Our Voice: A Society free from trafficking of children and women
One of the most cherished words in Nepali has to be Maiti, a married woman’s childhood home. This is where, as a girl, she receives unconditional love, and, where, as a woman living in her Ghar, or husband’s home, she returns to celebrate important festivals and to recover after the birth of her children. Beyond being just a word, Maiti is a concept: it represents a place of security and comfort, a sanctuary in a world that can be terribly cruel, especially to women.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rescue
Securing liberation or withdrawal and facilitating repatriation.

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

### Annual Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Interception</td>
<td>3,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrants informed at border</td>
<td>157,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims rescued</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human trafficking cases initiated</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women trained at prevention homes</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women trained at rehabilitation home</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls/women who returned directly from border</td>
<td>1,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing/Found</td>
<td>2,444/320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**

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

### Prevention Homes

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

### Prevention Home Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girl trained on women empowerment</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing / Found</td>
<td>101/25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human trafficking cases initiated</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape cases registered in the court</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls provided short term shelter</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chisapani, Nuwakot (Estd March 1996) in 2017

- 27 (twenty seven) girls at extremely high risk of being trafficked have successfully completed six months comprehensive training (January-December) at the prevention home, Chisapani-Nuwakot to become:
  - “Social activist”
  - “Small scale entrepreneurs”

- 02 (two) cases of gender violence were reported and solved in favor of the applicants.

- 01 was found out of 02 missing application.

- Marked 107th International Women’s Day on 7 March by organizing an orientation program on women violence in Talakhu for 40 women and on 8th March organised a rally, street drama, speech competition in Talakhu on the same day a rally and a street drama was organised in Municipality, Nuwakot reaching 900 people.

- On 5th and 7th April organised door to door awareness programs for 350 people in Talakhu and Chap village council among which 190 were female and 160 were male.

- On 17, 18 and 19 October prevention home trainees organised awareness programs in Beelani and Belkotgadi of Nuwakot; Melamchi Municipality of Sindhupalchowk district.

- Advocacy programs reached 550 households.

- Prevention home conducted regular awareness programmes in Sindhupalchowk and Nuwakot districts and distributed more than 16,000 IEC materials.
Hetauda, Makwanpur (Estd. 1997)

Since the beginning of the prevention home Makwanpur 900 girls and women have received basic training on sewing, tailoring and to become social activists.

- Forty (40) girls belonging to 38 and 39 batch completed their residential training.
- Provided short term shelter to twenty (20) children and women who were referred to the prevention home by the police and local organizations.
- Traced and reunited thirty two (32) out of seventy nine (79) girls reported missing by their families.
- One Hundred and thirty (130) cases of gender violence were reported and solved in favour of the applicants.
- Provided information on safe migration to 3,280 (Three thousand two hundred and eighty) girls/women who came to the district administration office to apply for passports.
- Prevention home registered seven (07) trafficking cases in the district court. 11 accused have been apprehended and the cases are under trial.
- Prevention home registered one (01) case of child marriage case in the District Court, which is under trial.
- On 26th May conducted a school orientation program on child marriage in Ujwal higher Secondary School reaching 120 Students.
- On 30th July an orientation program on anti-human trafficking and safe migration processes was held in Bhaise VDC for 63 participants.
- On 7th August 60 sewing machines were provided to trainee girls to set up their own tailoring shops.
- On 13th August prevention home distributed clothes to flood victims in Manahari village council.
- Commemorated 11 national anti human trafficking day by organizing a rally, street drama, corner meeting and an interaction meeting on "changing dimension of human trafficking" reaching 300 people in Hetauda.
- Celebrated Children’s Day on 14 September by organizing a quiz competition on child rights and a drawing competition on child marriage in Hetauda reaching 450 children.
• Marked 28th International child rights day on 14th, and 15th November by organizing awareness folk songs competitions and street dramas at Shree Mahendra Secondary school of Manahari Rural Municipality and Shree Shree Krishna secondary school of Bhimphedi Rural Municipality reaching 1150 people.

• On 20th November organized a quiz competition, stage drama and essay competition on child rights in Hetauda reaching 350 children.

• Celebrated 16 days campaign against women violence on 25th November by organizing a rally, corner speeches and Ludo game competition in Hetauda reaching 380 people.

• Prevention home conducted three days of training for 28 school teachers in Hetauda on combating human trafficking from 27 to 29 November.

• On 30 November the Prevention home organised a quiz contest on human trafficking among six schools reaching 700 students.

• From 3 to 5 December the prevention home organized three days training for 25 school students in Hetauda to combat human trafficking.

• Celebrated the end of 16 days of activism against gender based violence in Hetauda on 10th December by organising a drama on gender violence and facilitating two women who have continuously fought women violence.

• In December organised inter school essay writing competitions in Bhimphedi Rural Municipality and Manahari Municipality for 300 students on “student’s role in preventing human trafficking”.

• Prevention home organized a special program in Manahari Rural Municipality on 22 December to sensitize newly elected 40 members of local committee to combat human trafficking on their roles, responsibilities and working methodologies.

• From 26 to 27 December prevention home jointly organised two days program for 40 newly elected members of Bhimphedi Rural Municipality on human rights, child rights and anti trafficking measures.

• On 28th, and 29th December the prevention home organized awareness program in form of rally and a street drama in Shree Surya Secondary school of Bagamati Rural Municipality and Shree Bagamati secondary school of Bagamati rural Municipality reaching 950 people.

• On 30 December the prevention home organized a follow up meeting in Manahari Rural Municipality with 15 members of Local Committee to combat human trafficking to discuss development of anti trafficking mechanism which was to be implemented in the Manahari Rural Municipality.

On 31 December the prevention home organized an interaction program for 30 participants on “Strengthening partnership for addressing Human Trafficking and Unsafe Migration in Hetauda”.
Bardhaghat, Nawalparasi (Estd. 1998)

Since its inception in 1998, Prevention Home Bardhaghat, Nawalparasi has so far provided training to 625 girls and women.

- 60 girls belonging to 25th, 26th and 27th batch completed their residential training in the prevention home.
- 09 cases of gender based violence were reported and all the cases were settled in favour of survivors.
- Traced and reunited (19) out of (30) girls reported missing by their families.
- Prevention home along with its trainees conducted awareness programs in Marchagholi, Musharbasti and Bethani of Bardhaghat Municipality; Shivpurgadi of Binaj Tribeni Gaupalika, Kritipur of Sunaval Municipality; Ramwaur of Palhinand Village Council; Kudiya of Susta Village Council; Aalawal of Bardhaghat Municipality; Tilakpur of Sarawal Village Council; and Pragatil of Sunaval Municipality, Susta Village Council and Kudiya on 23 Feb, 01 March, 16 April, 18 April, 04 June, 01 July, 03 July, 25 July, 26 July, 31 August, 1 September reaching 9 November, 14 November, 22 November 16 and 17 December reaching 13,423 people belonging to 2402 households.

- Conducted (03) school orientation programs on human trafficking in Basanta Higher secondary school of Tilakpur, Nawajiwan School of Bardhaghat Municipality and Shree Ganga Higher secondary school on 03 March, 31 August and 04 September reaching 225 people.
- Provided short term safe shelter to 02 destitute children and women.
- Celebrated 107th International Women’s Day on 8th March by distributing fruits to 58 women who were in prison.
- On 29 March, a half day training was organised at armed police training centre in Bardhaghat for 137 officials of armed police on strengthening vigilance and preventing human trafficking.
- On 24 April, 5 May and 31 December organised coordination meetings in Bardhaghat Municipality and Hupsekt Village Council for 86 participants belonging to government and non government sectors.
- Celebrated 16 days activism against gender based violence from 25th November to 10th December in different parts of Nawalparasi district reaching 1998 people. On 25th November white ribbon campaign was organised in Bardhaghat Municipality reaching 165 participants; an orientation program on women violence was organised for 32 participants in Susta Village Council 26 November. On 26 and 27 November door to door program was organised in Daunmedevi of Bardhaghat Municipality and Sunowol Municipality reaching 1801 people.
- Celebrated 16 days of activism against gender based violence from 25th November to 10th December with white ribbon campaign, orientation programs, and door to door programs reaching 1998 people.
Prevention Home conducted 35 orientation programs to strengthen sensitization among people on human trafficking, gender violence, safe migration and reproductive health reaching 1317 people, details are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Saraval VDC</td>
<td>04 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Hardiya, Sunawal Municipality ward No 5</td>
<td>07 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Madhaybindu Municipality</td>
<td>09 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Baruwa, Rupauliya VDC Ward No 5</td>
<td>10 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Devgaon, Ramgram Municipality ward No 17</td>
<td>21 April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Namuna Tole, Kawasaki Municipality Ward No 1</td>
<td>24 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Sunawal Municipality ward No 4</td>
<td>12 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Bardhaghat Municipality</td>
<td>14 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Basabasahi, Sunawal Village Council Ward No 1</td>
<td>17 April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Pateni, Sunawal Village Council Ward No 3</td>
<td>19 April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Kusma, Palhinandan Village Council Ward No 3</td>
<td>09 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Jitpur, Bardghat Municipality ward No 5</td>
<td>10 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Bhumahi, Sunawal Municipality ward No 12</td>
<td>11 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Banjriya, Ramgram Municipality ward No 4</td>
<td>13 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Bardghat Municipality Ward No 4</td>
<td>14 May</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Gaidakhal, Sunawal Municipality 10</td>
<td>18 May</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Benimanipur, Binai Tribeni Village Council, Ward No 4</td>
<td>19 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Kudauli, Kawasaki Municipality Ward No 11</td>
<td>20 May</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Tribeni, Binai Tribeni Village Council Ward No 6</td>
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<td>Amrot, Ramgram Municipality, Ward No 14</td>
<td>23 May</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Swathi, Sunawal Municipality Ward No 9</td>
<td>03 June</td>
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<td>23.</td>
<td>Kirtipur Sunawal Municipality Ward No 3</td>
<td>04 June</td>
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<td>24.</td>
<td>Botetol, Madhaybindu Municipality Ward No 2</td>
<td>05 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Daunedevi, Bardghat Municipality Ward No 14</td>
<td>07 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Raninagar, Binai Tribeni Village Council, War No. 6</td>
<td>15 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Pragatinagar, Devchuli Municipality</td>
<td>22 July</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Kudiya, Binai Tribeni Village Council</td>
<td>11 August</td>
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<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Palhinanadan Village Council</td>
<td>15 August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Jyamire, Binai Tribeni Village Council</td>
<td>20 August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Saraval Gaupalika</td>
<td>02 September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Bardghat Municipality Ward No 5 Jitpur</td>
<td>03 September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>Devchuli Municipality Ward No 5 Rambas</td>
<td>03 December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>Madh hayat Bindu Municipality Ward No 2 Basantapur</td>
<td>04 December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>Madh hayat Bindu Municipality Ward No 8 New belhani</td>
<td>23 December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# MASS AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

*(initiated in 1993) in 2017*

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

- Aired 28 episodes of FM programmes through Ujyaalo FM 90.00 MHz (through 32 FM stations) reaching more than 4,000,000 people belonging to 58 districts.

- Organised awareness programmes in different schools communities in suburbs of Kathmandu district. Following are the number of people reached:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>District/Place</th>
<th>Door-to-door (HH)</th>
<th>Rally</th>
<th>IEC materials</th>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 December, 2017</td>
<td>Sankhu, Kathmandu</td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 December, 2017</td>
<td>Chaughare, Lalitpur</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>450</strong></td>
<td><strong>700</strong></td>
<td><strong>450</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,600</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HH=House Holds;  
IEC=Information, Education and Communication  
Information=Information given to people on human trafficking through edutainment programs such as street drama, school orientation programs, etc.
Information Desk for Promoting Safe Migration

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 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, Urlabari, Morang 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 29,477 (Twenty nine thousand, four hundred and seventy seven) potential women migrants.
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.

2017 highlights:
- Preventing 197 children and women from falling into the clutches of traffickers.
- Informing 6,978 girls and women about safe migration.
- Reuniting 07 of 65 persons reported missing with their families.
- Checking 259,498 vehicles passing through the point.
- 04 cases of domestic violence were reported all the cases were resolved in favour of the applicants.
If preventive measures fail, Maiti Nepal sometimes 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 transit homes, located in the border towns of Kakarvitta, Pashupatinagar, Biratnagar, Birgunj, Thori, Mahespur, Bhairawaha Nepalgunj, Dhangadi, Mahendranagar and Guleria 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.
TRANSIT HOMES

Transit Homes

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

Transit Home Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interceptions achieved</td>
<td>1755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrants informed</td>
<td>71926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims rescued</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing/found</td>
<td>1007/186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human trafficking cases initiated</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kakarvitta, Jhapa  
(Estd. February 1997) in 2017

- Intercepted three hundred and thirteen (313) children and women at the border, preventing them from being trafficked.
- Provided eighteen thousand and two (18,002) migrant girls and women crossing the Nepal-India border with information on safe migration.
- Inspected seventeen thousand and nine hundred and sixty seven (17,967) vehicles and cycle rickshaws crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.
- Three hundred and thirty three (333) children and women who availed the services of the transit home were provided with the psychosocial counselling.
- 50 were found out of 223 missing application.
- 107 (One hundred seven) girls and women realized that their journey to India was risky and they themselves returned back home directly from the border.
- Provided information on safe migration to 3,116 girls and women who came to the District Administration Office to apply for passports.
- Rescued and repatriated 28 (21 girls and 07 boys) from exploitative situation from India. 11 girls were rescued from Khoribari, 03 girls were rescued from Ranigunj, 06 boys were rescued from Jalpaiguri, 01 boy was rescued from Raniganj, 04 girls were rescued from Ranidanga, 01 girl was rescued from Darjeeling, and 01 girl was rescued from Bagdogra and 01 girl rescued from CWC New Jalpaiguri All these places are located in state of West Bengal, India
- 312 children and women were re-integrated with their families.
- Registered 01 case of rape in district police court, Jhapa; 01 accused is apprehended and the case is awaiting justice from the court.
- Provided short-term shelter for sixty nine (69) children and women referred to the transit home by the VDC, other organizations and the women’s cell of police.
- Settled five (05) reported cases of gender violence in favour of the survivors.
- With the objective of strengthening the cooperation from local government organized one DPAC meeting in Chandragadi for 20 people on 3rd January 2017.
- On 16th Jan, 11th Feb, 6th March, 13th April, 16th May, 18th June, 14 July, 20 August, 01 September, 02 September, 8th October, 22nd November, 29th November and 8th December the transit home organised door to door programs on gender violence and anti human trafficking initiatives in Mechi Nagar ward no 3, 11 and 13; Gairigaon, ward no 8, 9; Dhimal Basti ward no 7;
Jyamirgadi, Dhaijan, Bahundagi, Mechi nagar, Besi Bazaar, Shantinagar, Duhagadi and Laljoda reaching about 2,930 people.

- On 28th February a meeting was organised at the transit home with Chief District Officer, Superintendent of police, women development officer and deputy superintendent of police to discuss the ways to improve violence against women.

- On 5th March transit home organized an interaction program for 25 students of Kakarvitta Higher secondary school and Dhulabari college on "students role in combating human trafficking".

- On 7th March transit home and women development office jointly organized street drama in Chandragadi Jhapa reaching 1000 people.

- Celebrated International women’s day on 8th March by organizing a rally and by chanting slogans against violence against women in Nakal banda, Bahundagi, Itabhatta reaching 1000 people.

- From 23rd to 28th April 2017 transit home organized income generation training in form of Papad making, potato chips making and candle making for 20 girls at high risk of being trafficked.

- On 6 June organised an interaction program with CINI, an Indian organisation on "unsafe migration leading to human trafficking" for 10 participants.

- Organised 10 days doll and cushion making training to 32 intercepted and high risk girls in transit home Kakarvitta from 21st May to 5th June.

- Organised 07 days ladies shoe and sandal making training to 17 intercepted and high risk girls in transit home Kakarvitta from 06th to 12th August.

- To spread consciousness on human trafficking the transit home organised awareness programs focussing on transport workers from 3rd-4th September reaching 300 people involved in transport sector.

- Organised a street drama jointly with District Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking(DCCHT) on human trafficking in Kakarvitta on 7 October reaching 500 people.

- Organised an interaction program jointly with District Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking(DCCHT) in Kakarvitta on 8 October to curb human trafficking locally reaching 40 people.

- To commence "16 days of activism against gender based violence" broadcasted a TV program from Suryodaya TV, Birtamode on 21 November.

- On 22nd November organised a door to door program in Besi Bazar, the border of Ilam and Jhapa districts.

- On 29th November initiated an awareness campaign in Mechinagar Municipality -3, Shantinagar, Bahundagi and Jyamirgadi through distributing pamphlets and delivering messages through microphones reaching about 500 people.

- On 30th and 31st December organized two days training on "Capacity building in safe migration and human trafficking for border surveillance team" in Kakarvitta.
Bhairahawa (Estd. in July 1997) in 2017

- Prevented 361 children and women from getting trafficked by intercepting them at the border.
- 365 girls and women realized that their journey to India was risky and they themselves returned back home directly from the border.
- Filed 15 cases of human trafficking in the district court 34 traffickers are in police custody and the cases are awaiting justice from the court.
- Provided information on safe migration to 21,595 migrant girls and women that were crossing the Nepal-India border.
- Inspected 7,830 vehicles and cycle rickshaws crossing the border and provided information on safe migration to the occupants.
- Provided short-term shelter to 79 children and women referred by the Village Council, other organizations and the police’s women cell.
- 454 children and women availed the services of the transit home were provided with Psychosocial Counselling.
- Provided information on safe migration to 363 girls and women who came to the district administration office to apply for passports.
- Found 14 out of 155 girls who were reported missing and reunited with their families.
- Rescued and repatriated 14 children and women from India. Out of them 08 girls were rescued from Mumbai, State of Maharashtra. Whereas, 06 boys were rescued from state of Uttar Pradesh.
- Settled all 22 cases of domestic violence in favour of the applicants.
- Filed 01 case of attempt to rape in district court of Rupandehi. 01 accused is in the police custody and the case is under trial.
- In order to develop a strong cross border co-ordination and networking between Nepal, and India; the transit home and district children welfare board jointly organised a cross border workshop 135 people in Bhairawa on 23rd January.
• On 21 February, 2nd April and 10th April orientation sessions were organized for 105 police officials on strengthening vigilance and preventing human trafficking.

• Conducted four sessions of 3 days training on safe migration and foreign employment act to 128 potential female migrant workers from 25-27, Feb, 1-3 May, 11-13 August and 8-10 September.

• Celebrated 107th International women’s day on 8th March with rally of 300 people, and broadcasted informative message through Radio Mukti FM reaching 4000 people.

• Sensitisation workshops were organised on 26-27 March and 24-25 May for 84 girls and women on “Paralegal Training- human trafficking and safe migration”

• Organised fabric and plastic flower making training to 10 high risk girls in the transit home from 22nd May to 7th June.

• Organised doll making training to 08 survivors in transit home Bhairawa from 14th June to 11th July.

• Organised fancy shoes making training to 10 high risk girls in the transit home from 15th June to 7th July.

• To celebrate Teej on 19th August, the Transit Home organized a song competition based on human trafficking in Bhairawa and broadcasted it through Mukti FM reaching 2000 people.

• Celebrated 11th national anti trafficking day by organizing a rally of 2000 people in Bhairawa.

• Celebrated 16 days of activism against gender based violence from 25th November to 10 December with a signature campaign, white ribbon distribution campaign and broadcasted informative messages and radio jingles.
Birgunj, Parsa  
(Estd. in 1997)

- Prevented 158 children and women from getting trafficked by intercepting them at the border.
- 29 (twenty nine) girls and women realized that their journey to India was risky and they themselves returned back home directly from the border.
- Rescued 20 children and women from internal as well as cross-border trafficking. Out of that:
  - 01 girl was rescued from Kolkata, West Bengal.
  - 04 girls were rescued from Motihari, East Champaran district, Bihar.
  - 01 girl was rescued from Muzaffarpur city located in Muzaffarpur district of Bihar.
  - 01 girl and 01 boy were rescued from Parsa District Nepal.
  - 01 girl was rescued from Shantinagar, Delhi.
  - 06 boys and 01 girl were rescued from Raxual, East Champaran district, Bihar.
  - 03 girls were rescued from Bhelai, Motihari, East Champaran district, Bihar.
  - 01 girl was rescued from Tamil nadu India.
- Provided 14,040 migrant girls and women crossing the Nepal-India border with information on safe migration.
- Found 20 of 44 women and children who were reported missing and reunited her with their families.
- Provided legal assistance to 09 cases of gender violence.

- Filed 03 cases of human trafficking in the district court. 03 accused men and 02 accused women are in police custody and the cases are under trial.
- Registered 08 cases of rape in district court, Parsa; 08 accused are apprehended and the cases are awaiting justice from the court.
- Celebrated 107th International Women’s day on 8th March by organising a door-to-door awareness program in Chhotebhansar of Birgunj Metropolitan City reaching 175 people.
- On 7th July the transit home and women and children office jointly organised cross border meeting for 70 participants on increasing co-ordination for quick rescue of children and women from India and to develop a strong cross border networking between Nepal and India.
- On 12 and 13 July, half day trainings were organised for 92 students and 04 teachers of Birgunj Nursing College on human trafficking, gender violence and safe migration.
- In third week of August, the transit home provided relief materials to flood victims in form of blankets, biscuits, essential children's clothes, malted milk hot drink in Basdilba village of Parsagadi village council.
- Celebrated 11th National Anti Human trafficking day with a three kilometre race, a rally of 200 people ending in a corner meeting on 5 September in Birgunj.
- On 15 and 16 September participated in conference organised by SSB (Seema Suraksha Bal), (a paramilitary force of India) in Sitamadi, Bihar to provide information about human trafficking.
- To celebrate 16 days of activism against women violence organised a joint rally of 300 people in Birgunj on 25 November.
- Conducted an orientation session on human trafficking and the health hazards associated with it to 22 students and 2 teachers of Birgunj Nursing college on 27 December.
- On 28 December a half training was organised at the training section of Mid regional armed police force headquarter at Rudravahini for 50 officers of armed police on strengthening vigilance and preventing human trafficking at Nepal-India borders.
Biratnagar, Morang District
(Estd. 1998) 2017 highlights

- Intercepted 120 girls/women at the border, preventing them from being trafficked.

- 40 (Forty) girls and women realized that their journey to India was risky and they themselves returned back home directly from the border.

- Provided counselling on safe migration and different dimension of trafficking to 3,938 girls/women/men at area administration office, Urlabari.

- Inspected 5,477 (Five thousand Four Hundred Seventy Seven ) vehicles and cycle rickshaws crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.

- 1,864 (One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty Four) children and women were provided information on safe migration and human trafficking at Nepal-India border.

- 09 missing girls/women were found out of the 42 missing applications filed.

- 02 (two) cases of gender violence were reported and solved in favour of the applicants.

- Registered five (05) cases of rape in the district court. 05 accused has been apprehended and the cases are under trial.

- 117 children and women were reintegrated with their family members.

- Hundred Twenty (120) children and women who availed the services of transit home were provided with Psychosocial Counselling.

- Transit home organized women empowerment training

through extending driving training to 03 girls at high risk of being trafficked from 28th Feb to 20th March 2017.

- Celebrated International women’s day by organizing a rally of 100 people in Biratnagar on 8 March.

- Conducted a saddle making training in Biratnagar from 24th April to 15th May for 10 women who were to proceed for foreign employment.

- Organised two paralegal trainings focussing on human trafficking and safe migration from 30-March for 60 women participants and from 13-14 September for 30 women participants.

- Organised sixteen days bakery training in Biratnagar to 10 intercepted and high risk girls in transit home Biratnagar from 21st May to 5th June 2017.

- Organised two three days training in Biratnagar on "Foreign employment Act 2064" focussing on human trafficking and safe migration from 21-23 July and from 13-15 October for 60 women participants.

- The number of IEC materials distributed on human trafficking and safe migration were Six thousand, Three hundred and Ninety Seven (6,397).
Nepalgunj, Banke (Estd. April 2000) in 2017

- Intercepted 1,071 (One Thousand Seventy One) children and women at the border, preventing them from being trafficked.

- 223 girls and women realized that their journey to India was risky and they themselves returned back home directly from the border.

- Rescued 67 girls/women and boys from exploitative situations from different states of India and Saudi Arabia. The details are:
  - 02 women and 01 girl were rescued from Gurgaon, Haryana State.
  - 01 woman was rescued from Noida, Gautam Buddh Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh State.
  - 03 girls were rescued from Shillong, Meghalaya State.
  - 01 woman was rescued from Damunagar, Mumbai, Maharashtra State.
  - 01 woman was rescued from Ulhasnagar, Mumbai.
  - 01 girl and 01 boy from Theog Tehsil, Shimla District, state of Himachal Pradesh.
  - 02 girls were rescued from Dung Village in Hangrang Tehsil, Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh.
  - 24 women were rescued from Uttam Nagar; 04 boys were rescued from Puram Gaon; and 01 woman and 09 boys were rescued from Pahargunj; 01 girl was rescued from Gandhinagar; 06 Boys, 03 girls and 04 women were rescued from Chirag; 01 woman was rescued from Anand Vihar, Delhi.
  - 01 woman was rescued from Hafar Al-Batin, Saudi Arabia

- 1,116 (One Thousand One hundred Sixteen) children and women were reintegrated with their families.

- Inspected 6,325 bus, cycle rickshaws and vehicles crossing the border, providing passengers with information on safe migration.

- 17, 426 migrants were provided information on safe migration at Nepal-India border.

- 154 missing girls/women were found out of the 834 missing applications filed.

- Transit Home filed 03 cases of Human Trafficking in the district court of Banke. 04 accused were apprehended, they are in police custody awaiting trial.

- 20(Twenty) cases of domestic violence were reported to the Transit Home. Out of 20 reported cases, the transit home was successful in solving 18(Eighteen) cases in favour of the applicants.

- On 5th January, 1st February, 22 November and 14 December training and sensitization program were organized for 2,000 cadets of National Cadet Corps, establishment of Nepal Army. They were provided information on human trafficking, its causes, tactics traffickers, unsafe foreign employment and domestic violence.

- On 19th January organised an interaction meeting with District Committee to combat Human Trafficking for 20 people in Nepalgunj to plan activities that will reduce cases of human trafficking in Banke district.

- Celebrated 107th International Women’s Day organizing a Rally program in Nepalgunj on 08 March for 300 people.
• Organised meetings with DCCHT and LCCHT on 22nd March, 29 August and 06 November for 81 members of district committee to combat Human Trafficking in Nepalgunj to plan activities addressing human trafficking in Banke district.

• On 21 January and 18 March organized review meeting for 32 people in Nepalgunj to gauge the work done by members of Maiti Youth Network.

• On 26th May 2017 an awareness program on human trafficking was held in Binauna for 36 community people where they were given information on human trafficking, its consequences and the techniques used by the traffickers to lure the people.

• 50 people donated blood on blood donation camp organised by the transit home on Maiti Nepal’s 25 Anniversary.

• Reached out to 1,225 people of D Gaun Khajura, Gyanodhuya Higher Secondary School in Bageshowri VDC and Janta Higher Secondary School of B Gaun Khajura through street drama and awareness campaign organized on 8, 9 and 10 August.

• To celebrate Teej on 22 August, the Transit Home organized a song and dance program based on human trafficking in Khajura and Samshegunj Bazaar reaching about 3,200 people.


• Transit home distributed support materials to 320 flood affected children and women on 30 October.

• From 18-20 November the transit home conducted a three days training for 40 Youths on addressing human trafficking.

• To mark 16 days of activism against gender violence, transit home organised a candle light program in Nepalgunj on 25 November for 110 people.

• Transit Home conducted orientation program for youths on 9, 23 and 25 December in Kachanapur, Basudevpur and Manikapur for 117 people.

• Celebrated human Rights day on 10 December by organising a rally in Nepalgunj for 400 people.

• Organised two days training in Nepalgunj from 24-25 December to 33 social studies teachers on role of education to prevent trafficking.

• To enlighten journalists about the work done by the transit home in 2017, a press conference was organised for 51 journalists on 31 December.
Pashupatinagar, Ilam District  
(Estd. July 2001) 2017 highlights

- Intercepted 335 girls at the border, preventing them from being trafficked.

- Rescued and repatriated 11 girls from exploitative situations; 02 girls were rescued from Siliguri, 02 girls were rescued from Sukiya, 03 girls were rescued from Kalimpong, 02 girls were rescued from Darejeeling; 02 girls were rescued from 10th Mile, all these places are in state of West Bengal, India.

- 191(One hundred and ninety one) girls and women realized that their journey to India was risky and they themselves returned back home directly from the border.

- Inspected 17,283 vehicles crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.

- Provided 15,980 migrant girls and women crossing the Nepal-India border with information on safe migration.

- Traced and reunited ten (15) out of 36 girls reported missing by their families.

- 16 (Sixteen) cases of gender violence were reported and solved in favour of the applicants.

- 1,598 (One Thousand Five Hundred Ninety Eight) children and women stopped their journey to India realizing they were travelling in unfavourable conditions after receiving information on safe migration at the Nepal-India border.

- Registered three (03) cases of rape in the district court. 03 accused have been apprehended and the cases are under trial.

- 1598 (One Thousand Five Hundred Ninety Eight) children and women stopped their journey to India realizing they were travelling in unfavourable conditions after receiving information on safe migration at the Nepal-India border.

- To mark the International Women’s Day on 8th March, transit home organised one day’s orientation program for 151 participants on "women empowerment" in Kanyam.

- Organised door-to-door campaigns on 20th January, 27th February, 21st, 26th March, and 10th 12th, 19th, 20th July, 9th Dec, 22nd Dec and 26th Dec in Pashupatinagar, Bagbire, Katushe, Tasi Gaon, Charmile, Mechi Bazaar, Chari Mile, Chabise, Hile, Chitre Gumba of Ilam district reaching 616 people.

- Conducted orientation program in Pashupatinagar, Fikkal and Suryodaya Municipality on 5th March, 22nd to 24th May, 25th May, 15th and 16th November for 312 community members and Myadi(temporary) police on preventing human trafficking at the border.

- On 03 April conducted a school orientation program on human trafficking in Baudhadham school of Pashupatinagar reaching 91 students.

- Undertook a sensitisation and conscientiousness session
for 27 school students in Suryodaya Municipality on 25th May on preventing human trafficking at the border.

- Organised a three days training at Pashupatinagar from 29-31 August on Bee Keeping for 20 girls and women belonging to three municipalities and two village councils.

- Celebrated 11 national anti trafficking day by organizing week-long programs. Undertook talk cum sensitisation program in Fatak, Charmile and Hile; pamphlets were provided to people crossing Nepal-India border; individual and group information session was also held in border areas reaching 650 people. On 5 September interaction program on addressing human trafficking was held in Rong village council for 120 people.

- To celebrate 16 days of activism against gender violence in Pashupatinagar, the transit home organized a sensitization workshop on 26th November for 30 women.

*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>Type of awareness program</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Participants</th>
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<tr>
<td>Workshop</td>
<td>Shree antu</td>
<td>23 May</td>
<td>105</td>
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<tr>
<td>Talk Program</td>
<td>Pashupatinagar</td>
<td>01 December</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orientation</td>
<td>Godak and Tashigoan</td>
<td>20 August &amp; 25 August</td>
<td>135</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>Ronmg village council</td>
<td>5 September</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation</td>
<td>Tin Khutte, Sunpa, Pashupatinagar</td>
<td>27 September</td>
<td>33</td>
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Dhangadhi, Kailali (Estd. September 2001) in 2017

- Prevented 287 children and women from getting trafficked by intercepting them at the border.
- 55 girls/women had realized that their journey to India was risky and returned back home directly from the border.
- 07 children and women were rescued from India. Out of that:
  - 02 children and 01 woman were rescued from Siliguri West Bengal.
  - 02 women were rescued Paliyakala, Lakhimpur Khiri district, Uttar Pradesh.
  - 02 girls exposed to abuse and exploitation were rescued from Dhangadi, Kailali Ilam district.
- Reintegrated 277 children and women with their families.
- Provided 2,431 children and women crossing the Nepal-India border with information on safe migration.
- Settled 13 cases of gender violence in favour of applicants out of 16 cases.
- 14 were found out of 134 missing application.
- Inspected 1,931 vehicles/rickshaws crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.
- Celebrated 107th International Women’s Day by organizing a huge rally of 1,050 people on 8th March in Dhangadi.
- On 27th March and 30th October organised coordination meetings in Dhangadi for 55 participants belonging to government and non government sectors.
- 30 people were sensitized on human trafficking, safe migration and women’s rights through orientation program held on 28th March in Dhangadi.
- Reached out of 8,631 people of Kailali district through street dramas and awareness campaigns organized from 22nd to 26th May in Dhangadhi municipality ward no.12, Hasultiya, Pabera, Dhansingpur, Olani and Godawari VDC.
- Celebrated 11th national anti-trafficking day on 5th September by organizing a rally of 1,100 people in Dhangadhi.
- On 14 September organised a speech competition on child rights and human trafficking in Panchodaya higher secondary school reaching 150 students.
- On 31st October an orientation program on human trafficking was held in Dhangadi for 35 participants belonging to Village Council, Municipality, local residents students, teachers and LCCHT members on identifying their roles and responsibilities to prevent human trafficking.
- Interaction program with 42 members of DCCHT and LCCHT was organised in Dhangadi on 1 November.
- To gauge the impact of anti trafficking activities in Kailali district a sharing program cum appraisal session was held in Dhangadi on 2 November for 37 participants belonging to government and non government sectors.
- Conducted three month vocational training on tailoring, boutique and school bag making for 23 intercepted high risks girl from 1 September to 31 November 2018.
- Celebrated 16 days of activism against gender based violence on 25th November with a rally of 1,200 people in Dhangadi, similarly on 26th November organised an interaction program on ending women violence for 40 participants in Dhangadi and on 10th December organised a rally of 1,000 people in Dhangadi to celebrate human rights day.
Mahendranagar, Kanchanpur (Estd. March 2003) in 2017

- Intercepted 140 children and women at the border, preventing them from being trafficked.
- Provided 3,444 migrant girls and women crossing the Nepal-India border with information on safe migration.
- 66 (Sixty Six) girls and women realized that their journey to India was risky and they themselves returned back home directly from the border.
- Rescued and repatriated 24 women and children from India. The details are:
  - 01 girl was rescued from Bangalore, Karnataka state India.
  - 02 girls were rescued from Haldwani, 01 boy was rescued from Uttarkashi, 01 boy was rescued from Kashipur, and 01 boy was rescued from Rosanabad Haridwar state of Uttarakhnad, India.
  - 01 woman was rescued with her small baby from Rampur, Shimla, state of Himachal Pradesh, India.
  - 01 woman and 02 boys were rescued from New Delhi, India.

- 01 boy was rescued from Chandigarh, India.
- 01 girl was rescued from Ballygunge, Kolkata, West Bengal, India.
- 01 girl was rescued from Panipath, Haryana, India.
- 6 Girls were rescued from Rudrapur, Udham Singh Nagar state of Uttarakhand, India.
- 04 girls undergoing sexual exploitation were rescued from Kanchanpur district.

- Filed 01 case of human trafficking in the district court of Kanchanpur, 01 accused is in police custody and 01 accused is absconding.
- Registered three (03) cases of rape in the district court. 03 accused have been apprehended and the cases are under trial.
- Filed 01 case of human trafficking in Rudrapur, Udham Singh Nagar district, state of Uttarakhnad, India. 03 accused is in police custody undergoing trial.
- Inspected 870 vehicles/rickshaws crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.
- Reunited 28 of the 204 children and women reported missing with their families.
- 19 cases of gender violence were reported and 18 solved in favour of the applicants and 01 case was forwarded to the district police office.
- Celebrated 107th International Women’s day on 8th March by organising a human rally of 600 people in Mahendranagar bazaar and with a "Deuda dance competition" with the theme human trafficking.
- With the objective of further sensitizing (SSB) Seema
Suraksha Bal, on human trafficking and gender violence orientation session was conducted for 48 officials of Alpha company, 57th Battalion SSB on 9th March at Banbasa, Champhawat, Uttarkhand, India.

- Celebrated 11th national anti trafficking day on 5th Sep by organising an interaction program on human trafficking for 80 people in Mahendranagar.

- Celebrated national children's day on 14 September by providing educational materials to Bal orphanage in Mahendranagar.

- On 24th October a networking meeting of 32 people was held with various agencies to jointly address human trafficking in Mahendranagar.

- Organised interaction meetings with 58 members of "village committee for controlling human trafficking" on 25, 30 and 31 October.

- Reached out of 1050 people of Mahakali and Punarbas municipality through street dramas showcased on 3rd November and 23rd December.

- 165 people were sensitized on human trafficking and safe migration through orientation programs held on 5, 26 and 30 November in Mahakali, Punarbas and Beldadi.

- To mark 16 day of activism against gender based violence organized two street dramas in Daiji and Mahendranagar on 10th December reaching 600 people.

- Maiti Nepal and Local Committee on controlling human trafficking (LCCHT) jointly organised patrolling in unofficial border points of Punarbas Municipality and Mahakali Municipality on 17, 18, 19 and 31 December. Another patrolling was held on unofficial border of Beldadi rural Municipality on 21 December.

- Organised two days training with 30 members of "village committee for controlling human trafficking" on 28 and 29 December in Mahendranagar.

Aired 20 episodes of FM programmes through Shuklapahata FM 99.4 MHz reaching more than 16 Lakhs people belonging to Kanchanpur, Kailali, Bardiya, Dadeldhura, Doti, Baitadi, Darchula of Nepal; reaching Indian towns of Bareilly, Lucknow, Khatima, Tanakpur; and Indian districts of Pilibhit, Nainital, and Champhawat.
Maheshpur

- Intercepted 93 (ninety three) children and women at the border, preventing them from being trafficked.
- Informed 3,791 girls/women on safe migration procedures.
- Traced and reunited 10 girls with their families out of the 27 reported missing cases.
- Settled 02 cases of gender violence in favour of the survivor.
- Inspected 960 cycle rickshaws/vehicles crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.
- Organized door to door program in Rampurwa village ward No. 5 on 11 Feb, and in Harpur village ward no. 5 on 6 March reaching 469 people.
- On 29 December organised a coordination meeting with 17 participants belonging to Nepal police.
- About 3,000 IEC materials disseminated by the transit home throughout the year.
Gulariya, Bardiya 2017
(Estd. August 2017)

- Prevented 141 children and women from getting trafficked by intercepting them at the border.
- 07 were found out of 49 missing applications.
- 50 (Fifty) girls and women realized that their journey to India was risky and they themselves returned back home directly from the border.
- Rescued 13 women and children from internal as well as cross-border trafficking. Out of that:
  - 01 woman and 01 child were rescued from Shimla Kotkhai.
  - 01 girl and 01 boy were rescued from Theog Tehsil, Shimla District, state of Himachal Pradesh.
  - 02 boys from Palam Goan Delhi.
  - 02 boys and 01 woman were rescued from Uttam Nagar, Delhi.
  - 01 girl was rescued from Gandhi Nagar, Delhi.
  - 01 woman was rescued Anand Nagar, Delhi.
  - 02 women were rescued from Chirag, Delhi.
- Provided 2,583 migrant girls and women crossing the Nepal-India border with information on safe migration.
- Inspected 1,190 (One thousand one hundred and ninety) vehicles and cycle rickshaws crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.
- Transit Home filed 04 cases of Human Trafficking in the district court of Bardiya. 07 accused were apprehended, they are in police custody awaiting trial.
- Transit Home filed 06 cases of Rape in the district court of Bardiya. 06 accused were apprehended, they are in police custody awaiting trial.
- 09 (nine) cases of gender violence were reported and solved in favour of the applicants.
- To plan activities to reduce cases of human trafficking in Bardiya district the transit home organised a meeting with 122 members of District Committee to combat Human Trafficking(DCCHT) and LCCHT on 1st February, 30 August and 02 September.
- Marked 107th International Women’s Day by organizing a rally of 510 people in Gulariya.
- Traced and reunited 07 out of 49 girls reported missing by their families.
- From February to August 2017 the transit home organised six month's income generation training to 21 girls on sewing and beauty parlour management.
- Celebrated anti human trafficking day by organising a rally of 560 people in Gulariya.
- Broadcasted a radio program from Babai FM Gulariya on 5th September on the occasion of national anti-trafficking day reaching 5000 people. On the same day anti trafficking messages were delivered through banners and IEC materials reaching 4,000 people.
- On 06 September organised a school orientation program on Human trafficking in Mahakabi Devekota Higher Secondary School in Gulariya Bardiya reaching 175 students.
- Celebrated Children’s Day on 14 September by organising a rally of 500 people in Gularia, Bardiya.
- Celebrated international day of the Girl Child on 11 October in Gulariya by organising a rally of 210 people.
- To celebrate 16 days of activism against gender violence in Gularia, transit home organised a rally of 440 people and a candle-light program on 25 November in participation of 140 people.
Information and Counselling Centre
Thori, Parsa (Estd. August 2013) in 2017

- Prevented Fifty two (52) children and women from getting trafficked by intercepting them at the border.
- 12 (Twelve) girls and women realized that their journey to India was risky and they themselves returned back home directly from the border.
- Provided four thousand six hundred (4,600) migrant girls and women crossing the Nepal-India border with information on safe migration.
- Registered one (01) cases of human trafficking in the district court. Three (03) accused men are in police custody, awaiting trial, in the Parsa district court.
- Settled all nine (09) cases of gender violence in the favour of survivors.
- Traced and reunited three (03) of the ten (10) girls reported missing with their families.

- Inspected six thousand eight hundred and Fifty (6,850) vehicles crossing the border, providing occupants with information on safe migration.
- Organised door to door awareness program for 180 people at Suwarnapur on 24th March reaching 84 people.
- Marked 107th International Women’s Day by organizing a rally and an interaction program in Thori reaching 500 people.

To mark 16 days of activism organised door to door program on women violence and safe migration on 25th and 27th November for 133 people in Thori Municipality. On 26th and 28th November an orientation program on women violence was organised in Ichhanagar and Saraswatinagar of Thori municipality for 62. Conducted orientation program in Nirmalbasti of Thori Municipality on 29th November for 30 community members and Myadi (temporary) police on preventing human trafficking at the border. On 30th November organised an orientation to 30 Myadi police on addressing human trafficking.
REHABILITATION

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.

Rehabilitation and crisis homes
- Are a sanctuary for the victimised
- Provide physical and psychological care
- Teach the skills needed for independent living
- Initiate criminal proceedings

Rehabilitation 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 2017, 318 children and women were in the Rehabilitation Home and received direct benefits from Maiti Nepal. Shelter 01 (Girls section) had 105 girls/women, and Shelter 02 housed 213 children respectively. Adolescent girls reside in Shelter 01, and the younger children live in Shelter 02.
In total, out of 105 girls/women in the centre:
02 are working as housekeeping and service staff at the Kathmandu Guest House, Thamel, Kathmandu.
02 are working at a bakery operated by Bakes and Cafe, Kathmandu.
04 are working as beauticians at Nil David Beauty Salon, Sundhara, Kathmandu.
23 are working as waitress at various hotels- Red Mud Cafe, Raj Durbar Cafe, Baisali Hotel, The Kitchen, Sister's Cafe, Bodi Kitchen and Dalle in Kathmandu.
07 are working as child care taker in Maiti’s children protection centre, Kathmandu
05 are working as office helpers at Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu.
05 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.
03 are working as canteen helpers at Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu.
07 are working as border surveillance monitors of Maiti’s transit homes.
04 are working as school helpers at Teresa Academy, a formal school run by Maiti Nepal.
08 are taking beauty parlour training at Nil David Beauty Salon, Kathmandu.
12 are engaged in hotel management training at Global Institute of Hotel Management & Tourism Technical Centre, Kathmandu.
05 are involved in sewing training at Maiti Nepal’s workshop in Kathmandu.
05 are attending classes on non formal education, income generating skills, sewing, and life skills in Maiti rehabilitation home, Kathmandu.
05 are attending Maiti Nepal’s workshop wherein women learn income generating skills on making bead items.

From January – December 2017, there were 290 new arrivals. 269 were girls/women and 21 were children.
Out of 269 girls/ women:
97 were trafficked and rescued from various destinations.
72 were destitute women and survivors of violence.
79 were intercepted girls and women.
09 were rape survivors or survivors of sexual assault.
12 were rescued from hazardous conditions from restaurants in Kathmandu.

In 97 cases of trafficking,
45 were rescued from various trafficked destinations from India namely, Mumbai, Kolkata, Agra, Punjab, Rudrapur & Sikkim.
52 were rescued from Gulf countries namely: Kuwait, Dubai, UAE; Jordan and Saudi Arabia

Of the above,
77 were re-integrated with their families.
11 have been provided job at Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu as office helpers, clinic helpers, and canteen helpers.
03 have been shifted to the Maiti’s child protection centre as they wanted to receive formal education.
03 are undergoing rehabilitation process in Maiti Nepal’s rehabilitation centre, Kathmandu.
03 are taking hotel management training from global institute of hotel management & tourism technical centre, Kathmandu.

In 79 cases of interception,
74 were re-integrated with their families.
02 are taking Beauty Parlour Training at Nil David Beauty Salon, Kathmandu
01 is taking sewing training at Maiti’s rehabilitation home, Kathmandu
02 are undergoing rehabilitation process in Maiti Nepal’s rehabilitation home in Kathmandu.
In 72 cases of domestic violence and destitution,
27 were re-integrated with their families
03 are undergoing rehabilitation process in Maiti Nepal’s rehabilitation home in Kathmandu.
04 have been provided job at Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu as clinic helpers and office helpers.
01 Girl has been shifted to the child protection centre as she wanted to receive formal education.
37 are attending training on beauty Parlour at Nil David Beauty Salon, Sewing at Maiti Nepal’s Workshop; Hotel Management Training at Global Institute of Hotel Management and Tourism Technical Centre, Kathmandu.

In 09 cases of rape,
04 were re-integrated with their families.
04 have been shifted to the child protection centre as they wanted to receive formal education.
01 is working as a canteen helper in Maiti Nepal head office.

In 12 cases of restaurant worker,
11 were re-integrated with their families.
01 has been shifted to the child protection centre as she wanted to receive formal education.

As of December 2017, 213 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:

169 Children are attending schools
03 Girls are attending colleges
17 Children are infants
03 Children are with their mothers and are residing in the women’s rehabilitation Home
02 Girls are studying bachelor level education in India
03 Girls are studying MBBS at Lumbini Medical College, Palpa.
16 Children are attending higher secondary level schools.

Among these students, 08 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 08 students become sustainable economically, then their community rehabilitation would be undertaken.

From January - December 2017, 21 children were rescued and provided shelter.

Out of 21 children,
04 Children were re-integrated their family members.
16 Children are in the Maiti’s child protection centre, Kathmandu attending formal education.
(among of them 2 were affected by Landslide)
01 Child was adopted by a Nepali Family.

Of those 16 children in the Child Protection Centre
14 Children are attending Teresa Academy a school established by Maiti Nepal where they are receiving formal education.
02 Child is an infant and staying at baby room of Maiti’s Child Protection Centre.
Itahari, Sunsari District (Estd. 2002)

Established in March 2002, the Itahari Rehabilitation Home has so far served 455 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), Fancy sleeper and shoes training, car driving training and Electronic rickshaw training.

2017 highlights:

- Forty two (42) girls belonging to 23 and 24 batch completed their residential training.
- Reunited 10 of 39 persons reported missing, with their families.
- Resolved 02 cases of domestic violence in favour of the applicant.
- Rescued and repatriated 01 girl from exploitative situation from Hayat Nagar, Mirzapur, state of Uttar Pradesh, India.
- Provided six-month empowerment training on sustainable livelihoods in tailoring needlework, boutique work and Fancy Sleeper and Shoes training to 42 girls of 23rd and 24th batch of trainees.
- Provided one month car driving training to 10 girls and 15 days training on electronic rickshaw to 10 girls.
- On 2nd January, 1st December and 22nd December orientation programs were organised for 1764 students of National Cadet Corps junior division (establishment of Nepal Army). These students were from classes 7-10 belonging to 38 government and 09 private schools and the program was held in the premises of Shree Kali Buksh Battalion.
- Conducted orientation sessions on human trafficking and the health hazards associated with it to 34 students of B.P. Koirala Hospital of Dharan on 18th January and 20th December 2017.
- To mark 107th International Women’s Day organized a door to door program on human trafficking in Itahari reaching 50 households.
- Celebrated 11th National Anti Human trafficking day program by organizing interaction program on human trafficking for 56 newly elected members of Baraha Municipality. On this occasion rally and street drama was also held in Dharan reaching 200 people.
- Conducted an orientation session on human trafficking and the health hazards associated with it to 28 students of B.P. Koirala Hospital of Dharan on 30th November.
- Celebrated AIDS day on 1st December with a rally of 79 people in Itahari.
- On 31st December a half day training was organised at Pakli armed police camp, Sunsari for 48 officials of armed police on strengthening vigilance and preventing human trafficking at Nepal-India borders.

A farewell and certificate distribution program was organized for 15 girls belonging to 24th batch trainees.
Half-way Home
(Estd. October 2009)

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 some way helped in the economic independence of the girls/women but on a larger part put a threat to the life of the girls/women making them vulnerable to different forms of abuse/exploitation and moreover hampering their social development.

As a matter of fact, Maiti Nepal established a Half-way Home in October 2009 with the objective to provide a safe shelter home to the girls (below the age of 18) withdrawn from these sectors and then rehabilitate, provide an alternative livelihood to bring them to a mainstream society.

Since its establishment, the home has provided shelter to 199 (One hundred eighty one) girls and women. In 2017 (14) new girls received services of the Half way home, out of 14 girls, 11 girls were re-integrated with their families and 03 girls re studying in Teresa Academy. Currently 15 girls/women are staying in the home, out of that 12 girls are studying at Teresa Academy, a formal school run by Maiti Nepal, 02 girls are working in the workshop run by Maiti Nepal and 01 girl is working in beauty parlour in Kathmandu.
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 recompensation.

The overall project objective was to protect and ensure the rights of women from trafficking and gender-based violence. The activities of this project encompassed Rescue-Repatriation, Legal Aid and Advocacy, and Rehabilitation aligning with the 3Ps principle envisioned by Palermo Protocol to control Human Trafficking—namely, Protection, Prosecution and Prevention. The advocacy activities by legal section is a thorough exercise to understand how each bodies of a state, legislative, executive and judiciary are working in human trafficking control, to discuss necessary changes in their practice, to understand and communicate the existing mechanisms in the country that control human trafficking and lastly to identify areas of partnerships with each of these bodies in this endeavor. The activities sensitize stakeholders at decision making level which in turn will help in formation of improved laws and state structure against trafficking in women and children. The rescue-repatriation activities prevented women from further exploitation and the training component including the school for life classes helped them become financially protected. Many women who were almost in the verge of being trafficked were intercepted from Kanchanpur Transit Home that also helped in prevention of their further exploitation.

To live a life of dignity and freedom are basic human rights. Activities of legal aid have helped to ensure that, women and children trafficking is intervened before its occurrence, women and children who have already been victimized are helped to receive justice and the perpetrators charged with legal action, women and children are helped to stand in their own feet and protected from re-victimization that could have occurred due to stigma and discrimination against survivors. In this process their right to basic needs including healthy environment and work was also protected through the activities of this project.

Legal Aid Section, Central Office, Kathmandu
Maiti Nepal has constituted a discrete legal aid section for the protection of women rights and child rights for resolving all kinds of discrimination, abuse, exploitation and violence. The legal aid section provides cardinal advocacy, free legal assistance and counseling to cases of missing persons, survivors of human trafficking, victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, psychological abuses and harassment to women both inside the country and to those seeking foreign employment.

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. Whether or not he or she needs supplementary support, including shelter, medicine or food, is also assessed. After registering the complaint, the opposite party is notified by phone 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 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.

In 2017, 4,506 people were provided with legal support. Out of these:

- 30 human trafficking cases were filed in the different district courts throughout the country. All the cases are awaiting justice from the learned courts.
- 634 cases of domestic violence were reported, 498 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.
- 2,444 cases of missing girls, women and boys were reported, of which 320 were located and reunited with their families.
- 40 cases of rape were filed in different district courts and are awaiting final decision.
- 1,359 individuals sought legal counsel.
Medical Services through Sonja Jeevan Kendra (Estd. 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 recto viral treatment, taking patients taking patient for out-patients services, complex investigation, survey and major medical emergencies. It has the capacity 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 Monteux test.

The clinic has 38 beds and is supervised by a full-time medical doctor who is supported by one staff nurse, two community medical auxiliaries, two ANM & four clinic helpers.

In 2017, it served 405 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 5th March, 30 children were provided Vitamin A and Albendazole.
- On 21st April and 20th October Tab. Albendazole Polio & Vitamin A drops was provided to 123 children under 05 yrs.
- Viral load and CD4 of 45 people was done on 2nd June 2017.
Sonja Kill Memorial Hospice, Gokarna (Estd. 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 meters, 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 52; among whom 32 are PLWHA, 18 psychotics patient, 02 are normal (need to take special cares) but has the potential to expand. Residents not only receive medical treatment but also participate in vocational handicap 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 campaign to provide anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and monitoring to all HIV/AIDS-infected people cared by Maiti Nepal under the management of outstanding medical team.

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 50 PLWA (People Living with HIV/AIDS), 45 are receiving ART, out of which 37 are adult female and 04 adult male and 01 female child and 03 male child. Since 2008, Maiti Nepal has been receiving antiretroviral drugs from the Government of Nepal. The CD4 counts in the patient prove that the treatment of effective in reducing the mortality rate, though not curable.

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 2017, IRC had more than 3120 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 2017, 1211 people from different sectors made use of the facilities.
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 environment through varied activities.

The year 2017 is the eighteenth academic year of Teresa Academy. Currently there are 330 students studying in various classes, 130 children from Maiti Nepal’s Sonja girls child protection center, 13 are from the boys child protection center, 04 students are from the missionaries of charity, 39 are from Bal Basera (an organization for conflict victim children) 08 children are former street children and 107 students are day scholars. Out of which 17 children are provided with uniforms and stationeries from the school.

**Highlights of co-curricular activities:**

- **April 28**: Annual school prize distribution held
- **May 5**: House distribution and captain selection
- **June 5**: Inter class drawing competition on environment day
- **June 16-30**: Inter house competition (Singing, debate and football)
- **July 13**: Inter house poem recitation competition on Bhanu Jayanti
- **August 4-11**: Inter house quiz and table tennis competition
- **August 18**: Taekwondo demonstration by students
- **Sep 8-15**: Inter class poster making and inter house quiz competition
- **Nov 3**: Student visit Aviation museum
- **Nov 17**: Talent show from class Nursery to UKG and Inter House March past competition class 1-10
- **Nov 24**: Children face painting and toys distribution
- **Dec 15**: Christmas theme poster making competition
- **Dec 22**: Handwriting competition
Scholarship Program

The special scholarship program "Hope for Children" now known as “Minderoo Scholarship Program” 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 32 students have received opportunity to pursue bachelor's degree programs on Hotel Management, Computer Science, Journalism, information technology, Business Administration, Social Work, Chartered Accountancy, medicine and engineering from different institutions. Till date 15 students from different batch have 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.

Besides, 3 of the girls are doing their higher secondary course under the PAWA scholarship project.
Chitwan, Sindhupalchowk and Rasuwa districts
Action at Community on Trafficking Intervention and Violence End (ACTIVE) (started in July, 2015) in 2017
The project ACTIVE conducted the following activities in its operating area:

- 651 girls/women were intercepted from information centre of Bandeu, Sindhupalchowk and information centre of Paras bus park, Chitwan and reintegrated with their families.

- 175 intercepted girls and women received shelter support in Chitwan, whereas 34 girls and women got shelter support in Sindhupalchowk.

- 13,607 girls and women were provided information on safe migration and trafficking.

- On 1st February convened a meeting of 20 members belonging to ward citizen forum on human trafficking measures at Marming, Sindhupalchowk.

- 06 orientation programs on human trafficking were conducted to sensitize 79 transport workers on 14th February and 3rd May in Paras Buspark, Chitwan; on 25th January and 19th May at Ramche Sindhupalchowk and on 15th July and 15th September at Dhunche, Rasuwa.

- On 19th February, 21st and 22nd July orientation sessions were held for 70 police officials on addressing human trafficking in Paras bus park Chitwan; Barabise, Sindhupalchowk and Dhunche, Rasuwa.

- 02 joint patrolling committees consisting of 20 members were formed in Bandeu, Sindhupalchowk and Naryangarh, Chitwan.

- 06 orientation sessions on human trafficking were organised for 557 students of lower secondary and secondary schools on 17th February, 5th May and 11th November in Kabilash, Chitwan; Tatopani, Sindhupalchowk and Dhunche, Rasuwa.

- Celebrated 107th International women's day by organising 05 orientation sessions on women rights on 8th March in Tatopani and Marming of Sindhupalchowk; Darechowk and Kabilash of Chitwan and Dhunche of Rasuwa reaching 900 people.

- On 22nd May and 30th November conducted 02 meetings with 72 members of school management committee, parents teacher association and child clubs on providing child friendly environment to students in Bhairatpur.

- On 5th June and 7th June periodic meetings were held with 54 members of District Committee for Combating Human Trafficking (DCCHT) in Chautara, Sindhupalchowk and Naryangarh, Chitwan.

- On 16th June and 30th June leadership training were provided to 30 members of MAI Nepal volunteers and safety net in Barabise, Sindhupalchowk and Naryangarh, Chitwan.
• On 9th June, 13th June, 10th December, 18th December, and 29th December refresher trainings on changing dimensions of trafficking were organised for 103 members of LCCHT (Local Committee for Combating Human Trafficking) in Tatopani, Kabilash, Darchowk and Dhunche.

• Conducted 05 orientation sessions to mark national anti-human trafficking day reaching 1,100 people on 5th September in Tatopani and Marming of Sindhupalchowk; Darchowk and Kabilash of Chitwan and Dhunchhe of Rasuwa.

• 03 coordination meetings were conducted with women and children office, district co-ordination committee and district administration office on 25th October in Chautara, Sindhupalchowk; on 30th May in Narayangrh, Chitwan and on 19th November in Dhunche, Rasuwa.

• On 30th October a day’s training session was organised for 25 journalists in Kathmandu to address human trafficking and women violence through mass media.

• On 5th December and 31st December interaction sessions were organised for 42 judges, lawyers, government attorneys (public prosecutors), human rights defenders and survivors in Chautara, Sindhupalchowk and Narayangarh, Chitwan.

• On 28th November and 20th December organised workshops on anti-human trafficking initiatives for 49 police officials, government and non-government agencies in Nayangadh, Chitwan and in Chautara, Sindhupalchowk.

• 20 MNVs were mobilized at Tatopani and Marming in Sindhupalchowk; Kabilash and Darchowk in Chitwan to raise the awareness on anti-trafficking measures, safe migration, child protection, and gender violence.

• On 25th November, 27th November, 28th November, 29th November and 5th December organised interaction sessions on women violence to mark 16 days campaign in Kabilash, Darchowk of Chitwan; Marming and Tatopani of Sindhupalchowk and Dhunche of Rasuwa.

• Orientation sessions on safe migration were held for 46 participants in Marming and Darchowk to celebrate International migrants day on 18th December.

• On 22nd December 29th and 30th December project advisory committee meetings were held for 79 participants in Narayangarh, Marming and Dhunche.

• To enlighten journalists about the work done by the project in 2017, press conferences were organised for 29 journalists on 28th December in Chautara, Sindhupalchowk and on 31st December in Narayangarh Chitwan.

• Disseminated more than 13,607 IEC materials in Chitwan, Sindhupalchowk and Rasuwa districts.
Originally from Sindhupalchowk district, Helambu Village Council 23 years old Sanu Maya was living under the shadows of poverty. Her family consisted of her father mother and six of her siblings. Her father was having hard time to make ends meet of eight members. Owing to deprivation she had to quit her studies unwillingly when she was in her grade 5. She had seen the hardship that her family had to undergo just to have the hand to mouth life. She strived to work somehow and support her family by any means; all she waited was an opportunity. One day through her village friends she learnt that easy job with convincing salary will be offered in Middle East for Nepali girls. One of the girls linked her with the agent, MahalmaMoktan and after meeting Sanuthis man lured her saying that sum of Rs. 40,000 will be provided to her as a domestic worker in Dubai.

She shared all the plans with her parents but initially they denied and later on the agent cunningly convinced them. Sanuthen came to Kathmandu but all of her passports including other supporting documents were with the agent. He had made all the required arrangement of her stay at Kathmandu and then he directed her to Jhapa-Birtamod saying that one of his fellows would come to receive her and take her to India. Like Mahalman said one person was already there in Birtamod buspark and the man took her to one hotel.

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Originally from Bhojpur district, Namrata a 16 year old girl had gone through the series of pains and challenges at this early age. Financial condition of her family was not sound. Her father had a limited farm-land and no matter how much sweat he shed there it was still very hard for him to run the family. Her real struggle in life started at the age of 8 when her mother eloped with the other man leaving Namrata’s father including two of her brothers in poverty. After that happening this man became less devoted towards his children and he sent Namrata to distant relative’s place Sankhhuwasabha as a house maid. She had done all the household chores there and it was very hard for this tender aged girl to manage both work and school simultaneously. So she dropped her school in grade 7.

Namrata was not happy working there so she ran away from there and started living with her mom’s sister place in Damak. However, she did not have fix address as sometimes she was in her mother’s place, for few months in her father’s place and even in her aunt’s home as well. Latterly she was living in her mother’s place with his step father in Ratanpark. She was searching for some good job that would offer her a good pay and at that instant a man namely Biju came in contact with her. Slowly they became close to each other and Namrata shared her problem with him and also let him know that she was in need of job. Thereupon that man assured her of providing job of domestic worker with attractive salary in India. This naive girl without calculating any risk accepted his job offer and set her journey to India.

Biju get her ticket to Damak and as per his cunning plan she travelled all the way to India via Damak-Jhapa. This place was no new to her since her aunt also belonged from the same place and she had stayed here for few months with her. But this time she did not let her aunt know about her arrival because as per Biju’s plan a couple (husband and wife) from India had come to pick her up. These couple took her to one flat of Siliguri- Indai, they treated her really well and Namrata was happily doing household work there. She was treated well by the couple so she was pretty sure that she would get fairly paid for her work. Alomst after few weeks the couple send her to outing with one Bengali girl Payal in Jaya Gaur. Namrata was so thankful to the house owner for their generosity and she happily followed Payal. By the time they reached Jaya Gaur it was late already so Payal took her to one hotel and assured her of taking to some more beautiful places the next day. Nothing as promised happened next day, rather she realized that she was utterly deceived by that wicked fellow Biju. Namrata was confined in the hotel room and was forced to entertain the stranger guy sexually. She was even tortured physically and mentally when she denied entertaining the clients. Almost after ten day she was taken to Siliguri the same place and there also she was engaged in same work.

One of girls residing in same place filed a complaint against the couple to the police and after few days police raid the place and arrested the lady. Then after few days Namrata along with few other indentured girls like her were taken to the court by police. After hearing the story police rescued her and referred her to one of the welfare agencies of India and from that agency Namrata was referred to Maiti Nepal Transit Home Jhapa.

Receiving psychosocial counseling and shelter services she stayed few weeks in MaitiNepal transit home for few weeks. Namrata was traumatized and shattered all she wanted at that time was to meet her family. Hence, MaitiNepal Jhapa traced and identified her parents and as per her wish she was handed over to her guardians. Furthermore, they were also given counseling and made them realize that Namrata was not to blame for being trafficked and they should take good care of her and should protect her further from the potential risk.
Case Study 1:

Kaisang Titung’s daughter named Nichina Titung of 21 years old, Singhi Ghising’s daughter named Sushila Ghising of 19 years old, Vatur Tamang’s daughter named Dolma Tamang of 19 years old and Megh Bahadur Tamang’s daughter named Bimala Tamang lived in same district (Rasuwa) VDC ward no.6. Similarly in the same district chiring Titung of 45 years old whose current address is Kathmandu, Pemba Negi of 28 years old and Gyamjo Titung of 27 years old helped them out to issue citizenship and took them to Kathmandu for the process passport making so that they can go to abroad for job. They stayed in Kathmandu for a week and told them that passport cannot be applied. In order to do that, they have to go to India. And in the evening they travelled from Kathmandu to Hetauda. They told girls if anyone did enquiry about anything then tell them that they are travelling to Kakarvitta. They reached Hetauda and police interrogated girls. Police had a doubt about girls and informed Maiti Nepal for counselling. Maiti Nepal supported girls to register the case of human trafficking. One trafficker is in the prison. And remaining traffickers are still missing but the case is ongoing. With the support of Maiti Nepal, girls were reintegrated with their family.

Case Study 2:

Ramsaran Rijal’s daughter named Lalita Rijal, 17 lived in Makawanpur district Hetauda Ward no. 11 (Smarak) and Purna Magar’s daughter Mina Magar, 19 lived in dhading district dhunibesi Ward no.11 (Bhanjyang). Both of them were good friends. Mina Magar visited Lalita’s home and she has been staying with her in Hetauda since 2 months. Both of them worked in the hotel of Sushmita Baniya (owner of the hotel). The part of their work was cooking, do dishes and as a server. Owner allowed them to stay at the hotel and paid NPR 2000 monthly. Sushmita Baniya got in contact with Mohan Krishna Gopali (owner of Natural Thaha Hotel and Guest House) in Makawanpur district hetauda ward no. 4 Huprachaur. Mohan Krishna Gopali forced these two girls to have physical intimacy with the customers at his guest house. The girls tried to ignore it but Mohan Krishna Gopali went violent physically and forced them to do the thing which was asked them. Mohan used to give 2/3 thousand per costumer to girls. Girls were not allowed to go outside from hotel. One day, fortunately Lalita Rijal ran out from the hotel and informed Maiti Nepal. Maiti Nepal got in contact with the police and the case got registered. With the joint support of Maiti Nepal and District Police Office, girls were reintegrated with their family and are now living safely. The prosecution was preceded and now the trafficker is in the prison.
Case Study: Interception

22 years old Kalpana of Burtibang- Baglung hails from economically backward family. His father was a farmer and it was very hard for his father Nimpati, the only breadwinner of the family to make ends meet of the family. Owing to adversity in the family she had to discontinue her studies when she was just an elementary student.

After she left school she started helping her mothers in doing household chores and errands. She also used to offer helping hand to her father in the farm. Life was not easy though. She always had a dream to work and make money out of it and help her parents reducing their financial burden. Moreover she also wants to lead a happy and a prosperous life and all she was waiting then was the opportunity. But she did not get any. One day on her own effort she decided to go to Kathmandu for the better options. She forcibly convinced her parents and went to Kathmandu and started living with one of her distinctly related aunt’s place. She was having hard time there too since she had no job and she was additional burden to her aunt. So with help of one friend that she made after coming to Kathmandu she started working in “Baglunga Chhinari” a guest house.

One day, man named Janak Bahadur visited the very guest house where Kalpana was working and he stayed there for 3-4 days. He used to admire Kalpana for her beauty and even shared his family and personal matters with her. After meeting this girl he started coming to guest house more often. Kalpana was more than happy to receive his concern and attention. Day by day they got close to each other and Kalpana also enjoyed his company and she loves spent her quality time with him. One day Janak made a marriage proposal to Kalpana and also expressed her that he could not imagine his life ahead without her. Kalpana a naive girl from a village, without developing a second thought accepted his proposal. Further as per his instruction she eloped with him without letting anyone know about their plan. As she was making her journey to Eastern part of Nepal with Janak she was intercepted by border surveillance team of Maiti Nepal and police in Thankot. During the interrogation her statement were found to be skeptic so was intercepted there and Janak was handover to police for further investigation.

Kalpana was provided short term shelter along with moral support Maiti Nepal’s safe shelter of Thankot and after few days she was referred to Maiti’s Women Rehabilitation Home of Kathmandu. She was provided with psychosocial counseling alongside other needed services and later as per her interest she was provided with 6 months long in-house sewing training. After the completion of the training, she decided go back to her home and start her tailoring shop.
CASE 1:

Rashila Kharga originally residing at her maternal house at Kaveri Parenehok Jilla now a resident of Tharing Jilla, wife of Mohammed Saroj Khan resident of Raksol, India. Mohammed Saroj Khan had a tailoring business in Tharing, They are blessed with three children. They have successfully settled their dispute through mediation.

The two wedded couple had their matrimonial dispute when the wife learnt about her husband’s extra marital affair, thereafter she started interfering with her husband’s tailoring business. She would come to his tailoring shop & would abruptly start quarreling with the husband’s customers which resulted in her husband physically torturing her. This whole situation took an undesirable toil when her husband decided to leave Tharing and move to Raksol, India.

With no other alternative in hand Rashila decided to take Maiti Nepal's assist. The authorities in Maiti Nepal contacted Mohammed Saroj Khan. He was brought back by Tharing police and he made his appearance at Maiti Nepal.

The legal department conducted Legal Counseling and Mediation. Through mediation the marital dispute of verbally quarrelling and domestic violence was resolved. It was decided in the mediation that:

1. The husband would pay maintenance of Rs Ten Thousand Only.
2. The wife would take care of the children.
3. The wife will not interfere in any of the husband’s tailoring business and only the husband is permitted to go to his shop to do his everyday business.

With the help the above remedies the dispute between Rashila Kharga and Mohammed Saroj Khan was successfully settled through mediation.

CASE 2:

The two couple Bimla Tamang and Bisnu Tamang had come to Maiti Nepal for legal assistance and guidance. Bimla Tamang wanted to file a divorce but the husband was very reluctant considering their children. The wife was very aggressive and stern in filing a divorce. She further stated that she only wanted the amount of money that she had spent while helping her husband construct a residential building by selling her ornaments. She wanted a sum of Rs One Lakh Fifty Thousand only. The learned advocated counseled and tried to mediate and settle the matter but because of the wife’s headstrong decision they had to come to a conclusion that the husband shall pay a sum of Rs One Lakh Fifty Thousand only, and would register the residential building in their children and the husband’s name. Lastly the husband also agreed to open a bank account for both the children and would give them maintenance. Since the wife only wanted a sum of Rs One Lakh Fifty Thousand only and no further maintenance it was decided that the wife would only receive the amount of money that she had demanded. Both the wife and the husband has mutually agreed for divorce.
TRAFFICKING

Before the Special Act 2043 (1987 B.S.), civil code was used in matters related only to human trafficking. After the new law Trafficking (Control) Act 2043 was introduced it referred all trafficking cases. However, this Act wasn’t sufficient either as it lacked the provision for rehabilitation, re-integration, and compensation for survivors. In present context, the new Human Trafficking (Control) Act 2064 states that rehabilitation, re-integration and compensation should be provided to the survivors. The criminals are given a maximum jail sentence of 20 years, along with a monetary fine.

CASE 1:
Chari Maya Basnet got married when she was 14 years old to Dhurba Khadka, they have already been divorced. She once again got married at the age of 17 years to Gokul Basnet and a son was born out of wedlock. Even after marriage Chari Maya and her son lived in her maternal home.
A man named Bishnu Dahal had continuously been pestering Chari Maya to work as a female domestic worker where she would get a good sum of salary; she had agreed to work there and had also taken her son along with her. She met a man named Gopi Lamichhane at whose house two agents convinced her to go to India. Both the mother and the son went to New Delhi, India and lived with a woman named Thuli Tamang. Since her house was extremely small they had to adjust themselves and sleep together. Gopi Lamichhane took advantage of the situation and started to sexually harass her. She then went to the police and stayed there under police custody. She was later taken by the police to an organization where she was raped for almost a year. The police found out about the organization and the activities happening there and rescued Chari Maya. She then took shelter at Bhairawa Transit Home. With the help and assistance of Maiti Nepal she filed a case against the accused.

CASE 2:
A (name changed) had been working in one of the dance bars in Kathmandu as she wasn’t financially sound. She met Deepa Bhandari there who told her that she would help her go to Delhi, India and would help her get employment there, where she would earn approx one-two lakhs and that there were other women who would help her at times of need. She immediately left her house without informing anyone in her family. She also met Sarlahi who was also going to Delhi with her. She was informed to come to a specific place where she was accompanied by few men who took her to Bhairava and they stayed there in a Hotel.

She met two men named Suman and Ram Sharma in the hotel. At approx 9:30 PM both of them came to their room and took them to two different rooms. The two women were sexually harassed by the two men that night. Then next day they were leaving for Delhi, when the surveillance team of Maiti Nepal met them. The two women were rescued by the Maiti Nepal team and the accused are in custody. With the help and guidance of Maiti Nepal they are seeking justice and the case has proceeded impeccably.

CASE 3:
A (changed name) aged 13 years old is a resident of Sindupalchowk, had gone to visit her grandmother, she stayed there for a few days and had left for her mother’s house. She went missing after she left for her mother’s house. Her mother came to Maiti Nepal and gave an application. After investigation it was found out that she had been trafficked and was working at a normal restaurant. It was further discovered that the restaurant also had a prostitution business and ‘A’ was forced to work as a sex slave. She would earn approx Rs 5000/- per person but was never paid, she was also physically assaulted by the owner. Seeing her being abused and assaulted on a daily basis, one of the domestic female servants contacted her mother and was taken back home. The mother brought her to Maiti Nepal, Gaushala and a case has been filed. The case is going on at the moment.
MISSING PERSON

When an application is filed for a missing person, the Legal Section sends photographs and applications to the respective transit homes and also gives information via telephone. Additionally, this information is also given to lost and found centers of the Police. Maiti Nepal works in close collaboration with Mumbai, Delhi and other places to investigate the whereabouts of the missing persons who are suspected to be trafficked.

CASE 1:
Punam Tamang and Rajani Tamang went missing on 2074-1-26. Punam was taking her sister Rajani to India to work in a beauty parlour where she had been working before. On their way to India they were met by the surveillance team of Nagdhunga Maiti Nepal and was questioned where they were going, they informed that they were going to India to work. Few days later they were intercepted by the Mahendranagar Maiti Nepal’s staff. After investigating it was found that they were being trafficked and was brought to Maiti Nepal Gaushala. Both of them have now finished Hotel Management with the help & support of Maiti Nepal.

CASE 2:
Rasila Tamang a resident of Panuti, Kaveripalchowk eloped at the age of 15 years and refused to return to her maternal home. She was called home for the completion of her marriage rituals but she once again refused to come back home and since then she lost contact with her parents and had been missing. Her parents filed an application at Maiti Nepal. After investigation it was found that she had been trafficked to Agra. She was then rescued from Agra with the help of Kamala Market Police Station. Maiti Nepal has obtained the legal guardianship until she is repatriated to Nepal and she shall be under the protection of Child Protection Home at Maiti Nepal.

CASE 3:
Sabina Gole resident of Sindhuli had come to Kathmandu and was living with her brother. She has completed her VII standard. Sabina’s brother worked as a laborer and most of the time would be out of home. One day she went missing from her house and her brother filed a missing application at Maiti Nepal. After thorough probing into the matter she was found in Agra. She has been rescued and the process for repatriation is being completed. Maiti Nepal has obtained the legal guardianship until she is repatriated to Nepal and she shall be under the protection of Child Protection Home at Maiti Nepal.
RAPE

Rape cases are interpreted according to the Rape Chapter of the Civil Code. Once the police has registered an FIR, the case is followed up by the State. In rape cases, if the age of the victim is under 10 years, the rapist gets 10 -15 years of imprisonment; if the victim is 10 -14 years then 8 -12 years imprisonment; if the victim is above 14 - 16 years then the penalty is of 6 -10 years of imprisonment; if the victim is 16 -20 years then 5-8 years imprisonment and if the victim is more than 20 years the rapist will get 5-7 years imprisonment. In all cases, the victim gets compensated according to the status of the case and additionally, depending on the judgment. In cases of a gang rape, rapists are given an additional 5 years imprisonment. Likewise if the rapist is HIV positive, he gets one year extra imprisonment. But sometimes rape cases are marred by poor police investigation and wrong or misdiagnoses of doctor’s report. The victims are usually clueless about what to do after being raped. For example, they do not know if they need to wait to be examined by a doctor without bathing or if they are allowed to wash clothes that they had worn while the incident took place. Victims of rape cases are provided free legal support by Maiti Nepal.

CASE 1:
Chari Maya Basnet got married when she was 14 years old to Dhurba Khadka, they have already been divorced. She once again got married at the age of 17 years to Gokul Basnet and a son was born out of wedlock. Even after marriage Chari Maya and her son lived in her maternal home. A man named Bishnu Dahal had continuously been pestering Chari Maya to work as a female domestic worker where she would get a good sum of salary; she had agreed to work there and had also taken her son along with her. She met a man named Gopi Lamichhane at whose house two agents convinced her to go to India. Both the mother and the son went to New Delhi, India and lived with a woman named Thuli Tamang. Since her house was extremely small they had to adjust themselves and sleep together, Gopi Lamichhane took advantage of the situation and started to sexually harass her. She then went to the police and stayed there under police custody. She was later taken by the police to an organization where she was raped for almost a year. The police found out about the organization and the activities happening there and rescued Chari Maya. She then took shelter at Bhairava Transit Home. With the help and assistance of Maiti Nepal she filed a case against the accused.

CASE 2:
A (name changed) is 13 years old and is a resident of Makaibari. On 17th Magh 2073 in the evening she had come out of the house to use the latrine. She was taken away by Kudusmiya he threatened her that he would hurt her family if she would make any noise. He raped her at about 6:30 PM and fled away from the place of incident. The victim kept the incident to herself and later informed her family, she was already 6 weeks pregnant by then. Her family filed a case against the accused and was found guilty. The court held that he should be imprisoned for 9 years and the victim must be compensated with a sum of Rs One Lakh only.