Promoting Recovery and Resilience among Earthquake-affected Communities

Communication and Social Mobilisation Initiatives to Address Human Trafficking and Gender-based Violence
Through the concerted efforts of the government and development partners, Nepal has made noteworthy progress over the last few decades. However, significant developmental challenges remain and it is among one of the least developed countries in Asia with high levels of poverty.

Over the last few years, many people migrated from rural to urban areas or even to foreign countries looking for better education or livelihoods and more often than not, without a proper safety net. While data on migration is available, there is a lack of recent and reliable information on the magnitude of unsafe migration and human trafficking in Nepal, especially with regards to children and young people.

According to the Nepal Police1, from mid-2015 till mid-2016, 1,630 women and children were rescued by the police from human trafficking checkpoints at border areas. In addition, according to the Central Child Welfare Board2, 2,772 children were reported missing between July 2016 and July 2017. Research suggests that annually, approximately 12,000 children are trafficked to India, mainly for the purpose of sexual exploitation3. Furthermore, an estimated 11,000 to 13,000 girls and women are working in the ‘night entertainment industry’ in Kathmandu Valley alone, the majority of whom are children4. However, it is believed that these existing data do not represent well the magnitude of the problem and that actual numbers are likely to be much higher.

Natural disasters as a magnifier
Disasters such as the earthquakes in Nepal in April and May 2015 often go along with destruction of livelihoods as well as reduction in the protection and security provided by the family and community. This places children and young people at an increased risk of sexual violence, gender-based abuses, human trafficking and unsafe migration.

UNICEF in partnership with the Alliance against Trafficking in Women and Children in Nepal (AATWIN) aimed to build the capacities of civil society organizations, community-based groups and networks, as well as children, adolescents and young people in selected districts to increase their knowledge about safe migration and human trafficking, and as such strengthen their resilience and preparedness to deal with the exacerbation of these issues during natural disasters.

Communication and social mobilization initiatives were implemented to address critical issues at the local level, ensure requisite action by duty bearers, and empower communities to deal with future disasters.

BACKGROUND

1 Nepal Police, Police Mirror 2016: Kathmandu, 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

Over 57,000 people reached with messages on disaster risk reduction, human trafficking, safe migration and gender-based violence.

3,650 interactive sessions conducted by 156 trained youth mobilizers and 18 community workers reaching adolescents, youth and other rights holders of the community and resulting in the development of 469 Community Action Plans.

2,383 key stakeholders reached during 115 meetings at national, district and local level, putting safe migration and human trafficking on the political agenda.

322 media personnel reached through media missions and trainings. A total of 136 packages of 5-minutes duration were produced and aired, 4,243 times through local radio stations.
OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

- Young people and community-based organisations in intervention areas acquire knowledge on issues that increasingly affect children and young people following disasters such as human trafficking, unsafe migration and gender-based violence.
- Young people in intervention areas are able to identify potential local hazards in relation to unsafe migration and trafficking in their communities and negotiate with existing community organisations to prepare and implement Community Action Plans.
- Mass media at local and national level are able to develop content/messages on disaster risk reduction, human trafficking, gender-based violence and safe migration in a constructive manner.
- Community mobilisation partners are able to effectively engage with communities to stimulate demand for protection services, promote positive behaviours and to establish community feedback mechanisms.

KEY APPROACHES

Based on the Socio-Ecological Model, the project used four approaches to engage with key stakeholders at different levels.

Socio-Ecological Model
The project was based on the Socio-Ecological Model (SEM) which demonstrates that individual behaviour is determined by multiple levels of influence and hence the need to intervene at all levels in order to promote behaviour change. At every level of the SEM there are corresponding C4D approaches for achieving change.

 Communication approaches

- **Advocacy**
  - Pages 4 and 5
  - Creating a positive environment through advocacy with local and national stakeholders including key ministries and police to give due importance to issues related to safe migration, prevention of human trafficking and gender-based violence.
  - Capacity building of media to help redefine public perceptions and push policymakers and decision makers towards taking necessary actions.

- **Capacity strengthening**
  - Pages 6 and 7
  - Strengthening capacities of and enhancing linkages between organizations and institutions such as child clubs, mothers’ clubs, and School Management Committees (SMCs).
  - Empowering them to raise awareness around key issues and ensure increased engagement of key stakeholders.

- **Social change communication**
  - Pages 8 and 9
  - Engaging communities through a participatory process to define their needs, demand their rights, and collaborate to transform their communities.
  - Creating ownership in relation to the process of change among communities and individuals.

- **Behaviour change communication**
  - Pages 12 and 13
  - Addressing individual knowledge, attitudes and practices related to safe migration, human trafficking and gender-based violence through mass media, community outreach and face-to-face communication at the household level.

GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD
The project was implemented in five districts that were heavily affected by the earthquakes in 2015 and already had a high prevalence of human trafficking.

ABOVE: © JagaranNepal/2017 - An Interactive session led by a trained youth mobilizer at Kavrepalanchok.
UNICEF and AATWIN worked closely with local and national government representatives and the media in order to create an enabling environment. Public authorities were encouraged to improve policies, laws and rules, as well as set up protection mechanisms.

The media has an important role to play in shaping people's perceptions on human trafficking, increasing their knowledge, as well as for amplifying people's voices and translating them into arguments for public and political dialogue. Hence they were oriented to give due visibility and coverage to these issues in an ethical and sensitive manner.

Coordination with government
As part of the advocacy plan, UNICEF and AATWIN facilitated meetings at village, district and national levels to bring together key stakeholders. Meetings at the national level strengthened collaboration between representatives from the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Nepal Police, National Reconstruction Authority, National Human Rights Commission, National Women's Commission, leading NGOs, and national level media. At these meetings, programmatic updates were shared, which helped in coordination as well as to get required support for implementation of the programme from key stakeholders.

At the district level, UNICEF and AATWIN supported implementing partners to coordinate with district government bodies. At the village level, a project inception and closing meeting was held with Village Development Committees (VDCs) and other key stakeholders. As part of the exit meeting, project components that would be taken over by the VDCs in order to ensure sustainability of the project were discussed and agreed upon.

Media analysis and media visits
An analysis of media reporting on trafficking was done to understand media interest as well as media tonality in relation to the issue. The analysis helped in designing an orientation package for journalists.

Local media were invited to join project visits, observe activities, interact with youth groups, learn about the social mobilisation activities they were conducting and report on these following guidelines related to reporting on sensitive issues such as trafficking.

A PROJECT ADVISORY COMMITTEE was established that consisted of representatives from ministries, media, AATWIN board members, trafficking survivors and human rights activists. The committee provided regular guidance for effective implementation of the project.

GOVERNMENT MEETINGS
Four meetings at the national level stimulated collaboration among key stakeholders. In addition, 21 District Development Committee and 89 Village Development Committee level meetings were attended by social mobilisers and youth mobilisers reaching 268 at the district level and 2115 key stakeholders at the village level.

MEDIA MISSIONS
Fifteen media missions were organized in five implementing districts where media persons could directly interact with government representatives and other key stakeholders and deepen their understanding around the issue.

CODE OF CONDUCT
Trained journalists committed to follow a code of conduct with regards to reporting on unsafe migration and trafficking issues.

Key Achievements

A n important element that contributed to increased awareness on human trafficking and unsafe migration among earthquake-affected communities was youth mobilization. Similar projects are needed in other parts of Nepal with high migration rates. They need to be incorporated into the new government structure with financial contribution from local and national levels.”

Ms. Urmila Kafle, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD)

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CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

Strengthening capacities of community-based organizations
UNICEF and AATWIN strengthened the capacity of local NGO partners, child clubs and mothers’ groups by providing training in communication, advocacy and social mobilisation skills to deal with issues of human trafficking and unsafe migration.

A training manual addressing the above mentioned issues including aspects of gender-based violence and recovery and resilience was developed and used with community-based organisations (CBOs). It provided guidance on how to use communication, facilitation and social mobilisation tools to empower members of community-based organisations to conduct effective social mobilisation activities at the community level.

Orientation for journalists provided them with an introduction to migration and human trafficking in Nepal, followed by content on the importance of addressing these issues and shaping perceptions through responsible reporting in local and national media. The journalists were trained on how to develop quality reports on human trafficking, safe migration and gender-based violence in a constructive manner, without stigmatizing victims and by providing important information for persons affected by or at risk of trafficking and exploitation.

Community Melas
In order to reach out to the wider public, ‘Melas’ (community fairs) were organized by all six implementing partners. Activities included traditional forum theatres or ‘Kadhahari dramas’, Dohori folk songs and dances, quizzes, poster exhibitions, psychosocial counseling, and screening of films. Members of child and youth clubs were actively involved in the organization and implementation of the Melas and distributing communication materials. Examples are provided on page 13.

Key Achievements

193 STAFF MEMBERS
from AATWIN and the six local implementing partners received training. This included 156 youth mobilizers, 18 outreach workers, 5 district project coordinators and all executive directors and project managers from the partners as well as all staff at national level.

1375 TEACHERS AND SMCs
participated in 51 sessions on resilience building, trafficking and gender-based violence, reaching 677 males, 473 females and 225 children.

134 JOURNALISTS
received training on how to report on developmental issues and raise awareness on risks of human trafficking and unsafe migration in a post-disaster situation.

14 COMMUNITY MELAS
were organized, reaching 5,918 people in the five implementing districts with a variety of activities such as forum theatres, screening of documentaries, poster exhibitions and quizzes.
COMMUNITY LEVEL

Systematic engagement of children, young people and communities is a key element of UNICEF’s work. Involving right holders in the planning and implementation process not only make projects more impactful and sustainable, but also enhances accountabilities of duty bearers toward right holders. This is particularly relevant for communication for social change.

In the light of the above, the main objective of this project was to empower community members to deal with unsafe migration, human trafficking and gender-based violence and raise awareness among their fellow community members.

Community action plans
Youth mobilizers from all implementing districts received training on how to tackle risks related to unsafe migration and human trafficking at the community level by empowering and engaging relevant stakeholders. Youth mobilizers then mapped existing child and youth clubs and facilitated interactive group sessions with interested members of these clubs.

Each youth mobilizer held a training consisting of six sessions, using games and other interactive methods to transfer their knowledge to other youth members.

Starting with a general introduction and a session on effective communication, the training involved in-depth discussions on gender-based violence and human trafficking. During the last session, the youth guided the CBOs on how to identify potential local hazards in their communities, create their own action plans and to implement community engagement activities. In order to reach various audiences, traditional as well as innovative ways were chosen including presentation and discussions at schools, poetry events, forum theatres, debates, and public rallies.

Members of child and youth clubs who successfully finished the training could join for a six-day drama class to acquire acting skills and perform Kachari dramas during public sessions.

Development of awareness raising packages
To increase reach at the community level, UNICEF provided technical support to community radio stations to develop media packages adapted to the challenges and needs of the local population. Five-minute radio packages containing local content were produced in partnership with local radios and were embedded in already popular radio programs. Varying formats were used to create awareness on trafficking, safe migration and disaster risk reduction, including talk shows, Public Service Announcements (PSAs), radio dramas, folk songs, Jingles, and interviews.

Key Achievements

156 YOUTH MOBILIZERS participated in a six days’ training on community engagement and acquired key skills in public engagement. A manual was developed to encourage continued knowledge transfer at community level.

28,144 PEOPLE were reached during 2,769 interactive sessions conducted by youth mobilisers with child clubs and youth groups, and 881 sessions conducted by Community Mobilisers with various community groups, including Ward Citizen Forum, Gender-based Violence Groups, Citizen Awareness Centres and Saving and Credit Groups.

469 COMMUNITY ACTION PLANS were developed by community groups with active collaboration of key stakeholders.

136 FIVE-MINUTE RADIO PACKAGES were developed. 104 of them were produced by local radio stations with technical support from the project partners. These included folk songs, discussions, radio dramas and interviews with experts to create awareness around the issues of human trafficking and safe migration.

The project was a very important in raising awareness on the risks of human trafficking and unsafe migration among community members. We will now make sure that local mother’s groups and child and youth clubs continue implementing their community action plans, including a strong involvement of local government and other stakeholders.”

Chameli Maya Singjali Magar, 33, youth mobilizer and newly elected female ward member of Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan City
The sessions on unsafe migration and trafficking were very informative as well as fun. Especially quiz games helped me to remember the messages,” says child club member Swastika Timalsina, who is currently studying in grade nine at the Shree Parbati Higher Secondary School.

In the past few months, members of the school based child club had participated in a series of sessions on issues such as human trafficking and safe migration. The sessions were facilitated by a trained youth mobiliser from Jagaran Nepal, an NGO working in Kavre district.

By using innovative approaches, these sessions underpin efforts made by the school principal Govinda Raj Sharma to promote newer learning methods. “I am trying to replace the traditional teaching methods and introduce participatory audio-visual methods, helping children to learn more effectively,” says Mr. Sharma.

Swastika’s friend Manish Timalsina adds: “The sessions were very interactive and we learned a lot through discussions, dramas, group work and games. These activities bolstered my confidence to perform in front of audiences.”

Swastika and Manish together with Parbati Giri, Nirmala Shrestha and Shanker Ban from the child club of the Shree Balephi Secondary School in Phulping, attended the same training in Sindhupalchowk district. “We are planning to organize a quiz contest in our school with questions about the different topics we learned during the sessions.”

The secretary of the club, Shanker Ban who studies in grade 10, says. “The club has become more active after the training and it helped us to make an action plan for the club. Now, the bond among the club members is much stronger and everyone is more committed. We have understood the importance of these issues and will continue conducting activities in the coming years as well. We want everyone to be safe from trafficking and well prepared in case of a natural disasters.”

We have understood the importance of these issues and will continue conducting activities in the coming years as well.”

Shanker Ban, Grade 10 student at the Shree Parbati Higher Secondary School, Sindhupalchowk

Communication materials

Communication materials contained important and easy to understand information on basic procedures to follow when migrating in order to reduce the risks of being trafficked or exploited. Examples include using government-approved manpower agencies or leaving a copy of all relevant documents with family members before travelling. A total of 80,000 leaflets, 30,000 stickers and 10,000 posters were used.
INTERPERSONAL AND INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

Social and behaviour change communication activities addressing the interpersonal and individual level, focus on influencing knowledge, attitudes and practices of the primary audiences as well as their families, friends, and more generally the social network they are surrounded by. Various activities conducted by young people and CBOs aimed to increase knowledge and stimulate community dialogue around issues of human trafficking, gender-based violence and DRR, promote attitude change, reduce stigma against survivors of trafficking, and create demand for information and services.

Survey on knowledge and perception

In order to understand the current knowledge and perceptions among young people related to safe migration and human trafficking, triggering factors as well as utilization of available services at the community level, a perception survey was conducted in the project districts. A survey was conducted in two batches among 988 young people from all five implementing districts with the aim to better understand their knowledge and perception regarding unsafe migration and human trafficking.

Survey on knowledge and perception

Knowledge and perception survey

A survey was conducted in two batches among 988 young people from all five implementing districts with the aim to better understand their knowledge and perception regarding unsafe migration and human trafficking.

Radio messages

were aired 4,243 times on local and national radios. In addition, 104 Public Service Announcements were produced.

Community theatres

or ‘Kachahari Dramas’ reached 16,850 people and involved them in discussions during and after the dramas.

Key Achievements

Strengthening the abilities of young people

In order to address these bottlenecks, UNICEF and AATWIN used a variety of communication channels and participatory approaches to positively influence what people know and think about unsafe migration and trafficking.

One major element was capacity building of adolescents, youth and other members of the society and empowering them to become key influencers in their communities. This not only increased their social and civic engagement at the local level but also helped in ensuring sustainability of the project.

In order to increase reach, local mass media, community networks and platforms such as child clubs and mother’s clubs were involved to spread messages through their networks. Communication material such as posters, flyers, or stickers were distributed during all outreach activities.

After the earthquake, Sonu Ram Tamang from Dhulikel, was planning to migrate to South Korea to support his family financially. Sonu Ram paid 300,000 Nepali Rupees (equivalent to around 3000 US Dollars) to a fellow villager who promised to arrange travel and work permits, but then disappeared with the money. Sonu Ram was not able to find him and had already lost hope of getting back his hard earned money.

Sonu Ram’s uncle Jivan Tamang, a teacher who had attended an awareness raising session organized by UNICEF and AATWIN, suggested Sonu Ram to report the case to the District Police Office.

“During the session, we talked about how people can be trafficked or betrayed, and how to prevent or react to such situations,” Mr. Tamang remembers. Within no time, the local police identified the fraud after Sonu Ram complained to the police.

It turned out that Sonu Ram was not the only one - 130 other cases were raised by fellow villagers. Even though some actually did travel and work abroad, most of them were exploited or did not receive the promised salary or position.

“This incident made many people from my community aware of the risks of human trafficking linked to work migration. I do not want to work abroad anymore but rather spend my time on preventing others from getting exploited,” Sonu Ram concludes.
MONITORING AND DOCUMENTATION

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

UNICEF and AATWIN developed guidelines on how to successfully implement activities and trained all six implementing partners on how to apply them. Furthermore, a monitoring matrix identifying key outputs was developed in the planning phase of the project, and technical support was provided to partners over the entire project period for delivering quality data and information.

Regular field visits were conducted by AATWIN and UNICEF staff to observe field level activities and participate in local and national review meetings in order to provide guidance where needed. Interaction with the audience during community Melas and other events such as the Kachari theatres was an important element to gather direct feedback on the messages passed on.

Documentation

To document the project, various products were created including this brochure, a short advocacy video and two longer project documentaries.

PERCEPTION SURVEY

As part of the project, a perception survey among communities in select earthquake-affected districts was conducted to better understand community knowledge and perceptions related to human trafficking and triggering factors for unsafe migration as well as utilization of available services at community level.

The knowledge and perception survey was based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative data. For quantitative data, surveys were conducted using the Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) technique, a methodology preferably used for a small geographical area with a small sample size. Qualitative data was collected using Key Informant Interviews (KIs) to further explain the findings from the quantitative survey.

Training of interviewers and data collection

Around 100 interviewers across five project districts were trained on the LQAS methodology and data collection skills. The training covered introduction to surveys, LQAS methodology, field preparation, sampling and selection of households, selection of respondents and interviewing techniques.

Many villagers from my VDC are working abroad but I never thought human trafficking is a big issue and had a very limited idea about the ‘real world’. Through the project, I realized that many people are at risk and became increasingly involved in raising awareness among fellow villagers not just about the risks but also measures that can be taken to reduce these risks. The interactions not only made me feel part of my community but also strengthened the confidence in myself and the ability of young people and communities to initiate change.”

Manjita R.C., youth mobilizer and part of a theatre group

Knowledge and perception

Where do you perceive people could be at risk of human trafficking? (N=385)

- Only outside Nepal 47%
- Inside and outside Nepal 44%
- Only inside Nepal 9%

While migrating for work, do you perceive any risk of being trafficked? (N=494)

- No 57%
- Yes 28%
- Don’t know 15%

Reasons for migrating

- Of people who were willing to take the risk of being trafficked while migrating for employment saw no other alternative (N=140).

- Of young people or their family members who were migrating indicated that they took the decision themselves (N=252).

Available on bit.ly/2QUEBYz

MONITORING AND DOCUMENTATION

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Challenging environment
Unsafe migration and trafficking are complex topics that need to be addressed at different levels. The ‘Communication and Social Mobilisation for Promoting Recovery and Resilience among Earthquake Affected Communities’ project was linked with other programmes from UNICEF aimed at strengthening Nepal’s child protection system. It mainly focused on increasing the knowledge of young people and communities with regards to unsafe migration and human trafficking and help them make risk-aware decisions. The project was planned and implemented within a two-year period.

Delays in the earthquake reconstruction process and difficulties in reaching remote and highly affected areas, limited livelihood opportunities, and other natural disasters such as floods and landslides posed challenges to the project implementation.

The high mobility of young people, including staff from partner organizations and youth mobilizers was another challenge.

In addition, by March 2017, the government of Nepal initiated a decentralization process by changing its geopolitical division from a unitary governance system to new types of Local Governments. This resulted among others in the dissolution of VDC’s and wards into Rural Municipalities. This restructuring as well as the Code of Conduct linked to local, provincial and national elections, prescribing outdoor gatherings, delayed certain activities and/or limited the number of people reached.

Opportunities and way forward
The state restructuring process during the implementation period also provided a window of opportunity to work with new local governments. The newly elected representatives showed high commitment and motivation to address these issues within their respective areas of responsibility.

Apart from involving duty bearers, the involvement of other relevant right holders throughout all project phases was key to the success of the project. Empowering adolescents and youth, community members and CBOs was as important as reinforcing links between existing institutions and networks at the local level.

The combination of various activities such as community Melas, theatre performances and screening of documentaries proved to be very effective in reaching a large number of people in a short period of time with good message retention rates.

In order to achieve sustainable results at scale, a long term and multi-sectoral approach is needed. An important element will be enhancing coordination and cooperation mechanisms with local level representatives and agencies, as well as further strengthening the capacities of young people and community-based organizations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Raising awareness, building capacity and strengthening systems
Key activities of this project need to be continued and scaled up to other districts to help communities with high migration rates to take risk-informed actions for preventing trafficking in their communities. Capacities of local stakeholders and service providers as well as systems and services need to be strengthened.

Promoting skills-based training
A majority of people migrating for employment are involved in unskilled labour sectors. Since the chances of abuse and exploitation are higher in the unskilled labour market, it is crucial to create opportunities for skills-based training. Proper counselling and information regarding sustainable income generation options as well as safe migration is also important to dissuade communities from taking risks while making migration related decisions.

Strengthening collaboration with countries of destination
In order to reduce human trafficking incidents, it is recommended to collaborate with the governments of the destination countries to establish information and counselling centers for migrants. As such, they would have access to the critical information as well as legal advisory services in case they face any issues while in a foreign land.

Preventing social stigma
Social stigma and discrimination toward the survivors of trafficking is common after they return to their communities. Implementing programmes to change the perceptions of the communities towards survivors is important to create an enabling environment for their return and reintegration in their communities. This would help them to feel comfortable to return to their homes, seek available legal and social services and get protection from further exploitation and abuse.
PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

Established in 1997, the Alliance against Trafficking in Women and Children in Nepal has been working to raise a strong and collective voice against human trafficking aiming for policy change at local, national and international levels. AATWIN’s mandate is to campaign against human trafficking all over the country, organize and empower organizations working in women’s rights, human rights and child rights, coordinate with international networks, and advocate and lobby to reduce serious crimes like human trafficking.

For this project, various AATWIN members were involved in advocacy at the national level whereas the following six member organizations were leading the implementation at the local level:

- Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre
- Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights
- Gramin Mahila Srijansheel Pariwar
- Jaganath Nepal
- Mahila Nirnarta Kendra
- Women Skill Creation Centre

AATWIN MEMBERS - December 2017

Aawaaj, www.aawaaj.org, Surkhet
Asha Nepal, www.ashe-nepal.org, Kathmandu
Biswas Nepal, www.biswasnepal.org, Kathmandu
Centre for Awareness Promotion (CAP), www.capnepal.org, Kathmandu
Centre for Victims of Torture (CVICT), www.cvict.org.np, Kathmandu
Chhori Nepal, www.chhori.org, Lalitpur
Child Nepal, www.childnepal.org, Kathmandu
Child Society Nepal, Morang
Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN), www.cwin-nepal.org, Kathmandu
Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights (CWISH), www.cwish.org.np, Kathmandu
Common Platform for Common Goal (COCON), Kathmandu
Education Training and Service for Community Nepal (ETSC-N), www.etscn.org.np, Makwanpur
Good Opportunity Village Nepal, Kathmandu
Gramin Mahila Srijansheel Pariwar (GMSP), indhupalchowk
Himalayan Human Rights Monitora (Himrights), www.himrights.org.np, Lalitpur
Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC), www.insec.org.np, Kathmandu
Jagaran Nepal, www.jagarannepal.org, Kathmandu
Jana Jyoti Youth Society, Sarlahi
Kingdom Investment Nepal (KI Nepal), www.kinepal.org, Lalitpur
Mahila Atma Nirvarta Kendra (MANK), Sindhupalchowk
Makwanpur Mahila Samuha, Makwanpur
Nari Utthan Kendra, Kavre
Navajyoti Women Training Centre, Kathmandu
Protection Nepal, Bara
Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN), www.rrn.org.np, Kathmandu
Shakti Milan Samaj, www.shaktimilan.org.np, Kathmandu
Shakti Samuha, www.shaktisamuha.org, Kathmandu
Social Service Center (SOSSEC), www.sossec.org.np, Dailekh
Women Awareness Forum for Social Change (WAFS), Kailali
Women Acting Together for Change (WATCH), www.watch.org.np, Kathmandu
Women Development Self Employment Training Centre (WDETC), Kathmandu
Women Progress Centre, Kanchanpur
Women Rehabilitation Centre, Makwanpur
Women Skill Creation Centre (WOSCC), www.woscc.org.np, Makwanpur
Women Welfare Society (WWS), Kathmandu

VIDEO DOCUMENTATION

Link: bit.ly/2QUEBYz

RIGHT: © GSMP/2017
Forum theatre in Sindupalchowk.
Fourteen year old Sarita (name changed), who had been working as a domestic help in Kathmandu since the age of 6, returned to her family in Kavre district thanks to her brother who learned about trafficking at a local child club as part of the Communication and Social Mobilization project implemented by the Alliance Against Trafficking in Women and Children in Nepal (AATWIN) with support of UNICEF.