	2	2	60
228	19	0	14	0	261	9	252	261	39	101	54	44	19	4	261

5.5 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD)

The study team conducted four focused group discussions (FGDs) based on guiding questions/checklists with non-government key stakeholders such as students, district migrant network, spouse group representatives in connection with major interventions carried out by the district network and spouse group and cooperation with local government and others line agencies. There were also a focused on the effectiveness, relevancy, impact, and sustainability of the project. Each FGD took around 45-50 minutes and discussed with participants on project interventions, areas of gaps, lessons learned, key achievements, and recommendations. The below table 4 is the summary of the study area, the target of Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and key stakeholders.

Table 4: Study area, target of FGDs and Key Stakeholders

Study Area	District Migrant Network	Spouse Group	Student
Aadarsha Rural Municipality, Doti	0	1	0
Krishnapur Municipality, Kanchanpur	0	1	1
Doti district level	1	0	0
Total	1	2	1

5.6 KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII)

The study team conducted 7 Key Informant Interviews following the guiding questions/check list that was agreed upon between the project team. There were conducted the KII with the elected representatives (Deputy Mayor/Ward Chairperson), women's children section chief/or representatives, DAO representative, and also representative of the Migrant Information Management Committee and District Migrant Network. These interviews basically focused on the effectiveness, relevancy, impact, and sustainability of the project intervention, strategies, and existing gaps/challenges and it took around 40-45 minutes. The below table 5 is a summary of the study area, the target of KII, and key stakeholders.

Table 5: Study area, target of KII and key stakeholders

Study Area	LG Representative	District Migrant Network	DAO representative	MICMC representative
Aadarsha Rural Municipality, Doti	2	0	0	0
Krishnapur Municipality, Kanchanpur	2	0	0	0

Kanchanpur district level	0	1	1	1
Total	4	1	1	1

5.7 MEETING AND INTERVIEW WITH PROJECT STAFF

The Consultant organized structured meetings with project staffs of NEEDS Nepal, Kanchanpur. The team leader presented tools and processes for the end-line survey. The consultative meeting provided inputs and guidance for data collection and was planned accordingly.

6. STUDY AREA

The project covered Krishnapur municipality, Punarbas municipality of Kanchanpur district, and Shikhar municipality, Aadarsha rural municipality of Doti district. The study team carried out the field visits at the selected local level and the study area is listed in Table 2, Table 4 and Table 5.

7. DATA ANALYSIS

The team leader cleaned and edited the collected data before downloading it from the kobo server. The analysis of the data consisted of organizing, tabulating, and performing statistical analysis. Descriptive and analytical techniques were used during the processing of data. There were used the pivot table for compiling, analyzing data, and interpretation

The Team leader tried to minimize content errors during coding and decoding work, and documentation and data analysis techniques by minutely reviewing each response. Information was divided into themes wise and thematic analysis was done for assessing the findings. Qualitative information was recorded, and analysis was done manually.

8. ETHICAL AND CHILD SAFEGUARDING

The ethical responsibility was explained to survey team members and enumerators particularly to make sure that there is 'no harm to children' due to the process of end-line survey; the team was strictly followed accordingly throughout the survey and beyond. In addition, they did not expose children to the risk of harm and abuse, and had any concerns about children's safety. The team leader and consultant have strictly abided by this policy and ensured the protection of children at all times while conducting this survey.

9. TEAM COMPOSITION AND LOGISTICS

In this project, there was one team leader with overall responsibility for the end-line survey including questionnaire designing, checklists, uploading the questionnaires in kobotoolbox, and troubleshooting, consultant will be taking note and enumerator mobilization at field level, and six enumerators contributed to collecting the data. The lead consultant facilitated the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interview (KII). The consultant was responsible for mobilizing the enumerator and field movement plan. The consultant was

responsible for taking the notes of FGDs and KII and summarizing the contents of respondents. The survey team visited the field in Doti and Kanchanpur to conduct the FGD and KII with stakeholders.

The enumerators were hired locally and were familiar with the territory of the study areas and the handling of Smartphone. They collected the data at their respective assigned local level successfully.

The team managed accommodations, lunch, and other logistics arrangements under the project agreed cost for the end-line survey.

10. MAJOR FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

10.1 RELEVANCE

Relevance is a measure of the extent to which the objectives and design of an intervention respond to beneficiaries', country, and institution's needs, policies, and priorities, and continue to do so if circumstances change. Under the roles and responsibilities of the Local Government Operation Act 2074, the local government has responsibilities to address the issues of migrant workers, their families, migrant returnees as well as to raise the awareness of human anti-trafficking and GBV. In the context of "Enhancing Safe Labour Migration through Capacity Strengthening of the Targeted Beneficiaries in Doti and Kanchanpur Districts," this means that the study team has focused on assessing whether the project has addressed the needs of potential migrants, family members of migrants, returnee migrants and human trafficking survivors and whether the project is in line with Government of Nepal policies and priorities. Based on the context review and the discussions with various stakeholders and beneficiaries both the relevance of Enhancing Safe Labour Migration through Capacity Strengthening of the Targeted Beneficiaries in Doti and Kanchanpur Districts as well as gaps in the current project design could be identified under the gaps and challenges sections.

10.1.1 RELEVANCE TO THE CONTEXT OF NEPAL

Labour migration to India and third countries especially from Sudurpaschim Province, is the reality in the Nepalese context and the impacts on the country; both in economic and social terms are confirmed. In addition, it highlighted that a response to the challenges associated with labour migration and India immigration did not exist before the project started being active in this regard in Doti and Kanchanpur districts. There were no similar services before NEEDS Nepal provided either by the GoN or another development partner, leaving a significant gap when it comes to the protection of migrant workers and their families. As such, Enhancing Safe Labour Migration through Capacity Strengthening of the Targeted Beneficiaries in the Doti and Kanchanpur Districts is a highly relevant project in the context of Nepal. The government of Nepal has been implementing the Safer Migration Project with the financial support of SDC and technical support from Helvetas Nepal in Kailali district of the project in

Sudurpaschim Province but it has not covered the issues of India immigration faced by the migrant workers in India and others third countries. This project has been addressing the main objective of better protection of migrants and their families by concerned Nepali institutions and benefitting from decent working conditions in countries of destination and retaining the migrant workers and migrant returnees by providing entrepreneurship/vocational skills. In light of the recent shift to a federal system, all three levels of government (local, provincial, and federal) should be developing and implementing policies and interventions that contribute to the protection of both migrant workers and their families. While COVID-19 changed migration patterns, at least temporarily, the protection of these groups remained a key issue as vulnerabilities had been worsened because of the pandemic.

More generally, [Table 6: Achievement of the Project \(End-line Survey\)](#) summarizes the expected outcomes and outputs of Enhancing Safe Labour Migration through Capacity Strengthening of the Targeted Beneficiaries in Doti and Kanchanpur Districts. The relevance of both outcomes is undisputed as was confirmed consistently throughout the interviews conducted in the framework of the end-line study. The assumption on which outcome 1 is based will have led to increased benefits from migration and reduce negative experiences related to labour migration and including India immigration. This is a valid assumption as this component addresses an important area in which providing services and training can ensure protection and positive outcomes for migrants and their families. Similarly, outcome 3 is based that will have led to returnees who faced problems in their destination, human trafficking survivors, the family of missing migrants, and community-enhanced livelihood opportunities. This is also a valid assumption as this component address to support the business plan of the selected scheme and; creating opportunities for migrant families to increase income generation. Strengthening the government at different levels when it comes to the protection of migrants and their families including India immigration and ensuring that ownership over mandates is developed and taken up in line with the Constitution 2015; Local Government Act 2075 is a very relevant objective.

When it comes to the outputs related to outcome 1 and outcome 3, the combination of these different components that lead to a rather comprehensive set of services available to migrants and their families was mentioned repeatedly as the aspect that makes the project unique and one of the most valuable projects in the field of migration in Nepal. Each of these components is relevant to addressing the challenges that men and women migrants and their families face with regard to their protection and terms of benefiting from migration.

The outputs related to outcome 2 have also all been discussed as being relevant to ensure that the different levels of government take ownership over the protection of migrants and their families and social structures mobilized to increase access to information at the community level; advocacy to internalize the issues of migrant workers by various level of governments and developing the strategies to overcome the issues of migrant workers in household and

community level. This was mentioned several times as the other unique attribute of the project as a project that is strongly in line with the new federal structure, the Constitution of Nepal 2015, and the Local Government Operation Act, 2074. This project has become a tested comprehensive package for local governments as they have the mandate to provide services related to foreign employment in the new federal architecture. In this context, the relevance of the project is highlighted by the fact that local governments are allocating their resources to upscale the activities in their respective territory. According to KII with local-level elected representatives, 2 local governments have allocated a budget to activities related to the protection of migrant workers and their families for 2020-2022. Various development partners have been working on the issues of foreign labour migration in Nepal but there are not any development partners working for the rights of migrant workers working in India. This project has focused on both foreign labour migration and Indian labour migration and its components are comprehensive. Overall, it can be said that this project is relevant in the context of Nepal as well as Kanchanpur and Doti districts for promoting and working toward the protection of migrant workers and their families.

10.1.2 ADDITIONAL AREA EXPLORED RELATING TO LABOR MIGRATION

Apart from confirming that the project is highly relevant to the beneficiaries and involved stakeholders, the study team has also highlighted areas that could be explored by GoN and other stakeholders to increase the relevance and impact of the project.

Migration is a global phenomenon and it could be a continuous process in day to day life of humans. In the context of Nepal, high flow of migrant workers in India and third countries especially in gulf countries for foreign labour migration. Labour migration has been a good choice to address unemployment as there is a lack of job opportunities in Nepal. It could not be stopped in the current scenario of Nepal and gradually it is an increasing trend. Similarly, this project has been providing access to information to potential migrant workers through migrant information centres which are based in DAO and bus-park premises. The project has focused on skills development training for returnee migrants and families of missing migrants, and survivors of trafficking. It could be relevant to focus on the potential migrant workers for skill development training.

10.2 EFFECTIVENESS

The Project has adopted an integrated approach to addressing potential migrant workers, returnees, missing migrants, and survivors of trafficking regarding safe migration, human anti-trafficking, and Gender-based violence.

Effectiveness is a measure of the extent to which a project has contributed towards the achievement of its stated outcome and goals. Accordingly, this section of the end-line survey shows that the project has been successfully accomplished to achieve the goals established for the project. Part of this exercise involves the examination of the qualitative indicator and quantitative indicator of progress/achievement as defined in the project's Logistical

Framework which is briefly explained in [Table 6: Achievement of the Project \(End-line Survey\)](#). In this way, effectiveness can be considered both in terms of mapping project milestones against predefined targets, and also considering how to better consider the project's effectiveness in a more substantial way (quality).

Building on a systematic review of the project's output monitoring framework, this section reviews progress toward achieving the targets established in the Project document and annual reports for the year 2020-Year 2021.

NEEDS Nepal selected and mobilized community motivators in the project working area by prioritizing first target beneficiary communities who fulfilled the required competencies and criteria. It was a difficult situation to organize mass gathering programs such as pieces of training, workshops, and orientations, due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation and the restriction on movement for around 6 months in 2020. Therefore, the project staff worked from home using a cell phone; providing Tele-counselling to returnee migrants and their families who were in distress and experiencing psychosocial problems. They were also provided the COVID-19 pandemic prevention-related information. In the meantime, there were changed program implementation strategies to virtual mode and limited activities in physical mode by applying the safety guideline of covid-19 pandemic precaution measures after easing lockdown by the local administration. Many activities were carried out in the year 2021 from the year 2020 due to the impact of the COVID pandemic in the year 2020. There were faced challenges and obligations to the project team to accomplish the activities with quality by the 1st quarter of 2021. Although, the project team strategically implemented the carried-out activities within the timeline.

Table 6: Achievement of the project (End-line Survey)

Result statement	Performance indicator/s	End-line Survey 2022	Major finding of End-line Survey
Outcome 1: Migrants and community members from Doti and Kanchanpur adopted Safe Labor Migration Practices.			
	50% (10180 persons) labor migrants from project areas travel with copies of essential documents (contact tracing for Indian migrants) and leave respective copies with families before their departure.	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 96.97% (#32) of migrant workers found that they left copies of essential documents such as citizenship, contract paper, and labor permit approval with their families before their departure.
Outcome 1: Migrants and community members from Doti and Kanchanpur adopted Safe Labour Migration Practices.	50% (10180 persons) of migrants take informed choices and apply a risk-minimizing approach with respect to safe migration routes & labor destinations.	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 57.58% (#19) and 42.42% (#14%) migrant workers chose respectively for recruitment agencies and individual initiation while migrating to India and foreign labor migration. ▪ 93.94% (#31) of workers migrated to India while 6.06% (#2) went for foreign labor migration to third countries. The major destinations of India's Cities for migrant workers are Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Kerala, etc. ▪ 96.97% (#32) and 3.03% (#1) of migrant workers used respectively land transportation of the Nepal-India border and TIA Kathmandu.

<p>Output-1.1: Social structures are capacitated to develop and conduct awareness programs on safe migration and anti-human trafficking in the working area.</p>	<p>13 public awareness programs are conducted in the working area (8 street drama, 5 cultural programs) to reach 1370 numbers of population (200 potential migrants, 180 migrants families, 180 youths)</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<p>91.1877% (#238) of respondents watched the street program/cultural programs of awareness among the public on safer migration, and Human anti-trafficking.</p>
<p>Output-1.2: Local print media positively raised the issues of safe migration and anti-human trafficking, and related radio programs are developed and broadcasted.</p>	<p>Local print and electronic media have received an orientation to develop cases/interviews on SM / AH, GBV, WASH, and entrepreneurship and radio episodes on these topics.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 81.2261% (#212) of respondents listened to the broadcasted positive news, radio program, case stories/or interviews on Safe migration, GBV, WASH, and entrepreneurship through FM radio as well as the local newspaper. ▪ 16.74% (#35) beneficiaries/respondents received the information through local media regarding the message on safe migration before departure for labor migration in India & other countries.

Output-1.3: Print-IEC materials and hoarding boards are developed, distributed, and installed in a strategic location for public raising awareness.	15 sets of new hoarding boards with the print message on SM & HT (6'*4') are installed in 15 different strategic locations and 18.000 sets of IEC materials (1000-booklet, 6000-flyer, 5000-calendar, 6000 pamphlets are printed and distributed to target beneficiaries e.g. potential migrants, spouses of migrants and community peoples through project staff and social structures in the working area.	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 86.9732% (#227) beneficiaries were seen hoarding board with raising awareness/public messages and leaflets/or pamphlets on safe migration and anti-human trafficking. Major strategic locations for public raising awareness are market, border, municipal & ward offices, Chowk Chautara, schools premises, and others respectively 33.48%, 31.28%, 21.59%, 6.61%, 6.17%, 0.88%. ▪ 87.67% (#199) beneficiaries were seen at the name of Institutions installing hoarding boards including publishing the IEC materials on SM/AHT to raising public awareness.
	At least 50% (10,180) of potential migrants from project areas received information through the mobilization of community motivators, youth mobilization, and mass awareness.	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 83.25% (#174) of beneficiaries received the messages through mobilization of community motivators, youth mobilization, and mass awareness regarding the safe migration especially departure for labor migration. ▪ 42.01% (#71) of beneficiaries opened a bank account in support of community motivators.
Output-1.4: Local stakeholders and direct beneficiaries in the working communities participate at awareness raising activities of SM, AHT, and GBV on national /international days	12 national /international days related to SM/AHT/GBV and WASH celebrated in the project area (at communities) in coordination with local government through campaigns, street drama, etc.	Achieved	75.48% (#197) of beneficiaries organized and participated in day celebration programs of Safe migration/gender-based Violence/anti-Human Trafficking in close coordination with the Local Government.

celebrated in the project area.			
Output-1.5: Students participated in awareness-raising activities of SM/AH in schools.	At least 600 students in 15 schools received orientation on SM/AHT through extra-curriculum activities	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Majority of the students (1 FGD with 12 students of class 10), Samaiji secondary school, Krishnapur-4, received the orientation on SM/AHT/WASH in presence of social studies teacher and head-teacher. ▪ Majority of the students enhanced their knowledge of safe migration, human anti-trafficking, hygiene promotion, and covid-19 precautions. ▪ Majority of the students received the IEC materials on SM/AHT.
Objective-2: Social Structures are strengthened to advocate for Safe Labor Migration and Anti-Human Trafficking on the ward and municipality levels in Doti and Kanchanpur.			
Outcome 2: Social Structures are strengthened to advocate for Safe Labor Migration and Anti-Human Trafficking on the ward and municipality levels in Doti and Kanchanpur	At least 8 social structures develop and implement their action plans and guidelines for SM/AHT, and WASH and start advocacy work with the local government.	Achieved	<p>Key findings of FGDs and KIIs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100% (3 FGD and 1 KII) of social structures developed their action plan and guidelines for safer migration, human anti-trafficking, GBV incorporating the advocacy work and raising awareness on SM/AHT/GBV. ▪ Majority of members of the social structures engaged in advocacy strategies such as social security for migrants and equal opportunity for migrants who returned from India. The district migrant networks submitted the memorandum/petition to the local government to

			<p>address the issues of Indian migrant workers and, to allocate the budget for the skill development and the well-being of the migrant workers and their families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A majority of the members of social structures have led the social issues regarding SM/AH/GBV, etc., and responded on it. ▪ A few members of the social structures has increased the decision making in respective household chores, women groups, user committees etc.
	<p>At least two working municipalities/rural municipalities out of 4 started to conduct dialogues on safe migration and anti-human trafficking.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The local level internalized the issues of migrant workers and human anti-trafficking. ▪ The local government brought the annual plan and program to address the issues of migrant returnee and potential migrant workers. ▪ Vocational and entrepreneurship training and inputs support included in the local government’s annual plan and programs for potential migrant and migrant returnee, GBV survivors etc.^{7,8} ▪ Krishnapur municipality and Aadarsh rural municipality have plan to provide financial support to families of migrant workers in case of death in India and others country to labor migration, yet to

⁷ Krishnapur municipality, annual budget and program FY 207/80

⁸ Aadarsh rural municipality, annual budget and program FY 207/80

			decide by the municipal assembly.
Output-2.1: Local government is oriented on the importance of SM and AHT-related Nepal/India migration	At least 60 elected members of local government are oriented on safe migration and anti-human trafficking policies.	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Elected representatives of local level received the orientation on safe migration and human anti-trafficking. ▪ Krishnapur municipality and Aadarsh rural municipality drafted a policy on Human anti-trafficking and transportation control in technical support from NEEDS Nepal. Both local levels were in the process of final endorsement of guidelines.
	2 social dialogues are organized by the social structures in coordination with the local government	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social Structure has carried out the dialogue program on safe migration and anti-human trafficking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 87.36% (#228) of beneficiaries participated to lead the social issues of communities in coordination with local level and were involved in the decision making process in the community organizations (user committee, mothers group, family members) and government institutions. ▪ Krishnapur municipality and Aadarsh rural municipality updated the data of COVID-19-affected migrant workers of India and other countries and effectively operated the holding shelters for returnee migrants from India and other third countries. There were also managed food and covid-19 testing as well. ▪ The Government of Nepal has provisioned the

			subsidy of 75% under the Under the policy of agriculture and livestock insurance ⁹ , the members of the spouse group benefited to get the insurance for the goats, pigs, and poultry that were provided by NEEDS Nepal/AWO International. 25% of insurance cost is being paid by the beneficiaries. Krishnapur municipality has shared their plan to waive the 25% of the remaining insurance cost. It is under discussion and yet to decide.
Output-2.2: Social structures are formed, strengthened, and mobilized for SM/AHT, GBV, and WASH	160 members are organized in social structures on SM, AHT, and GBV and mobilized to disseminate information in the respective communities.	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 54.02% (#141) of beneficiaries participated and were involved in disseminating the awareness on social issues in their respective communities. ▪ 68.58% (#179) of beneficiaries were informed about the crime/fraud of human trafficking and labor migration that were registered by government authorities.
Outcome 3: Returnees, human trafficking survivors, the family of missing migrants, spouses, established income-generating activities, and businesses.			
Outcome 3: Returnees, human trafficking survivors, the family of missing migrants, spouses, established income-generating activities, and businesses.	478 persons and livelihood-supported families say that they have increased their income.	Achieved	71.97% (#113) beneficiaries received entrepreneurship/vocational training for income generation activities
	30 % of 478 144 persons invest 25% gained profit (Income) for expanding their business/ livelihood.	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 36.94% (#58) beneficiaries generated profit after support from NEEDS Nepal and 28.66% (#45) beneficiaries expanded their business. They did not invest extra- resources (money) to expand the

⁹ <https://www.rbcl.gov.np/services/agriculture--livestock-insurance#>

			<p>business but their generated income invested again which were gained from business.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
<p>Output-3.1: Returnees who faced problems in their destination, the family of missing migrants, human trafficking survivors, and spouses participated in training in various vocational and technical areas.</p>	<p>493 returnees who faced problems in their destination, members of missing migrants, human trafficking survivors, and spouses participated in training on vocational skills, entrepreneurial behavior, and Livelihood Improvement Plan (e.g. farm and off-farm based/livestock).</p>	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 12.1% (#19) of beneficiaries received vocational training from NEEDS Nepal. The major vocational training was building electrician, plumber, mobile repairing, motorbike repairing and beauty parlor etc. ▪ 59.87% (#94) of beneficiaries received the entrepreneurship training and 96.82% (#157) beneficiaries received the supports of goats (#71), pigs (#8), Poultry (#18), others (#11), and seeds & fertilizer (#4).
<p>Output-3.2: Returnees who faced problems in their destination, the family of missing migrants, human trafficking survivors, and spouses received livelihood start-up support</p>	<p>478 returnees who faced problems in their destination, members of missing migrants, human trafficking survivors, and spouses received livelihood support (kind) after vocational training</p>	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 93.03% (#40) migrant returnees received the livelihood support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 81.4% (#35) received goat farming support. ○ 11.63% (#5) received poultry support. ▪ 6.98% (#3) migrant returnees received vocational trainings and received equipment and accessories supports.
<p>Output-3.3: Returnee who faced problems in destination, the family of missing migrant and human trafficking survivors, and spouses developed capacity through business counseling</p>	<p>350 returnees who faced problems in destination, members of missing migrants, human trafficking survivors, and spouses participated in IGA/entrepreneurship start-up support from the project and participated in business counseling training</p>	Achieved	<p>11.63% (#5) received business counseling/or a business plan.</p>

Output-3.4: Survivors of human trafficking, missing migrant families, a returnee who faced problems in destination, and COVID-19 survivors participated in psychosocial counseling training	90 targeted beneficiaries participated in psychosocial counseling training through project intervention	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50.96% (#133) of beneficiaries faced problems due to COVID-19 pandemic. The major problems faced by beneficiaries were 49.62% (#66), having trouble with food, 29.32% of beneficiaries Social contempt and disdain, 9.02% (Psychosocial problem), and 9.02% (lost their jobs). ▪ 15.79% (#21) of beneficiaries participated in psychosocial counseling training affected by COVID-19.
Output-3.5: Returnees who faced problems in destination, stranded migrants, the family of missing migrants, and human trafficking survivors have received emergency/legal support	30 in the year I stranded migrants, a returnee who faced problems in destination, members of missing migrants, and human trafficking survivors who supported emergency/legal support	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 80.45% (#107) of beneficiaries received the emergency supports from local government and NEEDS Nepal while 19.55% (#26) of beneficiaries did not receive any support from anyone.

Table 6: Achievement of the project (End-line Survey) above represents the achievement made against verifiable indicators of the Project. On many fronts, the project has been successful in achieving significant results indicating the effectiveness of the project in delivering outputs in terms of time, resources, and overall management. The project has been able to achieve significant results as expected.

10.3 IMPACT

The project has been ending by Dec 2022 and it has to measure the project's impact. This section offers insights into the impacts identified on beneficiaries.

Outcome 1: Potential migrants and communities adopted safe labor migration practices.

Migrant workers have started to carry out important documents along with themselves while migrating for labor migration and leaving copies of the documents with family members at their respective homes. 96.97% (#32) of migrant workers have left copies of essential documents e.g. citizenship, contract paper, and labor permit approval with families before their departure.

Migrant workers have chosen a way to get labor migration in India and third countries and used the safest route and destination of labor migration

100% (#4) of social structures have been equipped with an action plan and have executed the action plan e.g. submitted the memorandum to local governments for allocation of budget, skills development trainings for returnees, survivors of human trafficking, family members of the missing migrant to retention.

The news, case stories, and interviews on Safe migration and GVB, entrepreneurship broadcasted through local FM radio have broadcasted as well as covered the news of local and national media. The published and broadcasted news, stories have impacted the lives of entrepreneurs and potential migrant workers before their departure for labor migration. They have got informed about the process of safe migration, identified safe routes, and minimized the risks of migration.

The safer migration and human trafficking issues have been included as extra-curricular activities in secondary-level schools. As a result, students have been involved in raising awareness at the community level as well as in their friend circle.

Media mobilization and community mobilization such as street drama, cultural programs, and community facilitators have impacted communities. These are increased the awareness level of potential migrants, communities, and returnees and minimize the risks of migration, and human trafficking. 83.25% (#174) of potential migrants/beneficiaries received the information through mobilization of community motivators, youth mobilization and mass awareness regarding safe migration especially departure for labor migration and 42.01% (#71) of spouse group members/or beneficiaries opened the bank account in support of community motivators.

75.48% (#197) of the beneficiaries have participated in the International/or national day celebrations on AHT, SM, GBV, etc., and contributed campaigning/involved in advocacy for the rights of survivors.

Outcome 2: Social structures and local government addressed safe labor migration and anti-human trafficking.

Social Structures (Spouse Group, District Migrant Network) have developed their respective action plan to address the issues associated with safe migration, human anti-trafficking, gender-based violence, sanitation, and hygiene in the target project area with high priorities. Similarly, District Migrant Network has submitted the memorandum/petition to allocate the budget for the protection of migrant workers and their families, keeping the data on unemployment, and resource allocation to address the issues of migrant workers and their families. Spouse Groups and District Migrant Network and NEEDS Nepal are working together with the local government and with concerned thematic sections and coordinating for planning, implementation, and monitoring.

As a result, Krishnapur Municipality, Punerbas Municipality, and Adarsha Municipality have managed the data of migrant workers during the covid-19 situation and responded.

Local Levels have started to allocate the budget for Vocational skills and entrepreneurship training to retain the returnee, and potential migrants in the respective territories after a series of advocacy and efforts of Spouse Group, District Migrant Network, and NEEDS Nepal.

Krishnapur Municipality has leveraged the budget for insuring the goats of the spouse group. The goats were supported by NEEDS Nepal.

The local level has allocated the budget to support the migrant returnees, leveraging with NEEDS Nepal program.

Krishnapur municipality and Aadarsh rural municipality have been in process of endorsement for controlling human trafficking and transportation control policies in technical support of NEEDS Nepal. There were also included effective service delivery to survivors of human trafficking, GBV, unsafe migration, etc.

Krishnapur municipality has provisioned for providing cash grant support and continuing the agriculture activity and relief in case of death in India, skill development training, etc.

87% (#228) of beneficiaries participated and led/were involved in decisions making process of various communities based organizations/user committees including government institutions.

After being capacitated, the beneficiaries are participated and involved in disseminating the social issues in their communities and confidently able to share the issues and cases registered with government authorities.

Outcome 3: Returnees who faced problems in their destination, human trafficking survivors, the family of missing migrants, and community-enhanced livelihood opportunities.

71.97% (#113) of migrant returnees, families of missing migrants, survivors of the trafficking, and GBV received entrepreneurship and or vocational trainings for income generation activities. 67.52% (#107), 14.01% (#22), 5.01% (#8), 3.18% (#5), and 9.55% (#15) beneficiaries received respectively goat, poultry, pig, tools, and equipment to building electrician and others support from NEEDS Nepal after entrepreneurship/vocational training.

36.94% (#58) beneficiaries generated profit and 28.66% (#45) beneficiaries expanded their business. 16.56% (#26) of beneficiaries made neither a profit nor loss as per their time investment. However, 10.19% (#19) beneficiaries found their business in loss and they requested further additional support (goats, pig, technical support and technical training, etc.) for sustaining and strengthening their business.

64.37 (#168) beneficiaries never migrated to India and other third countries, 12.64% (#33) beneficiaries have migrated to India & others countries for labor migration and 22.99% (#60) have returned from labor migration in Nepal. Furthermore, Krishnapur municipality and Aadarsh rural municipality have realized and internalized the issues of migrant workers and allocated the budget for providing income generation (on-farm and off-farm) activities.

Spouse Groups have listed inward/municipal offices for further support and coordinating with rural/municipality & ward offices for income generation supports and other opportunities. Beneficiaries who are involved in spouse groups are empowered and each group has saved money and mobilized these funds in case of emergency at the nominal interest rate.

10.4 GAPS AND CHALLENGES

The Project has been successful on various fronts in delivering outcomes and impacts as assumed in the project document and logical framework. Apart from strong monitoring and survey oversight system and an effective management team and the local level, there were several gaps and challenges to the project. The survey team came across the following gaps and challenges during the survey processes as expressed by various stakeholders.

- The project had several activities under each outcome, it would have been better to have selected strategic activities to bring changes in the lives of the target groups.
- In some instances, there was a challenge to coordinate with provincial governments and other similar projects working on the same issues i.e. implementation of safer migration, Human anti-trafficking, and GBV.
- To sustain the achievement of the project, local governments require long-term support in many cases beyond the project period. The project has the challenge to develop a mechanism for it.
- In some instances, there were planned very few activities to strengthen and institutionalize the social structures especially for the District Migrant Network under the project as part of capacity building. Hence, there was a challenge to deal with the issues and impact the beneficiaries on a bigger scale at the district level as well as a province because there were planned very few activities for capacity building of the district migrant network to institutionalize and strengthen the capacity.
- Currently, the migration issue is a burning problem in the context of Nepal. The trends of migration and foreign labour migration policies have significantly changed. So, in changing context of the migration trends, law and policies, there is the lack of capacity-building trainings and exposure to MIC counsellors.

- On average 40 MIC visitors come to take the services from MIC. MIC counsellors are heavily busy providing information to MIC visitors regarding safe labour migration and human anti-trafficking. Simultaneously, s/he takes the personal details of service recipients. So, there is a challenge to provide quality services from MIC and phone follow-up to highly risky potential migrants.

10.5 SUSTAINABILITY

The sustainability of a project or intervention refers to the extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue, or are likely to continue, once the project itself ends. One of the key steps to making this project sustainable is to create ownership over it within the federal government system of Nepal. Efforts in this regard have been made. It is especially important to engage with the local governments in this regard as they have the power to decide how their budget is spent. Therefore, ownership at the local level besides the federal level is crucial for the sustainability of this project.

Accordingly, a key aspect of expressing this ownership is the allocation of budget by local governments to work in collaboration with this project. As discussed, local governments have already started to invest their resources, but this commitment can be strengthened by enforcing the matching funds that are part of the MoUs signed with the local governments. Other priorities to ensure sustainability that the end-line survey and survey team recommends for engagement with local level and Provincial level as well as budget considerations such as the enforcement of the cost-sharing mechanism with the local governments. The local governments need support to further strengthen processes and systems in safe migration and human anti-trafficking.

Besides strengthening these processes and systems, it will also be important that the local governments are really convinced by the results that the “Enhancing Safe Labour Migration through Capacity Strengthening of the Targeted Beneficiaries in Doti and Kanchanpur Districts” is delivering in terms of positive impacts on migrant workers and their families, returnee migrant, survivors of trafficking.

Similarly, the project has been coordinating with local governments, and stakeholders from the beginning of planning and during the implementation of the project activities such as the selection of beneficiaries, designing of the activity/schemes, monitoring of the program, etc. Hence, It is expected that this process build ownership toward the program and become more accountable to the targeted beneficiaries. Joint monitoring visit was carried out by local government representatives and received constructive feedback. Similarly, the project activities were endorsed by local governments in their annual plan and programs as well as NEEDS Nepal has submitted the annual progress report to the respective local governments.

Under this project and technical support from NEEDS Nepal, local governments are in the process to endorse the policy on human trafficking and transportation control in Krishnapur municipality of Kanchanpur district and Aadarsh rural municipality of Doti district. The

legislation committee has drafted and reviewed and submitted it to the office of the municipal committee for final review and endorsement.

11. LESSON LEARNED

Many lessons have been learned during the implementation of the Project which includes both good aspects/practices as well as areas for improvement. These practices are documented separately by the evaluator for close analysis. The followings are some of the key lessons learned:

- A collaborative approach in promoting comprehensive protection of the rights of migrant workers by joining hands with different stakeholders including local government remained a positive learning of the project which has made it successful.
- Series of workshops, interaction, orientation, and training remained effective for making the target groups and related stakeholders aware and informed on safer migration process for labor migration, human anti-trafficking, GBV, and WASH and linked with livelihood intervention to sustain their livelihood.
- IEC materials prepared and disseminated during the project have been very effective in making the community people aware of labor migration, human anti-trafficking, GBV, and WASH.
- It is better to have sufficient technical and non-technical staff with appropriate skills and competence including good benefits for them at the field level to facilitate activities and solve the problem immediately.
- Enhancing the capacity of project staff and organization to make friendly emerging technology, will apply in emergencies context to facilitate project implementation smoothly.
- Consultation meeting needs to identify the interest of the community and possible income generation activities as well as jointly planning to take ownership is essential at the community level as well as the local level to sustain the livelihood of migrant communities and resource allocation by the local government.

12. GOOD PRACTICE

There are many good practices observed during the implementation of the project. Some of these good practices are as follows:

- Most of the municipalities have taken ownership of the program. The local government bodies have realized the need for “Enhancing Safe Labour Migration through Capacity Strengthening the Targeted Beneficiaries in Doti and Kanchanpur Districts Project” at the local level for the overall safety and well-being of migrant workers and their families.
- The local government has also recognized the importance of integration of safer migration, Human anti-trafficking in line with vocational and entrepreneurship trainings

and allocated the budget for income generation activities by local government for providing support to migrant returnees and survivors of trafficking and GBV.

- A series of trainings were conducted for community mobilization in all the project working locations in a holistic approach to address migration and human trafficking issues.
- Production of adequate IEC materials and its dissemination in the participation of community people themselves for addressing migration and human trafficking issues is found effective.

13. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the end-line survey, the following are the key recommendations for incorporation in a future similar project to enhance impact, efficiency, and effectiveness.

- This project seems to focus the potential migrant workers. Potential migrant that has already decided to migrate for foreign labour migration and came to apply for a passport. So, the project focuses to provide skill development training that will be fruitful in the destination to increase income and decrease the risks and get decent work.
- Some of the emerging good practices and lessons learned are highly pertinent in the context of project districts as well as other districts with similar socio-economic contexts, therefore it is recommended to incorporate these good practices and lessons learned in future projects to enhance impact, efficiency, and effectiveness.
- The project has been coordinating and collaborating with local stakeholders in the implementation of its activities. It is highly recommended to mobilize local government agency's capacities and resources that would sustain the effort of the Project.
- Promoting interactions, joint monitoring, and learning to share among social structures and local government, the provincial government, and other key stakeholders is necessary for the multiplication of best practices. Organizing time-to-time field visits for interventions carried out by social structures and government officials will be effective.
- Still the local government is lack a policy for addressing the issues of migration, and human trafficking though they have expressed their willingness to implement them in the future. So, continuous collaboration and technical support are important to endorse the policy hence making them accountable. At the time of FGD at local level, representatives of local government said “the human trafficking and transportation control policy is in process of discussion and endorsement.”
- To enhance the effectiveness of the program activities as well as to increase project ownership, should promote local government participation in local-level policy development & effort on resource allocation in the migration and human trafficking sector.

- The use of IEC materials like posters, hoarding boards, etc., and organizing rallies, training, and workshops are found effective to make aware potential migrants, migrant returnees, school families, government officials and community people during the project period. Therefore, these efforts should be continued in future similar projects.
- Providing information on safe migration and human trafficking through MIC is relevant and effective to minimize the risks of migrant workers. There should include the migration process, the importance of skills in destination countries, and existing provisions for the migrant workers by the government of Nepal. So, providing quality service should be continued to MIC visitors and making phone follow-up 10% of total service recipients from MIC who is at risk of fraud.

14. The success stories of the project

14.1 Skill training supporting to generate the income....

Sunil Sunar, 29 years, is a resident of Krishnapur municipality-5, Mauriphata Kanchanpur. He lives in a joint family consisting of three brothers and a spouse, a mother, a father, and a son altogether 9 family members including him. His family was economically poor. So, he worked as a construction/or farming laborer and managed the family's expenses. He has only 0.025 *hectar* lands for farming so he has to work as daily wage labor over the year. He has studied class 5 as formal education. He could not continue his studies due to the poor economic condition of his family.

Due to the poor condition of the family and the overall responsibility to manage the family daily expenditures Sunil planned to go to India for labor work. He worked as a labor in different cities in India for 12 years. He used to earn up to 15000.00 per month and used to send his savings money to his family after his expenses. His father also had been in India to work as a labor. In such a way, they have been maintaining his hand-to-mouth for 15 years. Sunil said "his father and himself could not get wages in India as per their expectation. He has hardly saved any money after the expense of food, rent, and other things. They have a few around Nrs.12000. After that he returned home for a short period. One of his relatives shared that NEEDS Nepal was providing skill development training on **building electricians training**; in which training he was very interested in the building electrician training and he was nominated for training by NEEDS Nepal.

Sunil received 390 hours of **building electrician training** from NEEDS Nepal and got tools and equipment for building electricians. He started working with his colleagues and got a small



contract from **Hymen suppliers**. After a few months, he started to explore new opportunities for the contract of building electrician. Now Sunil's monthly earnings is around 25000. Sunil has been taking 390 hours of other plumbing training and he has a plan to provide integrated service to the newly constructed house. Now he is working with his family and providing jobs to others as well as good earnings after taking the vocational skills training and now he is happy. He proudly says that he is a skilled and authorized building electrician. He urges youths to receive vocational skills training and become an entrepreneur. Youth can do everything if they have the will. His children go to school with his earnings and save some money too after household expenses and the fee of children.

14.2 Entrepreneurship training empowering women for self-resilience

Kamala Bhutyal, 40 years old, is the spouse of Jhagadi Bhutyal, 43 years old, from Shikhar Municipality ward no 3 of Doti district. Kamala Bhutyal has a small family consisting of 3 children, one mother in law and herself. Jhagadi Bhutyal worked in India for 20 years. So, Kamala Bhutyal's main source of income is only her husband's earnings. Jhagadi had no competitive salary for maintaining the household and personal expenses. She always depends upon her husband's earnings to maintain the expenses of household, school fees of her children. It was hard to manage to cover all the expenses from her husband's salary. She joined the spouse group under the formation of safe migration promotion and human trafficking prevention project conducted by NEEDS Nepal in partnership with AWO International. She chose a business plan and took entrepreneurship training on poultry farming. After the training, she received poultry support from NEEDS Nepal. She sold poultry products and saved some money. She took NRs. 40000 from the spouse group in subsidy in loan rate. She purchased 5 goats from saved money and loan amount. She said "She earned NPR 35,000 from poultry products and goat farming and spent NPR 15,000 for her children's education, NPR 10,000 for household expenses, and NPR 10,000 saved." She does not depend on her husband's earnings. Her husband came from India and has been supporting to scale up the business. Now she has been changed and she has been leading her household.

ANNEXES

Annex I: [Redacted text]

Annex II: [Redacted text]

Annex III: [Redacted text]

Annex IV: [Redacted text]

Annex V: [Redacted text]

Annex VI: KOBO Raw Data of the household Survey

Annex VII: List of Participants of End-line survey

PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 1: Orientation to Enumerator to collect the collection in Kanchanpur



Figure 2: FGD with Pragatishil Aaprawashi Mahila Samuha Aadharsha RM-2, Doti



Figure 3: FGD with Student of Samaiji Secondary School at Krishnapur



Figure 4: KII with elected representative in Aadarsh rural municipality, Doti