



MONITORING AND IMPACT EVALUATION IN PRACTICE

Second DM Convening Workshop

New Delhi, India April 23– 25, 2014

Combat human trafficking & empowerment adolescent girl with their health status SVWST

New Delhi, India

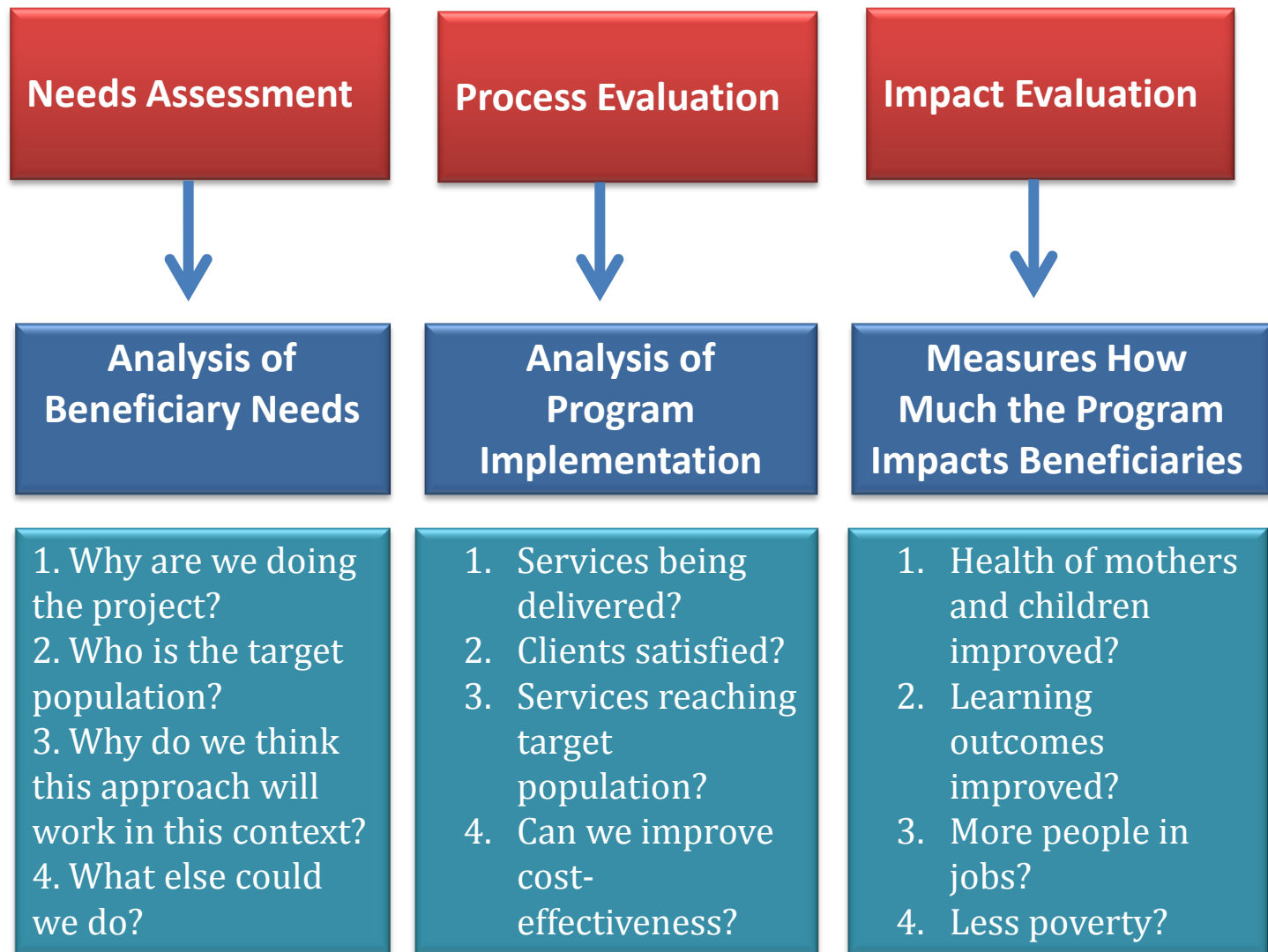
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Monitoring and (Impact) Evaluation Methods



Simplified Results Chain



Theory of Change



1. Program intervention summary

Activities	outputs	Target group
Awareness/sensitization /Prevention		Women/adolescent girls/community at risk of human trafficking
Peer group formation	20 adolescent girls group formed, weekly meeting	Adolescent girls
Video shows	Monthly video show conducted in the village	Entire community
Rescue and rehabilitation		Victim/direct beneficiaries
Identifying key informers	Different categories of informers such as vendors ,PRI representatives etc.	Different Vendors
Extract information from the informers	Information gathered to take action.	
Coordination between rescue team and police authority	Girls are rescued	Different stakeholders
Providing financial and non-financial support	Basic physical and emotional needs are met	victims
Providing livelihood Skill training: / vocational	165 trained in different gainful skills	Victims/People in risk
Sensitization of the community for Reintegration	No of sensitization meting done /no of family participated	Community/victims family

- **Where is it conducted?** Example: 20 villages in State X.

20 villages in Namkum block in Jharkhand state.

- **When is it conducted?**

From July 2013 to December 2014

- **Name(s) of implementing organization(s)?**

SVWST

2. Intermediate outcomes and impacts

A. Summary of intermediate outcomes:

- **Knowledge and awareness level of the people increased on human trafficking**
- Knowledge of safe migration
- Formation and functioning of peer groups (adolescent girls)
- Job opportunities that are less at risk for human trafficking.
 - 165 gainfully employed
 - Recued girls are continuing their studies
 - Women has started income generation activities
- **Involvement of PRI member increased**
 - Provide facilities for training.
 - Ensure attendance for training.
 - Refer cases (
 - Physically stop girls from leaving.
- **Income increased through income generation activities**
- **Community participation increased**
 - Community members more accepting of victims who return.
 - Encourage parents to accept turning victims.

B. Summary of key impacts:

(Examples: improved pupil learning, youth skills, child and maternal health, employment prospects, reduced poverty, etc.)

- **Reduction in human trafficking**
- **Increase in reintegration**
- **Quality of life improved**

3. Summary: results chain



What is the program about?

- Inputs...
- Activities...
- Outputs...

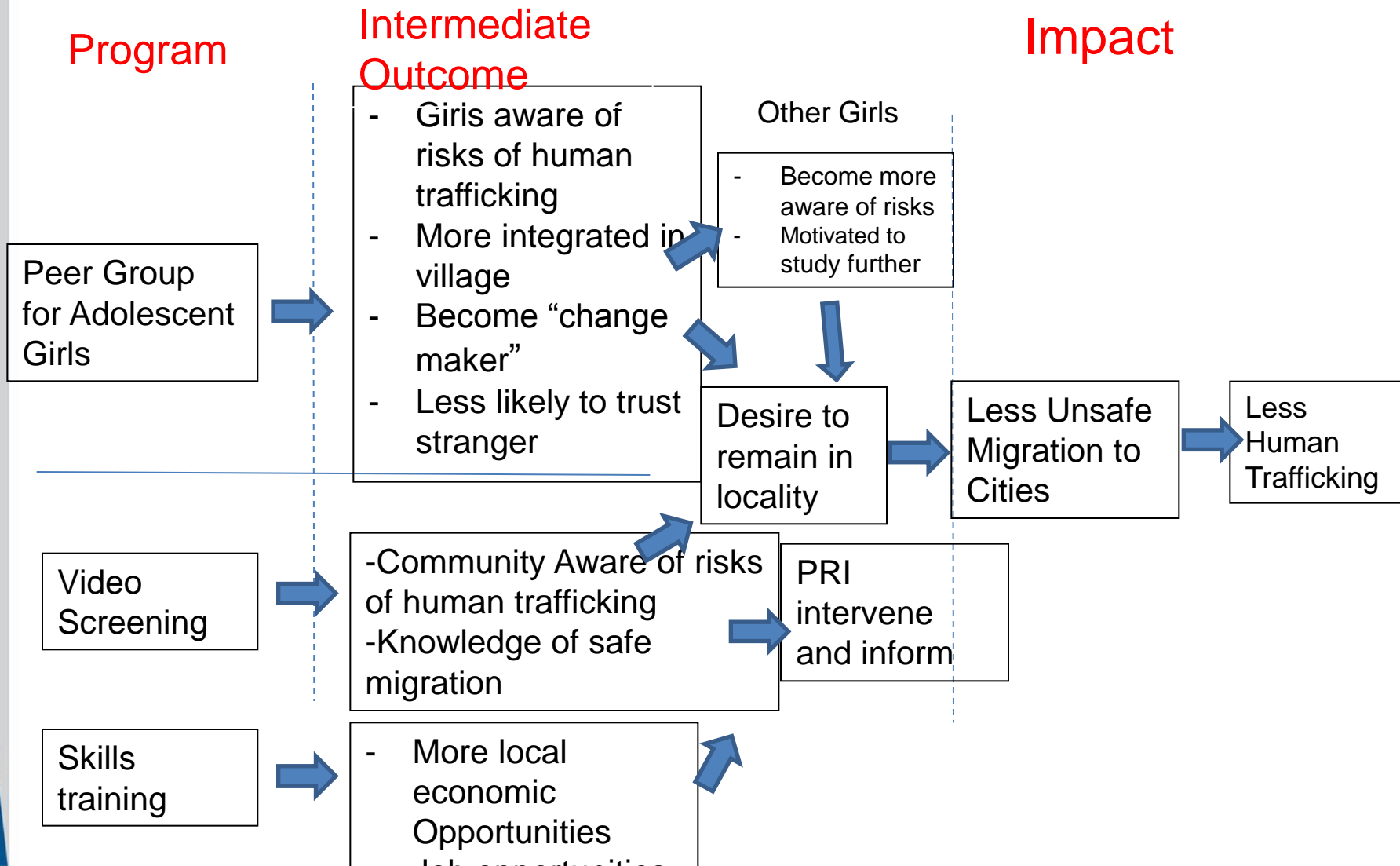
Intermediate outcome indicators?

- ...

Impact indicators?

- ...

Simplified results framework



4. Data collection: program indicators

A. List program indicators to be collected:

- No of people sensitized
- No of Balika groups functioning
 - No of members in each group
 - No of meetings held
- No of NGOs/CBOs part of the networks created in 5 states
- No of workshop/seminars conducted in each village
 - No of people participated in each workshops
- Number of skills training held.
- Register of all girls who leave the village.

B, Method of data collection

Report from the field workers/ daily dairy/

supervisor cross checking: interaction with PRI members and the community
(monthly report)

4. Data collection: intermediate and impact indicators

A. List indicators to be collected:

- Number of people in community who know about the risk and consequences of human trafficking (test knowledge)
- Knowledge that the following jobs put you at risk when you migrate: domestic workers
- Number of girls that have skills for jobs that pose less risk for human trafficking.
- Number of girls who have job offers for safe jobs. (not a disorganized domestic worker)
- Number of girls who are gainfully employed.
- Number of survivors who have gainful employment.
- No of girls in each village re-enrolled in local school
- Number of girls who have started their own livelihood activities: e.g. pickle-making.
- PRI involvement
 - Number girls stopped from leaving village.
- Stigma reduced in whole community,
- Reduced fear of rejection by family
 - Belief of parents on community' reaction.
- Reintegration of victims.
 - Attend community activities. (ask victim; but can also ask in FGD how many girl are excluded from community activities)
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B. Method of data collection:

Interviews/ FGD with peer group and other CBOs/PRI/ parents/ community

5. Impact evaluation design

A. Research question:

- % of human trafficking reduced in the 20 villages?
- What is the number of girls re-integrated into the community ?
- Improvement in the quality of life?

A. Describe the intervention in the:

- Treatment: (prevention)
 - skills. (5 village)
 - Video (5 village)
 - Video + Skills (5 village)
- Control: 5 villages no treatment

B. Describe the sample size (e.g. 30 schools, 15 pupils each)

- Treatment:
- Control:

C. Describe the program assignment rule:

Random selection of the villages.

6. Communication of results

Key Message 1 (e.g. communicate program impacts on child health):

- Awareness program on unsafe migration and human trafficking.

A. Who is the target audience?

- Women/adolescent girls/community at risk of human trafficking

A. What communication tools will you use (e.g. brief, video, blog etc.)

Video shows, street play, dance and music

Key Message 2:

A.

B.

C.

- Knowledge of risk of human trafficking.
- Knowledge on difficulties faced by trafficked girls
- No of girls/children rescued

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