Our voice: A society free from trafficking of children and women

ANNUAL REPORT
2015

www.maitinepal.org
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, 10 transit homes, 2 rehabilitation homes, and 2 hospices, 01 half way home, 03 Information and Counselling centre around the country
One of the most cherished words in Nepali has to be Maiti, a married woman's childhood home.

Maiti denotes a girl’s real family, where she was born into. The word has a sentimental value especially for a married Nepali woman. Usually, after marriage a girl belongs to her husband and his family forever. However, Maiti Nepal is a home to all women and girls regardless of being married or not. A safe haven for those, whose rights are exploited, violated and neglected by society. It was a crusade to find such victims a home for their protection from social evils that gave birth to this organization in April 1993.

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 from 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.
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

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**Annual Statistics**

<table>
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<td>Total interceptions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Migrants informed at borders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Victims rescued</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human trafficking cases initiated</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women trained at Prevention homes</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing /Found</td>
<td>1272/215</td>
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<tr>
<td>Girls/Women themselves returned from border after counselling</td>
<td>4880</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prevention

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 Home Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girl trained on women empowerment</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing / Found</td>
<td>55/18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human trafficking cases initiated</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape cases registered in the court</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls provided short term shelter</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chisapani, Nuwakot (Est. March 1996) in 2015

Since its inception in 1996, Prevention Home Nuwakot has so far provided training to 720 girls/women. In 2015, twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth group comprising of 38 (eighteen) trainees completed their training. During the year 2015 following major works were done:

- Provided psychosocial counseling to 150 earthquake victim girls/women belonging to Nuwakot and Sindhupalchowk districts in the month of May, June, July and August.

- Carried out an interaction and information sharing program on "human trafficking and it's ill effects" for 30 women in Chisapani on 8th March.

- 302 (190 female and 112 male) girls/women/children were sensitized on human trafficking, safe migration and women's rights through orientation, talk programs, and discussions.

- After the earthquake 02 of door to door awareness program were organised in ward no-2 and 3 of Bhotechaur VDC in Sindhupalchowk reaching 150 people.

- An Information booth was set up in Samundratar VDC from 23rd to 25th December; more than 5000 people were reached out in three day's village fair.

- From 22nd to 25th September made 451 students aware on human trafficking, gender violence and child rights during child rights voting program.

- Organised three door-to-door campaigns on 6th, 30th and 31st December in Ralukadevi and Rautbeshi VDC reaching 181 people.

- Settled 06 cases of gender violence in favour of survivors

- Prevention home conducted regular awareness programs in Sindhupalchowk and Nuwakot districts and distributed more than 9,000 IEC (Information, Communication and Communication) materials.
20 year old spends there most terrifying years of the life in India

Ghazala (name changed), is a 20-year old woman from Nuwakot district (location changed). Ghazala dropped out of school due to weak financial conditions and started helping her father in the field. Fed up of being poor, Ghazala decided to go abroad seeking employment, but she was trafficked to India instead where she spent the most terrifying three years of her life.

There was a time when majority of the people in Ghazala’s village were traveling abroad seeking employment. One day when she had gone to attend a festival in the nearby village, her friend introduced her to a guy called Kishor (name changed). After spending the whole day together and exchanging their views on various things, Kishor told Ghazala that he has been sending people abroad for work. After hearing this Ghazala requested him to send her off as well. When Ghazala told her father she wants to go abroad seeking employment, he was reluctant at first but later agreed to it. Few days later, Ghazala completed all the formalities for her passport. Kishor told her that she has to fly to Dubai from India since Nepal is not providing working visa. Unaware about a lot of things, Ghazala followed what her agent had to say to her.

Ghazala was trafficked to a brothel in India, where she spent 3 years, until Maiti Nepal rescued her. Ghazala expressed the horror she faced at the brothel during her initial days. She was tied up in a distant room, which prevented her from running away. Fed up of trying to fight back, she eventually gave in. As days went by, Ghazala was made to entertain 14-16 clients in a day. They were provided with energy boosting drinks so that they perform well. Sometimes, they didn’t get sleep at all. One day during a police raid, Ghazala was arrested and later handed over to Maiti India, who eventually brought her to Maiti Nepal.

Ghazala has been with Maiti Nepal for the past 2 years. She was provided with psychological counseling, legal aid and livelihood skills. She was reunited with her family, but she chose to come back in order to shape her future. She has been working in the Maiti Nepal clinic for the past one year.

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**2015 Highlights**

- Forty (40) girls belonging to 34th and 35th batch completed their residential training.

- Provided short term shelter for forty eight (48) children and women who were referred to the prevention home by the police and local organizations.

- Rescued and repatriated one (01) girl from Bangara Bazar village, Maripur District Deoria, Uttar Pradesh, India.

- Seventy four (74) cases of gender violence were reported and solved in favors of the applicants.

- Registered sixteen (16) cases of rape in the district court. 08 cases were decided in favour of the survivors, two cases were forwarded to the appellate court and 08 cases are under trial.

- Traced and reunited Thirteen (13) out of forty nine (49) girls reported missing by their families.

- Provided counselling on safe migration and different dimension of trafficking to one thousand seven hundred and ten (1,710) girls/women at District Administration Office.

- Filed 02 cases of human trafficking in district police office, Hetauda awaiting trial.

- Filed 01 case of child marriage in district police office, Hetauda awaiting trial.

- Celebrated international women’s day by organizing a rally and a corner meeting of 500 people in Hetauda on 8th March 2015.

- Reached out to 250 people of Hetauda and Basudev Makwanpur through door-door awareness campaign organized on 7th April.

- Organized an interaction program for 40 people on 16th April in Hetauda highlighting increase in rape cases and other forms of crimes against women in Makwanpur district.
• On 30th April distributed clothes prepared by prevention home trainees to 22 lactating mothers and their children, who were earthquake victims of Thaha Municipality.

• 100 people participated in a candle-light program organized in Hetauda on 18th May in remembrance of people who expired due to HIV infection.

• Commemorated 9th Anti Human Trafficking day by organising a rally, performing a street drama and a corner meeting of 250 people in Hetauda. On the same occasion door to door program were organised in Tistung and Namtaar VDC reaching 800 people.

• Celebrated International child rights day on 20th November by organizing sensitisation program on current situation of children in Nepal-the problems they are facing followed by a quiz contest for 120 people on child rights.

• To mark 16 days of activism against Gender Violence in Hetauda, prevention home organised a sensitisation program and a candle-light program on 25 November in participation of 40 people.

• To commemorate 28th AIDS day the prevention home organised a sensitisation program for 120 people in Hetauda.

• Street dramas on Human trafficking were showcased for 850 students of Shreekalika higher School of Namtar VDC on 8th December and for 200 people in Pokhara bus park of Chitwan on 9th December 2015.

• To end 16 days of activism against gender violence organised a rally and a street drama in Hetauda for 250 people on 10th December 2015.

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2015 Highlights

- Twenty (20) girls belonging to 22nd batch are undergoing residential training in the prevention home.

- Two (02) cases of gender based violence were reported and all the cases were settled in favour of survivors.

- Located five (05) of six (06) girls reported missing and reunited them with their families.

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Bardhaghat, Nawalparasi (Est. 1998)

Since it's inception in 1998, Prevention Home Bardaghat, Nawalparasi has so far provided training to 504 girls and women.

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Abida (name changed) hails from a big family. Her family members comprise of her father-in-law and two mother-in-laws, four sister-in-laws, husband and their two children. Her father-in-law is a farmer and also an alcoholic. Her younger mother-in-law works in the Healthpost. They have their own house and some Khatthas of land as well. Her husband went to Saudi Arabia seeking employment to earn money. He sends her money from time to time.

Abida has been married for the past 10 years to the man she loved. Abida, being a Brahmin, but she married someone from a different caste. She is blessed with a 5 year-old son and a 4-year-old daughter. Her husband went to Saudi Arabia seeking employment almost two years ago. They had taken a loan amount while going to Saudi. Once he sent 20,000 rupees as a payment for the loan, which Abida paid it to the concerned authorities. After her husband went abroad, her family members’ attitude towards her changed and she was scolded all the time.

While her husband was away, a friend of hers introduced her to a boy from Nepalgunj. They were talking to each other continuously for almost five months. One day Abida lied to her family that she is going to stay with her brother and went to stay with him for a night. These meetings continued, there was a time she stayed in the boy’s rented room for four days straight. Her family members were not aware about her whereabouts and went to the police to lodge an FIR. Later, they doubted Abida’s friend and threatened to imprison her if she does not tell them the truth. She told her family everything about her relationship with this boy and also about her abortion. Once she blurted out everything, Abida was also compelled to tell them the truth.

Her family members checked her belongings and found a note along with 2000 rupees, they immediately sent her to Dhangadi police station. Since the boy was in a training program, her case could not move forward for almost four months. She could not go back to her in-laws house, so she was sent to Maiti Nepal Dhangadi. She was in touch with him even after she joined Maiti Nepal, but lost contact soon after.

Abida later came to Maiti Nepal in Itahri to learn some skill for a living. She says she can never go back to her husband’s house.
Information Desk for Promoting Safe Migration

“Women are reported to be much vulnerable of sexual and economic exploitation in all the processes of migration i.e. from departure, transportation to the destination. Nepali female migrant workers have been found passing through worst form of exploitation in foreign soil.

The increasing demand for foreign employment supported by unemployment, domestic violence, poverty and a desire for better livelihood opportunities has drastically led to boost in migration. Women are reported to be much vulnerable of sexual and economic exploitation in all the processes of migration i.e. from departure, transportation to the destination. Nepali female migrant workers have been found passing through worst form of exploitation in foreign soil.

To address exploitation of foreign labour migrants (MOFA) and to promote safe migration Maiti Nepal operates “Information Desks” at Tribhuvan International Airport, Kathmandu; Department of Passport at Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Passport Section, of District Administration Office, Bhairahawa, Rupandehi district, Chandragadi, Jhapa district, Dhulikhel Kavrepalanchowk district and Hetauda, Makwanpur district.

Information desks at these places have been instrumental in disseminating wider knowledge on safe migration.

From 1st January to 31st December, the Information providers at TIA (Tribhuvan International Airport), Passport Section at MOFA, Kathmandu and District Administration Office in Bhairahawa, Hetauda, Chandragadi and Dhulikhel have been able to provide information on safe migration to 26,921 (Twenty six thousand, nine hundred and twenty-one) potential women migrants.
Nepalese housekeeper exploited in Macau

Farzana (name changed) is a 31 year old unmarried woman from Syangia district. Her father passed away when she was two years old and her mother M Kumari, remarried Dhan Singh Thapa later on in life. She has two elder sisters, one is in Oman and the other is settled in Rampur. She has two younger step brothers who are 18 and 20 years of age.

After Farzana failed in her SLC examinations, she went to Pokhara and started working in a biscuit factory. In 2011, while she was working in Pokhara to make ends meet, her sister told her to go to Kuwait to work as a housekeeper and nanny where she would earn a good amount of money. Farzana came from a weak financial background and earning money was her first priority.

Farzana went to Kuwait where she started working as a housekeeper and was earning 28,000 Nepali rupees per month. She claims that her owners were very nice to her, they used to recharge her phone, allowed her to use WIFI and gave her a lot of money. One day she received a message on Viber from Lokraj Rawal, asking her to come to Macau for a housekeeping job, where she would be paid 65,000 Nepali rupees per month. Initially, Farzana did not pay much heed to his offer, but later she thought it was good money and she should give it a shot.

Farzana sent her documents and 38,300 rupees for her visa proceedings to Lokraj. He told her to go to Nepal at the earliest and meet Subhash Thapa Magar. Subhash was the son of Sudarshan Thapa Magar, who used to reside in Macau along with Lokraj. On the 8th of December, 2014 Farzana took a flight to Nepal from Kuwait. As soon as she reached Nepal, she met Subhash, who asked her to pay 38,000 rupees and 5000 rupees for her passport. He added that she needs to have a minimum balance of 2,50,000 rupees in her account. Sudarshan Thapa Magar prepared all the documents for Sanju.

After a few days, Subhash arranged a 14 day visa for Farzana and told her that Ganga Gurung will be accompanying her to Macau. He added that if the police happen to stop them for questioning, they should tell them they are going to Macau to perform a cultural dance. They boarded the 8pm flight to Macau via Hong Kong.

At the Hong Kong airport, they met a couple of Nepali boys who were going to Macau for work purposes. They started talking to each other and the boys told her that Sudarshan Thapa Magar does not have a very good reputation and is known for selling girls to dance bars which involve a lot of nudity and prostitution. They further stated that they themselves have rescued a lot of girls from those dance bars.

Farzana reached Macau with a heavy heart and figured out that what the boys told her at the airport was true. She refused to dance naked and attend to customers so Sudarshan sent her to his Chinese friend’s house to do the household chores. Sudarshan received 500,000 rupees from the Chinese family for Farzana and he also took two months of her salary. Farzana was mistreated in that house, the owners used to beat her up, deprived her of food and did not give her salary. The Chinese owners did not know English, so there was a huge communication gap between them. When Farzana complained about this to Sudarshan he always took their side and told her that she is being paid for it. Farzana lived in miserable conditions in the house for months.

Farzana pleaded Sudarshan to send her back home, and he did not have any other option but to take her away from the Chinese family. He did not allow her to enter his house, instead asked her to stay in the park outside for three days straight. After repeated appeals, he allowed her to charge her mobile phone.

One night Sudarshan took Farzana in his motorcycle to sell her to some other Chinese family, but she managed to escape. On her way, she met some Nepalese men, who helped her get back to Nepal. She received several death threats from Sudarshan and Lokraj after she escaped.

Farzana claims that Lokraj Rawal forced himself on her four times, three times in a hotel and once at his girlfriend’s apartment. Farzana is currently in India and wants to stay here because she feels it’s not safe for her if she leaves this organization. She has not informed her family about these incidences as she feels they will not accept her. She wants to obtain some training in Mauritius to make her future better.
Information and Vigilance at Nagdhunga

On their way to various rural and urban destinations across Nepal, almost all migrants pass through Nagdhunga, a city 10 kilometres 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.

2014 Highlights

- Preventing 831 children and women from falling into the clutches of traffickers.
- Informing 100,407 girls and women about safe migration.
- Reuniting 06 of 50 persons reported missing with their families.
- Checking 202,413 vehicles passing through the point.

Case Study

She could not earn a good amount of money in Nepal to look after her family and she was trying to go abroad seeking employment for many years, but was not able to find proper help.

Two girls seeking employment intercepted at the border

38-year-old Ameena (name changed) never got married due to weak financial conditions. Being the elder daughter of the house, she had many responsibilities she had to fulfill. Her parents told her not to get married. She could not earn a good amount of money in Nepal to look after her family and she was trying to go abroad seeking employment for many years, but was not able to find proper help.

Ameena was travelling to Dubai from New Delhi with Emily (name changed) seeking employment. When Parbati told her that she is going to Dubai to earn a living and the travelling expenditure is not much. She requested Emily to talk to her agent Jagat Gurung for her as well.

When Ameena spoke to her parents about her decision they agreed immediately. Emily and Ameena both went to meet their agent Jagar Gurung, who told them that they had to fly to Dubai from India since Nepal is not providing working visa. He also asked them to tell the police that they were travelling to India from Nagdhunga to visit their husbands.

Police caught them in Nagdhunga and during questioning, they were not able to answer the questions according to the agent. Emily told the police the entire truth and they stopped her there because it was dangerous for them to travel abroad from India.

Police later handed over Emily and Ameena to Maiti Nepal for protection. She stayed in Maiti Nepal for a few months and later went home with her husband. During her stay in Maiti Nepal, various health services along with legal and counseling were provided to them.
Earthquake victim rescued at the border

Afshan (name changed), who hails from Ward number 8 Shikher Besi in Nuwakot district was intercepted at the Bhairawa check point when she was 14 years old. Afshan comes from a family with weak financial conditions. Her father was a farmer and owned a small land. Her mother helped him at the farm to make ends meet. She has two elder brothers and three younger sister. Due to weak financial conditions, Afshan never went to school.

Afshan and her younger sister also helped them at the farm. Afshan wanted to earn money to support her family because the income generated from the farm was not sufficient to feed the entire family. The devastating earthquake of April 25th, 2015 destroyed their houses and they were compelled to stay in make shift tents in an open government land. Their buffaloes were all buried under the rubble of the collapsed house. Her father was injured and he has not been able to walk properly since then. Afshan always wanted to improve the living conditions of her family. They had to plough the fields, walk a distance to fetch water for the family and also do the household chores. She often prayed for their lives to be a bit easier, but the earthquake added to their woes.

A few weeks after the earthquake, Afshan went to the fair in her village where she met a woman called Nima Tamang through her friend. Nima lured Afshan that she can get her a good paying job at a restaurant or a fruit shop in Kathmandu, where she can earn 4000-5000 rupees a month. Since Afshan came from a family with weak economic background, 5000 rupees a month was a huge sum for her. She decided to go to Kathmandu with Nima to look for a job.

Afshan knew her parents would not allow her to go to Kathmandu seeking employment, so she escaped from her house without informing anyone. She was accompanied by an 18 year old girl and Nima Tamang. Afshan had never been outside her village so she had no idea where Kathmandu is. She did not have a single penny with her when she left home. Nima Tamang booked their bus tickets, changed their names and explained that they should pose as her children if anyone at the border interrogates them.

Maiti Nepal Border Surveillance Monitors are located in 11 check points to check on suspicious people in order to combat human trafficking. Likewise, Border Surveillance Monitors at the Sunauli border in coordination with the Nepal police stopped them and asked them their destination. Naive Afshan said she is going to Kathmandu with her mother, unaware of the fact that one does not have to reach Sunauli border to go to Kathmandu. Female Maiti Nepal border surveillance monitors were skeptical about her and took Afshan and the other girl Antari aside and asked them about Nima Tamang. She was not able to make up stories, so finally she told them the truth. Maiti Nepal Border Surveillance Monitors then told the police that more interrogation is needed as they suspected that they were being trafficked to India.

Meanwhile, Afshan’s mother had filed a missing complaint at the police station, who circulated the message to all the border security personnel. Maiti Nepal security at the border took charge of Afshan and the other girl and brought them to Kathmandu. Nima Tamang was detained immediately and a case was filed against her. After further investigations, they found out that Nima was involved in Trafficking earlier as well. Police has nabbed Nima in interim detention. She has not been given a fixed term for imprisonment as the court is yet to decide her fate.

Afshan is in constant touch with her family and her parents have come to meet her several times in Maiti Nepal as well. They wanted to take her back to the village, but Afshan refuses to go each time because she finds life in the village very difficult. She loves being in the warm hospital environment in Maiti Nepal. year. Currently, she helps the gardener in beautifying the Maiti Nepal garden and waters the flowers, for which she gets 5000 rupees per month. She sends money home every two months. Since she is too young to acquire life skill trainings, she has to wait for one more year. In the long run, she wants to acquire a beauty parlor training and work as a beautician in the future to lower the economic burden of her family.
The word ‘Rescue’, refers to the safe withdrawal of the victim from the place of exploitation. This special programme endeavours rescuing and restoring girl victims of sexual slavery. This instigation paves a way for “a life of freedom” from “a life of sexual slavery”. Maiti Nepal manages to intercede in the throes of trafficking or to free girls from sexual servitude and other forms of exploitations.

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.

Transit home provides safe shelter, as well as counselling, medical check-ups, non-formal education classes to rescued girls, trace parents or guardians and arrange reunions, identifies and files criminal cases against traffickers and works 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.
Women arrested in Indian airport with fake documents

Chunna (name changed), a 27-year-old woman from Banke district was rescued from Tihar Jail in Delhi by Maiti India. Chunna was arrested from the Delhi airport on charges of holding fake documents and was imprisoned for 12 days in Tihar Jail.

Chunna hails from Kamdi VDC, ward number 9 in Banke district. She was married at the tender age of 14 to a man called Sher Bahadur Burathoki, who was much older than she was. Her parents Kharkey Khatri and Pavi Khatri thought marrying her off to someone older, was a good decision on their part. After marriage, Chunna did not go to her husband’s house, instead her husband came over to hers. Her parents gave them land and property, so that they could earn their own livelihood. Burathoki, a labourer in India, was an abusive husband. They gave birth to three sons.

After years of being married, Burathoki found solace in the arms of another woman in India and left Chunna and their three children. Chunna took care of her children on her own after her husband left her. Years later she was in love with a man called Om Prakash and decided to marry him. He also came to Chunna’s house after marriage, just like her first husband. She gave birth to a son from her marriage with Om Prakash. After three years of getting married, Chunna insisted to go and visit Om Prakash’s house, only to find his first wife and a 15 year old son there. Chunna was devastated, she left Om Prakash and decided to move on with her life.

Chunna faced a lot of difficulties taking care of her children on her own. She was financially not very strong to educate them, that’s when she decided to go abroad seeking employment. She approached a man power company in order to go to Dubai for housekeeping. They called Chunna to Kathmandu and kept her in a rented house with 16 other girls. Some of the girls were involved in prostitution as well. Chunna stayed there for a month and later moved back to her village hearing about her mother’s illness. Her mother was diagnosed with cancer and was hospitalized for a almost two months. She stayed with her mother to take care of her, when she was a little better, Chunna decided to go back to Kathmandu and fly to Dubai for her job.

Chunna’s flight ticket to Dubai was booked from New Delhi by the manpower agency. She completed the procedures and left for New Delhi via Mahendranagar with three other girls. She stayed in Suraj and Kanchi Tamang’s house for a week in Delhi. The three girls who were with her managed to fly to Dubai, but she was arrested at the airport in Delhi on charges of holding fake visa documents.

Chunna was immediately arrested and taken to Tihar jail in Delhi, where she spent 12 days. She was later handed over to Maiti India, who brought her to Kathmandu. Chunna’s case is currently underway, two girls in connection to her case was arrested, out of which one fled the scene.
**Transit Homes**

- Provide refuge and basic education and health services to victims
- Arrange reunion and reintegration
- Instigate criminal proceedings
- Aid police in surveillance

**Transit Home Totals**

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<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Human trafficking cases initiated</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape Cases instigated</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kakarvitta, Jhapa  
(Established – February 1997)

- Intercepted two hundred and ninety five (295) children and women at the border, preventing them from being trafficked.
- Provided twenty one thousand, three hundred twenty (21,320) migrant girls and women crossing the Nepal- India border with information on safe migration.
- Inspected 39,739(Thirty nine thousand seven hundred and thirty nine) vehicles and cycle rickshaws crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.
- 356 children and women who availed the services of the transit home were provided with Psychosocial Counselling.
- 33 were found out of 148 missing application.
- Rescued and repatriated 30 girls from exploitative situations from India and Bangladesh; 12 girls were rescued from Siliguri, 04 from Kolkata, and 08 girls rescued from Ranaghat, Nadia District, state of West Bengal. 01 girl was rescued from east Khasi hills, district Shillong, Meghalaya state. 01 girl was rescued from Delhi; 01 girl was rescued from Moreh, state of Manipur; 01 girl was rescued from state of Odisha; 01 girl was rescued from Varanasi, state of Uttar Pradesh and 01 girl was rescued from Dhaka, Bangladesh
- Filed 05 cases of human trafficking in the district court of Jhapa. 06 accused are in police custody awaiting trial.
- Registered 05 cases of rape in district police court, Jhapa; 04 accused are apprehended and the cases are awaiting justice from the court.
- Provided short-term shelter for thirty one (31) children and women referred to the prevention home by the VDC, other organizations and the women’s cell.
- Settled Six (06) reported cases of gender violence in favour of the survivors.
- With the objective of strengthening vigilance and
preventing human trafficking at Nepal-India border organised one day's training to 100 officials of SSB (Seema Suraksha Bal), (a paramilitary force of India) 41st Battalion on 5th February in Panitanki, West Bengal, India. On 10th February SSB established a special anti trafficking check post in Panitanki, which was jointly inaugurated by officials of SSB and Maiti Nepal.

- To mark the International Women's Day, on 8th March, transit home organised one day's training for 50 participants on "sacrifices made by women for the society".

- Conducted orientation programs for 326 people on safe migration and human trafficking in Kavi Shrimani High School, Karnali High School, Kakarvitta, Taganduba and Mechi Municipality ward 10 on 9th April, 10th April, 12th April, 26th April, 4th May, and 4th September.

- Half day interaction program was organised for 07 officials of Seema Suraksha Bal(SSB) of India on 13th April on effective ways to promote safe migration in Nepal-India borders.

- On 27th April and 27th November organised coordination meetings for 17 participants of Kanchenjunga Rescue Centre, child in need institute (CINI) and Shakti Vahini of India on increasing the co-ordination for quick rescue of children and women from India.

- Conducted workshops on "the role of transport workers to prevent human trafficking" on 13th May and 1st September for 215 transport workers in Kakarvitta.

- Reached out to 670 people of Salghari, Pyaribhitti, Dhulabari, Dhimal basti, Khuttidangi, Khairdanghi, Magurmadi and Jyamirgadi through door-door awareness campaign organized on 14th May, 14th June, 10th July, 12th August, 2nd September, 10th October, 15th November and 6th December.

- Organized 04 street dramas on 21st March, 8th July, 9th July and 5th December in Dhulabari, Bhadrapur, Shantinagar and Kakarvitta to raise the consciousness level of 1,950 people on the hazards of human trafficking violence and unsafe migration.

- Organised women's reproductive health camps in Kakarvitta for 960 women on 6th June and 4th July.

- Organised a meeting on 12th June with border police to devise a new strategy to protect earthquake affected children and women in Nepal-India border.

- Organised an interaction program of anti trafficking district committee on 04 September to plan activities to reduce cases of human trafficking in Jhapa district.

- Organized a rally of 500 people in Taganduba followed by an interaction program on human trafficking on 6th September.

- Organized an interaction program on "violence faced by Nepali women" to mark 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence on 4th December in Kakarvitta.

- More than 7000 IEC materials were disseminated throughout the Jhapa district.
Bhairahawa
(Established in July 1997)

- Intercepted 259 children and women at the border, preventing them from being trafficked.
- 22 were found out of 162 girls reported missing with their families.
- 17,078 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 26 children and women from Mumbai, Pune, Gorakhpur and Delhi, of India. 04 girls were rescued from Mumbai and 14 boys from Pune, state of Maharashtra were repatriated; 08 girls were repatriated from Rohini, Delhi;
- Settled all 31 cases of violence in favour of the applicants.
- Inspected 8,198 vehicles and rickshaw crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.
- 307 children and women who availed the services of the Transit Home were provided with Psychosocial Counselling.
- Provided short term shelter to 48 children and women referred by women cell of police and other organisations.
- Filed 04 cases of human trafficking in district court of Rupandehi. 05 traffickers are in police custody and the cases are awaiting justice from the court.
- Filed 05 cases of rape in district court of Rupandehi. 05 accused are in the police custody and the cases are awaiting justice from the court.
- 580 girls and women who came to the District Administration Office to apply for passports were provided information on safe migration.
- Conducted advocacy programs undertaking
rallies, door to door programs, street plays from 22-25 January, 30 June and 24 November in Butuwal, Sukumbasi tole, Kapilbastu, Labani, Dohali, Pakadi, Shantichowk and Bagaha VDC reaching 4200 people.

- Organised orientation program for 45 women on human trafficking and its effect in Karahiya on 16 July.

- Conducted orientation and interaction programs for 241 women on safe migration and human trafficking in 4, 5 and 6 wards of Padsari VDC on 28 January, 20, 21 February and in Basantapur VDC on 1 August and 2 September.

- Undertook a sensitisation and conscientiousness session for 45 transport workers on "the role of transport workers to prevent human trafficking" on 6 February.

- To involve the community against human trafficking organised two sessions of community participation on safeguarding women's rights on 25 February reaching 70 youths and women.

- Celebrated 104th International Women’s Day by organizing week-long programs. Orientation programs on significance and importance of Women’s Day was organized in ward 6, 7 of Padsari VDC and Madhuleya 6 on 3, 4 and 5 March. Rallies, door to door programs and IEC materials were distributed on 2, 6 and 7 March in Madhuleya, Marchawar and Mamateriya VDC reaching 661 people. On 8 and 9 March interaction programs and rallies were held in Siddhartha Municipality and Majhagawa VDC for 73 people.

- Mass education programs focusing on youth and women to prevent human trafficking were held border areas - Pokharbhandi, Tikuligarh, Pajarkatti Maryadapur, Madhubaliya and Madbaliya on 1 April, 1, 3, 4, 6 Sep and in 18 November reaching 320 people.

- On 16 April, 11 July and 16 July in-depth orientation sessions on safe migration and human trafficking were held in Butuwal Municipality, Suryapura, and Gangoliya VDC reaching 284 people.

- Organised a seminar in Bhairawa on 21 June for 30 police personnel to sensitise them on the role of police in controlling human trafficking.

- On 1 July and 27 June, under the chairmanship of Chief District Officer, the transit home organised co-ordination meeting of 36 participants belonging to anti trafficking organisation.

- Organised three days training from 26 to 28 Dec to 30 police officials on their roles at Nepal-India border to combat human trafficking.

- To commemorate the 27th AIDS day the transit home organised a rally of 359 people in Sainamaina Municipality

- More than 15000 IEC materials were disseminated throughout the Rupandehi district.
• Intercepted one hundred twenty eight (128) children and women at the border, preventing them from getting trafficked.

• Provided information on safe migration to twelve thousand and thirty three (12,033) children and women crossing the Nepal-India border.

• Settled twelve (12) cases of gender violence in favour of the survivors.

• Registered one (01) case of human trafficking in the district court. Two (02) accused are in police custody, awaiting trial.

• Rescued and repatriated seven (07) children and women exposed to abuse and exploitation, one (01) girl was rescued from Motihari, three (03) girls were rescued from Ashapur, one (01) boy was rescued from Raxaul, and one (01) girl was rescued from Patna, Bihar state, India. (One) 01 Girl was rescued from Birgunj.

• Traced and reunited fourteen (14) out of the thirty (30) girls reported missing by their families.

• Inspected five thousand seven hundred and forty

Six (5,746) vehicles crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.

• Provided short term shelter for nineteen (19) children and women referred to the transit home by the VDCs, other organizations and the women's cell of police.

• To commemorate 106th International Women’s Day, the transit Home organised a rally of 300 people on 8th March in Birgunj.

• A strong rally of 300 people was organised in Birgunj on 14th March to protest against rape and murder of a six year old girl.

• On 23rd August, an orientation programme on “new dimension of human trafficking” was organised for 39 people at Biruwaguthi Ward No. 3

• To enlighten journalists on work done by the transit home in 2015, a press conference was organised on 31 December for 14 media personnel.

• Conducted series of awareness programs to sensitise people on human trafficking and issues concerning children and women.
Biratnagar, Morang District
(Established 1998)

- Intercepted 111 girls/women at the border, preventing them from being trafficked.
- Provided 990 migrant girls and women crossing the Nepal-India border with information on safe migration.
- Reunited 12 of the 38 girls/women reported missing with their families.
- Resolved all 11 cases of domestic violence reported.
- Filed 03 cases of rape in the District Court Morang; 04 accused were apprehended and two are still at large. Out of four accused, two perpetrators were sentenced for 17 years of imprisonment and had to pay NRS 25,000/- as a compensation to the survivor.
- Inspected 3,463 vehicles crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.
- On 27 and 28 February operated a special information booth in traffic chowk of Biratnagar and provided information on human trafficking to 500 people.
- On 8th March organised a rally of 1,000 people in Biratnagar to mark 105th International Women’s Day.
- On 12th March 04 sewing machines were provided to four vulnerable girls to set up their tailoring shops.
- Conducted orientation programs in Sundarpur-Dulari Municipality on 20th March for 93 participants on “increasing cases of Rape” and on 8th September in Biratnagar to highlight “changing manifestation of human trafficking”.
- Celebrated ninth national anti-trafficking day in Biratnagar on 6th September by organizing an interaction session for 30 participants on the theme “minimising human trafficking in the villages”.
- Organised orientation sessions in Biratagar on 28th October and 9th November for 60 students of Mills secondary, Rami and Bal Madhyamik School, Biratnagar on human trafficking and gender violence.
- On 8 November, the transit home organised co-ordination meeting of 30 participants belonging to anti trafficking organisation.
- Celebrated 16 days of activism against gender violence in Biratnagar on 02-03 December by organising door to door program reaching 1000 households.
Paralyzed on his wedding day, wife vows to take care of him

My name is Fareeda (name changed) and I am 23 years old. I am originally from Tadi, ward No. 9, Morang district and there are eight members in my family. My father, mother, my brother, sister-in-law, niece all live under one roof. We have 14 Ropanis of land in our village and we all work as farmers. My father has been physically unfit since he has only one eye.

My husband Jetha (name changed) and I met, while I was working my way through my computer classes, after I completed school. Few weeks after knowing each other, we decided to get married. Since we both belonged to different castes, our families were completely against our decision and we were left with no other alternative but to elope. My husband’s family consists of 10 members, my mother-in-law, my father-in-law, brother-in-law, his wife and their three children, my husband and me.

One month after we got married, both our families decided to accept us and organize a wedding reception. On the occasion, when my father-in-law was chopping firewood, a small portion of the firewood was kicked off in the air and accidentally hit my husband’s back, which led to a fracture. After several attempts to heal his broken back, we failed miserably and my husband was bed ridden. His body below his waist was paralyzed and he became dependent on wheelchairs to move around. Almost 270 thousand rupees were spent on his treatment, but to no avail.

My financial condition was very weak and I had to keep my husband’s land as security for his treatment. It was extremely difficult for me to make ends meet. One day while I was running around the house with household chores, I slipped and broke my leg, following which I was advised to take rest for a few weeks. I started teaching in a school and did various other jobs as well, but never asked anyone for money. When I went out to work, my family was completely against me and doubted me even when I spoke to anyone. I had made up my mind to stay with my husband and take care of his health all my life. One day when I approached my family to legalize my marriage, they immediately refused and they did not even support me in my decision to earn a living for me and my husband. I was extremely hurt when my own family refused to help me.

According to the decisions made by both the families, I came back to my parents’ house. I wanted to learn some skill to shape my future and since I was unable to do it on my own, I came to Mati Nepal in Itahri to obtain a training program.

Currently, I have been attending a program in tailoring and would like to open my own tailoring shop later to earn a living. I don’t want to go back to my in-laws house, nor do I want to go and stay at my parent’s house. I want to live on my own and work hard to make my future better.
Pashupatinagar, Ilam
(Established July 2001)

- In 2015 Transit Home in Pashupatinagar succeeded in preventing 518 (Five hundred and Eighteen only) children and women from getting trafficked by intercepting them at the border.

- Rescued 02 girls exposed to abuse and exploitation from Malum, Ilam district.

- 397 children and women had stopped their journey to India realizing that they were travelling precariously to India after receiving information on safe migration in Nepal-India border.

- 13,192 vehicles were checked at Nepal-India Border to identify whether the children/women were migrating precariously using those vehicles and without proper documents.

- 1,343 migrants were provided information on safe migration at Nepal-India border.

- During this period 17 missing cases were reported to the Transit Home. Out of the reported cases, transit home was successful in finding 06 women, who were reintegrated with their families.

- 17 cases of domestic violence were reported to the Transit Home. Transit Home was successful in solving all the cases in favour of the applicants.

- Registered four (04) cases of rape in the district court. 02 cases were decided in favour of the survivors. One perpetrator was sentenced for eight years of imprisonment and a fine of NRS thirty thousand, another criminal was sentenced for five years with fine of NRS thirty thousand.

- Celebrated 105th International Women’s Day by organising interaction programs for 104 people on women’s rights in Santipur and Fikkal.

- To impart knowledge to women in computer skills, transit home provided three months computer training to 40 girls/women of Fikkal, Kanyam, Samalbung, Panchakanya and Barbote VDC’s of Ilam district in four groups from 1st January – 30th December 2015.

- To sensitise Indian police, para military force and civil society on human trafficking and find out possible ways of collaboration, networking meetings were held for 130 people in Fatak, India; Pashupatinagar and Simana, India on 14th Jan, 19th March and 19th June.

- To sensitize the community through infotainment concept, street drama was performed for 130 people on gender violence and human trafficking on 28th March in Fatak, Pashupatinagar

- Organized an orientation session on the 9th of March, 2015 at the Municipality Hall in Suryodaya Municipality (Fikkal), addressing the various forms of violence against women.
• Conducted interaction programs in Pashupatinagar and Fikkal on 16th and 17th March with 50 police personnel and political leaders to discuss strengthening the border monitoring to prevent human trafficking.

• A 05 days training on “mushroom farming” was conducted in Pashupatinagar from 9th – 14th April to 44 single women.

• To sensitise transport workers conducted a sensitisation program on 30th June for 40 members of Hotel and Transport workers association in Pashupatinagar.

• Transit Home organised 5 days Training of Trainers (ToT) to 32 women community safety-net members of Gorkhe, Shree Antu, Godak, Jogmai, Shantipur, Fikkal, Kanyam, Pashupatinagar VDCs of Ilam district from 18-22 August in Pashupatinagar.

• Celebrated 9th National Anti-trafficking day by organizing workshops for 180 people on human trafficking in Jirmale and Ilam on 3rd and 5th September.

• Organised a three days training at Pashupatinagar from 14-16 October on safe migration for 23 girls and women.

• Conducted a cross border workshop entitled “Collaborative approach to minimize human trafficking” on 24th November. 56 people from India and Nepal participated in this event and developed linkages to fight this crime jointly at Pashupatinagar.

• To mark 16 days of activism against gender violence the transit home operated a special information booth in Nepal-India border and provided information on avoiding gender violence reaching 375 people.

• To commemorate the 28th AIDS day the transit home organised an orientation program for 25 people in Ilam on precaution measures and myths related to HIV/AIDS.

• Transit Home conducted following awareness and orientation programs to strengthen sensitization among people about human trafficking, gender violence and safe migration:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karfok, Suryodaya Municipality</td>
<td>7th August 2015</td>
<td>77 Students of classes 9 and 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchakanya, Suryodaya Municipality</td>
<td>12th August</td>
<td>89 Students of classes 9 and 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorkhe VDC</td>
<td>17th August</td>
<td>89 Students of classes 9 and 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pashupatinagar VDC</td>
<td>23rd November</td>
<td>36 community people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Drama at Fikkal and Tinghare Bazaar</td>
<td>25th and 26th November</td>
<td>385 community People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilam Municipality</td>
<td>28 and 29 November</td>
<td>40 students and 30 community people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door to Door program in Chabise, Hile, 4 Mile and Mechi Bazaar</td>
<td>21st November</td>
<td>87 community people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mage Suntale, Suryodaya Municipality</td>
<td>30th November</td>
<td>75 community people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pashupatinagar VDC</td>
<td>7th December</td>
<td>60 community people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Intercepted 566 (Five Hundred sixty six) children and women at the border, preventing them from being trafficked.

- Rescued and repatriated 15 children and women from India, Syria and Kuwait. 05 girls and 01 boy were rescued from the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, (among them 01 girl was rescued from Gulaoti, Bulandshahar; 01 girl was rescued from Loni, Ghaziabad; 02 girls were rescued from Kalangki Paper Mill and Ghumtinagar of Lucknow; 01 girl was rescued from Nibuwa of Rupaidha; and 01 eleven year boy was rescued from Rupaidha bazaar of Bahrach district). 01 girl was rescued from Hoshiarpur, Punjab. 01 girl was rescued from interstate bus terminus, Shimla, in Himachal Pradesh. 01 woman from Taluka’s Dhinduri-4 Vani village Nasik, Maharastra. 01 woman from GB road in Delhi. 01 girl from Rohini in Delhi and 02 boys form Aanandhanagar in Delhi. Similarly, 01 woman was rescued from Syria and 01 from Kuwait.

- 353 (Three hundred and Fifty three) girls and women realized that their journey to India was risky and they themselves returned back home directly from the border.

- Inspected 3,043 (Three Thousand and Forty Three) vehicles and rickshaws crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.

- 13,705 (Thirteen Thousand, Seven hundred and Five) migrants were provided information on safe migration at Nepal-India border.

- Reunited 51 (Fifty one) out of 461 (Four hundred and sixty one) girls reported missing with their families.

- Settled 32 (Thirty Two) out of 33 (Thirty Three) reported cases of gender violence in favour of survivors.

- Transit Home filed 06 (Six) cases of Human Trafficking in the District Court of Banke. 10 accused were apprehended and are currently in police custody awaiting trial.

- 04 (Four) cases of rape were filed; one case was filed in Bahrach district of the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, another case was filed in the district court of Dang and two cases were filed in Banke District Court. 07 accused are in police custody undergoing trial.

- Village level committees for controlling human trafficking in accordance to Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act 2007 were established in Binauna, Khaskhuasna, Sitapur, Titihiriyia, Bajapur, Udrapur, Puraini, Sumshegunj, Belhari, Fathepur, Belbhar and Kamdhi Village Development Committees.

- Organised an orientation session on the 4th of February for 57 officials of SSB’s 7th Battalion based in Nanpara of Uttar Pradesh.

- Commemorated 105th International Women’s Day by organising a rally of three hundred and ninety (390) people in Nepalgunj on 8th March.
- Organised youth led orientation programs on the 15th, 26th and 29th of May on human trafficking in Kohalpur Municipality Narennapur and Bankatuwa VDC reaching 410 people.

- Organised an interaction program in Nepalgunj for 32 members of anti-trafficking district committee on the 28th May 2015.

- In order to develop a strong cross border co-ordination and networking between Nepal, and India organised a cross border workshop in Nepalgunj from 28-29 June, participated by 130 people.

- Orientation programmes were organised for 68 students of Gorkha United Higher Secondary school on 15th July, for 114 Students of Lakshmi School, Rajhena on the 7th September and for 526 students of Adharsh School Khijura, Virkuti School Kohalpur and Pravat School Mahadevpuri.

- Orientation programmes for youth were organised at Chisapani VDC on 23rd and 24th July for 35 people, at Kohalpur on the 27th and 28th July for 45 people, at Nepalgunj on the 5th September for 33 people, at Samshegunj on the 7th October for 50 people, Bankatwa on 9th and 10th October for 42 people, at Manikapura on the 14th and 15th October for 32 people, at Rajhena on the 29th November for 32 people, at Bageshwori on the 18th and 19th November for 23 people, at Chisapani on the 27th November for 48 people, at Mahadevpuri on the 28th November for 34 people, at Udharapur on the 14th December for 50 people, at Bankatwa on the 17th December for 59 people, at Bardhawa, Rajhena on the 18th December for 40 people and at Baijapur on the 27th December for 30 people.

- An Interaction program on the issues of the youths was conducted in Nepalgunj on the 12th August for 38 people.

- Interaction program with District Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking (DCCHT) was organised in Nepalgunj on the 12th August for 44 people and on the 11th of October for 50 people.

- On the occasion of Teej, (a Hindu festival) transit home organized a song and dance program on 11th September in Nepalgunj for 1,200 people and in Sitapur VDC on the 15th September for 250 people with human trafficking as its theme.

- Street Drama on human trafficking was showcased in Radhapur on 12th September for 650 people.

- Organised two days training in Nepalgunj from 28-29 November to 33 social studies teachers on role of education to prevent trafficking.

- Transit home and trained students jointly organized anti trafficking rally of 350 students in Sitapur VDC on 12th October.

- Transit home conducted three days of training in Nepalgunj for 36 students on combating human trafficking from 1st to 3rd October.


- A Cross Border awareness campaign was organised in Baharaich, India on the 17th and 23rd November reaching 500 people.

- Organised an orientation session in Nepalgunj on 25th November for 46 police personnel to sensitize them on the role of police in controlling human trafficking.

- Conducted an interaction program in Nepalgunj with 60 Judges and Lawyers to identify ways to strengthen laws on human trafficking on 30th November.

- To mark 16 days of activism against Gender Violence, transit home organised series of orientation programs on eliminating gender violence on 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th and 8th December in Sitapur, Bageshwori, Bankatwa, Hirminiya, Kohalpur and Nepalgunj reaching 227 people.

- Reached out to 400 people of Bijapur through awareness campaign organized on 6th December 2015.

- Celebrated Children’s Day on 14 September by organising a rally of 850 people in Nepalgunj.

- To enlighten journalists about the work done by the transit home in 2015, a press conference was organised for 41 journalists on 31st December.
- Prevented 88 children and women from getting trafficked by intercepting them at the border.
- Reintegrated 82 girls/women with their families; some of them were transferred to Maiti’s rehabilitation homes at Kathmandu and Sunsari to train them on income generation.
- Provided 2,586 children and women crossing the Nepal-India border with information on safe migration.
- Settled 17 of the 19 reported cases of gender violence in favour of applicants.
- Rescued 01 girl from Gurgaon of Delhi India.
- Found 27 of 110 girls who were reported missing and reunited them with their families.
- Inspected 2171 vehicles/rickshaws crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.
- Filed 02 cases of human trafficking; one accused is in police custody awaiting trial.
- Celebrated 106th International Women’s Day by organizing a strong rally of 465 persons in Traffic Chowk on 8th March.
- On 6th June organized a meeting with district committee for controlling human trafficking in Dhangadhi to discuss effective border vigilance.
- From 9-10 July organized Nepal-India cross border workshop entitled “Collaborative approach to minimize human trafficking” in Dhangadhi and prepared joint action plan.
- Celebrated 9th national anti-trafficking day on 6th September by organizing a rally of 620 people in Dhangadhi.
- On 9th November conducted orientation session on “changing manifestation of human trafficking” in Dhangadi for 30 students belonging to 15 schools.
- On 10 November organized an interaction program for 24 people to decide upon joint efforts to address human trafficking in Kailali district.
- Celebrated 16 days of activism against gender violence in Dhangadi on 25 November and 10 December with a rally and interaction program in Dhangadi.
- Celebrated human rights day in Dhangadi with rally of 670 persons.
- Transit home conducted regular awareness programs in Kailali district and distributed more than 9,500 IEC materials throughout the district.
Nepali girl caught from massage parlour in a police raid

She says she has no idea whether other girls were involved in prostitution racket or not

21-year old Farhana (name changed), who hails from Tikapur, Kailali was recently brought to Maiti Nepal headquarters in Gaushala, Kathmandu from Mumbai after the Indian police raided the massage parlour she was working in.

Farhana and her brother Devendra Budha was born to Til Bahadur Budha and Namsara Devi Budha. Her father Til Bahadur Budha has been missing for the past four years. He had gone to Lucknow to get his medicines but never came back home. Her mother takes care of the farm to feed the family, and her brother assists her in the work. Farhana is a Class 10 dropout.

Farhana was always interested in earning money to support her family, especially after her father disappeared. Farhana’s cousin sister Bimala Budha owns a beauty parlour in Mumbai’s Andheri, Juhu. Farhana went to Mumbai to work in her sister’s parlour. She worked there for 2 years, where she got a full fledged training on hair, face, makeup and massage. She used to earn 8,000 INR and paid 2,000 INR for rent to her sister. The money she received there for two years was not at all enough so she started working in Aura Thai spa for 18,000. The spa was owned by Farzan Sheik.

One day while they were in their recreation room, police raided the spa and arrested all the girls working there. According to Farhana, they had no idea why they were being arrested. Farhana says she never got involved in anything wrong at her workplace. Even though various guys used to lure her with huge sums of money, to go to bed with them, she refused. She says she has no idea whether other girls were involved in prostitution racket or not.

Farhana and the girls were kept in a government run home for a month before being sent to their native place. Farhana is currently residing in Maiti Nepal, but she wishes to go home soon to meet her mother.
Mahendranagar, Kanchanpur
(Established March 2003)

- Intercepted 159 children and women at the border, preventing them from being trafficked.
- Provided 21,130 migrant girls and women crossing the Nepal-India border with information on safe migration.
- Rescued and repatriated 13 (12 girls and 1 boy) from India. 02 girls were rescued from Banbas, Champawat District, 01 girl was rescued from main market of Champawat, 02 girls from Khatima of UdhamSingh Nagar, 01 girl was rescued from Laxman Jhula of Paudi Gadwal District state of Uttarkhand, India. 02 girls were rescued from Nawabgunj of Bareilly District, state of Uttar Pradesh, India. 02 girls were rescued from Husur road Bangalore, state of Karnataka; 01 girl was rescued from Jabalpur, state of Madhya Pradesh, India; 01 boy was rescued from Patna, state of Bihar; 01 girl was rescued from New Delhi;
- A 11 year old girl was rescued from child labour exploitative situation in Bhimdatta-6, Kanchanpur and provided compensation of RS 250,000. 01 girl was rescued from Aithpur, Mahendranagar.
- Inspected 1,587 vehicles/rickshaws crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.
- Reunited 20 of the 205 children and women reported missing with their families.
- Thirty four (34) cases of gender violence were reported and solved in favour of the applicants.
- Initiated court proceedings against 06 cases of human trafficking in the district court, 05 accused are in police custody awaiting trial.
- Registered four (04) cases of rape in the district court. All four accused are in police custody undergoing trial.
- Celebrated 105th International Women’s day on 8th March with a human rally of 600 people in Mahendranagar bazaar.
- To campaign against rape of a five year old girl, a protest rally of 120 people was organized on 29th March in Mahendranagar.
- Organised a door to door program in Bheemdatt-18 and Sukumbasi Tole of Mahendranagar on 7th April reaching 1,250 people.
- On 1st, 2nd July, 6th September, 10th, 11th November and 9th December organised orientation programs on “education and human trafficking” in Bhansi, Punarbas, Mahendranagar and Chandani for 233 people.
- Organized two days Cross Border Workshop on prevention of human trafficking on 6th and 7th July for 119 participants belonging to government officials and non-government organization’s representatives of India and Nepal.
- With the objective of further sensitizing (SSB) Seema Suraksha Bal, on human trafficking and gender violence orientation sessions were conducted for 133 officials of 57th Battalion SSB on 31 August and 9th November at Banbas, Champawat, Uttarkhand. Another session was held on 5th December for 60 SSB officials of 56th Battalion at Pilibhit District, Uttar Pradesh, India.
- To alert people about human trafficking by Deuda(folk song) organised Deuda competition in Mahendranagar from 29th August to 2nd September and on 6 September with human trafficking as its theme reaching 2100 people.
- Celebrated National Children’s Day with speech competition on child rights in Bal Mandir Mahendranagar on 15th September.
- On the occasion of 16 day of activism against gender based violence organized a rally of 300 people in Mahendranagar on 25th November
- To enlighten journalists about the work done by the transit home in 2015, a press conference was organised for 20 media personnel on 28th December.
20 year old betrayed, sold and raped

Baseera (name changed), a 20 year old from Main Nagar, Gulera in Kanchanpur district is the daughter of Dhan Singh Dhami and Chandra Dhami. Her father passed away when she was just six months old. Her mother remarried her own uncle, Bir Singh Dhami and bore two sons Surendra Dhami and Karan Dhami. Her aunty, (Bir Singh Dhami’s first wife) lives in the hilly region with her children.

As soon as Baseera completed Class eight, she was married to 20-year-old Khadak Singh Bista from Darchula. Baseera was 14 years old when she got married to Bista, who had already been married twice earlier. His first wife had already passed away when Baseera married him. Bista was an alcoholic and used to beat her up and bring other girls in the house. Baseera was very unhappy and she wanted a divorce. After three years of getting married, she could not take it anymore and finally filed for a divorce.

Baseera went to the police to file a case against her husband, but she got the shock of her life when she found out that her step father had taken 3 lakhs from Bista to get him married to her. Her mother Chandra Dhami was also not aware of this and later returned the money to Bista.

Baseera came back to her parents house and started working as a Nanny, in the vicinity, where she used to get 5000 rupees. Baseera received her Dad’s pension of 10,000 every six months.

Later, she started working in Punima Guest house in Dhangadi, where she used to get 6500 rupees per month. One day a police raid was conducted in the hotel, where all the girls working in the hotel was taken for questioning. Baseera claims that she was never involved in any kind of dirty work in the hotel, whereas some of the other girls were. Baseera shifted to a different hotel called Raj hotel, where she used to wash the dishes and says she had no idea about the prostitution taking place in the hotels. Baseera says she used to give her salary to her mother.

Baseera was interested in tailoring and she joined a social organization in Maimagar, where she could obtain a training program. She stayed in the organization for 3 months and later moved to Dhangadi and started working in Shanti tailors, where she was earning 12000 rupees per month. Three months had passed since she had started working in Shanti Tailors, when her entire family came to take her home.

Baseera started looking after the goats in her village. Her mother wanted her to go to school but she refused and went to stay at her aunty’s house in the hills. Her mother got angry that she went to her aunt’s house and brought her back home. She also used to beat her up with sticks and whatever she could find.

Baseera met a girl called Durga Joshi in an annual fair in Dhangadi. They became good friends and Durga promised a good job for Baseera in Kathmandu. They decided to move to Kathmandu as soon as possible. Durga lured her by saying she has already placed five girls in very good jobs in Kathmandu.

When Baseera and Durga reached Kathmandu, Durga threw Baseera’s sim card and gave her a new one and asked her to stay in a hotel in Bus Park and she will be back after completing some work. Baseera went to a nearby hotel at 7am, where she paid 500 rupees for the room. She waited all day and night but Durga did not turn up. Baseera tried calling her up but she did not answer her calls. Baseera did not have money to pay the hotel owner for another night, but fortunately she was very nice to her.

The following day Durga called her and asked her to come to a nearby hotel. It was a three storied building and Durga said over 25 girls have been working there in the building. When they went up to a room, there was five boys waiting for her. She was shocked to see that and told Durga to take her away. They pulled her inside and locked the door and started ripping off her clothes. By the time the third boy raped her, she was already unconscious and does not remember what happened in the room. When she came to her senses, she saw Durga counting money. Apparently she got 10,000 rupees from the boys for bringing her to the hotel.

Baseera got up, went to the other hotel to get her bag and went directly to the police, where she filed a complaint about Durga and the boys. Durga was arrested, but the five boys managed to flee. Police brought Baseera to Maiit Nepal at 1am in the morning and she has been here in the rehabilitation home in Kathmandu ever since. Baseera says she will never forgive Durga for what she did to her. Baseera’s case is currently underway.
Maheshpur  
(Established 10 July, 2010)

- Intercepted 72 children and women at the border, preventing them from being trafficked.

- Informed 1858 girls/women on safe migration procedures.

- Traced and reunited 06 girls with their families out of the 30 reported missing cases.

- Settled 01 case of gender violence in favour of the survivor.

- Inspected 1,508 cycle rickshaws/vehicles crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.

- Celebrated Anti- Trafficking day in Maheshpur on 6th September by organising door-to-door campaign and poster pamphleteering for 150 people.

- To mark 105th International Women's Day, the transit home organized an orientation an interaction program for 109 students and women in Maheshpur.

- Celebrated Maiti Nepal’s 23rd anniversary on 6th April through distribution of IEC materials.

- About 6,000 IEC materials disseminated by the transit home throughout the year.
• Intercepted 01 girl at the border, preventing her from being trafficked.
• Traced and reunited 02 girls with their families out of the 02 reported missing cases.
• Short term shelter was provided to 10 girls/women who were saved directly from getting trafficked.
• 2,960 migrants were provided information on safe migration and safe employment at Nepal-China border.
• 997 girls/women received information on human trafficking and safe migration.
• Made 325 people aware on women’s rights, human trafficking and safe migration through organising orientation sessions in Tatopani and Phulpingkatti on 5th January, 10th February, 6th March, 7th March and 15th March.
• Resolved 01 case of domestic violence reported.
• 60 girls/women realized that their journey to Khasa was risky and they themselves returned back home directly from the border after they were provided information on safe migration.
• Celebrated 105th International Women’s Day by organising a rally of 300 people from Khokundol to Miteri Bridge at Liping on 8th March.
• Celebrated 105th International Women’s day on 8th March by organising a rally of 300 people from Khokundol to Miteri Bridge at Liping.
• Distributed more than 6,000 IEC materials during regular awareness programs throughout the district.
• Distributed relief materials and IEC materials to earthquake survivors in form of Tarpulins, kitchen utensils, clothes, buckets, mattress and hygiene kit reaching 3,011 families of Tatopani, Phulpingkatti, Jethal, Thumpakhar, Thulopakhar, Baramchi VDCs and Chautara municipality.
• Distributed 100,000 brochures in the districts of Sindhupalchowk, Kabhrepalanchowk, Nuwakot, Kathmandu, Makwanpur, Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Banke, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Parsa, Morang, Sunsari, Jhapa and Ilam.
• 10,000 stickers were disseminated in the districts of Sindhupalchowk, Kabhrepalanchowk, Nuwakot, Kathmandu, Makwanpur and Chitwan.
• 170 Felix were put up in the districts of Sindhupalchowk, Kabhrepalanchowk, Nuwakot, Kathmandu, Makwanpur, Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Banke, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Parsa, Morang, Sunsari, Jhapa, Ilam, Dhading, Rasuwa, Lalitpur.
• 16 hoarding boards Erected in Birtamod Chowk, Damak Buspark, Itahari chowk, Sundarpur, Hetauda By-pass, Bhainse, Industrial area-Makwanpur, CDO office-Chitwan, Gaindakot, Ramnagar, Bardaghat-Bhutaha, Butwal-Industrial Area, Nepalgunj, Attariya, Mugling, Gajuri.
32-year-old Faiza (name changed) husband Chhabilal Magar is a driver of a school bus. Faiza and Chhabilal were in love before they got married and are very happy being with each other. They are blessed with one daughter and two sons, but due to weak financial conditions, they have not been able to provide good education to their children. Chhabilal’s income is not sufficient to run the house and send their children to a good school.

Faiza tried looking for a job to support her husband to run the house, but since she is an illiterate, she failed to get hold of any job. She spoke to her husband about her decision to go abroad seeking employment to make ends meet. Chhabilal was reluctant in the beginning, but later agreed to it.

Few days later, Faizawent to meet her agent Jagat Gurung asking for help to go abroad. He told her that she has to fly to Dubai from India since Nepal is not providing working visa. The agent asked her to tell the authorities that she is travelling to India from Nagdhunga to visit her husband.

Police caught her in Nagdhunga and during questioning, she was not able to answer the questions according to the agent. Faiza told the police the entire truth and they stopped her there because it was dangerous for them to travel abroad from India.

Police later handed over Faizaand Faiza to Maiti Nepal for protection. She stayed in Maiti Nepal for a few months and later went home with her husband. During her stay in Maiti Nepal, various health services along with legal and counseling were provided to them.
Information and counselling Centre
Thori, Parsa
(Established August 2013)

- Prevented forty (40) children and women from getting trafficked by intercepting them at the border.
- Provided four thousand, four hundred and forty five (4,445) migrant girls and women crossing the Nepal-India border with information on safe migration.
- Traced and reunited two (02) of the eight (08) girls reported missing with their families.
- Settled all sixteen (16) cases of gender violence in the favour of survivors.
- Inspected six thousand six hundred and fifty (6,650) vehicles crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.
- Orientation programs on human trafficking were organised in Thori on 29th January, 6 October, 9 and 10th November reaching 110 school students, border police and local people.
- Celebrated 105th International Women’s day for 90 people on 8th March by organising an interaction programme at Thori VDC.
- Marking 6th April as Annual Day of Maiti the Transit Home organized door-to-door campaign and interaction programme in participation of 102 people of Thori, Sundarbasti VDC-7.
- Celebrated 9th national anti trafficking day through formation of human chain in participation of 66 people in Thori on 6th September.
- Conducted door-to-door campaign reaching 207 people on September 12th, 20th, 22nd and 29th September at Saraswati Tole, Gopi Nayabasti, Malabasti and Ichhanagar of Thori VDC.
- Interaction programme on unsafe migration and human trafficking was orgnised on 27th November in Madi with total participation of 50 people, which included police personnals and hotel owner of Chitwan.
- About 5,633 IEC materials were disseminated by the transit home.
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; facilitate medical check-ups and treatment; conduct 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. Rehabilitation home also provides jobs to residents.

Residents of the home form a heterogeneous mix. They include abandoned/lost children, survivors of domestic violence and rape, street children and trafficked children and women. The Rehabilitation and Crisis Home is first and foremost a safe home to those who are in immediate need, and those who have been physically and/or psychologically scarred. This Home has been able to support the physical, psychological, and educational needs of its members and continues to provide safe temporary shelter during their stay.

As of December 2015, 286 children and women were in the Rehabilitation Home and received direct benefits from Maiti Nepal. Shelter 01 (Girls section) had 66 girls/women, and Shelter 02 housed 220 children respectively. Adolescent girls reside in Shelter 01, and the younger children live in Shelter 02.
**In total, out of 66 girls/women in the centre:**

03 are working as housekeeping and service staff at Kathmandu Guest House, Thamel, Kathmandu
02 are working as housekeeping staff at the Park Village Resort, Kathmandu
07 are working at Bakes and Cafe, Kathmandu
07 are working as beautician at Nil David Beauty Salon, Sundhara, Kathmandu.
01 is working as waitress at Aryal, Baneswor Kathmandu
05 are working as housekeeping staff at Gorkarna Golf Resort, Gokarna Kathmandu
05 are working as care takers in the baby room of Maiti’s Children Protection Center
04 are working as office helpers in Maiti Nepal’s head office, Kathmandu
04 are working as clinic helpers at Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu.
05 are working as kitchen helpers at Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu
03 are working as gardeners at Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu.
02 are working as canteen helpers at Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu.
02 are working as Border Surveillance Monitors of Maiti Nepal.
03 are working as school helpers at Teresa Academy school run by Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu.
11 are attending classes on income generating skills, sewing, knitting and life skills in Maiti rehabilitation home, Kathmandu,
05 are attending Maiti Nepal’s workshop wherein women learn income generating skills like bead making

From January – December 2015, there were 333 new arrivals. 278 were girls/women and 55 were children.

**Out of 278 girls/ women:**

65 were trafficked and rescued from various destinations
44 were destitute women and survivors of gender violence
114 were intercepted girls and women
05 were raped or sexually abused
45 were rescued from vulnerable conditions at a restaurant
05 were survivor of earthquake

**In 65 cases of trafficking,**

52 were rescued from various trafficked destinations in India namely, Pune, Meerut, Mumbai, Odisha, Manipur, New Delhi, Assam and Kolkata.
05 were rescued from Gulf countries namely: Kuwait,
01 was rescued from Bangladesh
07 were rescued from Sri Lanka

**Of the above,**

59 were re-integrated with their families.
03 have been provided jobs at Maiti Nepal. Kathmandu as office helper, clinic helper and canteen helper.
01 is in the rehabilitation Centre, Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu
02 are taking Beauty Parlour Training at Nil David Beauty Salon, Kathmandu

**In 114 cases of interception,**

93 were re-integrated with their families. (among them 21 were reintegrated after providing job at Hotels, and cafe, 09 women reintegrated after providing Sewing Training)
01 has been shifted to the Child Protection Centre as she wanted to receive formal education.
13 boys were transfered to Voice of Children (national NGO).
02 are working as Border Surveillance Monitor of Maiti Nepal.
02 have been provided job at Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu as a clinic helper and assistant gardener.
02 are taking Beauty Parlour Training at Nil David Beauty Salon, Kathmandu
01 is in the rehabilitation centre, Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu

**In 44 cases of domestic violence and destitution,**

37 were re-integrated with their families
01 is in the rehabilitation centre, Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu.
02 are working as Border Surveillance Monitors of Maiti Nepal, Nepal
02 have been provided job at Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu as a child care taker.
01 has been shifted to the Child Protection Centre as she wanted to receive formal education
01 is staying at Clinic Section for better medication

In 05 cases of rape,
04 were re-integrated with their families
01 has been shifted to the Child Protection Centre as she wanted to receive formal education

In 45 cases of restaurant worker,
43 were re-integrated with their families
01 is in the rehabilitation centre, Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu
01 is taking Beauty parlour training at Nil David, Beauty Salon, Kathmandu

In 05 earthquake survivors
05 were re-integrated to their families after medical treatment
As of December 2015, 220 children received direct benefits from Maiti Nepal in form of shelter, medical assistance, legal aid, education, food and clothing. They developed toward a brighter future in the following ways:

181 Children are attending schools
04 Children are attending colleges
06 Children are infants
04 Children are with their mothers and are residing in the Women’s Rehabilitation Home
01 Child are in a hostel for blind children
01 Child is studying in India (for bachelor level)
03 Children is doing MBBS at Lumbini Medical College, Palpa.
20 Children are attending higher secondary level schools.

Among these students, 11 students are undergoing their higher secondary and bachelor level academic degrees and are also working at different sectors like teachers, receptionists and cashiers. As soon as the above said 11 students become sustainable economically, then their community rehabilitation would be undertaken.

From January - December 2015, 55 children were rescued and provided shelter. Among of them 24 children are affected by earthquake and they came to Maiti Nepal for medication.

Out of 55 children,
05 Children were re-integrated their family members.
16 Children are in the Child Protection Centre, Kathmandu, Nepal and attending formal education.
34 children were affected by earthquake

Out of those 34 children
24 children were re-integrated to their family after medication.
10 has been shifted to the Child Protection Centre as she wanted to receive formal education.

Of those 16 children in the CPC:
12 Children are attending Teresa Academy a school established by Maiti Nepal where they are receiving formal education.
04 Child is an infant and staying at baby room (i.e. nursery) of the Child Protection Centre.

Statistical data of trafficking survivors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Name of City and Country from where girls were rescued</th>
<th>Number of Trafficked Girls Rescued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Delhi, India</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mumbai, Maharashtra, India</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bihar, India</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Utter Pradesh</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kolkata, India</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Orissa, India</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Manipur, India</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kuwait, UAE</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dhaka, Bangladesh</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Colombo, Sri Lanka</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nadia sold in a brothel in Mumbai for a sum of 80,000 rupees

30 year old Nadiya (name changed) from Lalitpur district is a mother of two children and an HIV positive. Nadiya stayed with her father, mother and two younger siblings in her house in Lalitpur. Her family condition was very weak and she was often mistreated by her mother after the birth of her two siblings. Her father got her married at a very young age to a man much older than her. Her married life was good until she gave birth to a daughter. She faced a lot of abuse in the hands of her husband, who apparently was hoping for a son. Nadiya could not take it anymore and decided to leave her husband and stay on her own.

One day she met a man called Shakti Damai, who used to bring clothes from the cities and sell it in the villages. After getting to know each other very well, he asked her if she would like to join him in his clothing business. After giving it some thought she agreed to join him as she was single and needed money to sustain herself. After a few days, Damai asked her to accompany him to Hetauda to get a new consignment of clothes. She informed her mother and went to Hetauda with him, but unfortunately Damai took her all the way to Mumbai in an unconscious state. When she came into her senses she found herself in a big house. Damai told her that they have reached his sister’s house and he will be back after a while, but he never came back. After three days, Nadiya learnt that she had been sold in a brothel in Mumbai for a sum of 80,000 rupees Indian currency.

She met many girls at the brothel, who were sold by the same agent. She stayed there for three years and finally managed to escape. She reached Jyoti’s Care Centre and stayed there for seven years. Even though Nadiya wanted to go back to Nepal, but she did not want to face her family and society after staying in the brothel for 3 years. One day she fell extremely ill and had to be admitted in the hospital. Only then she was diagnosed as HIV positive. She was immediately put under medications.

Her friend Kumari Thapa, who is also an HIV positive had been working with Maiti Nepal in Kathmandu. She helped Nadiya come back to Nepal after several rounds of counseling and referred her to a Rescue foundation. She stayed in the rescue foundation for nearly two weeks and was later transferred to Maiti Nepal in Kathmandu.

Maiti Nepal tried to contact Nadiya’s brother, who immediately came to meet his sister. Maiti Nepal fought for Nadiya and filed a case against the culprits and was successful in putting them behind bars. Once her case was over and the culprits were in jail, she gathered her guts to go to Lalitpur and meet her family.

Nadiya has been working with Maiti Nepal for the past 8 years as a caretaker. She finds happiness amidst children and enjoys being in Maiti Nepal. She says Maiti Nepal gave her a new leash of life by accepting her and treating her with love and care.
Itahari, Sunsari District (Established 2002)

Established in March 2002, the Itahari Rehabilitation Home has so far served 378 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. Different trainings and income generating skills are provided to each batch of trainees which encompasses six months training in tailoring; embroidery (boutique items).

2015 Highlights

- Reunited 08 of 23 persons reported missing, with their families.
- Provided six-month empowerment training on sustainable livelihoods in tailoring, needlework and boutique work to 37 girls of the 19th and 20th batch of trainees.
- Conducted an orientation session on 2nd February for 14 students of Pathibara Himalaya Polytechnic Institute.
- With the objective to sensitize (SSB) Seema Suraksha Bal, (a paramilitary force of India) on human trafficking and gender violence an orientation session was conducted for 24 officials of 56 Battalion SSB on 4th February at Bathana, Bihar, India.
- On 10th February a half day training was organised at Salakpur armed police camp, Morang for 50 official of armed police on strengthening vigilance and preventing human trafficking at Nepal-India borders.
- Celebrated the International Women’s Day on 8th March by organising an interaction program on ”importance of women’s day” for 147 people in Itahari.
- Carried out an interaction and information sharing program for 147 community people in Itahari on 4th March.
- On 7th April organised an orientation program in Hasposa VDC for 57 people on the theme “foreign employment in disguise of human trafficking”.
- Organised an orientation session on 22nd April for 30 students of Morang Dunghari Sajilal school on human trafficking, gender violence and safe migration at Itahari.
- Commemorated 9th Anti Human Trafficking Day by organising an interaction program for 49 people on the theme “changing dimension of human trafficking” in Bargachi.
- To mark “16 days of activism against Gender Violence” organized a rally and a signature campaign for 300 people on 25th November 2015 in Itahari.
- Celebrated “International Human Rights Day” on 10th December with a rally and an interaction program of 350 people at Itahari.
Molested by father and brother, girl finds solace in boyfriend’s arms

20-year-old Fahnida (name changed) is originally from Panch Kanya VDC, Ward number -6 in Sunsari district. Her father Dorjee Tamang worked as a farmer and mother Ratna Maya Tamang was a labourer. She had two siblings, a 22-year-old elder brother Sonam Tamang and 18-year-old younger sister Devi Maya Tamang. Fahnida went to school in her village till class 8.

Fahnida’s father Dorjee Tamang never accepted her as his own daughter. He used to give a lot of love to her brother and sister, but she was always treated like an outsider. Fahnida asked her mother repeatedly, whether he was not her real father, but her mother always gave the same reply that he was her real father.

One day Fahnida’s mother and younger sister had gone to the market to buy vegetables. Her father and brother came to her room early morning at around 7 am and tried to rape her. They tried to open her clothes, but fortunately they could not succeed. Fahnida screamed for help and her grandmother who stays in the vicinity came to rescue her from them. Fahnida was 13 years old at the time and she was horrified by the way her own father and brother treated her. She was surprised by the amount of hatred they had for her in their hearts. They threatened her not to tell anyone about the incident or they would murder her, but the entire village knew about it since her grandmother had told everyone. Fahnida’s mother asked her not to talk about that incident to anyone because that would mean disrespect for her father and it would affect the values of their house.

Fahnida left home when she was 16 years old and went to stay with her Uncle and Aunty in Dharan. Later she moved to Itahri and started working in a fancy shop, where she earned 5000 rupees per month. She was staying alone in a rented room, where she paid 1500 rupees per month as rent. After a few months, she moved to Biratnagar and started working in a Garment shop. It was this time when she met Amit Saha, a class eleven student. One day Amit came to meet her along with seven other boys and threatened her that if she does not agree to go with him, all seven boys will rape her right on the spot. Scared of the consequences, Fahnida went with him to his room. Amit and Fahnida had sexual intercourse that night. They became a couple and started staying together. Fahnida says Amit cared for her and loved her. He often told her that he will marry her and take her home.

Amit was from the upper caste and a well to do family in Saptari. He did not like Fahnida working in a garment shop and asked her to stay at home. Amit’s family would send him money, which was somehow sufficient for both of them. They moved to Saptari for 2 months but later moved back to Biratnagar, fearing his family members.

Three months had passed since they had started living together as a couple. One day when both of them were home. Amit’s father, uncle and brother-in-law came into their house. Amit’s father beat him up and took him away, whereas his uncle and brother-in-law raped Fahnida turn by turn. After raping her, they left her in the room.

Fahnida went to the police, who handed her over to a shelter home in Saptari. Amit used to come to visit her time and again in the shelter house and she never met him after that. Police later shifted her to Kathmandu and handed her over to Maiti Nepal.

Amit’s father and brother-in-law were arrested and imprisoned for a month. They were later released for a fine of 160 thousand rupees. Fahnida’s case is still underway.
**Half-way Home (Established October 2009)**

*Maati 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.*

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, Maati 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 177 (One hundred seventy seven) girls and women. In 2015 (45) girls received the services of the Half way home. Currently 12 girls are staying at the home and 33 girls are re-integrated with their families. Among 12 girls 09 girls are studying at Teresa Academy, a formal school run by Maati Nepal. 01 girl is undergoing parlour training in Kathmandu, 01 girl is being trained at bead making workshop run by Maati Nepal and 01 girl is working in a beauty parlour.
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 35; 22 children and 13 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 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 Champaign 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.

Initiative Hope is a Champaign to provide anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and monitor skin and HIV/AIDS-infected people cared by Maiti Nepal under the care of excellent medical team.

Of the total 55 PLWHA(People Living with HIV/AIDS), 43 are receiving ART, out of which 23 are adult female; 02 are adult male, 10 are female child and 08 are male children. In 2015, 55 PLWHA(children and women) are underwent CD4 count.

Information Management

Maiti Nepal set up an information and resource centre (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 programs and maintaining its file of newspaper clippings related to children and women, which dates to 1998.

At the end of December 2015, IRC had more than 2800 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 2015, 1500 people from different sectors made use of the facilities. Other highlights of 2014 are listed below:

- Conducted 22 interaction programs with social workers, medical institutes, teachers, students and representatives from various organizations, foreign delegates
- Issued 08 press releases
Providing medical services through

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 anti-retroviral 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 four clinic helpers.

In 2015, it served 1,350 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 20th April and 3rd November, 71 children were provided Vitamin A and Albendazole.
- On 1st May, health camp was organised for 83 children and women.
- In May 2015, health camp were organised in Nuwakot, Kirtipur, Meshana, Bhattadara, Dapcha and emergency medical relief was provided to the victims of earthquake.
- 55 children and women underwent CD4 count in August.
- On 28th August Measles, Rubella and Polio vaccination were administered to 23 children below the age of five.
- 58 children and women who are taking Antiretroviral treatment underwent Viral load in September. On 14th September a health camp was organised for 106 girls/women suffering from Gynaecological problems.
- From 15-16 December screening of tuberculosis and sputum test was done for 350 children and women.
- On 27th December haemoglobin test was conducted for 327 residents and iron supplement was provided to residents whose haemoglobin level is less than 10.

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 19 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 2015, 525 locals, 229 children, 192 Women and 104 men were provided health counselling.
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 to ensure that justice is done in the cases of children and women who have had their rights violated and helps to promote a sense of proper re compensation.

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. The legal Aid section is a regular establishment of Maiti Nepal currently reinforced with the project “Enhancing legal services to mitigate cases of human trafficking and gender violence” in collaboration with Free A Girl. 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 and Supreme 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 and psycho social counselling provided. Whether or not he or she needs supplementary support, including shelter, medicine or food, is also assessed.

In 2015, 2,909 people were provided with the legal support. Out of these:

- 54 human trafficking cases were filed in the different district courts throughout the country. All the cases are awaiting justice from the learned courts.
- 352 cases of domestic violence were reported, 229 cases were resolved out of court and other cases were referred to national women commission, police’s women cell, Nepal Bar Association and other related organizations.
- 1540 cases of missing girls, women and boys were reported, of which 513 were located and reunited with their families.
- 36 cases of rape were filed in different district courts and are awaiting final decision.
- 927 individuals sought legal counsel.
- Organized 02 press meets in Kathmandu
- Organized 01 orientation with law enforcement agencies (police, public prosecutors) in Kathmandu
- Organized 18 mock trials to train survivors on court procedures

After registering the complaint, the opposite party is notified by phone 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, 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 in most criminal matters, including rape, brutal violence and trafficking, litigation is the only way to ensure a constitutional remedy. In such cases, Maiti Nepal files cases with the police and the concerned court.
Edification at Teresa Academy, Kathmandu (Established in 1998)

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 2014 is the sixteenth academic year of Teresa Academy. Currently there are 421 students studying in various classes, 145 children are the children from Maiti Nepal’s Sonja girls child protection center, 29 are from the boys child protection center, 12 students are from the missionaries of charity, 83 are from Bal Basera (an organization for conflict victim children) 16 children are former street children and 136 students are day scholars. Out of which 58 children are provided with uniforms and stationeries from the school.

Highlights of co-curricular activities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 2</td>
<td>Annual school prize distribution held.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 13</td>
<td>Organized an inter class craft competition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 27</td>
<td>Organized a singing competition from class Nursery to Class ten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 13</td>
<td>Nepali poem recitation on the occasion of Bhanu Jayanti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 22</td>
<td>Inter house English elocation competition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 31</td>
<td>Students of Class nine and ten were taken for educational tour to Patan, Swayumbhu, and the main object of this tour was to enhance the knowledge on different historical places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 14</td>
<td>Children’s Day Celebrated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 17</td>
<td>School inter house quiz competition from class six to nine is organized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 9</td>
<td>School’s second terminal examination begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 20</td>
<td>Second terminal examinations result distributed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scholarship Program

The special scholarship program "Hope for Children" is designed to provide financial support to orphaned and vulnerable youth who have successfully completed grade XII. This program assists them to undertake tertiary education programs at suitable institutions in Nepal and India.

Until date 26 students have received opportunity to pursue bachelor's degree programs on Hotel Management, information technology, Business Administration, Chartered Accountancy, medicine and engineering from different institutions. Recently the first batch of 8 students successfully completed their education. Scholarship program has initiated a new module to educate youths who drop out due to specific reasons and cannot complete their higher secondary education.
Rights and Democracy for One Million Girls

Every child possesses rights and the state should be responsible to make those rights accessible to every child. The project, “Rights and Democracy for One Million Girls” helps children from every corner to come together in a common platform and get equipped about what rights they possess and how they can make use of their rights in every sphere of their lives. Launched in year 2012, this project is implemented a part of the World’s Children Prize program promoting girl’s rights, focusing on the child sex trade. Currently, this project is implemented in the districts of Kathmandu, Ilam, Jhapa, Morang, Parsa, Makwanpur, Kailai, Rupandehi, Banke, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchowk, Kavrepalanchowk, Dhading, Bardiya and Nawalparasi. Under this project Maithi Nepal implemented the following programs in 2014:

- To sensitize and train the children on Child Rights and mobilize them as the Child Rights Ambassadors in their own schools, a workshop was organized in Kathmandu on 7th and 8th August to train 50 girls to work as the Child Rights Ambassadors in five districts.

- To sensitize the media on child rights and to announce the name of selected candidates for the World’s Children’s Prize, a children led press conference was organised on 14th February in Kathmandu for 40 people.

- Conducted 50 orientation sessions involving more than 250 children on child rights and democracy in 50 schools of 5 different districts.

- A workshop was organized for 50 teachers of Kavrepalanchowk, Nawalparasi, Dhading, Bardiya and Sindhupalchowk on 24th and 25th June to sensitize and train them on Child Rights and mobilize them as the child right friendly teacher in their own schools.

- Organised global vote day from 4th September- 14th October (pls. insert date) in the districts of Kathmandu, Ilam, Jhapa, Morang, Parsa, Makwanpur, Kailai, Rupandehi, Banke, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchowk, Kavrepalanchowk, Dhading, Bardiya, Nawalparasi.

- On 29th October, child rights ambassadors organised a press conference for 35 people to sensitize the media and disclose the name of the child rights hero as the winner of the World’s Children’s Prize for the Rights of the Child.
Action at Community on Trafficking Intervention and Violence End (ACTIVE)  
(started in July, 2015) in Chitwan and Sindhupalchowk districts in 2015

- A new four months project was launched in Nepal-China border of Sindhupalchowk district in March 2014. Furthermore another project entitled ACTIVE was executed in July 2015 with following activities in 2015:

- To control and check human trafficking originating from villages 04 MNV groups and 04 Community Safety Nets were formed in Chitwan and Sindhupalchowk.

- 29 girls/women were saved from getting trafficked and provided with short term shelter in Chitwan.

- Organised an awareness raising program for 70 parents on human trafficking in Khokundol of Phulpingkatti Sindhupalchowk district, on 8th March 2015.

- Through information and counselling booth at Pokhara buspark of Chitwan made 1,260 potential migrants aware on safe migration in six months.

- Empowered 120 girls against human trafficking by organising orientation and trainings programs in Chitwan and Sindhupalchowk during a weeklong anti trafficking day celebration program.

- Organized two seminars in Chitwan on 28th September and in Sindhupalchowk on 2nd October in Chitwan for 41 police personnel to sensitize them on effective roles of police in addressing human trafficking.

- 1,832 community people were made aware on human trafficking and safe migration through Maiti Nepal’s outreach programs of Kabilas and Darechowk in Chitwan and Tatopani and Phulpingkatti in Sindhupalchowk.

- 849 potential victims were made aware on trafficking and hazards of unsafe migration by Maiti Nepal’s outreach programs of Chitwan and Sindhupalchowk.

- Traced and reunited ten (10) out of Thirty One (31) girls reported missing by their families in Chitwan and Sindhupalchowk. 17 missing cases in Chitwan and 14 missing cases were reported in Sindhupalchowk.

- Organised 18 orientations, trainings, interactions, door-to-door, rallies and drama events in Bharatpur, Narayangarh, Bhojald, Kabilas and Darechowk of Chiwan district reaching 1,621 people from 29th August to 5th September, 2015.

- Organised 59 orientations, trainings, interactions, door-to-door, rallies and drama events in Tatopani and Phulpingkatti VDCs of Sindhupalchowk district reaching 3,975 people from 25th November to 10th December, 2015.

- Distributed more than 30,000 IEC materials during regular awareness programs throughout the districts of Chitwan and Sindhupalchowk.
Mass Awareness Campaigns (initiated in 1993) in 2015

- Aired 52 episodes of FM programmes through Ujyaalo FM 90.00 MHz (through 32 FM stations) reaching more than 1,500,000 people belonging to 58 districts.

- Organised awareness programmes in the districts of Dhading, Chitwan, Parsa, Bara, Rautahat, Sarpali, Bara from 16th to 21st April, and in various places of Kabhrepalanchowk district on 27th July. Following are the number of people reached:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District/Place</th>
<th>Reached by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Door-to-door (HH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16th April</td>
<td>Dhading, Chitwan</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17th April</td>
<td>Parsa</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th April</td>
<td>Bara</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th April</td>
<td>Rautahat</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th April</td>
<td>Sarpali</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st April</td>
<td>Bara, Dhading</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th July</td>
<td>Kabhrepalanchowk</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HH=House Holds; IEC=Information, Education and Communication Information given to people on human trafficking

- 20,000 IEC (Information, Communication and Communication) materials were disseminated to the people from various districts.
Intervention against Disaster to Endorse Anti-trafficking initiatives (IDEA)

(started in July, 2015) in the districts of Makwanpur, Kabhrepalanchowk, Nuwakot and Sindhupalchowk in 2015

With the goal to combat trafficking in persons through prevention and protection of vulnerable groups and uphold the rights of the survivors of disaster, Maiti Nepal undertook the project IDEA Intervention against Disaster to Endorse Anti-trafficking initiatives" in July, 2015. This project was implemented in the districts of Makwanpur, Kabhrepalanchowk, Nuwakot & Sindhupalchowk.

The project focuses on preventing potential victims of trafficking through access to information from the Transit Homes and Information and Surveillance Centers. Protecting and ensuring the rights of survivors of earthquake by providing livelihood opportunities; creation of Child Friendly Space (CFS) for children in the community are important activities of the project. Highlights of activities are:

### Makwanpur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>No. of activity</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Door to Door Program</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Timung, Pulung, Nantak</td>
<td>1072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Orientation Program on Human trafficking and safe migration</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Timung, Pulung</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Interaction Program</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nantak</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Awareness Program (Street Drama)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nantak</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lighting of Lamp and Rally</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nantak</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ECF Material Distribution</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nantak</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td>1493</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Nuwakot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Orientation to students (6 events)</td>
<td>Ghyangphedi, Rautabesi, Shikharchahi</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>District Coordination Meeting</td>
<td>Thani, Nuwakot</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>Sundardevi 2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Door to Door Program (2 campaigns)</td>
<td>Rautabesi, Ward No 3, 4, 5 and 6</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Street drama</td>
<td>Daccheshwor Higher Secondary School</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Quiz Contest and Poem Recitation Program</td>
<td>Bakhuta Higher Secondary School, Shikharchahi</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Information and Counseling Booth</td>
<td>Rautabesi VDC</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Door to Door Program (2 times)</td>
<td>Rautabesi, Ralukadevi</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>1679</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sindhupalchowk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Orientation to students and women (3 times)</td>
<td>Bhotekhaur, Thakani, Haibung</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Door to door (3 times)</td>
<td>Bhotekhaur, Melamchi</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>District Coordination Meeting</td>
<td>Chautara</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Street Drama</td>
<td>Melamchi, Buspurk</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>832</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Our voice: A society free from trafficking of children and women

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