ANNUAL REPORT | 2011

A Society free from trafficking of children and women
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### Financial Status

- Date of registration: 1993
- Registration no.: 413/049/050 under Article 4 of the Institutional Registration Act of 2034
- Place of registration: Kathmandu District Administrative Office
- Affiliations: Social Welfare Council, Government of Nepal; affiliate no.1137
- ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes)
- ATSEC Nepal Chapter (Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children)
- Headquarters: Kathmandu
- Regional headquarters: Kakarvitta, Bharatpur, and Bhairawa in the Eastern, Central and Western development regions respectively
- Infrastructure: 3 prevention homes, 9 transit homes, 2 rehabilitation homes, and 2 hospices around the country
One of the most cherished words in Nepali has to be Maiti, a married woman’s childhood home. This is where, as a girl, she receives unconditional love, and, where, as a woman living in her Ghar, or husband’s home, she returns to celebrate important festivals and to recover after the birth of her children. Beyond being just a word, Maiti is a concept: it represents a place of security and comfort, a sanctuary in a world that can be terribly cruel, especially to women.

Maiti Nepal is just such a refuge for Nepali women who every year find themselves trafficked, exploited or abused or who have their rights denied. Founded in 1993 and headquartered in Kathmandu, this non-profit, secular organisation works to protect vulnerable individuals, rescue victims and improve their lives, promote child and women’s rights, and ultimately to end trafficking altogether through four key activity sectors: prevention, advocacy, rescue, and rehabilitation. In its efforts, Maiti Nepal seeks to build awareness and secure the cooperation of school and college students, parliamentarians, law enforcement agencies and organisations in Nepal as well as their counterparts in India.

**Vision**

A society free of the sexual and other forms of exploitation of children and women

**Mission**

To combat exploitation, violence, and trafficking of children and women through comprehensive prevention and rehabilitation programs promoting education, empowerment, health, and social inclusion.

**Objectives**

- Advocate, conduct awareness campaigns, seek public support, and create social pressure against trafficking of children and women
- Provide counselling, support and life skills to children and women at risk of being trafficked.
- Rescue trafficked children and women from exploitative conditions abroad and repatriate them
- Provide legal services, health counselling, and assistance to destitute women, survivors of girl trafficking and victims of domestic violence.
- Rehabilitate survivors by providing them with education, counselling, and a safe home.
- Shelter orphans and destitute children and support their overall development.
Overview

Programme Activities

Prevention

Operating prevention homes, running formal and non-formal education programmes, providing vocational income-generating training and micro-credit, establishing community safety nets, promoting women’s empowerment and safe migration, intercepting potential victims, and scaling up initiatives.

Advocacy

Conducting mass community awareness campaigns, orientations and trainings; training school teachers and students, establishing students-against-human-trafficking groups, establishing information and resource centres and community outreach programmes conducting cross-sectoral meetings, linking and networking with line agencies.

Rescue

Securing liberation or withdrawal and facilitating repatriation.

Rehabilitation

Providing medical services and crisis counselling, identifying families and reuniting survivors, mainstreaming into formal education, providing life skills and gainful employment, establishing self-help groups and conducting rights-based training, apprehending and filing charges against offenders, reintegrating survivors and following up on their progress.

Annual Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total interceptions</td>
<td>2,478</td>
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<tr>
<td>Migrants informed at borders</td>
<td>47,973</td>
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<tr>
<td>Victims rescued</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human trafficking cases initiated</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women trained at Prevention homes</td>
<td>80</td>
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</tbody>
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In an ideal world, no child or women would ever be trafficked; in reality, the vulnerable will still be sold. To counter this problem, Maiti Nepal has taken several steps, as outlined below.

**Prevention Homes**

Three Maiti Nepal prevention homes run four- to six-month-long residential trainings for up to 25 at-risk girls at a time. Their comprehensive programme includes psychological counselling and self-esteem-building activities; lessons in trafficking, health care, child and women’s rights and social issues, and training in life and income-generating skills such as sewing, candle making, fabric painting, tailoring, handloom weaving and small scale entrepreneurship development. To motivate trainees to become social activists, the package also teaches leadership, group formation, communication and community mobilisation skills. Graduates are empowered to conduct awareness campaigns, in particular about the methods of traffickers; stand vigil in their communities; detect warning signs and prevent trafficking. Their success demonstrates that vulnerable populations are beginning to understand the magnitude and ramifications of the problem.

**Prevention homes**
- Shelter vulnerable girls temporarily
- Equip them with life and income-generating skills
- Promote awareness about human trafficking
- Train girls to be social activists

**Prevention home totals**
- 120 girls trained on women empowerment
- 01 victim rescued from exploitation
- 50/133 Found/Missing
- 04 Human trafficking cases initiated
- 15 rape cases registered in the court
- 31 girls provided short term shelter
- 06 victims rescued and repatriated
6 Prevention

2011 Highlights

- Settled 02 cases of gender violence in favour of the survivor.
- 07 cases of missing girls were reported to the Prevention Home. Prevention home has alerted Maiti Nepal’s transit homes about these cases and has further registered missing cases in police stations. 03 girls were found and reunited with their families.
- Decided 18-year-old orphan of Talakhu VDC, Nuwakot, who arrived in 2002 and is now a grade 11 student in a nearby government school, is no longer a potential victim.
- The Prevention Home has set a high priority on re-training and mobilising previous trainees. Under this important plan, 25 former trainees were re-formed into three groups with the aim of spreading awareness against human trafficking in their respective areas.
- 10 former trainees were mobilised in their own villages to work as Maiti Nepal’s volunteer for spreading awareness against human trafficking.
- 02 girls (Orphan and deprived) were provided with educational scholarship.
- Celebrated 101st International Women’s Day by conducting an awareness song competition.
- On the occasion of Maiti Nepal’s 18th Anniversary, Prevention Home organised an interaction programme on Human Trafficking for 90 people.
- On the occasion of Teej, (a Hindu festival) the prevention home organised a folk song competition with human trafficking as its theme for 2500 viewers in co-ordination with Srijanshil Bal Chetana Samuha and Indreshwari Higher Secondary School.
- In coordination with local clubs organised a rally and drama in Melamchi, Sindhupalchowk district to celebrate fifth national anti-trafficking Day on 05 September reaching 1,100 people.
- Prevention home trainees conducted awareness programmes in form of door-to-door, orientation and interactions programmes in Nuwakot, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Kathmandu and Dhading district reaching 10000 people.
- Transit home conducted regular awareness programmes in Sindhupalchowk and Nuwakot districts and distributed more than 7,000 IEC materials.
Forty (40) girls belonging to twenty-seventh and twenty-eight batch completed their residential training in the prevention home.

Seventy three (73) cases of gender violence were reported and all the cases were settled in favour of survivors. Out of these four (04) cases of property rights were registered in the District Court.

Registered four (04) cases of human trafficking in the district court of which six (06) accused are in police custody awaiting decision.

Rescued and repatriated six (06) children and women. Three (03) girls were rescued from Kuwait, one (01) from Saudi Arabia and two (02) from Tamilnadu and Uttaranchal of India.

Located thirty two (32) girls of Ninety (90) girls reported missing and reunited them with their families.

Registered fourteen (14) rape cases at the district court. Fourteen (14) accused are in the police custody awaiting trial. All rape victims were children – below 18 years of age.

Protected five (05) girls from unsafe migration by providing counselling in the Chief District Office. The girls were below the age of 18 and had come to the CDO to make passport to go to foreign country for employment.

Provided short term shelter for thirty (30) children and women who were referred to the prevention home by the police and local organisations.

Provided legal counselling to twenty seven (27) women who forwarded their application to the prevention home seeking justice. These cases were of polygamy and dowry death, hence were referred to District Police.

Provided information on safe migration to 60 women who came to the district administration office to apply for passports.

Rescued one (01) girl from Kalaiya, Bara District who was victim of internal trafficking.

Celebrated 101st International Women’s Day with a rally, corner meeting, interaction programme reaching 1000 people.

Organised an interaction programme on human trafficking for 22 journalists women on the occasion of Teej, a festival for Hindu women.
Saili Maya Tamang is a 26 year old woman from Ramche, Rasuwa. While her brother Temba had a shop in Kathmandu, Saili lived in the village with their parents and a daughter and would help her parents with household chores.

She would sometimes help her brother with his business and would come to Kathmandu to buy household goods. On her way to Kathmandu as per her brother’s request, she was taken to Kolkata, India by a trafficker named Laxman Tamang who had promised to provide her with a job in Kolkata. Hoping to uplift the economic condition of her family, Saili succumbed to Laxman’s coaxing and was taken to Nepalgunj and trafficked to India. With the help of a Nepali customer, she was able to call her brother in Nepal from the man’s phone and asked for help.

On 1st February, 2011, Temba Lama, Saili Tamang’s brother came to Maiti Nepal Birgunj office to ask for help. He wanted Maiti Nepal’s help to rescue his sister. On 4th March 2011, Maiti Nepal Central Office in Kathmandu received information from an Indian organization that Saili was with them. Apparently, Saili had taken advantage of a traffic jam while being transported from Kalighat, Kolkata to Sanogacchi in a taxi and had run away to a police station. Police had taken her to the organization.

On 7th March 2011, a 3 member Maiti Nepal team including Temba Tamang and branch coordinator went to Kolkata and brought Saili back to Nepal on 10th March 2011.

Saili was then referred to Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu for long-term shelter and life skills training.

To mark anti trafficking day, the prevention home conducted a rally in Hetauda and organized orientation sessions in Bhutan Devi School, Neureni and China Quarter wards of Hetauda Municipality.

On 23 September, a special session on “Women Entrepreneurship and Employment Opportunities” was held by former trainees of the prevention home.

Prevention home conducted awareness programs from 20-22 October in Korak VDC, Siddhakjali, Bharatpur and Shaktikhor of Chitwan district and Allo VDC of Parsa district.

Celebrated 16 days of activism against gender violence in Hetauda on 25 November with a rally, corner meetings and a street drama reaching 670 people.

Observed AIDS day on 1 December with a rally, quiz programme and street drama reaching 400 people.

On 10 December celebrated the Human Rights day with a rally of 100 persons in Hetauda.
Bardhaghat, Nawalparasi (est. 1998)

Since its inception in 1998, Prevention Home Bardhaghat, Nawalparasi has so far provided training to 424 girls and women.

2011 Highlights

- Forty (40) girls belonging to sixteenth and seventeenth batch completed their residential training in the prevention home.
- Nine (09) cases of gender based violence were reported and all the cases were settled in favour of survivors.
- Located fifteen (15) of thirty three (36) girls reported missing and reunited them with their families.
- Took one (01) reported case of rape to the district court. The case is under investigation.
- A special training on making felt goods was conducted in the prevention home this year. Participants were trained on making felt goods, like key rings, hair bands and hand bags.
- Prevention Home staff and trainees accomplished advocacy programmes in Pithauli, Kawasoti, Makar, Tilakpur, Pancha Nagar, Daunne and Triveni Susta VDCs through 13 door-to-door campaigns reaching more than 904 households.
- Organised 08 street dramas in Makar, Tilakpur, Kawasoti, Triveni Susta and Pithauli VDCs and reached 2170 people.
- Conducted (14) fourteen orientation programs in 12 schools reaching 804 students
- Conducted 21 community orientation programs in Makar, Tilakpur, Trivenisusta, Pithauli, Kawasoti and Daunnedevi VDC reaching 721 people.
- Celebrated 5th National Anti Human trafficking day on 5th and 6th September with a documentary show, pamphleteering program, mass rally and school orientation programme for 1150 people.
- Provided safe shelter to 01 girl child intercepted in the process of being trafficked to India.
- Celebrated 101th International Women’s Day on 8th March by organising an interaction programme for 57 people.
- Celebrated 16 days activism against gender based violence from 25th November to 10th December with interaction program, orientation, white ribbon campaign and rally for 549 people.
- Maiti Nepal has been mobilising girls who have received training at the Prevention Home as social activists. These social activists have formed a volunteer committee, which they have themselves named as “Maiti Nepal Volunteers”. Maiti Nepal Volunteers work in Pithauli, Kawasoti, Tilakpur, Trivenisusta and Makar VDCs.
- MNV conducted 13 orientation sessions for 428 people on “anti trafficking initiatives, and reached 774 people through door to door programmes.
Information and Vigilance at Nagdhunga

On their way to various rural and urban destinations across Nepal, almost all migrants pass through Nagdhunga, a place southwest of Kathmandu, and the only point of entry into and exit from the capital. Because of its centrality, Nagdhunga is a critical place for disseminating accurate information about trafficking to the public. An eight-member surveillance team was established to help the police inspect vehicles and provide information on safe migration to women migrants.

2011 highlights include

- Preventing 990 children and women from falling into the clutches of traffickers.
- Informed eighteen thousand, four hundred and ninety eight (18,498) girls and women about safe migration.
- Reuniting 28 of 187 persons reported missing with their families.
- Checking 11,9321 vehicles passing through the point.
- Reaching 1,500 people by organising a week long information dissemination programme to mark 101 International Women's Day.
- Organising an interaction programme for 45 people on Maiti Nepal’s 18th Anniversary.
- Conducting orientation programme on human trafficking at Naubise, VDC of Dhading district on 16 September and for 35 women and for 50 students of Bhim Higher Secondary School on 23 September.
- Celebrating International Migration Day on 20 December by organising an awareness programme for 300 people working in brick kilns of Nagdhunga.

A passage to Human trafficking

Jina alley, a 19 year old girl coming from an extremely underprivileged background from Trishuli had to come to Kathmandu in order to get a job since she wanted to support the financial condition of her family comprising of 6 members.

Her parents were farmers and she had to drop out of school at a very young age to help at home. Being the eldest of the siblings, Bina felt the need of sharing the responsibility of her family; therefore she decided to go to Kathmandu to earn some money. There was a lady from that village who lived in Kathmandu with her husband, and often came to visit her family in the village. Bina asked her whether she could also come and work in Kathmandu since it was very difficult to make their living in the village.

She finally arrived to Kathmandu hoping she would get a job of a maid or helper. She came across a massage parlor and got a job there since she wasn’t getting any job. Her work there was cleaning in the first place but later she also worked as a massage therapist. She had told her parents and the lady from her village whom she was staying with that she worked in a school. She was aware of the way she would be looked at if she told them the truth. Her work there was a 9-5 work but there were a few customers who used to take her out after her work time and also had to satisfy the customers sexually. She did not want to do the filthy job but as she was getting a good sum for her living, she adopted to that and continued for nearly 4 months.

Among them was one such person whom she referred to as “dai” but was of Indian nationality. It had been 1 and a half month since they had known and liked each other. One day he set forth his marriage proposal to her and affirmed her to get married in India. He told her that they would do court marriage and then come back and tell her family. She agreed to go to India and get married. At the same time she was happy that she would be visiting a new place and seeing a lot of things there. She trusted the man and they left for India from new bus park. He had hired a taxi for their trip.

Fortunately they were stopped by the Border Surveillance Team in Nagdhunga who then inquired them about their whereabouts. The girls seemed to be nervous and could not answer the questions properly. After much interrogation, the team found out that the man had hired the taxi just to cross Thankot and had booked the bus tickets for Birgunj.

Feeling, the vulnerability of the girl being trafficked the Border Surveillance Team at Thankot intercepted her on 27th May 2010 and referred her to the Maiti Nepal, Head Office at Gaushala.
Mass Awareness Campaigns in 2011

Awareness campaigns have been an integral part of Maiti Nepal’s activities since its inception since they effectively reduce the incidence of trafficking with advantages including being able to reach rural areas, cover all ages, ethnicities and genders, and target specific groups like teachers, adolescents, girls and women.

Main activities in 2011

- Aired 52 episodes of FM programmes through Kantipur FM, the leading FM of the country to make people aware of human trafficking issue.
- Organised an awareness programme in Ramche VDC of Rasuwa district on 05 April for more than 400 local people. 100 households were reached through door-to-door campaign, 700 copies of brochures, pamphlets and booklets were distributed and 100 posters were pasted all over the village.
- On the same day, awareness programme was conducted in Kakani, Betrawati, Ranipauwa, Jurethum, Battar, Bidur of Nuwakot district reaching 2000 people.
- Organised an awareness campaign in the districts of Kabhrepalanchowk and Bhaktapur on the occasion of Fifth National Anti-trafficking Day. This programme reached 420 households, 1605 people received IEC materials and 613 people watched the drama.
- Organised an awareness campaign in Nanglebhare, remotest VDC of Kathmandu district on 16 October for 350 people. 30 households were covered and 630 copies of IEC materials distributed.
- Organised an awareness campaign in Ghumarchowk-Shankhu on 04 November for more than 300 people covering 50 households.
The Youth Partnership Project for child survivors of commercial sexual exploitation in South Asia [YPP] is a regional project, running on the last year of its second Phase with three years in each Phase, being implemented in Nepal, India and Bangladesh that aims at empowering child survivors and those at-risk of commercial sexual exploitation [CSEC] by involving them in social change and work against commercial sexual exploitation of children. YPP works through the Young people trained as Peer Supporters.

It has partnered and extended its work in 18 shelter homes, 28 schools and communities to support young people affected by or at risk of CSEC for increasing their resilience, confidence, creativity, self esteem and developing their social and life skills. The youth-led Micro Project Scheme seeks and promotes the participation of children and youth to initiate and implement actions which they have identified themselves as priorities. Shelter care service improvement is also carried out through the training of Caregivers.

The key accomplishments of 2011 are briefly outlined as follows:

- More than 1500 young survivors and those at risk of commercial sexual exploitation were directly benefited by the motivational interactions, peer education sessions and participatory activities facilitated by trained Peer Supporters in the selected schools, protection homes and communities;
- An orientation on Peer Support was organised in 3 schools and 2 shelter homes;
- To mark the achievements and the successful completion of the second phase of YPP, the Youth Festival was conducted with the slogan, "Promoting Youth Power", during the first week of April where 20 young people from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal participated and shared on their experiences of their involvement in YPP.
- More than 300 people accessed the information kits and youth-led actions to prevent commercial sexual exploitation of children during a Stall Exhibition organized on the YPP Youth Festival held on 6 April 2011;
- The project collected 38,140 signatures for the campaign "STOP Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People" and submitted the petition form to the representative of the Board of SAIEVAC [South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children] and the President of Nepal, Dr. Ram Baran Yadav;
- 127 Trained Peer Supporters partner schools, protection homes and communities shared their experiences and capacitated themselves through regular meetings;
- More than 900 people in the border areas of Nepal and India were made aware on the issues of trafficking, child labour and other forms of violence against children through road shows and rally under Cross-Border Youth Micro Project;
- YPP team supported the Centre for Global Health Department of the Thammasat University, Thailand to conduct a research on 300 children and youth on the topic, "To measure the Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the children and young people living in Kathmandu" through individual interviews, Focused Group Discussions and Ora-Quick Anti-body test that was carried out on the respondents;
- Approximately 33 young survivors and those at risk of commercial sexual exploitation were benefited through the creative discussions on the issues affecting their lives in Child and Youth Clubs in Kathmandu;
- Young people discussed and presented their recommendations to high-level bureaucrats and politicians on "Care Standards and Child Friendly Services" through the National and Regional Consultations.
- YPP Youth presented the Puppet show on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children during the National Children's Day.
- YPP Youth participated in the Fifth ECPAT International Assembly held in France as a Youth Facilitator presenting on the updates of the ECPAT & The Body Shop STOP Sex Trafficking of Children and Young People Campaign in Nepal;
If preventive measures fail, Maiti Nepal sometimes manages to intercede in the throes of trafficking or to free girls from brothels. Rescued girls are housed in nine transit homes, located in the border towns of Kakarvitta, Bhairawaha, Pashupatinagar, Biratnagar, Birgunj, Nepalgunj, Dhangadi, Mahendranagar and Mahespur where a little vigilance can have significant payoffs.

They provide safe shelter as well as counselling, medical check-ups and non-formal education classes to rescued girls and write up the history and profile of each, trace parents or guardians and arrange reunions, identify and file criminal cases against traffickers and work with police to intercept potential victims and apprehend criminals.

Rescued girls have formed surveillance teams which have been instrumental in helping police identify criminals and have served as a major deterrent to trafficking. They also raise public awareness and mobilise concerned citizens to fight against trafficking. Requests for help to locate missing girls, rescue girls from brothels and provide legal advice in cases of domestic violence and polygamy number about six or seven every week in each transit house.

Transit home totals

- Interceptions achieved: 1664
- Migrants informed: 37169
- Victims rescued: 71
- found/Missing: 146/647
- Human trafficking cases initiated: 12

Transit homes

- Provide refuge and basic education and health services to victims
- Arrange reunion and reintegration
- Instigate criminal proceedings
- Aid police in surveillance
Kakarvitta, Jhapa  (Est – February 1997)

- Intercepted two hundred and fifty one (251) children and women at the border, preventing them from being trafficked.
- Provided three thousand seven hundred ninety (3,790) migrant girls and women crossing the Nepal-India border with information on safe migration.
- Settled eleven (11) reported cases of gender violence in favour of the survivors.
- Located seventeen (17) of eighty eight (88) girls reported missing and reunited them with their families.
- Rescued and repatriated Twelve (12) children and Women from Mumbai, Calcutta Jalpaiguri(West Bengal) and Bongaigoan, Assam of India.
- Inspected twenty-eight thousand three hundred twenty (28,320) vehicles crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration
- Two hundred and ninety one (291) children and women who availed the services of the transit home were provided with the Psychosocial Counselling.
- Provided short term shelter for forty (40) children and women referred to the transit home by the VDC, other organizations and the women’s cell of the police.
- On 27 Feb organised an interaction programme jointly with Saptarangi FM and foreign employment promotion board in Damak on “safe migration initiatives” for 100 migrant women.
- Celebrated International Women’s Day from 7- 13 March by operating a special information booth on 8 March in Nepal-India border reaching 900 people.
- On the occasion of Maiti Nepal’s 18 Anniversary, transit home organised an interaction programme on Human Trafficking for 70 people.
- On 8 May organised an interaction programme for armed police force at Chandragadhi. 39 armed police personnel were provided specific instructions on their roles at Nepal-India border to combat human trafficking.
- Transit Home and Bhutanese Youth Project organised one day training programme on preventing human trafficking for 40 participants belonging to Bhutanese refugee camp of Goldhap on 2 July.
- On 3 August, Transit home in collaboration with Sabodha Sadhana Kendra organised one day’s interaction program on human trafficking and safe migration at Magurnadi reaching 95 people.
- Organised a cross border workshop on 5 August on the theme “Rescuing children and women” at Kakarvitta. Fifty six participants from Nepal and India participated in this workshop. As an outcome, 10 children and women were rescued and repatriated from different parts of India.
- Celebrated Anti-Trafficking Day on 5 September with an interaction programme on the theme “how to stop human trafficking” for 150 people; and with a rally for 200 people on 6 September.
- On 27 November the transit home and Dhimal Youth society organized an interaction program on human trafficking for 40 participants of the beauty pageant “Miss Dhimal” in Birtamore,
- On 4 December the transit home and area police office Kakarvitta jointly organised door to door programme in Itabhatta and Madan Basti of Mechi Municipality reaching 41 households.
- Celebrated 16 days of activism against gender violence with an interaction for 50 people in Dhulabari.
- Jointly organised an interaction programme with Sathya Sai Kendra on 19 December in Budhabare.
- To enlighten journalists on work done by the transit home in 2011, a press conference was organised for 50 journalists on 31 December.
Successful in intercepting one hundred and eighty four (184) children and women at the border, preventing them from being trafficked.

Reunited twenty six (26) out of one hundred sixty nine (169) girls reported missing with their families.

4,500 children and women crossing the Nepal-India border were provided information on safe migration, persuading some to return home because of the perceived risk.

Rescued and repatriated thirty eight (38) children and women from Mumbai, Pune, Delhi, Varanasi and Gorakhpur of India.

Settled all Forty five (45) cases of gender violence in favour of the survivors.

Inspected 5920 vehicles crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.

Two hundred and sixty seven (267) children and women who availed the services of the transit home were provided with the Psychosocial Counselling.

Conducted orientation sessions reaching 18,453 beneficiaries through street dramas in Siddhanagar Municipality, Madhuleya and Tikughadh Karahiya, Chieya, Padsari VDCs.

Conducted orientation sessions reaching 675 school students belonging to ten schools of Siddartha and Butuwal Municipality, Tikuligadh, Chilhiya and Madhuleya VDC.

Organised cross border meeting on 1 April for 20 participants.

Organised training on safe migration and anti trafficking initiatives to government officials from 12-14 June.

Officials from the Transit home and border police jointly have patrolled open border of Madhuahawa, Chanauli and Bhagha VDC’s after it was reported that traffickers have started using these areas.

During the year 2011 following major achievements were made through various programmes conducted by the Transit Home:

- Conducted orientation sessions on human trafficking for 650 people of Siddhanagar Municipality; Madhuleya, Padsari, Tikuligadh, Karahiya, Chilhiya and Gangoliya VDC.
- Conducted orientation sessions reaching 675 school students belonging to ten schools of Siddartha and Butuwal Municipality, Tikuligadh, Chilhiya and Madhuleya VDC.
- Organised three days training from 9 to 11 May on effective vigilance and prevention of trafficking at borders for 24 Border Surveillance Monitors.
- Organised cross border meeting on 1 April for 20 participants.
- Organised training on safe migration and anti trafficking initiatives to government officials from 12-14 June.
- Officials from the Transit home and border police jointly have patrolled open border of Madhuahawa, Chanauli and Bhagha VDC’s after it was reported that traffickers have started using these areas.
- Officials from the Transit home and border police jointly patrolled open border of Madhuahawa, Chanauli and Bhagha VDC’s after it was reported that traffickers have started using these areas.
- Filed 02 cases of human trafficking in district court of Rupandehi. Three traffickers are in police custody and the cases are awaiting justice from the court. One case of trafficking filed in 2010 was decided in favour of the survivor. The criminal was sentenced for ten (10) years of imprisonment, fine of NRs. 50,000/-, and trafficker had to provide NRS 25,000/- as a compensation to the survivor.
- Fifteen (15) girls and women who came to the District Administration Office to apply for citizenship cards and passports were provided information on safe migration.
- Organised rallies at Siddhanagar, Butwail Municipality, Maghawa and Dhakhade VDC reaching one thousand one hundred fifty (1150) people on occasion of Fifth National Anti Trafficking Day.
- Celebrated International women’s day on 8 March at Cheleya VDC with a rally 100 people participants.
- On 27 September organised a sensitisation programme for Thirty (30) police personnel of Western Regional Police Training Centre, Butwal to sensitize them on the role of police in combating trafficking in persons.
- On the occasion of Teej, (a Hindu festival) transit home organised a folk song competition for 70 women with human trafficking as its theme.
- Conducted door-to-door awareness campaigns in 629 households of Madhuleya VDC Chilhiya, Kaheraya, Madhuleya, Karahay, Marchawar, Kalidha and Butuwal Municipality.
- Reached 18,453 beneficiaries through street dramas in Siddhanagar Municipality, Madhuleya and Tikughadh Karahiya, Cheleya, Padsari VDCs.
Birgunj, Parsa
(Est – December 1997)

- Intercepted one hundred and seventy four (174) children and women at the border.
- Informed seven thousand and seventy three (7,073) migrants on safe migration procedures.
- Settled twenty (20) cases of gender violence in favour of the survivors.
- Registered three (03) rape cases in district court. All three accused criminals are in police custody, awaiting trial.
- Rescued and repatriated two (02) children and women. One girl was rescued from Kolkata, India whereas another girl was rescued from Kuwait.
- Traced and reunited twenty (20) of the eighty seven (87) girls reported missing with their families.
- Inspected two thousand nine hundred and seven (2,907) vehicles crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.

- Conducted a sensitisation programme on 28 April in Birgunj for 31 high school students and teachers to sensitisate them on Human Trafficking, HIV/AIDS and social/health consequences faced by the survivors of trafficking.
- On 30 July, an orientation programme on combating trafficking was organised for 47 community women.
- On 30 August organised folk song and dance competitions with “human trafficking” as its theme for 3000 people on the occasion of Teej, a festival for Hindu women.
- Celebrated National Anti Human Trafficking Day on 6 September with an orientation programme for 39 people.
- Sensitised 300 community people during the street drama performed at Chapkaiya VDC on 20 September.
- Organised an interaction programme on building strategies to combat human trafficking. 42 people from armed police, district police office, hotel association and Dalit welfare community working in the border town participated in this programme on 24 September.
- Border surveillance team of the transit home conducted an orientation session for the trainees of Maiti Nepal’s Prevention home in Makwanpur on November 8. The trainees were informed about the tricks and trade espoused by the traffickers to lure innocent girls.
- Celebrated 16 days of activism against gender violence on 25 November with a human rally of 305 people and a cycle rally of 78 people.
- Celebrated AIDS day on 1 December with a rally for 550 people.
- More than 2,390 IEC materials were disseminated throughout the district.
- On 31 December, conducted a meeting on “role of community to prevent human trafficking to 57 participants of Mahuban VDC.

- Provided short term shelter for fifty three (53) children and women referred to the transit home by the VDCs, other organizations and the women’s cell of police.
- On the occasion of 100 International Women Day, organized a rally for 250 persons.
- On 07 April held a cross-sectoral coordination meeting for 62 participants.
Intercepted 73 children and women at the border, preventing them from being trafficked.

Provided 3,952 migrant girls and women crossing the Nepal-India border with information on safe migration.

Resolved 2 cases of domestic violence reported

Reunited 08 of the 52 children and women reported missing with their families.

Inspected twenty-eight thousand three hundred twenty (12,320) vehicles crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.

Initiated court proceedings against two (02) cases of human trafficking. One case was decided in the favour of survivor, the criminal was sentenced for five years, a fine of RS 25,000/- imposed on him, and was also ordered to pay a compensation of twelve thousand and five hundred rupees to the survivor.

Organised training programmes for armed police at Rani on 26 March 36 armed police personnel. They were provided for specific instructions on their roles at Nepal-India border to combat human trafficking.

On the occasion of Maiti Nepal’s 17th Anniversary, transit home organised an interaction and awareness programme in Biratnagar for 200 people.

Celebrated 101st International Women’s Day with a rally of 350 people on preventing human trafficking in the border areas.

Celebrated fifth national anti-trafficking day on 6 September with a strong rally of 360 people.

On 10 December celebrated Human Rights day in joint collaboration with twenty seven organisations on 10 December by organising a rally of 350 people followed by a candle lighting programme.

Conducted an orientation session for 75 women belonging to Sunderpur VDC on 30 July.

More than 6,000 IEC materials were disseminated throughout the district.

Case Study

On 16th January, 2011, Maya Marandi, a resident of Majhare VDC – 7, Morang, was trafficked to India and sold there by a woman named Sandhya Devi Shah and her husband Aashish Shah. Sandhya used a scholarship as pretext to coax Maya and her mother. She took Maya to a lodge in Katihaar, India and asked her to keep a man happy. The man in the lodge wanted to have sexual relationship with Maya. Therefore, Maya was forced to stay hungry when she refused to have any kind of physical relation with the man. She spent the night crying. The next day, Sandhya Devi Shah came to the lodge and told Maya that she would no longer be able to help Maya.

She berated Maya, threatened to punish her and took her back to Nepal. Maya reached Nepal on 17th January, 2011 and told everything to her parents. On 24th January, 2011, Sandhya Devi Shah and Maya Marandi were both taken to Area Police station located in Rani where Maya gave a statement against Sandhya Devi Shah. After the police inspector refused to file a case, Maya and her parents wrote an application and went to the District Court on 25th January, 2011 to file a case. The case was officially filed as case registration no. 200 on 14th February, 2011. Defendant Sandhya Devi Shah, who is claiming to have been falsely accused by plaintiff Maya Marandi, went to Appellate Court. Since final verdict will be given by Appellate Court, the responsibilities of the hearing had been given to prosecutor Ms. Kalpana Basnet.

Fortunately, Maiti Nepal won the case in favour of the survivor on 26 September 2011 where the trafficker was sentenced for 5 years imprisonment and the survivor were provided with a cash compensation of NRs. 12500 and NRs. 25000 as fine to the Government.
Intercepted 241 children and women at the border, preventing them from being trafficked.

Provided 12,422 migrant girls and women crossing the Nepal-India border with information on safe migration.

Rescued and repatriated eight (08) children and women from India. 02 girls were rescued from Delhi; 03 girls were rescued from Shivpur, Gonda and Baharaich of Uttar Pradesh, 01 girl was rescued from Ahemadbad, Gujarat; 01 girl was liberated from Rasikdosari, Saudi Arabia and 01 girl was rescued from Haridwar, Uttarchanchal;

Reunited 25 of the 295 children and women reported missing with their families.

Resolved 16 of the 21 cases of gender violence reported in favour of the survivors.

Initiated court proceedings of 07 cases of human trafficking. Out of 15 convicted, 04 accused were apprehended and are in police custody; all the cases are under investigation.

Organised training programmes for armed police force at Nepalgunj on 25 January and 3 May for 112 and 98 armed police personnel. They were provided specific instructions on their roles at Nepal-India border to combat human trafficking.

On the occasion of Maiti Nepal’s 17th Anniversary, transit home organised an interaction and awareness programme in Nepalgunj for 200 people.

Celebrated 101st International Women’s Day with a rally and orientation programme on preventing human trafficking at the border reaching 1020 people.

Celebrated International Youth Day on 12 August with a rally for 165 people followed by an interaction programme for 350 people.

A week-long series of activities was organised on the occasion of fifth national anti trafficking day. Awareness messages were broadcasted through 11 FM stations for a week reaching 20,000 people. On 5 September interaction programme was broadcasted through Radio Himal FM reaching 10,000 people and two orientation programmes were organised in Samsergunj and Bageshwari for 76 people.

On 6 September a rally and public hearing programme was organised for 1000 people in Nepalgunj.

Similarly, on 7 September, an orientation session was organised for 49 police officials of armed police force on effective border vigilance.

Conducted an orientation programme on 22 November in Shamsergunj for 45 officials of police’s children and women cell on addressing the issue of violence against children and women jointly.

Celebrated 16 days of activism against gender violence on 05 December by conducting sensitisation programme for 76 people. Likewise, another orientation was conducted for 42 local youths, parents and women groups of Rajhena VDC in Banke on 06 December.

Celebrated 16 days of activism against gender violence by conducting sensitisation programme for 76 people on 05 December and for 42 people on 06 December in Rajhena VDC.

To enlighten journalists on work done by the transit home in 2011, a press conference was organised for 36 journalists on 28 December.

More than 7,000 IEC materials were disseminated throughout the district.
Pashupatinagar, Ilam
(Est – July 2001)

- Intercepted 507 girls at the border, preventing them from being trafficked
- Provided 1,397 girls crossing the Indo-Nepal border with information on safe migration
- Reunited 08 of the 35 girls reported missing with their families
- Rescued and repatriated 08 children and women from Sikkim Jorethang(01), Puldhado(01) and Darjeeling(02), Mirik(03) India
- Rescued 04 girls/women from various exploitative situations at Fikkal, Pashupatinagar, Tinkhutte, of Ilam districts.
- Resolved all 21 cases of domestic violence reported

- Conducted "Leadership Development Training" for 32 women from Community Safety-net Committee from 22-26 July.
- Conducted workshop on "HIV/AIDS and STIs" for 33 people at Karfok VDC on 3rd November and for 26 people at Buddhadhram VDC on 4 November.
- Conducted Para-legal training for 30 women at Pashupatinagar from 16th – 18th November.
- To mark the 101 International Women’s day, 40 people participated in an interaction programme on “human trafficking and the role of the civil society” and approximately 500 people were provided information on the topic at the border through the Information Surveillance Booth.
- To mark the Anti-trafficking day on 6 September, a mass rally was organised in Pashupatinagar for 450 people.
- Organized an information dissemination week on human trafficking from 25 November to 1 December to mark the “16 Days of Activism against gender violence” at Ilam, Kanyam and Pashupatinagar.
- Conducted an awareness campaign including street drama at Pashupatinagar on 26 December where approximately 350 people were reached out in the Monday Fair.
- 176 people were reached out during a door to door campaign and border monitoring programme held on 2nd December at Tashigaun, Bagbire and Teen Block Mechi Bazar VDCs conducted during 27th-29th December.
- Conducted a series of orientation and sensitization programmes on human trafficking and the roles of the participants in combating it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pashupatinagar</td>
<td>22nd February</td>
<td>40 police and custom officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shantibazar</td>
<td>30th May</td>
<td>44 tea leaf pickers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fikkal</td>
<td>21st May</td>
<td>30 police and custom officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pashupatinagar</td>
<td>16th June</td>
<td>36 single women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shantipur VDC</td>
<td>30th June</td>
<td>55 adolescent girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pashupatinagar</td>
<td>13th July</td>
<td>31 employees in transport and hotel association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchakanya</td>
<td>10th September</td>
<td>60 adolescent girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchakanya VDC</td>
<td>18th September</td>
<td>50 tea leaf pickers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pashupatinagar</td>
<td>30th September</td>
<td>23 single women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pashupatinagar</td>
<td>1st December</td>
<td>30 students of class 12 and Bachelors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dhangadhi, Kailali
(Est – September 2001)

- Intercepted 81 children and women at the border, preventing them from getting trafficked.
- Provided 1,998 children and women crossing the Nepal-India border with information on safe migration.
- Seventy-one (71) cases of missing girls were reported to the Transit Home. The Transit Home was successful in finding forty-one (41) children who were reintegrated with their family.
- Settled 16 of the 21 reported cases of gender violence in favour of survivors.
- Registered one (01) rape cases the in district court. The 11 year old survivor is residing at the transit home, whereas the accused criminals is in the police custody awaiting trial.
- Initiated court proceedings against two (02) cases of human trafficking among which, two (02) criminals were sentenced by the district court. One criminal received a sentence of Ten (10) years of imprisonment, a fine of fifty thousand rupees and was ordered to pay a compensation of thirty thousand rupees to the survivor.
- In another case, the criminal was sentenced for 20(twenty) years and a fine of two hundred thousand rupees was imposed.
- To celebrate 101st International Women’s Day, a billboard was erected at Nepal-India border for a month to disseminate information on gender violence and human trafficking.
- On the occasion of Maiti Nepal’s 18th Anniversary, transit home organised a door-to-door programme, and awareness programme in Kamaiya settlement of Malakheti VDC reaching 25 people.
- Celebrated fifth national anti-trafficking day on 06 September by conducting a strong rally of almost 925 people. Awareness messages were also broadcasted through Dinesh FM 93.8 Megahertz for a week.
- One day training was organised for 20 border police, armed police and immigration officials on 07 November on strengthening more effective vigilance and prevention of trafficking at the borders.
- Twenty (20) students from 10 different VDCs were trained on anti human trafficking initiatives from 22-24 December.
- Organised three-days training on human trafficking and safe migration to twenty (20) youths of 10 VDCs from 26-28 December.
- Met 24 national and local journalists on 31 December in Nepalgunj to discuss on the achievements of Maiti Nepal, Dhangadhi, Kailali during this year.
- Transit home conducted regular awareness programmes in Kailai district and distributed more than 6,000 IEC materials throughout the district.

Maheshpur, Nawalparasi
(Est – June 2010)

- Informed 900 migrants on safe migration procedures.
- Traced and reunited 07 girls reported missing with their families.
- Intercepted 39 children and women at the border, preventing them from being trafficked and reuniting with their families.
- Inspected 367 vehicles crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.
- Conducted a rally of 1000 people on the anti human trafficking day on September 6 jointly with police’s women cell, Nawalparasi.
- Transit home conducted regular awareness programmes in Kailai district and distributed more than 6,000 IEC materials throughout the district.
- Organized a week long program to mark the 101 International women’s day, the program comprised of placing banner at the border with a message against women violence, distribution of IEC materials, intensifying border patrolling, coordinating with police for further interventions etc.
Intercepted 114 children and women at the border, preventing them from being trafficked.

Provided 1,137 migrant girls and women crossing the Nepal-India border with information on safe migration.

Rescued and repatriated 03 girls from India, one girl was rescued from Punjab and two girls were liberated from Delhi.

Reunited 20 of the 112 children and women reported missing with their families.

Resolved 63 of the 63 cases of gender violence in favour of applicants.

Initiated court proceedings against 01 case of human trafficking, this case was decided in favour of survivor, the criminal was sentenced for 10 years vigorous imprisonment, a fine of NRS 50,000/- imposed on him and was ordered to pay a compensation of thirty thousand rupees to the survivor.

The transit home registered two cases of rape in the district court, two accused are in the police custody awaiting trial and one accused is absconding.

Organised a road interaction program on 7 April in Mahendranagar for 700 participants.

Organised two street dramas on 29 April for 1200 people at Jhalari and at Dekhatbhuli for 1000 people.

Organised two orientation programmes for 44 students of International Public School on 10th May and for 30 people of Bani VDC on 19th June.

Performed an awareness drama on 6 September, at Mahendranagar reaching 313 people.

Conducted orientation programmes at Shankapur for 30 housewives on 17 October; for 35 women of Chandani and Dodhara VDCs on 29 September and for 38 women of Belauri and Laxmipur on 2 October.

On the occasion of 16 days of activism against gender violence organised a rally of 150 people, a corner meeting for 150 people in Mahendranagar and a sensitisation programme for 25 people at Dodhara VDC.

Conducted an orientation sessions for twenty (20) cycle rickshaw pullers on "the role of transport workers to prevent human trafficking" on 11 December.

To enlighten journalists on work done by the transit home in 2011, a press conference was organised for 15 journalists on 31 December.

Transit home conducted regular awareness programmes in Kanchanpur district and distributed more than 3,000 IEC materials throughout the district.
Advocacy on safe migration, Rasuwa
(started in 2010) in 2011

- Provided information on safe migration and safe foreign employment to 956 people from two counselling centres.
- To mobilise students against trafficking of persons 04 students groups were formed in Dhunche, Ramche and Haku VDCs.
- Celebrated 101st Women’s Day on 8 March with a strong rally for 400 people.
- Orientation and sensitisation sessions were organised to educate 58 parents on human trafficking, hazards of unsafe foreign employment and child rights.
- Conducted an awareness programme in Ramche VDC of Rasuwa district on 05 April for more than 450 local people.
- Organised orientation programmes on human trafficking and HIV/AIDS in Haku VDC on 27-28 May and in Dhunche VDC on 31 March for 71 participants.
- Provided training to 94 girls and women on preventative measures against traffickers from May to September in three VDCs.
- Provided training to 09 school teachers on role of education to prevent trafficking in May.
- Organised an interaction programme on HIV/AIDS jointly with Student’s Public Awareness Network (SPAN) for 18 people in Dhunche VDC on 29 May; for 42 students of Ramche VDC in 30 May and for 54 students of Highland Boarding School on 10 July.
- Jointly organised district level quiz and elocution competition on human trafficking and HIV/AIDS with SPAN in Seti Bhumi Secondary School on 10 June for 273 students.
- Showed the tele-documentary “Chhori” to more than 29 children in Balmandir, Rasuwa and to 40 people in Dhunche VDC on 31 May.
- Trained 19 students on street drama from 01-04 September in Dhunche.
- Celebrated National Anti Human trafficking day on 5 September with an interaction programme for 29 women and a drama for 400 people in Dhunche.
- Conducted Focus Group Discussion from 24-25 September in Dhunche to know about the problems faced by community due to trafficking of persons, unsafe migration and HIV/AIDS.
- Trained 20 students on anti-human trafficking initiatives and publication of child wall magazine from 22-25 September.
- Accomplished door-to-door campaigns in Sholey village of Dhunche on 25 September reaching 20 households and in Haku VDC on 13 October reaching 200 people.
- 09 people participated in a meeting that was
Maya Rumba, daughter of Mr. Ram Singh Lama was married to her husband, Hari Rumba, for nine years. They had a daughter of 7 years old who studied in the village school. For a living, Hari used to work as a driver in Kathmandu and occasionally, Maya went to work as a housekeeper but rest of the time, she stayed at home as a house wife. Their economical condition was weak.

Maya’s aunt, Kamala Rumba, who lived in neighborhood, extended hands in trying to help her. Kamala suggested Maya to work in Lebanon where she once worked, promising her that she could earn at least about 15,000 per month. Believing in her aunt, Maya left for Lebanon. Her aunt helped her to acquire the passport.

In Lebanon, Maya had to work as a domestic helper. She had to work for almost 20 hours in a day and was often sexually assaulted by her employers. Maya went through traumatizing experiences for 4 months until she escaped from there, penniless.

After escaping from there, Maya went to a local club seeking shelter. She stayed in the club for fifteen days and realized that if she wanted to go home, she’d have to earn money to pay for her air fare. She started working in another house where she had similar experiences, as before. The only difference being, there was no agent or middleman and she used to get minimal salary for working for 20 hours a day. After 4 months, Maya got in contact with the local Nepalese people who were well – settled in Lebanon. With their help, she landed in Nepal after 8 months of torture in a foreign land.

On her arrival in Makwanpur, she came to Maiti Nepal for legal support. With Maiti Nepal’s assistance, Maya filed a case against her aunt, Kamala in the District Police Office. Kamala is fleeing at the moment.

Currently, Maya is living with her family and spreading awareness to the innocent girls in her surrounding -on the necessity to be fully aware and cautious, prior to going for foreign employment.
Rehabilitation Home

Rescued girls and women find it difficult to adjust to ordinary life: they are emotionally and even physically scarred from their experience, they lack the self-esteem, education and skills they need to live independently, and are often rejected by society. To ease their reintegration into the community, Maiti Nepal runs two rehabilitation homes, one in Kathmandu and one in Itahari, Sunsari District.

In Kathmandu

Key activities of the Rehabilitation and Crisis Home is to provide shelter; arrange for non-formal as well as formal education; impart vocational, income generating and life skills training; facilitate medical check-ups and treatment; conduct psychosocial counselling and psychotherapy sessions; file cases against accused criminals; identify parents and encourage the residents to set up their own enterprises and become self-reliant.

Residents of the home form a heterogeneous mix. They include abandoned/lost children, survivors of domestic violence and rape, street children and externally trafficked children and women. The Rehabilitation and Crisis Home is a sanctuary for the victimised. It provides physical and psychological care, teaches the skills needed for independent living, initiates criminal proceedings.

As of December 2011, 310 children and girls/women are residing in and receiving benefits from the Rehabilitation home. A total of 49 girls and women are staying in Shelter 1, Sonja Asha Griha, while Shelter 2, Sonja Bal Griha houses 261 children.

Case Study

Bimala Chhetri (name changed) comes from a well family background. Her mother died at an early age. After that her father remarried. Then problem started at home. She was no longer treated well. Her daily schedule became doing house hold works and fetching grass for the animals. Doing all the works assigned by her step-mother she studied till grade 8.

After that her step-mother didn't sent her to school. Instead of sending her to school she was made loaded with much work every time. Her father also never looked at her and listens up to her problems. This made her totally sick to stay at home. Day by day she also grew up and started understanding the things. She no longer wanted to stay at home. When her friend used to come to meet her step-mother never let her meet.

Every morning till late in the evening she was loaded with work. But still she was never given nicely to eat. There were never warm feelings for her by her both father and a mother. She felt that she was alone and burden to them.

Therefore with the passage of time she grew up more and more but the feeling and wish to study never came true to her life. Due to this she made a plan to leave the home and come to Kathmandu. Suddenly one day without the prior permission of anyone she left the home. She even didn't tell to her small sister whom she loved the most. She reveals that she didn't tell her because if she would have known then she would not leave her.

She came to the Kathmandu city but there was no destiny. As said it is her first visit to Kathmandu. Suddenly one day without the prior permission of anyone she left the home. She even didn't tell to her small sister whom she loved the most. She reveals that she didn't tell her because if she would have known then she would not leave her.

She is happy to be in the shelter of Maiti Nepal and shows the great will to continue her studies. So we are going further process for her studies too with the trace of family.
Current status of the 49 girls and women

03 are working at Kathmandu Guest House.
02 are working at Time Square Mall, Kathmandu.
02 are working at Park Village Resort, Kathmandu.
01 is working at Sherpa Adventure Gear, Kathmandu.
01 is working at Prayas a NGO
04 are working as caretakers in baby room at Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu
02 are working as Office Helpers in the central office of Maiti Nepal
03 are working as Clinic Helpers in the clinic section of Maiti Nepal
02 are working as a Helper at Teresa Academy, a school established by Maiti Nepal for underprivileged children.
02 are working as Child care taker at Child Protection Home of Maiti Nepal
01 is working as Assistant Warden at Women Rehabilitation Home of Maiti Nepal
02 are working as Canteen Helpers in the canteen of Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu
10 are working in the Workshop, established by Maiti Nepal which specializes in handicraft products and bead materials
12 go to the training hall of Maiti Nepal wherein they receive basic life skills training and advocacy lessons on human trafficking and safe migration.
02 are residing in the Clinic section of Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu for medical treatment.

Current status of the 261 children

214 are attending school
20 are infants
07 are attending higher secondary school
02 are attending college
02 are in a school for visually and hearing impaired children
02 are attending college in India (doing Nursing )
14 are staying at Women Rehabilitation centre with their mother.

Between January–December 2011, there were 242 new arrivals.196 were girls/women and 48 were children.

Further details of 196 girls/women

56 were trafficked and rescued from various destinations
69 were cases of domestic violence and destitute women
58 were intercepted girls and women
04 were cases of sexual abuse
09 were female restaurant workers
Rehabilitation Home

Current status of the 196 girls and women

176 girls and women were re-integrated with their families. The process involved tracing parents, calling them to Kathmandu, providing them with information and counselling and providing bus/food cost fares back to the villages. Maiti Nepal Branch offices follow up on the situation of the girls who have returned to their villages. Among of them, 12 girls and women were re-integrated after providing job in different sector. For ex. Boutique, Hotel, etc.

04 are going to Teresa Academy – a school established by Maiti Nepal. They are receiving formal education. They have been transferred to Child Protection Center of Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu.

12 girls and women are receiving lessons on empowerment of women. They are also provided with basic life skills training like – sewing, knitting, bedding/Handicraft and others. They also participate in awareness programmes held at various districts to raise awareness on human trafficking and safe migration.

04 girls were got jobs after getting income generating training.

Current Status of 48 children

21 were re-integrated with their family members.

17 are attending Teresa Academy – a school established by Maiti Nepal. They are receiving formal education.

01 was transferred to Hospice, Gokarna for better medical observation and treatment.

04 are in the Children's Section, baby room wherein infants are kept for better supervision, proper care and affection

01 is attending higher secondary school.

04 are staying at Clinic Section of Maiti Nepal for Medical Treatment.

Statistical information on survivors of trafficking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of City and Country from where girls were rescued</th>
<th>No. of Trafficked Girls rescued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mumbai, India</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi, India</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolkota, India</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubai</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rehabilitation Home in Itahari, Sunsari District

Established in March 2002, the Itahari Rehabilitation Home has so far served 242 girls and women. Its non-formal education programme is particularly effective in teaching residents reading, writing and arithmetic as well as addressing gender issues, including gender violence, child and women’s rights, leadership, health, birth registration, safe motherhood, early marriage, and HIV/AIDS.

2011 highlights:

- Reunited 15 of 31 persons reported missing, with their families.
- Resolved 03(three) cases of gender violence in favour of the applicants.
- Provided six-month empowerment training in sustainable livelihoods in tailoring, needlework and boutique work to 36 girls in the 13th and 14th batch of trainees.
- Celebrated 101st International Women’s Day by organizing a week long information dissemination programme at Itahari Bus park and an interaction programme at Khanar Arvind Jute Mills reaching 1850 people.
- On the occasion of Maiti Nepal’s Anniversary, organised an interaction programme on “Human Trafficking and ways to prevent it” for 61 people.
- Celebrated Anti-Trafficking Day on 6 September in Inharuwa VDC with an interaction programme for 44 people on the situation of human trafficking in Nepal.

Children and women rescued and repatriated by

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transit Home, Kakarvitta</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit Home, Bhairahawa</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit Home, Birgunj</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit Home, Nepalgunj</td>
<td>08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transit Home, Pashupatinagar</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transit Home, Mahendranagar</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention Home, Kathmandu</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prevention Home, Hetauda</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>96</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Legal Aid

As part of its rehabilitation efforts, Maiti Nepal provides survivors of trafficking and other forms of abuse and exploitation with legal and medical services. By providing legal aid at its central office in Kathmandu, Maiti Nepal helps ensure that justice is done in the case of children and women who have had their rights violated and helps promote a sense of proper re-compensation.

For its part, the provision of medical services is a recognition that good health is a requisite for a good life and that child and women victims are often denied their right to preventive primary health care measures. Maiti Nepal’s clinic and two hospices to remedy this need and Initiative Hope lends a much-needed hand to persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Legal Aid Section, Central Office, Kathmandu

Through its legal aid section in its central office in Kathmandu, Maiti Nepal provides legal support to survivors of trafficking, handles referrals and deals with the several daily requests for help in cases ranging from missing girls, rescue from brothels, incidents of domestic violence, guardianship, child sexual harassment, abuse and exploitation, trafficking, rape, polygamy and kinship. On average, it handles eight to ten cases of domestic violence and two to three cases of missing children and girls every day.

Survivors of trafficking are assisted in registering FIR and pleading their cases in court. Maiti Nepal extends its support until the district court reaches a decision and, if the decision is unsatisfactory, an appeal is filed with the concerned appellate court through the government attorney’s general office. Not all cases go to court, however, as Maiti Nepal lawyers pursue informal and alternative methods of dispute resolution like counselling, mediation and negotiation prior to litigation.

On a client’s first visit, his or her complaint, personal data and the type of assistance sought are recorded. Whether or not he or she needs supplementary support, including shelter, medicine or food, is also assessed. After registering the complaint, the opposite party is notified by phone or letter and invited to Maiti Nepal’s office to discuss the problem and dispute settlements by alternative means (the ADR Process) are initiated. Negotiations are carried on over several sessions and only when all attempts at mediation have failed is a case is filed, if the client wishes it and as a last recourse for justice. Such mediation avoids court costs and delays and often leads to an amicable settlement. When mediation fails and in most criminal matters, including rape, brutal violence and trafficking, however, litigation is the only way to ensure a constitutional remedy. In such cases, Maiti Nepal files cases with the police and the concerned court.

Of the 4203 people Maiti Nepal provided legal support Year 2011

- 25 human trafficking cases were filed in the different district courts where 2 cases are decided and other cases are running.
- 834 cases of domestic violence were reported, 546 of which were resolved out of court and other cases were referred to national women commission, police ad Nepal Bar Association.
- 1684 cases of missing girls, women and boys were reported, of which 1078 were located and reunited with their families.
- 25 cases of rape were filed in different district courts and awaiting final decision.
- 1635 individuals sought legal counsel.
Medical Services
The Sonja Jeevan Kendra (est. 2002)

The Sonja Jeevan Kendra (clinic) was established in 2001 to provide medical services to the children, girls and women who reside at the Kathmandu Rehabilitation Home, Kathmandu. Its services include providing general health checks and medical screening, medical, nursing, and psychological care, moral support, and basic emergency treatment; prescribing and dispensing medicine; monitoring antiretroviral treatment, taking patients to hospitals for out-patient services, complex investigations, surgery and major medical emergencies. It has the capacity to conduct basic laboratory tests, including determining total and differential blood counts, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, haemoglobin level, blood group, VDRL, HIV status, and hepatitis B infection as well as carrying out routine microscopic examinations of urine and stool and the Mantoux test.

The clinic has 38 beds and is supervised by a full-time medical doctor who is supported by one staff nurse, one health assistant, two community medical auxiliaries, one laboratory assistant and five clinic helpers.

In 2011, it served 1096 check ups as inpatients of the residents as well as new clients. It also provided the following services to the general public and residents.

- On 12 February, administered polio drop to children below the age of 5 years residing at Sonja Bal Griha.
- Organised a free health camp at Pashupatinath on the Hindu festival of Shiva Ratri on 3 March, at which it provided medical and ambulance services to 3000 people.
- In March administrated Vitamin A and Albendazole to children below 5 years.
- 58 children and women underwent CD4 count in May.
- 58 children and women who are taking Antiretroviral treatment underwent Viral load in May.
- On 31 August organised a free health camp at Pashupatinath on the Hindu women’s festival of Teej, at which it provided medical services, including health check-ups and free medicines, to 5000 women.
- Organised a blood conation camp on 8 December, which was participated by 33 people.
Sattighatta hospice and primary health care centre (est. 1999)

In April 1999, Maiti Nepal established a hospice on 8.15 acres of land in Sattighatta, Jyamirgadi VDC, Jhapa District, five Kilometres south of Kakarvitta to shelter survivors of trafficking who suffer from various illnesses, including hepatitis, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. Its residents were moved to Gokarna, Kathmandu district when Maiti Nepal’s Sonja Kill Memorial Hospice was opened in January 2006 and the Sattighatta residents now houses survivors of gender violence suffering from psychiatric disorders.

There are 18 residents, including one baby girl. The hospice provides the residents with their basic needs including shelter, food, and medical care and provides companionship and affection. To promote long term healing residents are encouraged to participate in vegetable farming, fish breeding and animal husbandry.

Sattighatta Hospice provides primary health care to the local residents of Sattighatta where free medical services including general check-ups, providing medicines and conduct awareness campaigns on health and hygiene.

In 2010, 830 locals, 450 children, 260 Women and 120 men received services.

Sonja Kill Memorial Hospice, Gokarna (Established in January 2006)

This hospice was specially designed to introduce serenity and dignity into the lives of survivors of trafficking and gender violence who are in poor health and to provide them with holistic care. It meets their basic needs, including shelter, meals, clothing and medical care, and offers them companionship and affection so they can live out the rest of their lives in dignity and serenity. Residents who moved from Sattighatta can still enjoy beautiful open grounds of almost 3690 square metres, but they also benefit from an upgrade in the quality of care they receive because of the proximity of the hospice to the excellent emergency hospital care and skilled medical professionals in Kathmandu. The hospice’s modern amenities include 24-hour medical care, a balanced diet, and anti-retroviral treatment which includes testing viral load and CD4 cells regularly.

The hospice currently houses 30, 15 children and 15 women, but has the potential to expand. Residents not only receive medical treatment but also participate in vocational handicraft classes like making bead necklaces and bracelets. The on-location dairy farm supplies milk products and the residents themselves grow seasonal vegetables for their own consumption. Yoga classes, meditation and birthday celebrations are regular activities, as are deciding upon the daily menu and going on trips.
Initiative Hope

With the help from the INGO’s and organizations which help and support Maiti Nepal, Initiative Hope was launched in the month of September 2003. Initiative Hope is a campaign to provide anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and monitoring to all HIV/AIDS-infected people cared by Maiti Nepal under the management of outstanding medical team.

Of the 75 PLWHA (People Living with HIV/AIDS), 54 are receiving medical services, 33 are children and 42 are women. 40 PLWHA are receiving Anti Retroviral treatment of which 29 are adult and 11 are children. Since 2008, Maiti Nepal has been receiving anti-retroviral drugs from the Government of Nepal. The CD4 counts in the patient prove that the treatment is effective in reducing the mortality rate, though not curable. In 2011, 26 children and 27 women underwent CD4 count.

Information management

Maiti Nepal set up an information and resource center (IRC) in 2002 to collect, disseminate, process and store information related to women, children, HIV/AIDS and human trafficking as well as to provide the general public with information about these issues as requested by e-mail, fax, or post. The centre issues a computerized text database system, CDS/ISIS, developed by UNESCO. The IRC’s other regular activities include publishing newsletter, keeping up to date with news from branch offices, organizing awareness programmes and maintaining its file of newspaper clippings related to children and women, which dates to 1998. At the end of December 2011, IRC had more than 2200 books, documents, reports, training modules, newsletters, journals and papers related to trafficking, gender and HIV/AIDS and had begun to establish an audio and video library. In 2011 (till the end of December) 1742 people from different sectors made use of the facilities. Other highlights of 2011 are listed below:

- Conducting 28 interaction programmes with social workers, medical institutes, teachers, students and representatives from various organizations.
- Issuing 13 press releases
- Conducted five awareness campaigns in three districts, one in Rasuwa, one in Kavrepalanchok and three in the outskirts of Kathmandu.
To provide the formal education and all-round development of orphans, under-privileged children and children at high risk of being trafficked, the founder of Maiti Nepal Mrs. Anuradha Koirala established Teresa Academy in April 1998. Since then the academy is committed to providing a positive childhood in an intellectually stimulating learning environment through varied activities.

The year 2011 is the thirteenth academic year of Teresa Academy and currently has 408 students, 159 children are the children from Maiti Nepal’s Sonja girls child protection center, 33 are from the boys child protection center, 12 students are from the missionaries of charity, 101 girls are from Bal Basera (an organization for conflict victim children) and 103 students are day scholars. Out of 103 day scholar children 43 children are provided with uniforms and stationeries from the school.
The small hotels, restaurant sector, massage parlours in Nepal have emerged as a visible intermediary supply site in the context of internal as well as cross-border trafficking of girls and young women. The last 5-6 years have seen an unprecedented number of women and girls entering employment as workers in dance, cabin restaurants and massage parlours in Nepal. This has in somehow helped in the economic independence of the girls/women but on a larger part put a threat to the life of the girls/women making them vulnerable to different forms of abuse/exploitation and moreover hampering their social development.

As a matter of fact, Maiti Nepal established a Half-way Home in October 2009 with the objective to provide a safe shelter home to the girls (below the age of 18) withdrawn from these sectors and then rehabilitate, provide an alternative livelihood to bring them to a mainstream society. Since its establishment, the Home has provided shelter to 53(fifty three) girls. Currently 14 girls are staying at the Half way home.

To keep the girls refreshed, several recreational activities were also conducted such as taking them for visit at various sites, picnics. The girls also undertake active roles in raising awareness against human trafficking by performing street dramas during the awareness campaigns. Apart from the above activities, to enhance their capabilities, the girls also learn to play musical instruments and as well learn English language.

Case Study

I come from Kavrepalanchowk district. My mother and father were both farmers and we used to make our living from it. My sister and I used to study together in our village. My parents could only afford to send me to school up to the fourth grade. In school I had a bully called Kusum. Even after I left school she used to bully me and use foul words against me. Whenever I would come across her she would spread rumors about me throughout the village. Due to this the villagers used to oppress me and my family. It left me no option than to run away from my village.

I reached Kathmandu in a bus. I did not know where to go and started wandering in the bus park. A middle aged man approached me and asked me who I was? And if I had someone with me?. Looking at his face and taking note of his age I told him the truth. He then offered me tea and took me to a tea shop nearby. He then asked me to come to his house with him. I got scared and denied his request. A lady in the teashop was listening to our conversation, she asked me to come and stay in her house. I accepted her proposal and went with her. The next day she introduced me to a woman.
Maiti Nepal’s information and counselling centre in Liping, Tatopani-Sindhupalchowk located in Nepal-China Border has been operational since November 2011.

This project was an outcome of in-depth study that was conducted in April-May 2011 focussing on actual situation of the Nepali girls trafficked to different parts of China.

The main finding of the study was that majority of Nepali girls including minors were forced to live in slave like conditions in Khasa and Kuti of, Nyalam County, China. To tackle this problem, Maiti Nepal established information and counselling centre in Liping. This project has so far:

- Made aware 137 girls at high risk of being trafficked at Nepal-Sino.
- Held two coordination meetings with the Government and the Non-Government Organizations in Liping, Sindhupalchowk to discuss effective strategies to prevent forced cross-border transportation, exploitation and trafficking.

Information and Counselling centre, Liping, Sindhupalchowk (est. December 2011)

who was supposed to find me a job. She found me a job in a restaurant and I started to work. A week later the same woman took me to a room behind the restaurant and asked me to put make up and nice clothes on. I did as she told. Sometime later a man came in the room and tried to touch me. I cried for help and the woman scolded me and ordered me to follow the man’s instruction. That night I was forced to have physical relation with him. The next day I had five clients and each day the numbers started to increase to 20-25 per day. Fortunately after 4 months, I was able to run away from that place with the help from a friend.

My friend took me to the police station and told my story to them. The police then brought me to Maiti Nepal and I have been living in Maiti Nepal's Half-way home. When I was brought here I could not even stand up on my feet due to an illness now I am able to walk.

Future Aspiration: I want to be physically fit and want to open a tailoring shop. At present, I am working at Maiti Nepal’s workshop.
'NAANI' - Name of Activist for Anti-trafficking National Initiative (Started 2011)

With the aim of preventing human trafficking through the efforts of trained female volunteers, Maiti Nepal has instigated a new project "NAANI", which is a commonly used Nepali word for addressing young girls. Under this project, the trained volunteers - NAANI themselves undertake anti-trafficking programmes in their respective communities.

To make community aware of human trafficking, safe migration, gender violence and women's rights sixteen girls from Kabherpalanchowk, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi and Nuwakot districts are mobilised as "NAANI" in two VDCs of aforesaid districts. In 2011, NAANI carried out the following works:

- 08 information and counselling centres were established to sensitise community on human trafficking and safe migration.
- 800 people were extended information on safe migration.
- Held sensitisation meetings with media in selected districts to let people know the need and importance of the project.
- Conducted baseline study to analyse the community’s awareness level on domestic violence and human trafficking in Deupur and Naldum VDC’s of Kabhrepalanchowk; Handikhola and Manahari of Makawanpur; Arkhal and Daunnedevi of Nawalparasi; and Samundratara and Sundaradevi of Nuwakot district.
- Reached more than 2,400 households of districts of Kabhrepalanchowk, Makawanpur, Nawalparasi and Nuwakot through door-to-door campaign; disseminated more than 3,000 IEC materials.
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