
COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (CTIP) PROGRAM

**ANNUAL REPORT
October 1, 2011- September 30, 2012**

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Submitted by



The Asia Foundation

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Acronyms:

CDO	Chief District Officer
CeLRRd	Center for Legal Research and Resource Development
CSO	Civil society organizations
CTIP	Combating Trafficking in Persons
DCCHT	District Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking
FEPB	Foreign Employment Promotion Board
FEONA	Federation of Nepalese Employment Orientation Agency
FFP	Family Financial Planning
FIR	First Incident Report
FWLD	Forum for Women, Law and Development
GBV	Gender based violence
GMSS	Gramin Mahila Swabhalambhan Sahakari Sansthan
GON	Government of Nepal
IACG	Inter Agency Coordination Group
IEC	Information, education, and communication
LACC	Legal Aid Consultancy Center
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MToT	Master Training of Trainers
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children, and Social Welfare
NCCHT	National Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
NIDS	Nepal Institute for Development Studies
NJA	National Judicial Academy
NMS	National Minimum Standards
NNSM	National Network for Safe Migration
NTWG	Nepal Tamang Women Ghedung
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPR	Forum for Protection of People's Rights
TIP	Trafficking in persons
TMSG	Technical Mentoring Support Group
TOR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TPO	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
SMN	Safe Migration Networks
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VDC	Village Development Committee
WEI	World Education Inc.

1 Executive Summary

This report covers activities from October 1, 2011 to September 31, 2012 under the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) program in Nepal (Cooperative Agreement No. AID-367-A-10-00003). In this reporting period, The Asia Foundation (TAF) as the primary grantee with World Education Inc. (WEI) as the sub-partner continued to support 12 implementing partners for effective implementation of the project.

Adopting a holistic approach to address protection, prosecution and prevention ("3P's") of trafficking in persons (TIP), the program emphasizes on strengthening the policy framework on combating TIP, implementing existing policies/ laws, capacity building of key stakeholders, and utilizing opportunities to work across the 3P's in order to leverage gains and optimize impacts.

Coordination and collaboration with government agencies: The CTIP team worked closely with local administration at the VDC, district, and national level to implement different activities and policy reforms under the CTIP project. At the national level, the project worked with the Ministry of Women, Children, and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) and the National Committee to Control Human Trafficking (NCCHT) to improve Nepal's anti-TIP policies and guidelines and the implementation of the law and directives provided by the Sure Court to promote rights based justice delivery. The CTIP program worked with the Nepal Police to create a core group of trainers to implement the investigation training curriculum at the district level.

The Government of Nepal (GON) officially endorsed the National Minimum Standards (NMS) for Victim Care and Protection and the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Rehabilitation Centers in early March 2012. The MoWCSW and the National Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking (NCCHT) played a vital role in facilitating the process. The GON also approved the National Plan of Action on Trafficking in March 2012, through a cabinet endorsement. The NMS and SOP were developed by the MoWCSW with the technical support from the CTIP program. The endorsement of these three policy documents will ensure strengthened policy frameworks for victim care and protection across various government agencies, service providers, and communities, and allow for a more integrated approach to anti-trafficking interventions by different stakeholders.

The district coordination meetings organized by the CTIP implementing partners have been effective in activating the DCCHT in the program districts and increasing the coordination and access amongst the government and non-government stakeholders. The outcome of these meetings in increasing the involvement of the government stakeholders has been seen through specific initiatives undertaken at the district level such as pro-active initiative and interest by the CDO and the other DCCHT members on addressing organ trafficking in Hokse VDC, Kavre. PPR Nepal has been following up to facilitate the victims to file the cases. As reported in the second quarter, CeLRRd was a part of a rescue team comprising of members of the DDCHT in Kanchanpur. The rescue decision was taken in the DCCHT meeting. The case is currently being followed up by CeLRRd.

Improving victim protection: The CTIP program drafted a training manual for the service providers in the shelter homes by aligning it to the endorsed SOP for Rehabilitation Centers. The draft manual includes detailed guidance on the application of the SOP emphasizing a rights-based approach while engaging with the victims/survivors of trafficking. Based on the manual, one three-day training for service providers and the Women Development Officers (WDO) from three districts was organized in the second year of the program. The CTIP program conducted this pilot training to assess the practicality of applying the SOP for Rehabilitation Centers. The evaluation of the training will be further used by the program in the upcoming year to improve the policy framework and procedures adopted by the shelter homes to ensure higher quality and comprehensive shelter-based care available to victims of trafficking.

Strengthening Prosecution: The CTIP program supports a number of activities to improve prosecution by strengthening the implementation of the Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act of 2007. The Foundation trained a total of 207 judicial and law enforcement officials on key aspects of a rights-based conceptual and operational framework required by the judiciary and the law enforcement sectors to effectively investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate TIP cases; and ensure the protection of the victims rights throughout the investigation and prosecution process. The Training of Trainers (ToT) and the district level trainings were conducted on the training manuals based on the GON endorsed NMS for Victim Care and Protection, the SOP for Adjudication and Prosecution, and the SOP for Investigation developed under the CTIP program. The three policy documents and the training manuals based on the same were developed under the CTIP program as a part of improving policy frameworks and procedures for victim care and protection. Institutionalization of highly-effective training curriculum and capacity building of the law enforcement officials were key programmatic activities being implemented by TAF in the second year of the CTIP program period.

Direct services for victims of TIP and GBV: A total of 140 victims of trafficking were given legal aid, legal counseling and psychosocial counseling during this year. Legal counseling and legal aid are essential elements of a fair and efficient criminal justice system based on rule of law which facilitate trafficking victims' access to justice. As a result of legal service provision, **18 convictions** leading from the legal assistance provided to TIP victims under the CTIP program have been reported in the second year of program. In addition, **11 of the 71 reported arrests made in the six program districts in this reporting period have been carried out due to direct involvement of the CTIP program partners.** The outcome of the direct legal counseling and legal aid provided to victims shows that of the 117 victims; **26 victims (22.2%) filed cases after receiving legal assistance.** The number of cases identified and supported through the implementing partners demonstrates increased awareness and vigilance by the local level networks and groups formed under the CTIP program. There has also been increased reporting by local communities on TIP and gender based violence (GBV) cases, which have been supported by coordinated proactive responsiveness of implementing partners, law enforcement agencies and judiciary in handling cases.

Promoting public private partnership: One of the objectives of the CTIP program is to identify and implement activities that help in promoting public private partnership (PPP). This year under the PPP model an employment linked training program was initiated to serve the economic needs/interest of young people who are prone to unsafe migration, vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation, or those who are survivors of trafficking. TAF initiated a

partnership with Yeti business group to provide employment linked training to selected beneficiaries from the above target group. TAF provided targeted training to the identified beneficiaries enabling them to apply for pre-identified jobs in sales and marketing with a chain of convenient stores being set up by the Yeti business house in collaboration with KK Mart. Eighteen beneficiaries completed the training and nine were selected by KK Mart for employment.

Prevention: As a preventive strategy, the CTIP program focuses on increasing the programs outreach to vulnerable populations and improving their access to services and support networks in place at the local level. The CTIP program formed 90 Safe Migration Networks (SMNs) in the Village Development Committees (VDCs) in the six working districts in the second year. SMNs have been formed to mobilize the local communities to effectively prevent trafficking in persons. In addition to acting as local resource in the promotion of safe migration, these VDC level networks have also been vital in identifying victims of trafficking in their respective areas, and facilitating improved service delivery through referral mechanisms. Follow-up meetings were held with SMNs to provide further guidance to them on their roles and responsibilities as the frontline units that work to promote safe migration; facilitate community reintegration through improved service delivery through affective referrals; and work to create awareness and help reduce stigma and discrimination for survivors of trafficking.

Improving financial planning and management is a key aspect of the prevention component under the CTIP program. This activity is meant to a) reduce the dependency on informal loans taken at exorbitant interest rates by identified vulnerable families to seek employment through migration; and b) help families of migrant workers to better handle their remittances and not squander it leading to a cycle of debt and repeated migration. During the second year of the program, the Family Financial Planning (FFP) package was developed to help beneficiary households to better manage their financial resources by identifying short and long term goals along with anticipating life changes and costs associated with those changes. The ToT along with the household level trainings based on the FFP package were rolled out in the second year reaching 2501 community people who were identified as potential migrants and returnee migrants. The trainings assisted the households to develop better financial planning and management skills that will improve their economic options. Trainings on the FFP package will also assist aspiring migrants to effectively plan migration so that future earnings are not jeopardized while putting enough resources aside to finance the migration. Similarly, returnee migrants and households receiving remittances will also learn to manage their finances avoiding the cycle of debt and repeated migration.

2 Implementation

2.1 Program Description

TIP is a serious and widespread problem in Nepal. Despite a varied range of anti-trafficking initiatives that have been carried out by the GON, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSO), increased rates of both transnational and domestic trafficking reported every year indicate that efforts to combat human trafficking remain limited and weak.

The Foundation's CTIP Program is thus designed to stimulate a sustainable, comprehensive, and integrated counter-trafficking initiative that will strengthen coordination, collaboration, and technical skills across a diverse group of government and civil society stakeholders. Based on the 'Three P's' approach comprising of **protection, prosecution and prevention**, along with a strong coordination component, that aims to synergies the efforts of the government and non government stakeholders along all the three components. The Foundation has been working closely with 13 experienced civil society partners in six target districts to combat human trafficking. The Foundation's strategy is to work at the national and local level simultaneously, with an strong emphasis on policy processes and implementation, capacity building, as well as utilizing opportunities to work across the 'Three P's' to leverage gains and optimize impacts.

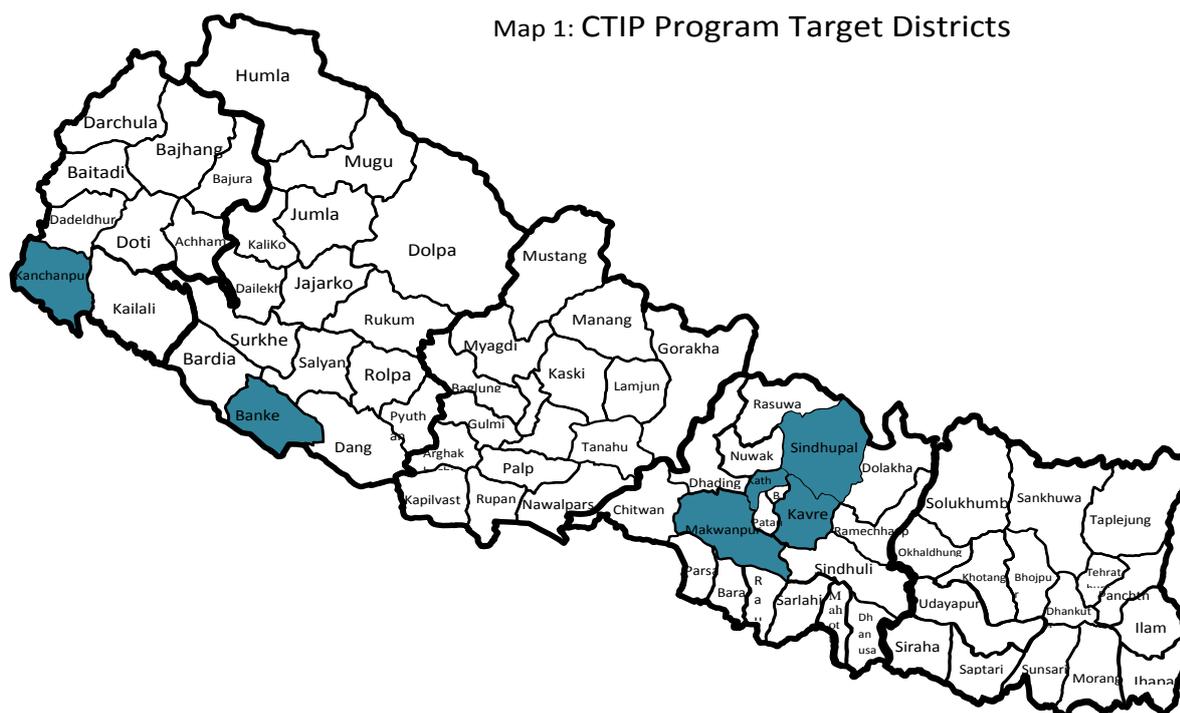
As the sub-grantee of the CTIP Program, WEI has been responsible for the implementation of the **prevention component** by building capacity of major stakeholders and conducting awareness campaigns and safe migration activities. The Foundation, as the primary grantee has taken a lead role in both the **protection and prosecution component**, working in close collaboration with WEI in shelter homes, strengthening rehabilitation outreach efforts, improving return and reintegration mechanisms, as well as supporting legal aid services and developing victim-centered counter-trafficking expertise with law enforcement bodies. In addition, to successfully implement the "Three P's" approach, the Foundation and WEI have also been working together to create coordination mechanisms within and outside the program with other government and donor efforts to combat human trafficking.

The CTIP program has the following objectives: (a) strengthening policy framework for victim care, (b) increasing respect for the rights of victims among law enforcement and judicial officials, (c) expanding and improving shelter and community-based services available to victims, (d) increasing and improving prosecution of traffickers, (e) increasing community engagement in efforts to prevent trafficking and reintegrate victims in the six target districts, (f) improving pre-departure migrant orientation systems and other safe migration strategies, (g) expanding coordination capacity of the MoWCSW and the NCCHT to be an effective policy and resource advocate on TIP within the GON and, (h) conducting result-driven and rigorously-tested strategies across prevention, protection, and prosecution activities that can be scaled up for nationwide expansion.

2.1.1 Geographic Focus

The CTIP program is being implemented in six districts of Nepal that have been identified by the GON as high risk districts for TIP. The project covers Kavrepalanchowk, Sindhupalchowk and Makwanpur as major source districts for internal, cross-border, and international trafficking victims, where disadvantaged groups represent the majority of the districts' population. Banke and Kanchanpur are cross-border transit districts, and Kathmandu as a source, destination, and transit district.

Map 1: CTIP Program Target Districts



2.1.2 Performance Indicators

The CTIP program uses the 3-P approach to combat human trafficking: protection, prosecution and prevention. The **protection** component focus on a holistic process in rehabilitation and reintegration of the TIP victims, and with strong focus on policies that will improve Nepal's anti-trafficking in person national guidelines and their implementation. Development of NMS and SOPs with victim-care focus will strengthen the protection and prosecution policy framework. It promotes a multi sectored approach in victim support by engaging multiple stakeholders, such as service providers, shelter homes, counselors, law enforcement officers and the judiciary within the ambit of the NMS and SOP. The immediate results of increased protection for TIP victims and people at risk of trafficking will be indicated through the support provided under the CTIP project to shelter homes, which have been established for TIP victims and direct support to the number of TIP victims assisted by the CTIP program. The support to the shelter homes provided under the CTIP program will be reported under two indicators: i) the first one will capture the capacity building support for the shelter homes and the second one will focus on the direct legal and psychosocial services provided to victims within the shelters. Both these indicators are reflective of the Standard Indicator 1.5.3-7 from the USAID master list of TIP and Migrant Smuggling Indicators- number of shelter homes established for TIP victims that are supported by the CTIP program. The second indicator will be reflected in the CTIP Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) to capture direct services given to victims of trafficking residing in the shelter homes. The CTIP PMP indicator- number of TIP victims assisted by the CTIP program; directly contributes to the Standard Indicator 1.5.3-18 - number of victims of TIP receiving services with United States Government (USG) assistance; from the USAID Master List of TIP and Migrant Smuggling Indicators, Similarly the CTIP PMP indicator; number of anti-TIP policies, laws or international agreements strengthened with USG assistance; directly correlates with the Standard

Indicator 1.5.3-16 from the USAID master list of TIP and migrant smuggling indicators. Additionally the PMP has maintained another specific indicator - percentage of victims who receive legal counseling from the program who file cases against their traffickers. This has been added as a PMP indicator to gauge the effectiveness of the legal services provided by the program. Together, these five CTIP PMP indicators reflect the progress of the CTIP program to improve policy framework and procedures to ensure victim care and protection.

The **prosecution** component involves updating curricula addressing policy and operational needs on the new TIP Act; and victim-centered approaches for government, law enforcement and judicial stakeholders involved in TIP prosecution. The performance will be assessed by two CTIP PMP indicators: number of prosecutions/convictions leading from the legal assistance provided to TIP victims under CTIP, and number of host national criminal justice personnel who received USG-funded anti-TIP training under CTIP. The first indicator has been created to address the outcome of the legal services provided under the program, and to make a clear demarcation in reporting the arrests versus prosecution. The indicator on the number of traffickers arrested in the program districts- has been dropped from the USAID master list of TIP and migrant smuggling indicators due to challenges attribution, but the Foundation will continue to track this as a PMP indicator and will be report based on secondary data collected from the police, and where possible segregated it by project specific interventions leading to arrest.

The **prevention** component attempts to reach a larger section of the vulnerable population as well as build capacity on the existing prevention initiatives and networks. The prevention activities will be tracked using the following three PMP indicators: - number of public awareness campaigns about TIP completed through radio, public service announcements, print media, and information, education, and communication (IEC) materials distributed; number of people trained on safe migration and effective prevention of TIP; and number of people oriented on TIP issues. These three indicators will collectively contribute towards the Standard Indicator 1.5.3-14 in the USAID master list of TIP and Migrant Smuggling Indicator: number of people in targeted population, including vulnerable populations, law enforcement, health care providers, educators, and others exposed to a USG-funded mass media campaign that provided information about TIP.

These CTIP PMP indicators have been reviewed and modified based on the Data Quality Assessment process done in FY2011 and the lesson learned; to align it with the standard indicators on the USAID master list of TIP and Migrant Smuggling Indicators. The CTIP program also incorporates intensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategies to capture the outcome and impact of the program interventions which are not necessarily reflected through the quantitative reporting of the PMP indicators. Thus from FY 2012, monitoring and evaluation Terms of Reference (TOR) has been included into the Letters of Agreement of each of the implementing partners. The inclusion of the TOR will ensure a systematic M&E system embedded in the implementing partners' work plan which will expand their roles in capturing the outcomes and impacts, and increase the sense of collective ownership of the program.

2.2 Approach and Methodology

The CTIP program continued to work at the national level and the local level simultaneously on developing and strengthening national policy frameworks, institutional capacity building, and

community-based service delivery. In order to emphasize national-level commitment to combat TIP, the CTIP team continued to work closely with the MoWSCW/NCCHT to further strengthen the GON's efforts to combat TIP in Nepal. Since the endorsement of three key policy documents last quarter, TAF has been working to facilitate the functioning of the NCCHT through technical support to the NCCHT secretariat. TAF is also working closely with the NCCHT secretariat to facilitate the development of an implementation plan for the National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons (NPA) and the NMS, and is assisting the NCCHT to disseminate these key policy documents through the network of the CTIP program implementing partners in collaboration with the DCCHT.

By expanding and improving shelter and community based services available to victims of trafficking, the program promotes victim-centric protection and reintegration interventions in the program districts. Free legal and psychosocial counseling services were provided by district lawyers and district staff to victims identified through outreach program, and referrals made by the networks at the community level. In addition Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD), Center for Legal Research and Resource Development (CeLRRd) and Forum for Protection of People's Rights Nepal (PPR) continued to provide free legal aid to the victims of trafficking and victims of other forms of violence through court representation at the District, Appellate and Supreme Court.

During this reporting period, the CTIP team continued to increase community engagement in efforts to prevent trafficking and reintegrate victims by forming SMNs at the community level. The members of the networks were oriented on TIP and safe migration and subsequently, conducted sensitization activities in their respective community to reach a wider community in creating awareness on TIP and labor migration. Similarly, the program continued to provide technical guidance to the SMNs formed in the first year of the program to act as local leaders and catalysts in the promotion of safe migration and prevention of TIP.

To ensure an intensive and comprehensive M&E system, impact assessment of program activities have been incorporated into the Annual Work Plan of the second year. Various follow-up meetings have been conducted in this quarter to gauge the impact of the activities held in the first year of the program. Such activities include follow-up assessment of training on legal identity given to VDC Secretaries, and follow-up assessment of journalists trained on safe migration and TIP issues. These review meetings will help the program document the outcome of the interventions as well as plan for future strategies to effectively address the objectives of the CTIP program.

A core team comprising of TAF, WEI, and Nepal Institute for Development Studies (NIDS) was set up to do the impact assessment of the FFP training given to households in the six program districts. A TOR has also been developed to guide the assessment process. Prior to the household level training, a baseline survey has been rolled out during this quarter to assess and document the existing financial practices of the households. Over the program period, the FFP training assessment will be carried out in various phases to gauge the impact of the trainings. This assessment will be an integral component of the CTIP program's M&E system as it will assess how effective FFP practices have been in increasing economic options and subsequently reducing vulnerability. It will reveal information on migration and remigration behavior from the

target households and provide guidance regarding any changes needed in the modality and in the strategies adopted in the FFP training activity.

The implementing partners have continued to use IEC materials developed under the CTIP program for various community and national level awareness activities. The different manuals, booklets, posters and leaflets produced and reported in the previous quarterly reports have been disseminated to inform the community regarding human trafficking, to increase clarity on issues around labor exploitation and trafficking within the labor migration process. The IEC materials also focused on creating greater awareness around new trends related to organ trafficking. It is expected that in the long run these efforts will contribute to changing social attitudes for better protection of victims of trafficking. Specific IEC materials have been used in the various community orientations to inform the participants about the legal and psychosocial issues of TIP. Similarly, the materials developed have been distributed to the members of the SMNs to support their community sensitization work and be effective as frontline information resource pool on issues of safe migration and TIP.

Towards the end of the second year of the CTIP program, the Foundation initiated an internal process monitoring of the program implementation to analyze the critical gaps and challenges of the program. The process was also supported by the Foundations M&E staff from the head-quarter. The program monitoring covers all the six program districts and identifies and analyzes the gaps and challenges faced during the first two years of the program implementation based on which the necessary changes are being proposed for year three programming. The initial findings of the process was shared during the 'CTIP program implementing partners workshop', held on October 4-5, 2012 to review and brainstorm about the program interventions across all three components – protection, prosecution and prevention. The findings from the process monitoring of specific activities in two districts –Banke and Kanchanpur, highlighting the effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability of the specific interventions was shared with the partners. The program monitoring has been completed in five districts and the sixth will be completed in the upcoming quarter. The preliminary report will be shared with USAID separately.

2.3 Year One Achievements

- Development of various policy level documents aimed at strengthening the legal framework to address human trafficking. The drafts of the following policy documents were developed; they included Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) on Investigation, SOP on Prosecution and Adjudication, Continuous Hearing, Victim Witness Protection Policy, NMS on Victim Care and Protection, and SOP on Rehabilitation Center. While the SOP on Investigation, SOP on Prosecution and Adjudication were being adapted into training curriculums endorsed by the National Judicial Academy and the Police Training Academy of the Nepal Police respectively, the other policy documents/guidelines are still under preparation. The documents have been developed as a model based on international good practices and international instruments and have been submitted to relevant government departments for consideration.
- Capacity building of government officials and continuous technical support to the NCCHT to improve the application and implementation of Nepal's anti-TIP polices and laws.

- Conducted exposure visit for the high-level key government officials to Cambodia to observe the successful Countering Trafficking in Persons Program, which was implemented by the Foundation's Cambodia office in partnership with government and civil society stakeholders.
- Trained 2,011 persons on safe migration and effective prevention of TIP. These included people from the SMN and Technical Mentoring and Support Groups (TMSG) formed at the district level, teachers, district level service providers, journalistic and community people.
- 2,746 people received orientation on legal provisions and options in dealing with TIP and basic aspects of psychosocial counseling.
- Outreach programs were conducted through 122 public awareness campaigns about TIP and Safe Migration that included radio programs, public service announcements and print media, thus, increasing the knowledge base of the community people in the six project districts.
- 160 SMN and five TMSG were formed at the VDC and district level in the project districts.
- 130 victims were given legal aid, legal counseling and psychosocial counseling.
- Capacity building of shelter staffs through psychosocial counseling trainings for two shelters - POURAKHI-Kathmandu and SAATHI- Banke

2.4 Challenges

Due to the effective mobilization of the SMNs and its active involvement within the community; the networks have been approached with a wide range of cases on domestic violence, rape, polygamy, child labour and accusation of witch craft. The expectation of the community to seek services and resources from the SMNs for all these cases has been a challenge as not all the SMNs have the require skills and capacity to address these issues or to even point them to other organization through referrals.

Many of the activities of the CTIP program at the community level are aimed at improving people's knowledge on issues like migration and trafficking; and to promote a safer environment for victim reintegration. There is an inherent need that requires people to be able to internalize the information being provided for this to happen. However one of the major challenge has been the deep rooted social and cultural believes and behavior around gender and class in the society. This unfortunately has made it extremely difficult for the community to internalize and act upon the information and behavioral change inputs being promoted by the program. For instance in dealing with labor exploitation/trafficking cases at the community level, members of the community hesitated to intervene because they felt the families would resented for feared social stigma or due to fear of harm by the perpetrators. This also resulted in challenges in identifying TIP cases due to the social stigma along with other factors such as lack of victim/witness protection and victim confidentiality.

In the months of April and May, political instability in the country created by the sequential general strikes and closure leading to vandalism impacted on timely program delivery at the community level. The general strikes and bandhs which paralyzed all normal day to day activities leading to closure of all the educational institutions, market places, shops and transportation affected the Far west, Eastern and Western Terai belt the most. The implementing partners submitted a situation update report to TAF, which was shared with USAID. In anticipation of the push back for many program activities, the partners developed and reported

on the strategic plans to avoid backlog of the program activities. The partners were able to complete all the backlog activities in FY 12 itself.

3 Results Achieved

3.1 Progress Per the Performance Management Plan

In close consultation with USAID, the Foundation developed a PMP and M&E techniques for the CTIP program to measure the effectiveness of the project and ensure that outcome level achievements and impacts are captured along with the output level results. The progress of the activities as per the PMP is reported below.

CTIP Performance Indicator

Indicators	FY 2011		FY 2012	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
No. of shelter homes established for TIP victims that are supported by the CTIP program (capacity building support)	2	2	4	4
No. of shelter homes established for TIP victims that are supported by the CTIP program (legal and psychosocial services provided to shelter home)	-	8	8	7
No. of anti-TIP policies, laws or international agreements strengthened with USG assistance	-	3	6	6
No. of TIP victims assisted by the CTIP program	20	130	150	143
Percentage of TIP victims who filed cases after receiving legal counseling	20%	16%	20%	22.22%
No. of prosecutions/ convictions leading from the legal assistance provided to TIP victims under CTIP	-	5	12	18
No. of traffickers arrested in the CTIP program working districts	-	85	90	71
No. of host national criminal justice personnel who received USG-funded anti-TIP training under CTIP	200	20	200	207
No. of public awareness campaigns about TIP completed	150	122	80	90
No. of people trained on safe migration and effective prevention of TIP	1700	2011	800	972
No. of people oriented on TIP issues	-	2746	1500	2262

3.2 Progress Per Program Objective

3.2.1 Protection

Strengthen policy framework through the development of NMS for Victim Care, SOPs, and training modules

In FY 2012, the MoWCSW endorsed the NMS for Victim Care and Protection and the SOP for Rehabilitation Centers drafted under the CTIP program in collaboration with the MoWCSW and the NCCHT. In addition, the MoWCSW also formally endorsed the National Plan of Action (NPA) against TIP. These key policy documents drafted after intensive consultation with relevant government and civil society stakeholders are reflective of the existing international guidelines and protocols on victim protection. The MoWCSW and NCCHT played a vital role in facilitating the process for endorsement. The NMS is a key policy document that provides a strong victim-centric approach to the policy framework and procedures for victim care and protection through rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration. It defines a holistic policy for multiple service providers in ensuring the rights of victims/survivors that are aligned to the international conventions ratified by Nepal while providing care and services.

The SOP for Rehabilitation Center is a comprehensive operational guideline that standardizes institutional care and support provided to TIP victims based on the NMS. The objective of the SOP for Rehabilitation Center is to protect the rights of the victims/survivors of trafficking and provide essential support. The SOP covers the structural guidelines, services provided to the victims (health, psychosocial, and legal), management of the shelter homes, shelter staff management and training, referral mechanism, rehabilitation and reintegration process for survivors, skill training, and strong M&E system for shelters homes.

The endorsement of the three national policy documents- NPA, NMS for Victim Care and Protection, and SOP for Rehabilitation Centers by the GON is an important indicator of the government's commitment to combating trafficking. While the development and endorsement of the policies is a critical first step; the major challenge is in their effective understanding and implementation at the national and district level. Thus, through the CTIP program, wide-ranging activities with government and non-government stakeholders were held for moving forward the three documents. The initiatives undertaken by the CTIP program are the following:

- ***Provided support to the MoWCSW for national dissemination of the three policy documents:*** On April 23, 2012, MoWCSW launched the three policy documents – NPA, NMS and SOP in the presence of relevant line-ministries, government officials, and civil society. The Chief Secretary, Madhav Ghimire indicated the government's strong commitment toward addressing the problem of human trafficking through the passage of the key policies and requested all stakeholder to collectively contribute to address the multi-layered and complex problem of human trafficking. MoWCSW Secretary, Mr. Balananda Paudel urged government officials to take aggressive and collaborative steps to combat trafficking in Nepal.
- ***Interaction of NCCHT with District Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking (DCCHT):*** As a national response to combat trafficking at the district level, the roles and responsibilities of the DCCHT with other district and local stakeholders are mentioned in the NPA, NMS, and SOP. In order to do so, wider outreach of the policy documents and greater

leadership role of the NCCHT in moving forward with the implementation is required. Thus, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO), CeLRRd, and PPR facilitated interaction of the Under-Secretary and Section Officer of the NCCHT Secretariat with some of the members in DCCHT in Sindhupalchowk and Kavre to further build strong linkages between the district and national level, and for effective implementation of the policies.

- ***NCCHT visit to rehabilitation center:*** In light of the recently endorsed SOP, the NCCHT Secretariat members visited the GON supported *Chautara Punarsthapana Kendra* shelter home to assess the situation of the shelter home. The NCCHT team is keen to put in place a formal monitoring system to help get all shelter homes aligned with the SOP.
- ***Shelter home assessment based on the SOP for Rehabilitation Center:*** In the absence of a systematic regulation by the government; the organizations in Nepal are operating shelter homes without a standardized operational and behavioral framework. Thus, TPO developed a quantitative check list on the services and facilities of the shelter homes based on the SOP. The core objective of this assessment is to assess the services, infrastructure and human resources in the shelter homes using the SOP on Rehabilitation Center 2068 as a benchmark. The assessment covered five shelter homes; out of which four shelter homes were supported by the government : a) Sirjansil Samajko Sirjana, b) SAATHI, c) ABC, d) Sirjansil Gramin Mahila Samuha and Mahila Punarsthapana Kendra ; and one shelter home not supported by the government : POURAKHI. The assessment was to pilot test the applicability of the SOP across shelter homes and see if they can be measured through the M&E checklist created by TPO. The findings of the assessment will be used to help NCCHT/ MoWCSW to implement and track the progress of the SOP in the government supported the shelter homes in year three of the CTIP program.
- ***Capacity building training to the shelter home staffs based on the SOP for Rehabilitation Center:*** TPO developed a draft training manual for the service providers in the shelter homes by aligning it to the recently endorsed SOP for Rehabilitation Centers. The training manual includes detailed guidance on the application of the SOP by defining the process of training, use of materials, methodologies, collaboration with government and non-government service providers, and M&E. The manual emphasizes rights-based approach while engaging with the victims/survivors of trafficking.

Based on the training manual, a three-day training with the service providers of eleven shelter homes; representatives of three organizations in the process of setting up shelter homes in the respective districts; and the Women Development Officers (WDO) from Banke, Kailali, and Kanchanpur districts was organized in Banke. While the SOP is applicable to all shelter homes; TPO identified a few government support shelter homes, Gender Based Violence (GBV) service centers as well as few other NGO run shelter homes from the neighboring districts, as an immediate first step. A total of 21 participants covering five districts- Banke and Kanchanpur (program districts); Kailali, Surkhet, and Dang (neighbouring districts) attended the training (annex 1). The training focused on the orientation of the SOP and its concept, documents, procedure for the



application of the SOP, social/resource mapping, knowledge on psychosocial issues and basic communication skills, documentation system, time management, and shelter home year plan, etc. The pre- post assessments carried out during the training indicate a lack of understanding in providing standardized institutional care to the victims/survivors of trafficking. The participants were able to correctly identify basic operational services such as the process to close individual case file; but lacked knowledge on border guidelines such as structures, legal establishment, management requirements and responsibilities, and special service provisions outside the shelter homes such as repatriation. Lack of regulation and monitoring of the government allows numerous shelter homes to run according to the organization's own rules and regulation with no uniformity in the services provided at the shelter homes.

- ***Developed draft abridged version of the NMS for the community level:*** In order to make the NMS user friendly and more easily understandable at local level, TPO drafted a shortened and easier version of the NMS for Victim Care and Protection for the local service providers. The 12 page booklet comprises of all the critical topics such as the objectives, concepts, victim-centric approach guidelines, and clearly defined responsibilities of the relevant stakeholders, etc. The abridged version of the NMS will be a part of the overall comprehensive dissemination strategy of the policy documents led by the MoWCSW. The booklet is current being reviewed.
- The NMS and SOP have been translated into English but the approval for the English translation is awaited from the government before the English version can be printed for wider circulation.
- **Victim/Witness Protection Policy:** Victim and Witness protection are critical to the pursuit of justice for human rights crimes such as human trafficking. However, the lack of an effective protection mechanism addressing human rights violations and abuses has reinforced fundamental weaknesses in the justice system. Thus, this has resulted in low prosecution rate of TIP cases in Nepal. In human trafficking cases, difficulty in identifying witnesses or obtaining evidence during an investigation, victim hostility and withdrawal of complaints due to threats provides impunity for these violations and further encourages perpetrators. The Supreme Court of Nepal has passed a directive to formulate legislation for victims/witnesses protection. However, there has been little progress in implementation. Given the dearth of an effective protection, FWLD has drafted a Victim/Witness Protection Policy through a consultative process that provides a strong policy framework for Protection measures on fair trial and victim's right to an effective legal remedy. The draft has been submitted to the Ministry of Women, Children, and Social Welfare and the policy has been put up for discussion in the regular NCCHT meetings. In year 3, the CTIP program will follow up for the review and approval as a national policy document.

Develop victim-centered training modules based on SOPs

As a part of a comprehensive program strategy to link the prosecution and protection components, the CTIP program has been able to develop integrated training modules which cover technical aspects of the law and operating norms for victim centric procedures to be adopted within the judiciary and law enforcement sectors.

FWLD together with the National Judicial Academy (NJA) had developed a training manual on human trafficking for the judiciary in the first year of the program. The training model is focused on the provisions concerning TIP cases with an emphasis on a victim-centric approach,

confidentiality and victim witness protection, etc. The training module was used as a resource material during a ToT given to District Court Judges, Appellate Court Judges, Registrars of the Supreme Court, and Deputy Attorneys to ensure better understanding and enforcement of provisions concerning TIP related cases.

The feedbacks and lessons learnt from the ToT have been incorporated into the training module. Aspects of the NMS for victim protection, aspects of the SOP for adjudication and prosecution of TIP cases, and addition practical sessions have been incorporated to finalize the training module. This revised training module will be used to conduct a refresher ToT in the upcoming quarter. The training module has been incorporated within NJA's curriculum and will be used as main national training manual on human trafficking for the judiciary.

Similarly, FWLD has finalized the training manuals for the Nepal Police Force (NPF), and the Women and Children Service Directorate (WCSD). Separate training manuals have been developed to address the operational needs of the general Nepal police personnel and police personnel of the Women's Police Cells. These training manuals focus on the responsibilities of the law enforcement to ensure victim care and protection in addition to technical understanding of the TIP Act and strategies to implement it effectively. Relevant sections of the NMS for victim protection along with the SOP for investigation have been incorporated to ensure strengthened prosecutions using victim-centered approach. The draft has been submitted to Nepal Police Academy. In the coming year, the CTIP program will continue to coordinate with Nepal Police mainstream the training modules as part of ongoing police training.

Build capacity of key stakeholders

To improve the quality of psychosocial care in shelter homes, TPO Nepal conducted capacity building training to shelter staffs from four shelter homes under the CTIP program. The training was envisioned to enhance the capacity of shelter staffs and provide victim- centric shelter based care with a comprehensive understanding of the victim’s psychosocial needs. After undertaking a capacity assessment of the psychosocial skills of the staffs at the four shelter homes; the 36-sessions designed specifically for this purpose was spread over the entire second year of the CTIP program. The training focused on improving the shelter staff’s ability to understand the concepts of mental health and illness, identification of psychosocial symptoms, principle of psychosocial support, generalized Nepali ethno psychological framework, and ethical interventions while providing care to victims of trafficking, sexual abuse, and violence. Based on the needs of the shelter homes, specialized training was provided to assess difficult and complex cases such as sleeping disturbances, suicidal tendency, and problem in memory. In addition, the shelter staffs were provided with basic communication skills, alternative tools, and techniques with the targeted clients while providing emotional support.

The table below shows the details of name of the organization and number of participants:

SN	Name of organization	District	Number of Participants
1	ABC Nepal	Kathmandu	08 (regular 4 only)
2	Pourakhi,	Kathmandu	11 (regular 7 only)
3	Srijansil Gramin Mahila Samuha (Chautara punarsthapana Kendra)	Sindhupalchowk	06 (regular 4 only)
4	SAATHI	Banke	7 (3 Regular, 4 part time -on the basis of subject matter)

Additionally, a specialized five days training was conducted for the staff of three shelter homes (ABC Nepal, Pourakhi Nepal and Chautara Punarsthapana Kendra) at Kathmandu. Likewise, a trainer from Kathmandu went to Banke to provide the training for 3 days to the staff of Saathi shelter home on alternative tools of counseling.

The feedback by the participants illustrates the significance of in-depth understanding of the psychosocial needs to promote the mental well-being of the victims. The participants expressed that after attending the training, the staff were cautious on the ethical codes and communication skills while providing service to clients. The pre- post assessments indicate that there has been an improved technical understanding amongst the participants. It has also led to a border understanding whereby the shelter staff learned to plan ahead before providing psychological support, and support clients through different skills of peer support and family counseling. During the course of the training, TPO was able to develop and provide a practical assessment form on “psychosocial assessment and support framework” which the shelter home staff could use for the documentation of the process with the client and for assessing the clients' opinion of the process. Various tools, techniques, and skills taught during the sessions; forms and assessments developed have been put into practice by the shelter staffs. In the third year, TPO will follow up on the practical usage of the instruments introduced in FY 12, conduct refresher trainings, continue with regular clinical supervision for the psychosocial counselors to handle complex cases, and expand the capacity building training to other shelter homes.



Strengthen community support for victims of TIP

PPR and CeLRRd conducted 60 community orientations in the VDCs of the six program districts throughout the second year of the program period. The orientations are aimed at equipping the local community members to be the frontline information and support providers on TIP cases. In year 2, CeLRRd and PPR oriented 2262 community people out of which 606 (23%) were male and 1656 (73%) were female. The orientations focused on the legal aspects of TIP, current trafficking

trends and roles of the community to build protective environment to rehabilitate and reintegrate victims of trafficking in the local communities. It also highlighted the legal provision and government's role in facilitating access to justice and effective implementation of the TIP Act.

Pre-post assessments were carried out during the community orientations to gauge the impact of the orientations. Based on the assessments, it was illustrated that the community was aware of the prevalence of human trafficking; however, lacked clear conceptual clarity on different forms of human trafficking. Most people equated trafficking with prostitution only. Thus, the community orientations were able to highlight the changing trends of trafficking and focus on issues related to labor trafficking, organ trafficking and internal trafficking. Through the post assessment an increased knowledge on specific legal provisions such as victim confidentiality and court camera hearing and victim protection amongst the participants was documented. However, it was observed that the perception of the community's role in the protection of the

victims is still limited. For instance, the participants of the orientation in Makawanpur district expressed their concern that in most instances people are trafficked by their own relatives or family members so the victims do not want to ruin their relationship by complaining against them and seeking legal remedy. The community does not necessarily intervene in such cases.

In addition, follow-up impact assessment was conducted in 2VDCs in each of the program district (total of 12 VDCs) by PPR and CeLRRd. The VDCs were selected amongst the VDCs where PPR and CeLRRd conducted community orientation in the first year. For this purpose, a questionnaire consisting 15 questions was developed. Among the 15 questions, 1-7 were related to the participant's knowledge after the orientation and the rest questions helped to assess the situation of trafficking cases in the VDC and participants' involvement in anti trafficking activities after they attended the awareness. The discussion showed that the level of conceptual understanding has increased as majority of participants were able to identify the emerging trends and issues in TIP such as the difference between human trafficking, organ trafficking and human smuggling. A majority (77%) of participants can now rightly define human trafficking and the punishment perpetrator gets if convicted. Similarly, majority (82 %) of participants could differ between human trafficking and foreign employment.

The CTIP program has been striving toward responding to different and emerging trends of trafficking. In the third quarter, PPR Nepal has worked closely with the DDCHT including the CDO and WDO; and the community to sensitize and raise awareness on organ trafficking. PPR Nepal organized paper presentation specifically on organ trafficking during regular DCCHT meeting, conducted two-day awareness program in Hokse VDC, one of the affect VDCs of Kavre in close coordination with CDO, DCCHT and DHO of Kavre. PPR also printed informative leaflet on organ trafficking, which was distributed during the activities held by the CTIP partners.

Improve service delivery to trafficking victims

To know the situation and collect information on the trends and incidences of human trafficking in selected VDC; the mobile legal and psychosocial clinics undertook an area assessment at the start in the 36 VDCs in the second year. Area assessments of the VDCs were conducted to systematically collect and understand the situation in relation to trafficking and to identify any trends of migration and GBV which could result in human trafficking. This assessment was also used to understand how the community perceives its role in the protection of victims of trafficking. It was observed that although some of the participants of the orientation have taken part in programs focusing on human trafficking, orientation programs highlighting psychosocial issues have not been conducted. The need at the community level for psychosocial support to TIP and GBV victims is immense and the mobile legal clinic provides orientation to community members about this need. It was observed that high incidents of trafficking exist in targeted communities. New trends of trafficking are difficult to handle, as the victim do not realize that they are being trafficked. Modern trend of human trafficking including labor migrants, domestic workers, undocumented migrants are particularly vulnerable. Due to the social stigma, insecurity, lack of knowledge on legal rights; many did not know where to report if such kind of incidents occurred. Lack of supportive mechanism to the victim (especially for women), behaviour from the security personnel are some of the major causes for people hesitate to share their problem. The orientation indicates the need for more efforts in raising awareness on victim's rights and psychosocial support to make the community conducive to reintegration.

A total of 60 mobile legal clinics were conducted in year two. Of these, 36 mobile legal clinics were conducted in new VDCs and 24 follow up mobile clinics in the VDCs of year one (annex 2). Along with orienting the local community on legal provisions of the TIP Act 2007 and on basic aspects of psychosocial counseling to trafficking victims; the mobile legal clinics have provided on-the-spot direct legal, psychosocial, medical services, and referral of services to victims of trafficking as well as victims of GBV. For the complicated cases and cases which need to be followed up in future, a referral services is made available through networking to various stakeholders such as CTIP partners who provide free legal aid, Bar Association, government health Service centers, NGOs, Police, and WCO etc. A total of 1927 community people were oriented during the first day of the mobile legal clinics held in the 60 VDCs. Of the total, approximately 82% represented women participants (annex 2A).

The assessment illustrates general increase in knowledge of the participants after attending the orientation. 33% increase in the knowledge of concept of human trafficking as per the TIP Act was noted. Similarly, a 39% increase in the knowledge of the process of victim testimony and a 33% increase on the knowledge of the legal provision of victim confidentiality were shown through the assessment. As reported earlier, the assessment on the psychosocial issues showed high knowledge of the concepts of psychosocial wellbeing, coping mechanisms of psychosocial problems and basic methods to use while supporting a person facing psychosocial problems. Furthermore, the assessment showed a general increment in knowledge regarding psychosocial. The community level awareness raising programs have been integral to change the way the trafficking are perceived and treated, thus, facilitating a smoother reintegration process for victims and their families. Likewise, the knowledge retention of the participants who attended the mobile legal clinic in year 1 was more than 80% on victim confidentiality, psychosocial support and wellbeing. However, only 58% could correctly identify the process of victim testimony.

The mobile legal clinics were able to provide direct services to 146 people in the second year of the program. The services included direct legal and psychosocial counseling, health services, and provision of information on psychosocial support. Services have been extended to the victims of other forms of GBV who are identified as vulnerable to trafficking in addition to victims of trafficking. The lack of sustainable livelihood, economic opportunities coupled with high prevalence of GBV increase the vulnerability of the women to migrate risk using informal channels which increases their risk of exploitation. The men were also found have been deceived in lure of earning money and often ended up in exploitative situations. Of the 61 victims who were provided psychosocial services which included information sharing, individual counseling, and psychosocial education; the TPO counselor followed up with 15 TIP victims and 23 victims of other forms of GBV for specialized and extensive psychosocial support through the CTIP program.

"I understand many things after I started to talk with Ms. Kamala (Psychosocial counselor). I now feel relieved that I can recognize and solve my problems. Due to my interactions with Ms. Kamala, I realized that my husband had been trafficked about 6 years ago. Ms. Kamala has also referred me to CeLRRd for legal support. I hope to get justice and see my husband again. Many, many thanks to Ms. Kamala"

35 years, female, dalit

Reported by psychosocial counselor, Banke

To promote the psychosocial wellbeing of the victims, the TPO psychosocial counselors based in the program districts continued to provide psychosocial counseling to victims referred from the networks, community and

shelter homes. Some of the problems experienced by the survivors included anxiety, reliving

past traumatic events, sleep disturbances and nightmares, eating disorder, and reclusiveness. In the second year, TPO provided psychosocial counseling to a total of 121 victims. Nine victims were continued from year 1; 39 were human trafficking victims, and 73 were victims of other forms of GBV. Nine male victims who were found to have experienced irregular migration, labour trafficking and exploitation were given psychosocial support during this year. In addition, the counselors were able to extend its services to the family members of two TIP victims and one gender-based violence victim.

TPO worked with 11 clients who were provided with psychosocial counseling to assess and identify the status of psychosocial wellbeing after the support provided to them. This assessment was carried out on the basis of the Hopkins Symptom Checklist, Client Satisfaction form, Intake form and POI form. These checklists also helped the counselors to identify the symptoms related to psychosocial problem, depression and anxiety as well to provide service accordingly. The assessment carried out over a period of time and through different methodologies demonstrates that providing direct psychosocial support through counseling helps the survivors to cope with their problems and build their sense of empowerment, which is crucial for the successful reintegration in the community. The three victims in Kavre who were provided with six sessions of counseling were assessed based on the Hopkins Symptom checklist used at three intervals over a period of time. The psychosocial problems and symptoms related to depression and anxiety such as somatic complaints, sleep disturbances, bed wetting and difficulty in learning seemed to drastically decrease after each interval of time. The continuous psychosocial support provided to the victims has been seen to play a vital role for the mental wellbeing of the victims in the community.

Assessment of the effectiveness of psychosocial counseling

Ms. A, 34 years, female, Makwanpur spent 1.5 years at Indian brothel and was rescued by Maiti Nepal. Her husband and two kids did not accept her so she had been staying in the Maiti Nepal's shelter since then. The counselor had met her then and started counseling session with her. Earlier she had problems like headache, sleep disturbances, worrying, fear, seeing objects, dilemma, chest pain, lower abdomen pain and dizziness. She was in counseling for **sixteen sessions** and after the sixteen sessions, she had expressed that she now feels confident, strong; her relation with her children is also improving.

She has now been working at CWIN Nepal as office assistant in support from Maiti Nepal. When we talked to her, she said that -"Earlier, I didn't feel like talking to anyone, felt like dying and crying, was doubtful that who'd take care of me but now I feel like I have to do something for myself and show to the world and my husband that I can survive without him. Support received from various organizations makes me feel that I am not alone."

Reported by TPO Psychosocial Counselor

3.2.2 Prosecution

Develop SOPs, trainings modules, and other resources

A draft SOP for Investigation was developed by FWLD with the objective of setting standards and maintaining uniformity in the procedure for investigation on human trafficking cases. Numerous consultation workshops were held which included Nepal Police Officers namely DIG Bimala Thapa; representatives from various ministries such as MoWCSW, Ministry of Law and Justice, and Ministry of Labor and Transport Management; and representatives of NGOs. The SOP for Investigation has been submitted to various line-ministries as a model SOP that can be adopted by the GON. In year 3, the CTIP program will continue to work closely with the

Ministry of Home Affairs and Nepal Police as a model reference based on the international instruments and framework.

Realizing the fact that many victims in Nepal suffer for various forms of violence including human trafficking, and therefore, need to be rescued; the CTIP program has been working towards the rights based approach to ensure protection of rights during raid and rescue. FWLD has drafted a Raid and Rescue policy. The document focuses providing a comprehensive guideline that is victim-centric and specifically addresses the non-criminalization and protection of victims to ensure that the trafficked individuals are not wrongfully treated as criminal during the raid and rescue. The document developed through a consultative process with relevant stakeholders has been submitted to the Nepal Police Academy for further comments. In the coming year, the CTIP program will work in close coordination with the relevant department and ministry to get the document formalized as a policy.

The draft continuous hearing guideline drafted by FWLD was submitted to the Registrar of the Supreme Court. Thereafter, during this reporting period, FWLD also filed a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) with Maiti Nepal and Shakti Samuha on the effective implementation of the continuous hearing guidelines. The Supreme Court issued a show-cause notice with priority to GON and Supreme Court itself on its first hearing of the case on 6th September, 2012.

The CTIP program continued to document the court case monitoring relating to TIP cases in the program districts, Appellate Court and Supreme Court. The court case monitoring is an ongoing activity over the life of the CTIP program that will go on to reflect the implementation gaps of the judiciary and will be used an advocacy tool to implement jurisprudence and strengthen criminal justice system. The monitoring of these cases shed light into various important aspects of enforcement of TIP laws such as provision of security to victims/witnesses, provision of legal aid, attitude of the court officials, compliance of continuous hearing, and issues relating to confidentiality among other crucial information. The first report on the court monitoring has been completed and will be shared with key stakeholder in year three of the program.

Build capacity of the key judicial and law enforcement stakeholders

Upon completion of the training manual on investigation based on the SOP for Investigation, FWLD conducted one ToT for the police officers at the Nepal Police Academy in year two. The 26 police officers, including seven women, came from the six CTIP target districts as well as other affected districts across the country. Developed by FWLD, the ToT curriculum was based on the SOP for investigation and it incorporated the key issues on victim protection from the NMS. The training sessions included basic information on the crime of human trafficking and the relationships between trafficking, migration, and smuggling. Significant attention was paid to the international and domestic legal frameworks to combat trafficking. The workshop covered police practices in evidence collection, use of scientific tools, and investigation and questioning in trafficking cases. The workshop also provided an orientation on victim and witness protection, and using the National Minimum Standards on the rights of victims and survivors. The training has been effective in orienting the police officers about various victim-centered approaches to be used for effective investigation. As a result, the ToT participants had an improved understanding of victim-centric investigation and better clarity on the operations for law enforcement officials to investigate and prosecute TIP cases. The analysis from the pre- and post- test assessments reflect that the ToT has been effective in equipping the law enforcement officers with the knowledge of the prevailing laws and victim-centered approaches to make the investigation

process more effective. The ToT created a pool of trainers who will now facilitate the trainings at the district-level. The new trainers will be responsible for developing the capacity of colleagues to counter trafficking when they return to their district of origin.

In addition to the ToT, FWLD organized a refresher ToT for the 11 police officer including three police officers from WCSD to further strengthen the training facilitation skills and gain in-depth understanding on the critical issues such as victim/witness protection and victim centric justice system. This specialized training was conducted over a two-day period. The participants from the ToT were utilized as a trainer and resource person for training of the police officers in the program districts of Sindhupalchowk, Kanchanpur, Kavre, Makwanpur and Kathmandu by PPR and CeLRRd.

FWLD also delivered a three-day ToT to specifically for the Women Police Service Center of the Nepal on victim care standards tailored to the specific roles of the law enforcement as specified in the TIP ACT. The 29 police officials ranging from Deputy Superintendent of Police to Assistant Sub Inspectors came from the program districts as well as neighbouring districts affected by trafficking. The training participants included but were not limited to the police officials from women police cell. The system analysis to understand the practices of the police reflected the trend of using code names to ensure the confidentiality of the victims. The training further oriented the police personnel about the various other victim-centered provisions that can be adopted to strengthen the prosecution process. In addition, the analysis also reflected that the Women and Children Service Centers of the districts represented in the ToT have been working with various non-governmental organizations, including some of the CTIP program implementing partners, to provide health and psychosocial services to the victims when needed. The ToT included basic information to equip the police personnel to identify psychosocial problems of victims of trafficking which will help them to make more effective referrals to other organizations. Since the Women and Children Service Centers deal with various GBV cases, the training was also vital in orienting the trainees on the vulnerability to trafficking created by GBV.

Five district level police trainings based on the SOP for Investigation were rolled out to the program districts (Kathmandu, Sindhupalchowk, Makwanpur, Kavre, and Kanchanpur) during FY 12 after the TOT conducted by FWLD. The training was aimed at improving the understanding of the frontline police officials on standardized implementation of the victim-centric investigation process. In total, 96 police officers were trained on conceptual clarity;



national and international legal framework, operational framework based on the law that enables effective investigation and prosecution while adhering to the victim protection procedures. Just like the ToT the training aimed at providing the law enforcement with the necessary skills and knowledge to for behavioural sensitivity and procedural effectiveness to ensure access to justice for the victims/survivors of trafficking at the district level. Two types of assessments were undertaken during the trainings.

The analysis of the provision for victim support systems and mechanism such as complaint handling, victim confidentiality referrals for services and victim protection showed that the police officers were well aware of the provision; however, gaps were seen in the implementation of these provisions. In majority of the districts, help desks have been established within the police station to assist complainants to file cases of trafficking. The police officers in the training exhibited sensitivity towards maintaining confidentiality of the victims of trafficking; however, the process has been limited to keeping code names. Limitations of physical infrastructures were also reported as a hindrance to maintaining confidentiality of TIP cases during the investigation process. The pre-post assessments used during the trainings indicate that the training methodologies aligned to the legal framework has been very useful. For example, 87% of the participants were clearly able to identify the victim's rights in Sindhupalchowk and Kanchanpur.

NJA organized a four-day ToT on the revised training manual based on SOP for Adjudication and Prosecution in TIP cases, which was drafted by FWLD. The revised training manual incorporated additional aspects from the NMS pertaining to victim witness protection and victim confidentiality. The Supreme Court of Nepal and Office of the Attorney General nominated 20 participants, including District Judges, Judicial Officers, and Government Attorneys. The training focused on effective utilization of SoP especially on victim/witness protection and victim-centric approaches to adjudication and prosecution of TIP cases. The sessions on facilitation skills gave the participants important tips in using effective and participatory methods to explain the subject matter. On the final day of the training, participants visited Maiti Nepal and held discussions/interaction Director and Legal Officer of Maiti Nepal and victims of TIP. Participants of the ToT expressed that the training was very helpful and helped them to be an effective resource pool to conduct forthcoming district level trainings.

Three, district level trainings on SOP for Prosecution and Adjudication on TIP cases were organized after the ToT in Kathmandu (two trainings) and Banke (one training). In total 68 judiciary officials including District Judge, District Attorney, Advocate, Section Officer, and Registrar from the six program districts and neighbouring TIP affected districts participated in the training. The trainers were the participants of the ToT, who were able to bring forth the core issues of TIP cases in light of, access to justice, effective criminal justice system, and jurisprudence. The participants were given conceptual clarity on the victim/witness protection and victim-centric approaches to adjudication and prosecution of TIP cases. Thus, by conducting the trainings at the district level for the judiciary, the CTIP program is striving to strengthen prosecutions using victim-centered approach both at the Appellate and district courts.



A two-day orientation on trafficking and labour migration for 24 government and non-government stakeholders was organized by CeLRRd in Kathmandu. The participants comprised of Foreign Service officials, manpower agencies, foreign employment orientation agencies, foreign employment tribunals, Department of Foreign Employment, Foreign Employment Promotion Board

(FEPB), Labour courts, Immigration department and Ministry of Labour. The increasing number of Nepali migrants who are deceived by agents and recruitment agencies, stranded in various

destination countries, physically and sexually exploited and the number of deaths is a clear indication that the prevailing policies on foreign employment in Nepal have not been able to prevent illegal/irregular activities and protect the rights of the migrants. Despite the presence of policy measures and government mechanisms to facilitate safe migration, many Nepali migrants find themselves in exploitative situations and at risk of labour trafficking. Thus, this orientation brought together all the concerned stakeholders in a common platform to start a discourse on the nexus between labour migration and trafficking. The orientation focused on informing the participants on the key issues that lead to illegal migration, labor trafficking and labor exploitation by getting renowned experts such as the Former Attorney General of Nepal Youbraj Sangroula, Former Nepalese Ambassador to Qatar Mr. Surya Nath Mishra, judges, and journalist, to share their experience and knowledge with the participants. The interactive sessions covered different aspects of foreign employment ranging from conceptual clarity, legal policy framework, obligation of the government, information dissemination, recruitment practices, irregular migration, government and non government agencies response to safe migration, and enhancing migrant worker's access to justice, etc. Key questions on critical areas of labour migration were asked by the resource person at the beginning of each session. The discussion among the participants highlighted that a broader understanding of trafficking under the purview of labour migration had to be established. For instance, it was seen that in many cases of labour trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation are wrongfully charged under the Foreign Employment Act. In this light, neither the police nor the prosecutorial service have specialized units devoted to the investigation and prosecution of trafficking in person. Many participants were of the opinion that the lack of proper documentation, pre-departure orientation based on the need of the migrants, safe migration issues and proper regulatory mechanisms puts the migrants at risk of trafficking and exploitation.

The CTIP program through CeLRRd supported two thesis researches on trafficking in Nepal to the students of Bachelor of Laws (LLB) and Master of Laws (LLM). The effort of this activity is to work with the next line of lawyers who are sensitized towards the issue of trafficking and will ensure a victim-centric practice in the following years to come. The research topics were: "*Compliance of Nepalese Trafficking Law with International Instruments: Analytical Study of Nepalese Law*" and "*Comparative analysis between decisions made by Supreme Courts and other Courts on Human Trafficking cases, with victimology perspective (Cases from 2060-2068 B.S)*".

Strengthen legal service provision to victims of trafficking

Legal counseling and legal aid are essential elements of a fair and efficient criminal justice system based on the rule of law. As we focus on prosecution of traffickers as a key anti-trafficking strategy, facilitating trafficking victims' access to justice become crucial. Many victims might not be able to exercise their right to access the justice system due to social and financial barriers along with lack of knowledge and intimidation by the law and legal institutions. Thus by addressing these barriers, the CTIP program strengthens legal service provision to victims of trafficking as an important aspect of redressing the human rights violations endured by victims of trafficking.

During the second year of the CTIP program; CeLRRd, FWLD, Legal Aid Consultancy Center (LACC), and PPR continued to expand their legal counseling and aid outreach in all the six program districts. A total of 114 victims of trafficking received legal counseling and aid through the CTIP program during this reporting period. The beneficiaries of the legal service provision

were identified through referrals and community based programs. Apart from receiving direct services during the mobile legal clinics; some of the victims were also referred for legal services by the local shelters, SMNs formed under the program, and various CTIP program implementing partners.

Legal counseling and aid contribute towards effective protection of the victims as well as prosecution of traffickers. Trafficked victims who are supported through legal counseling and who have access to legal aid are more likely to file cases against their traffickers and to contribute to the prosecution process. As a result of legal service provision, 23 convictions leading from the legal assistance provided to TIP victims under the CTIP program have been reported till date. In addition, 11 of the 71 reported arrests made in the six program districts in this reporting period have been carried out through the involvement of the CTIP program.

Victims of trafficking are generally reluctant to file legal cases as they are apprehensive of the outcome and do not want to pursue prolonged legal cases. As a result of the legal counseling and legal aid provided under the program, the program has been able to facilitate the victim's access to justice. The District Lawyers of the CTIP program supported the District Attorneys, upon request and approval from the victims, during the court proceedings. The support includes helping with victim/witness examination, counseling to the victims regarding their legal rights, facilitating the recording of victim testimony and supporting the case during the various court hearings. Thus the CTIP program works together with the victims and the judicial system to strengthen the cases in order to ensure effective implementation of the TIP Act 2007. The program promotes existing legal frameworks by ensuring protection of victims of trafficking by the justice sector.

3.2.3 Prevention

Mobilizing and strengthening local government and civil society to effectively prevent TIP

Follow up meeting the VDC Secretaries who were trained in Year 1

As a sustainable preventive strategy to promote safe migration and prevent TIP the CTIP program has been actively working at the local level administrative units. In the first year, 196 VDC Secretaries in the six program districts were oriented on the importance of timely and accurate legal identity to be provided to the people. In the second year, the implementing partners carried out six two-day residential follow-up meetings with the VDCs Secretaries who were trained in the first year to evaluate and assess the outcome of the legal identity training carried out in the first year. The program was also attended by other local government officials such as Local Development Officer (LDO), District Development Officer (DDO), and District Planning Officer etc.

The follow up meetings with the VDC secretaries have been valuable in revisiting the session on verifying the Vital Registration Act 2034 and the practices, success and challenges of the VDC secretaries after being sensitized on TIP. The major challenge stated by the VDC Secretaries was the lack of effective mechanism to cross-verify the legal documents. In the absence of the local elected government body the VDC secretaries have to often rely on other sources such as recommendations from the school teacher, community members and relatives. School certificates and birth registration to cross-verify the accurate information of the applicant before approval for the citizenship are not always there. The pressure from the community, the agents

who are facilitating labour migration process, and political pressures were also identified as impediments to accurate legal identity.

The participatory program provided the VDC Secretaries with a platform to share their experiences. The participants recognized the effectiveness of the legal identify training and stated that the knowledge has made them more aware of issues of TIP in addition to increasing their sensitivity towards controlling illegal documentation which can be a major factor leading to trafficking and exploitation. In light of the increased awareness and sensitivity toward TIP the VDC Secretaries were able to showcase some of the best practices adopted such as:

- Active role in raising awareness on TIP and safe migration while engaging with the local community during the application and approval of the legal identity documents.
- Vigilant for polygamy registration cases and efforts to reduce illegal registration of the documents.
- Proactive and extensive investigations to cross verify the accurate information of the applicant before approval of the documents.
- Better coordination with SMNs to provide guidance and expertise in issues related to TIP and safe migration.
- Cross-verification of the applicant information through numerous sources such as recommendations and other authenticate documents.

In this way, the cross-sharing and learning helped many VDCs Secretaries to draft the plan of action to be followed by themselves in the coming year.

Technical Mentoring and Support Groups (TMSG)

TMSGs formed in the six program districts include a range of government officials, civil society, and professionals including members of the DCCHT. In three program districts; Kanchanpur, Kavre, and Sindhupalchowk; the DCCHTs were mobilized to act as the TMSG. Overall, 21 TMSG meetings were held during the second year of the program. The meetings have been crucial in building the strong linkages and involvement of key local level government and non-government stakeholders with community level structures including the SMNs. In some case the TMSG members were able to also act a local resource people for community trainings and orientations. However, the overall interaction of the TMSG to act as mentoring and support group to the SMN was not very effective. They were not effective in being able to monitor the SMN or guide them as required.

Activities of the TMSG

<i>Banke</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation program led by the TMSG for the 52 community people in Badi VDC and Krishnapur VDC on TIP and safe migration. • Orientation program led by the TMSG for the 85 students from Gyanodaya secondary School in Khajurakhudra VDC.
Kanchanpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One day interaction program on issues related to trafficking, DCCHT, and legal provisions with SMNs of Tribhuwan Basti and Kalika. • Observation visit of the TMSG to beneficiaries of upgrade training who are enrolled in sewing and cutting training in the

	above mentioned VDCs.
Kavre and Sindhupalchowk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interactive visits with the SMNs and community in the VDCs.

Safe Migration Networks

As ongoing prevention strategies; Change Nepal, Pourakhi, Nepal Tamang Women Ghedung (NTWG), Gramin Mahila Swabhalambhan Sahakari Sansthan (GMSS), and Saathi formed 90 SMNs in the VDCs with high risk population for trafficking or unsafe migration in the program districts for year two. In total, 250 SMNs have been formed by the implementing partners under the CTIP program in the six districts. The local level structures created are core vigilant community groups and promote safe migration. With the completion of the SMNs, the prevention partners have been able to create local structures in 80% - 100% of the VDCs in the six program districts. The program focused on mobilizing existing community networks such as community health networks, paralegal groups, community forest groups, mothers groups, and government local groups which had presence in their respective districts. The program focused on accessing the existing local groups where possible to ensure sustainability, leverage on the trust built by the networks and access to cross cutting information and services.

Kavre, Makwanpur, and Sindhupalchowk have high prevalence of Tamang communities, who are also considered high risk population for TIP. In the newly formed 90 SMNs include 58% of the members from Janajati (mostly Tamangs) and Dalit groups. The CTIP program has been able to include and mobilize marginalized and at-risk groups such as Tamangs and Dalits.

Details of SMN formed in Year 1 & 2:



	Year 1	Year 2
Existing community groups mobilized by CTIP program	131 groups	55 groups
New groups set up by CTIP program	29 groups	35 groups
Male	470 people	250 people
Female	1431 people	724 people
<i>Total members</i>	<i>1904 members</i>	<i>974 members</i>
No of SMNs formed	160 networks	90 networks

Subsequent to the formation of the 90 networks in year 2, almost all the members (N=972) of the SMNs were given orientation on safe migration and TIP issues in their respective VDCs. The IEC materials drafted under the CTIP program was also used as resource material to disseminate the information. To understand the effectiveness of the orientations in terms of imparting knowledge amongst the SMN members, a pre-post test was conducted prior by asking a set of standard questions. As a result, the assessment showed that more than 50% of the SMNs members had accurate knowledge about human trafficking, safe migration and objectives of SMN. The post assessment demonstrated a sharp increase in the knowledge on the same after the orientation.

Table 3: Pre/Post table of newly formed SMNs

Multiple choice questions asked to SMN members	Pre-assessment (correct knowledge)	Post-assessment (correct knowledge)
What is human trafficking?	43% (N=419)	82% (N=797)
What is safe migration?	39% (N=383)	84% (N=815)
What is the objective of Safe Migration Network?	42% (N=407)	84% (N=818)



Based on the formation of the SMN facilitated by the CTIP program, capacity building activities, and continuous technical and operation support the networks formed till date were able to effectively mobilize themselves in their communities. Through the regular guidance of the implementing partners, the SMNs have implemented preventive activities in their respective VDCs with coordination and collaboration with government and non government agencies for an integrated TIP response. Many networks demonstrated enthusiasm and efficacy by

actively engaging with the local government for a holistic TIP response, creating synergies and cross-cutting the issues, and accessing various government resources such as the VDC funds allocated for women and children. This was gauged and documented through the 250 follow up meetings organized with all the SMNs. The follow-up meetings are also used as a part of the CTIP program's M&E system to understand and document the achievements of the networks, institutionalization of the networks with existing local government structures and expand the role of the SMNs to access the local resources available in the districts.

Some the key prevention efforts being undertaken by the networks are the following:

- Sensitization activities:** A total of **250** sensitization activities were conducted by the SMNs formed till date. Approximately, more than **20,000** community people were given messages related to safe migration, trafficking, expanded role of communities in preventing human trafficking and establishing a more supportive environment in which trafficking victims can integrate. Numerous outreach programs such as documentary shows, street dramas, interaction programs, rallies, song competitions, poem competitions, quiz contesst and dohori competitions were organized. Many networks screened documentaries as a part of their sensitization activities. This included documentaries such as '*Saving Dolma*', '*Riyal ko khoji*', and '*Desert eats us*' which specifically give a comprehensive presentation on the issues and challenges faced by labor migrants in destination countries. After each screening an interaction was held to discuss issues presented in the documentaries. The interaction provided community people with an opportunity to discuss and understand the risks involved while migrating for work. The interaction carried out post-sensitization activities showed that the community was better able to understand the issues related to trafficking and safe migration. Various interactions demonstrated that the participants better understood the process of documentation and safety measures for migration and TIP issues as they could

visually relate to the migration process. Showing these documentaries on migration has made the participants more conscious to migrate safely with proper documentation.

<i>Type of sensitization activities</i>	<i>No of activities</i>
Street dramas	41
Rallies	17
Interaction program	58
Song competition	5
Documentary screening	127
Door to door campaign	1
Cultural program	1
<i>Total outreach: 19,471 community people</i>	

- Access to government and non-government funds by SMNs:*** The SMNs were able to access funds from local government and non-government resources available in the communities to proactively carry out advocacy activities, provide trainings on TIP, GBV and women empowerment, create economic opportunities, provide livelihood trainings, exposure visits, and educational scholarships, etc. This year 71 SMNs from the six program districts were able to access a total of *Nrs. 3,086,500* (refer to 3 for details of the use of funds) from the VDC fund allocated for women and children in their respective VDCs and other civil society groups and organizations. The funds accessed by the networks have been crucial to gauge the effective commitment and involvement of the people within their community in preventing human trafficking.

On 2nd June 2012, the SMN of Sangla Village Development Committee (VDC), Kathmandu held a one-day orientation on issues of domestic violence in their community. The members of the SMN in this VDC identified domestic violence (DV) as an important issue as they were receiving high number cases from the community on domestic violence. The CTIP program focuses on building the capacity of these SMNs to understand and address the local challenges in relation to human trafficking and also violence against women. Also they believed that DV was a prime vulnerability indicator for trafficking, the Sangla VDC SMN was able to access the *Nrs. 30,000* from the funds allocated by the GON for the VDC to organize this workshop.

Representatives from Pourakhi and LACC orientated the 35 participants about the different types of domestic violence, legal rights under the Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act 2066, consequences of domestic violence, and the role of the community to minimize domestic violence. Existing cases of domestic violence were also discussed during the interaction while the representatives of Pourakhi and LACC gave them specific legal advice.

- Referral mechanism Workshop of SMNs:*** The implementing partners conducted referral mechanism workshop for all the newly formed SMNs in the second year. The purpose of the referral mechanism workshop is to equip the members of the network with knowledge and information of referral system to the available services to ensure efficient service delivery. It was found that most of the members had very limited knowledge regarding services and

service providers available in the VDCs and districts for migrants and victims of trafficking. Thus these workshops have been vital in informing the SMN members regarding referral mechanism, and key service providers and agencies working for TIP and safe migration issues. The extensive list of service providers for each of the six programs developed in the first year was distributed to SMNs as reference for referrals of cases.

- **Case referrals to the service providers:** Based on the increased referral capability and knowledge, the SMNs have been able to provide meaningful referrals for trafficking and other GBV cases identified in the communities for further service delivery. In FY 12, SMNs referred cases for services such as legal, psychosocial and health services; economic livelihood skills training, shelter home referrals, and reintegration. The cases were referred to government and non-government service providers including the CTIP implementing partners, district police officers, saving and credit institutions, shelter homes and other local NGOs. A total of 362 cases¹ were referred by the SMNs in the second year for various services available for the victims of trafficking and gender-based violence. The following table gives the disaggregation of the types of referrals made by the SMNs :

<i>Type of cases</i>	<i>No of cases</i>	<i>Referred services</i>
Gender-based violence	222	legal counseling, legal aid, psychosocial counseling, entrepreneurship training, and up-grade skills training
TIP	52	
Foreign employment	49	
Rape	4	
Polygamy	5	
Domestic violence	25	
Accusation of witchcraft	1	
Child labour	4	

- **Capacity building of the SMN members through participation in the CTIP activities:** The implementing partners have actively engaged the members of the SMNs in various activities implemented across the three components. The SMN members act as a first point of contact for community orientations, referrals of participants for trainings such as livelihood skills training, participation in trainings and orientations conducted under the CTIP program. The SMN members also participated in the ToT for FFP and were further used as resource person to train the community.

Develop strong referral systems at the district and national level

Establishing strong linkages between the VDC, district and national level structures are vital for providing integrated approach to prevent and protect victims and bring traffickers to justice. In this regards, NIDS conducted six meetings in the program districts to create link between National Network for Safe Migration (NNSM) with the district-level DCCHTs and the SMNs formed under the CTIP program. A total of 258 participants including members of the DDCHTs, local government officials, NGOs, civil society and SMNs came together on a common platform

¹ WEI will provide an amalgamation of the kind of outcome that the referrals provided by the SMNs lead to. WEI will define and justify the % selection from the total 362 cases to indicate the outcome in the next quarterly report.

to discuss the issues that are related to prevention of TIP and promotion of safe migration. The SMNs were able to share the situation of their communities, experiences as active members in working towards prevention, and seek coordination for service delivery. It also provided a platform for the members of the SMNs to interact with the district and national level stakeholders and draw on their knowledge and expertise to better respond to prevent human trafficking.

Utilize media as a complementary awareness-raising approach

The CTIP program aims to engage journalists to disperse constructive information on safe migration and trafficking issues to a wider audience beyond the six program working districts. To address the deficiency of the sensitized media reporting, in the first year of the program, the journalists were trained on getting a better understanding of the TIP issues and victim-friendly media reporting. As a follow up with the trained journalists, five follow-up meeting were held in FY 12 the program districts.



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A total of 75 journalists, 13 female and 62 male, attended the meetings. During the interactive meetings, it was observed that the trained journalists have been more cautious in maintaining the confidentiality of the victims, have taken proactive measures to write investigative news on TIP issues, and have given importance to the issues related to TIP during reporting. Similarly, community radios have also initiated similar practices to shed light on the difficult circumstances faced by the labor migrants and victims of trafficked.

Districts	Female	Male	Total No of journalists
Makwanpur	3	7	10
Banke	6	4	10
Kanchanpur	-	14	14
Kavre	2	15	17
Sindhupalchowk	2	22	24

One of the participant said *“I have been practicing journalism for years but I never looked at the issue from the angle of the victim. This training has been an eye opener for me; since the day I participated in the training last year I have tried my best to depict the victims’ perspective rather than sensationalize the news for better sales.”*

Through the continuous media monitoring, the partners have been able to collect and compile 14 news reports in Banke, eight in Kanchanpur, 31 in Sindhupalchowk, and 14 news report published in the national daily. However an actual analysis of these reports have yet to be done to get a sense of the reporting from a rights perspective and to see how well the training impacted on their writing skills.

“Journalist Mr. Dhurba Dangal is a participant of journalist training conducted in year I and Follow up meeting in year II from Sindhupalchok. Recently on 5th September during Anti trafficking Day celebration in Kathmandu he was awarded for his successful follow up and write up on the case related to trafficking where a landmark decision of 107 years of imprisonment against the perpetrator was decided”.

Three women from Kavre, Sindhupalchowk, and Kathmandu who were identified as vulnerable from disadvantaged communities were given scholarships for extensive journalist training. The beneficiaries are currently undergoing 10 months journalism course in the Nepal Press Institute, Kathmandu. The training is aimed at building the capacity of women from disadvantaged groups so that they will shed light on issues that disproportionately affect their communities and educate the public on safe migration themes by personalizing the issues which are often sensationalized when covered by media. Through this training, the program also strives to increase the women representation in the media.

Reach and educate the next generation of migrant

In the present context of Nepal more than three million migrant workers are working aboard in destination countries such as Qatar, Malaysia, and UAE. According to the Labor and Transport Management it has been estimated that the actual numbers of Nepali migrants is much higher as many go to work aboard as undocumented workers who use irregular channels to migrate. The migrants do not receive proper and timely pre-departure orientation prior to arriving at the destination countries which puts them at risk of exploitative situation and trafficking. Additionally, the centralized pre-departure orientation centers limit the access to the migrants. In this regard, the CTIP program is committed to working toward promoting safe migration and ensuring protection of migrants' rights. In FY 12, NIDS carried out the following advocacy activities:

- NIDS organized two meetings at the central level with officials from the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE), DOFE and FEPB; Federation of Nepalese Employment Orientation Agency (FEONA) and civil society to advocate for access to appropriate pre-departure information through revision of the curriculum and setting up of pre-departure orientations at the district level. NIDS advocated for decentralization and expansion of the pre-departure orientation centers at the districts.



- After the preliminary meeting on the revision of the pre-departure orientation; NIDS in collaboration with FEPB and FEONA organized a consultative workshop to share the framework of the revised curriculum drafted by FEONA. The workshop was attended by 50 participants including representative of government and other major stakeholders (MOLTM, FEONA, FEPB, UN Women, WEI, The Asia Foundation, and CTEVT). Some of the feedback and recommendations given on the draft framework were that the curriculum should be realistic and address the needs of the migration, gender responsive, user friendly, and M&E structure. The CTIP team further engaged with FEONA to provide guidance and expressed its interest in providing technical support to the development of the pre-departure curriculum in the coming year.

Increase economic options and reduce vulnerability of the most disadvantaged communities

In FY 12, one Master ToT (MToT) was held to train a pool of 25 master trainers on the FFP package who would in turn create a pool of second line trainers at the district level to deliver the FFP package to the households in the community of all six program districts. The FFP package has been developed under the CTIP program to help beneficiary households to better manage their financial resources by identifying short and long term goals along with anticipating life changes and costs associated with those changes. The trainings will assist the households to develop better financial planning and management skills that will improve their economic options.

After the completion of the MToT, 145 participants participated in the six ToTs held at the district level. Members of the SMNs formed under the CTIP program were also beneficiaries of the training. The pre-post assessment was conducted to assess that the trainers are equipped with the required information to further train the community on FFP. The assessment indicate that there was a signification increase in knowledge on numerous aspects of the FFP such as difference between work with economic value and work without economic value, sources of capital, and the importance of insurance.



Subsequently, the participants of the district level ToTs initiated household level trainings on the FFP package in six program districts. The 2501 community members, 501 male and 2000 female, who attended the training were SMN members; and individuals who were identified as potential and returnee migrants. The training also included individuals whose family members were currently working aboard so that they could effectively deal with the remittances and do not end up in a cycle of debt and repeated migration. These trainings will also assist aspiring migrants to effectively plan migration

so that future earnings are not jeopardized while putting enough resources aside to finance the migration. The pre-post assessment showed that almost 70% of the participants after the training could accurately make a process plan of the FFP for their finances as opposed to only 15% prior to the training. Since these assessments are limited to knowledge retention, the assessment of the FFP trainings will be carried out in various phases to gauge the impact of this programmatic intervention. This has been further explained in the prior section (Approach and Methodology) of this quarterly report.

Livelihood skills training for the most marginalized

In the second year, 128 beneficiaries were provided with upgrade skills training and 147 beneficiaries were provided with entrepreneurship training. The trainings were given to individuals indentified as victim/survivor of trafficking and other forms of violence, and vulnerable population from the community. An assessment was done by the implementing partners to determine the capabilities and interest before delivering the skills trainings. The trainings ranged from tailoring, beautician, computer course to running tea shops. The trainings



focused on skills trainings, effective business management and financial business planning. Through the continuous monitoring and follow up by the implementing partners, it was observed that many beneficiaries were able to open tailoring shops and one beneficiary opened a beauty parlour. Most of the beneficiaries have just completed the training and are in the process of starting the business or looking for a job. The status update details on the livelihood skills trainings are attached in the annex 4.

3.2.4 Coordination Strategy

Enhance coordination of anti-trafficking efforts through the capacity of the NCCHT

The CTIP team continued to hold meetings with the relevant government agencies such as the MoWCSW, Nepal Police and district level government officials to increase the coordination efforts to effectively implement the CTIP program, and increase participation of the line ministries in the anti-TIP efforts. In particular to the directly capacity building and regular functioning of the NCCHT and MoWCSW, the Foundation and its implementing partners worked the government on the following:

- Collaborated efforts that resulted in the GON endorsing the three policy documents – NPA, NMS and SOP.
- Provided support to organized a MoWCSW- led national level dissemination workshop on 23 rd April, 2012 for key government and non- government stakeholders for the recently endorsed policy documents.
- Provided technical assistance to developing the implementation plan framework for the NPA.
- CTIP program Chief of Party acted as resource person in one of the NCCH meetings to talk on international good practices on government collaboration and coordination
- Based on the information shared by the COP from the national coordination structures to combat TIP in Cambodia, the NCCHT secretariat came out with a similar structural proposal. The proposed to set up three working groups under the NCCHT of Nepal to coordinate government responses to the different aspects of human trafficking: protection, prosecution and prevention. The Foundation provided technical support in drafting the TOR for the working groups.
- The CTIP program provided financial support for the additional NCCHT meetings which was not budgeted in the annual MoWCSW budget. In a year, the government provides expenses for only three meetings.
- Additionally, the CTIP program provided meetings expenses for the three working groups- protection, prosecution and prevention formed under the NCCHT.
- The implementing partners such as TPO, CeLRRd and PPR facilitated interaction of the Under-Secretary and Section Officer of the NCCHT Secretariat with some of the members in DCCHT in Sindhupalchowk and Kavre to further build strong linkages between the district and national level and effective implementation of the frameworks as specified in the policies.
- In light of the recently endorsed SOP, a field visit was organized by TPO for the NCCHT Secretariat members to visit the GON supported *Chautara Punarsthapana Kendra* shelter home to assess the situation of the shelter home.



Celebration of Anti-Human Trafficking Day 2012:

The 6th National Day Against Human Trafficking was observed with the slogan “**Uthao sabaile joddaar aawaj, bnaao manab bechbikhhan mukta samaj**” (*Let's have strong voices to eradicate human trafficking from the society*) led by the MOWCSW and the NCCHT in partnership with numerous governmental and non-governmental organizations on September 5, 2012. The NCCHT Secretariat played a vital role in coordination with different line ministries, INGOs and NGOs for rally, publication and

dissemination, financial management, award and felicitation, and organizing the main function. The Foundation, WEI and the implementing partners were members of the numerous sub-committees formed under the NCCHT’s leadership for the implementation of the anti-trafficking day activities at the national and district level. (refer to Annex 5).

Three district coordination meetings were conducted in each of the program districts to discuss on various issues such as trafficking with a purpose of foreign employment, organ trafficking especially kidney, circus as well as to enhance coordination among the stakeholders. The meeting has been instrumental to enhance the already developed coordination among the concerned stakeholders of CTIP program and share the development, challenges and opportunities among the participants. The coordination meetings has helped to make the DCCHT active and NCCHT has been regularly monitoring the activities conducted at the district level and has considered coordination meeting as an important tool to enhance coordination among the stakeholders and work in collaboration. The coordination meeting has helped to in activating the DCCHT and getting the key local government officials such as the Chief District Officer (CDO), Women Development Officer (WDO), District Administration Officer (DAO), District Attorney and lawyers involved in countering human trafficking.

In the third year, the CTIP program will build upon the efforts of the ongoing efforts to work at the national level to strengthen the policy frameworks mandated by the TIP Act 2007 and the Human Trafficking (Control) Regulation 2008. Leveraging on to the CTIP program's success in mobilizing the NCCHT and the DCCHT, the Foundation will continue to develop and support the GoN's efforts at the central and local level to combat trafficking in persons through the proposed program. The key strategies in the third will emphasize on building the capacity of the NCCHT; facilitating effective implementation of the NPA, the NMS for Victim Care and Protection, and the SOP for Rehabilitation Centers; and enhancing coordination between various governmental and non-governmental agencies to lead integrated and comprehensive anti-trafficking efforts.

Acting Chief of District Police Office, Udaya Tamang, Banke opined that Police administration should work taking into consideration of own duty, and legal responsibility. The community should also be sensitive and proactively involved in human trafficking issues. Increasing trends of human trafficking due to foreign employments has been observed. Efforts should be made to create a protective environment to allow victims to file case without any fear.

3.2.5 Cross-Cutting Issues & Synergy

The implementing partners of the protection and prosecution components of the CTIP program; namely CeLRRd, LACC, PPR and TPO; continued to work with the SMNs formed in the six working districts. These partners have been working towards increased coordination across the three components to form an integrated response to addressing issues of trafficking. They have been coordinating directly with members of the SMNs while conducting community orientations, mobile legal clinics, and providing services to victims of trafficking and vulnerable groups.

Similarly, the SMNs have also been able to coordinating with the CTIP program implementing partners and local government agencies in their capacity as vigilant groups and protection support units in the community to conduct sensitization activities.

Two CTIP partner implementing partners workshop was held to emphasize the importance of coordination. The meeting was used to provide an update on the program progress and on the status of coordination among partners and other stakeholders including the government agencies. Further possibilities of cross-cutting linkages and synergies were discussed.

At the end of the year 2, a workshop for the CTIP implementing partners was held on October 4-5, 2012 to review and brainstorm about the program interventions across all three components – protection, prosecution and prevention. The key objective of the workshop was to provide a broader conceptual and operational framework to the CTIP program by positioning it within the construct of 'human security'. The expansion of the framework would allow for contextualizing program interventions based on socio-political and economic realities. The workshop focused on program strategies and activities that would enable stakeholders to address the nuanced nature. The discussion and directions provided at the workshop will define the future programmatic framework for CTIP, and inform the third year work plan.

3.2.6 Windows of Opportunity

In the second year of the CTIP program, the Foundation, under the CTIP program engaged in a public-private partnership with Yeti Business Group to provide vulnerable individuals with employment opportunities to secure legitimate and non-exploitative work. The employment linked six-day training program provided training to 20 beneficiaries (6 boys and 14 girls) with 18 completing the training successfully. At the end of the training, a panel of KK Super Mart Nepal representatives interviewed 18 beneficiaries (12 girls and 6 boys) for job placement in the outlets. The selection panel used the post training assessment results to determine the interviewees' initial level of competitiveness against the job requirements. Based on their

capabilities, merit, and performance during the interview; 9 (7 girls and 2 boys) beneficiaries were selected for the outlets. Currently, one beneficiary has started work in the Boudha outlet and the remaining eight will shortly start working in the Lagankhel outlet.

With the training cost of approximately Nrs. 8,000 (USD 88) per beneficiary, half (50%) of the beneficiaries were able to secure mainstream work in the formal sector, who otherwise would have either migrated in an unsafe manner or entered the informal economy. The beneficiaries not absorbed by KK Super Mart have been equipped with salesmanship skills certification that will give them a competitive advantage to pursue their career in retail marketing sectors with other companies.

3.3 Successful Coordination with Other Programs

The Asia Foundation participated in the donor consultation program on “Multi-stakeholder engagement in economic rehabilitation of Survivors of Trafficking” on 27th April, 2012 organized jointly by the MoWCSW and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The main objective of the program was to build coordination and seek potential partners to scale up the successful economic rehabilitation model for the economic independence of survivors and potential victims of trafficking. The meetings enabled the program to carry forward the model public- private partnership and the Foundation initiated a pilot livelihood program with Yeti business house.

As the co-chair of the Inter Agency Coordination Group (IACG) along with Planète Enfants; the Foundation organized four IACG regular meetings during the second year. During the interactive forum for donor agencies and INGO working in the field of anti-trafficking; various important initiatives were shared including the government efforts through the recently endorsed policy documents. The meeting was attended by numerous donor agencies, INGOs and government officials. These meetings have been crucial in ensuring coordination and cross-learning amongst the development practitioners.

The Foundation through its own core-fund has undertaken two researches related to trafficking and migration on: i) Exploitation and trafficking of Nepali girls and women for prostitution ii) Regional labour migration. The findings of the research will be used to reform policies, act as resource materials for advocacy and for programmatic intervention

3.4 Success in Promoting USAID Objectives

The CTIP program is aligned to USAID's strategic objective to strengthen citizen participation in the democratic transition with an intermediate result to provide services to TIP vulnerable populations. In the program activities are focused on effective protection of TIP victims and people at the risk of trafficking, prosecution of traffickers, and expansion of preventive services against trafficking. The Foundation has been coordinating and collaborating with the MoWCSW to implement the GON endorsed policies on combating TIP in Nepal. With the direct support of this program, TIP victims and vulnerable population received improved services and raised their awareness through outreach programs at the community level. The CTIP program continued to facilitate the effective implementation of the TIP Act 2007 through legal and psychosocial service provision to trafficking victims along with building the capacity of law enforcement stakeholders. The activities to strengthen policy frameworks as well as support community based

activities conducted under the project are in line with the USAID objective to strengthen citizen participation.

4 Success Stories

Successful conviction in Makwanpur District Court

The District Court of Makwanpur recently convicted three traffickers and sentenced them to a 20- year imprisonment with a fine of NRs. 200,000 from each of the three perpetrators. The case was reported in the Kathmandu Post daily October 10, 2012. The CTIP program has played a critical role in ensuring the victim's access to justice. The case was first reported to the PPR, a CTIP program implementing partner, after they conducted a community orientation on the different aspects of TIP and the legal rights of victims of trafficking in the Padampokhari VDC of Makwanpur district. Following the report, the PPR and LACC, another CTIP program implementing partner, worked together with their district lawyers to provide legal counseling to the victim and got the victim to file the complaint (FIR) with the police leading to the trial in the District Court. The district lawyers from the CTIP partners provided legal counseling to the victim and helped procure necessary testimonials from the victim to support the case. They supported the district attorney in getting the victim witness testimony, preparing the pleading note for the case and pleaded the case in front of the judicial bench along with the district attorney (as per the Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act of 2007, the victim has the right to keep additional law practitioners to represent their case).

The strong evidential proof and the victim's testimony helped the District Judge Tek Narayan Kunwar in convicting the perpetrators. The judgment is seen as a landmark judgment as the district judge upheld the victim's right to 'adequate compensation' by interpreting the rules of providing compensation to include support from the government's victim assistance fund. In this case, the perpetrators pleaded that they were from poor economic background and hence unable to pay the full fine of NRs. 200,000 each of which 50% would be given to the victim. Judge Kunwar ruled that half the fine amount (NRs. 100,000 by each perpetrator) to be given to the victim will be supplemented by the GON's Rehabilitation Fund. This judgment has provided the right victim-centered jurisprudence in application of justice, as access to state funds is rarely used to support compensation for victims of trafficking.

Judge Kunwar had also participated in the CTIP supported refresher training on 'Prosecution and Adjudication', which was conducted by the NJA. NJA conducted this training for Appellate Court Judges, District Court Judges, and Government Attorneys in July 2012 under the CTIP program for 21 judicial officers. The training manual will be a part of NJA's training curriculum for the judiciary.

Man given a 20-yr jail term for selling wife

PRATAP BISTA
HETAUDA, OCT 9

A MAN has been sentenced to 20 years in prison for selling his pregnant wife to a brothel in India.

The District Court, Makwanpur, on Tuesday slapped Sitaram Thing along with two others a 20-year jail term and a fine of Rs 200,000 after he was convicted of human trafficking. A single bench of Judge Tek Narayan Kunwar issued the verdict against 38-year-old Thing and his two accomplices, Shyam Bahadur Bamjan and Shashi Kumar Titung of Padampokhari-1.

Saying that the defendants are from poor economic background, the court gave its ruling that the government should manage half of the fine amount (Rs 100,000) through the rehabilitation fund and provide it to the victim.

Thing, a permanent resident of Manahari-3 in the district, took his wife

Sitaram Thing of Makwanpur had taken his wife to Mumbai and sold her in a brothel for Rs 50,000 in 1989. She returned home 6 months ago

to Mumbai and sold her in a brothel for Rs 50,000 in 1989. The victim, then 16, was five-month pregnant when she was sold to the brothel. There she gave birth to a baby boy who now stays in Nuwakot.

The victim was driven out of the brothel after she was infected with HIV/AIDS. With the help of some rights organisations she returned to Nepal six months ago and lodged a complaint against Thing at the police.

This case is a strong indicator of an impact level result of the USAID's CTIP program, implemented by The Asia Foundation. It highlights how different components of the CTIP program, i.e. community orientation, direct services to victims and stakeholders training, created a collective impact leading to a successful prosecution.

Traffickers sentenced to 35 years imprisonment with fine

Makwanpur District Court convicted a trafficker and sentenced him to a 35-year imprisonment with a Nrs. 6 lakh fine and Nrs. 6 lakh compensation for the victims (Nrs. 3 lakh for each victim).



The CTIP implementing partners- PPR Nepal was providing legal aid to the victims and represented the case in court. The District Lawyers of the CTIP program supported the District Attorneys in the Makwanpur throughout the process of victim/witness examination, counseling to the victims regarding their legal rights, victim testimony along with pleading the case during the various court hearings. As per

the Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act of 2007, the victim has the right to keep additional law practitioners to represent their case. The District Lawyers support to the District Attorneys under the CTIP program strengthened the cases in order to ensure effective implementation of the TIP Act 2007. This is seen as a major success of the of the CTIP program. As a result of the legal counseling and legal aid provided, the program facilitates the victim's access to justice and continues to promote the ability of victims to exercise their rights to ensure effective protection.

Livelihood option for Mrs. S

Mrs. S is from Kosidekha VDC, situated in a geographically remote part of the Kavrepalanchok



District. A large community of Tamangs makes up the majority of this village, followed closely by Brahmins, Chhetris and Dalits. Lack of education and less intervention by development activities has meant that the women in the village remain backward and are often subjected to domestic violence. In search of better opportunities, women of this VDC are trying their luck at foreign employment, and often at times are entrapped by human traffickers, and subjected to mental and physical abuse.

NTWG, a CTIP program implementing partner, formed the Safe Migration Network (SMN) a year and a half ago in Kosidekha VDC. Mrs. S has

been a beneficiary of the entrepreneurship training provided by the SMN members aimed towards creating opportunities for vulnerable women identified by the NTWG. Mrs. S is one of the victims of domestic violence; married at an early age of 14, she was mentally and physically tortured by her in-laws although she labored day and night for her joint family. Her case was later identified by the SMN and was referred to NTWG for entrepreneurship training. Mrs. S along with 4 other women was trained to make “mudas” (a typical Nepali chair made out of bamboo). Although, at first her family pressured her not to get involved in the training, her family now appreciates her work, and Mrs. S’s husband is happy with her work.

After completing her domestic chores, she now makes one muda everyday during her spare hours in the mornings and the evenings. She sells her products in the local village market at a price range of NRs 250-300. The entrepreneurship training has enhanced her economic livelihood within the community. She now has plans to open a muda shop, and to teach her skills further to other domestic violence victims. She plans to train those women in the same shop and has rented a room in Thanti in Kosidekha. According to Mrs. S, **“I save around 500 NRs. per month and I am sure this will increase with the growing market demand. I am thankful to those groups of women from safe migration network and NTWG who genuinely believed in me and provided me with this training opportunity.”**

5 Priority Activities for Next Quarter

In the third year the CTIP program will continue to work with the relevant government agencies to adapt and finalize policy documents as per the government’s requirement. These policy documents/guidelines have been developed as a model based on international good practices and international instruments for the government's consideration.

The CTIP program will work directly with the judiciary system ensure victim-centered prosecution process. As the Office of the Attorney General is one of the key institutions in the promotion of rule of law and public prosecutors play a critical role in the judicial system; the program will work towards capacity building of the public prosecutor on the social context of TIP to enable engendered, victim-centered use of jurisprudence for gender based violence (GBV) and trafficking cases.

As a preventive strategy to institutionalize the current local structures such as the SMNS created under the CTIP program, the team will work with the existing government structures and groups such as the Wada Nagrik Manch to streamline the efforts and ensure sustainability.

6 Management Report

6.1 New/Start-up Activities

As a part of the impact assessment of the FFP trainings, a baseline survey was conducted under the prevention component of the CTIP program. The survey was carried out to assess and document the existing financial practices of the households. A sum of total 100 households that are included in the FFP trainings will be selected from 5 VDCs in each district to be considered as the experimental group, and other 100 households that are not included in the FFP trainings from same VDC will be selected as the control group. In FY 12, data collection from the field

for the baseline survey was conducted. The data has been compiled and WEI is currently working the draft report. The information will assist in informing future strategies for the FFP training to create improved household financial management.

6.2 Project Staffing

Four Field Assistants under the prevention component was hired in the program districts.

6.3 Management Issue

An audit of WEI and the prevention component implementing partners was carried during this quarter. The OMB audit was conducted by external audits on the financial aspects along with some programmatic aspects. TAF is currently reviewing the audit report.

7 Annex

Annex 1: List of organizations who participated in the three-day training on SOP for Rehabilitation Center organized by TPO in Banke

District	Organization
Banke	CIWIN
	Gyan Nepal
	KI Nepal
	Maiti Nepal
	SAATHI Banke
	Tiny Hands Nepal
Bardiya	Awaj Nepal
Dang	WOREC Nepal
Kailali	Mahila Punarsthapana Kendra
	WOREC
Kanchanpur	Kanchanpur shelter home
	KI Nepal
	Maiti Nepal
	Tiny Hands Nepal
Surkhet	Awaj Nepal

Annex 2: List of VDCs in the six program districts where mobile legal clinic was carried out by LACC and TPO:

District	Kathmandu	Kavre	Sindhupalchowk	Makwanpur	Banke	Kanchanpur	Total
Mobile Legal clinic	-Badbhanjyang -Chalnakhel -Sangla -Balambu -Futung -Setidevi	-Jaisithok -Jyamdi -Hokse -Phulbari -Methinkot -Panchkhal	-Taramarang -Bandegaun -Palchowk -Jyamire -Dubachaur -Kunchwok	-Chatwan -Gadi -Namtar -Phapabari -Manthali -Thingan	-Chisapani -Karkado -Manikapur -Ganapur -Baijpur -Binauna	-Pipladi -Parashan -Beldandi -Raikawar -Bichawa -Dodhara -Suda	36
Follow Up Program	-Thankot -Setidevi -Chaimale -Badbhanjyang	-Phulbari -Hokse -Baluwa -Kavre	-Taramarang, -Dubachaur -Ichowk -Kieul	-Namtar -Chattiban -Manahari -Harnamadi	-Manikapur -Chisapani -Naubasta -Kohalpur	-Krishnapur -Shreepur -Dodhara -Beldandi	24
Total	10	10	10	10	10	10	60

Annex 2A: Gender disaggregation according to districts for Mobile Legal Clinic:

	Kathmandu	Kavre	Sindupalchowk	Makwanpur	Kanchanpur	Banke	Total	%
Female	287	239	297	227	257	263	1570	81
Male	34	95	75	56	71	26	357	19
Total	321	334	372	283	328	289	1927	100

Annex 3: Disaggregation of the funds accessed by SMN during YEAR II				
	<i>Name of the VDC</i>	<i>Allocated fund</i>	<i>Source of fund</i>	<i>Activities conducted with the fund</i>
Banke				
1	Tithiriya	20,500.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted leadership training to 102 participants.
2	Kohalpur	30,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted interaction program with stakeholder on TIP
3	Shamshergunj	25,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted women empowerment program in VDC
4	Radhapur	52,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Built community building where they conduct their monthly meeting (SAMUDAYIK BHAWAN)
5	Bageshowri	100,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted 3days training pickle, potato chips, and tomato Sauce.
6	Sitapur	10,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted interaction program with women groups on TIP
7	Khajur Khurda	80,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted advance sewing cutting training for 11 participants
8	Saigaon	19,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Not yet decided
9	Binauna	38,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted 3 days training in women empowerment & TIP issues
10	Baijapur	100,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted 3 months beauty parlor training for 30 participants
11	Belbhar	117,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted tailoring training.
12	Sonpur	47,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Goat raising training to 20 women
13	Belharri	100,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Water and sanitation management (DHAL NIKASH)
14	Udharapur	20,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Not yet decided

			children	
15	Kamdi	75,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Not yet decided
16	Ganapur	12,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted 10 days training in women empowerment & TIP.
17	Mahadevpuri	8,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Observation Visit program in Surkhet
18	Manikapur	10,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted 10 days training in women empowerment & TIP
19	Kachanapur	13,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted 10 days training in women empowerment & TIP
20	Naubasta	9,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conduct 10 days training in women empowerment & TIP
21	Holiya	10,000.00	Women and children's fund at the VDC office - Rs.5000. and SAATHI - Rs.5000	Conducted Street drama on TIP
22	Bankatuwa	15,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Training on TIP and GBV
23	Paraspur	10,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted street drama
Kanchanpur				
24	Chandani	10,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted rally and Street drama program in women's day in coordination with VDC, WDO and other CBOs
25	Laxmipur	1,000.00	Donation	Conducted rally program in women's day
26	Parasan	5,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted rally program in women's day
27	Beldandi	20,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted rally program in women's day, and planning for teej program
28	Baisebichawa	20,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted rally program in women's day

29	Dekhatbhuli	20,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted rally program in women's day
30	Rauitelibichawa	15,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted rally program in women's day
31	Dodhara	10,000.00	Women and children's fund at the VDC office. Sakti samuha, Jilla bal kalian samuha.	Conducted rally program in women's day
32	Krishnapur	1,000.00	Women and children office	Conducted rally program in women's day
33	Kalika	5,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted rally program in women's day
34	Tribhuwan basti	5,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted rally program in women's day
<i>Sindhupalchowk</i>				
35	Sangachok	50,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Tapari making training
36	Pangretar	35,000.00	VDC office and Youth information centre	Vegetable farming
37	Bandegaun	40,000.00	VDC office and Janasewa Multipurpose cooperative	Animal husbandry in a women's group
38	Barhabise	30,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Tailoring for 15 women
39	Kunchok	20,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Improved stove training
40	Sanosiruwari	75,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Tailoring training for single women
41	Chautara	100,000.00	VDC under the heads of target women during the fiscal year 2068/69	i)Conducted tailoring training and computer training ii)Total participants of Tailoring: 18 & Total Participants of computer: 27
42	Fataksila	130,000.00	VDC under the heads of Indigenous during the fiscal year 2068/69	Conducted Tailoring Training. Total participants: 30 indigenous women

Kavrepalanchok				
43	Jaisithok	50,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Training on TIP issues and domestic violence, 186 youth girls participated
44	Mahadevsthan	10,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Not yet decided
45	Saathighar	59,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Not yet decided
46	Anaikot	18,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Not yet decided
47	Baluwa	25,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	1 day orientation on TIP issues
48	Patlekeht	120,000.00	VDC Fund (Nrs.20,000) Women Development Fund (Nrs. 40,000) Shakti Samuha (60,000)	Not yet decided
49	Mechhe	50,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	3 days gender training on Gender,(27 female participants)
50	Pokharinarayansthan	20,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Skill training
51	Methinkot	40,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Not yet decided
52	Ugrachanidinala	26,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Sensitization activity on women's rights
53	Khanalthok	170,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	6 days training on safe migration and paralegal services
54	Kushadevi	20,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Not yet decided
Makwanpur				
55	Churiyamai	45,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	i) Provided scholarship to students who were identified vulnerable (primary level) to TIP ii)Conducted awareness program on

				domestic violence and TIP.
56	Handikhola	139,000.00	VDC Office of Handikhola	i) Provided seed money to beneficiaries for doing vegetable farming and animal husbandry ii) Conducted awareness program related to TIP issue.
57	Nebuwater	7,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conduct awareness program related to TIP
58	Tistung	15,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted sensitization program related to TIP
59	Hatiya	70,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Provided scholarship to students who were identified vulnerable (primary level) to TIP
Kathmandu				
60	Goldhunga	10,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	i) Off season vegetable farming training to 50 women. ii) Pump machine repair to support agriculture
61	Dahachowk	115,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	i) Anchor training to 30 women. ii) VDC Health workers recreational visit iii) Gynecological health camp
62	Syuchatar	50,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Anchor training to 30 women
63	Sitapaila	10,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Brought furniture for SMN meeting
64	Matatirtha	35,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Conducted training on Violence Against Women
65	Machhegaun	30,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Provided flute playing training to 32 women in order to play in festivals, <i>jatras</i> and parties.

66	Daxinkali	50,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Bought 7 sewing machines and selecting individuals for the training
67	Setidevi	30,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	Anchor training to 50 women Provided financial support in Teej festival
68	Chalnakhel	110,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	i) Anchor training to 30 (male/female both) ii) Provided dress to 17 VDC level social workers.
69	Sangla	160,000.00	VDC office fund for women and children	i) One day orientation / training on GBV and TIP ii) 2 day tour to organic farm in Pokhara to learn about organic farm with specialization in Earthworm farming.
70	Chapali Bhadrakali	60,000.00	VDC office and Navayuwa Youth Club 45,000 by VDC and 15000 by Youth Club	VDC office bought one steel cupboard and 40 plastic chairs for SMN
71	Kapan	30,000.00	VDC office -Nrs.20,000 and Ama Samuha -Nrs.10,000	5 days candle making training
Total fund accessed		3,086,500.00		

Annex 3A: Disaggregation of the funds by program districts

<i>District</i>	<i>Total amount of funds accessed by SMN</i>
Banke	920,500
Kanchanpur	112,000
Sindhupalchwork	480,000
Kavre	608,000
Makwanpur	276,000
Kathmandu	690,000
<i>Total funds accessed in Nrs.</i>	<i>3,086,500</i>

Annex 4: Annual Progress (Year II) of Livelihood Skills Training 2012

Upgrade skill training:

S.N	District	Type of training	No. of beneficiaries	Gender	Commodity support	Outcome
1	Banke	i. Tailoring ii. Beautician course	Tailoring: 23 Beautician: 7	Female: 30	Tailoring machine	Out of 30 beneficiaries, 23 females were trained in tailoring where, 11 were supported with tailoring machine as a commodity support through VDC fund and have started a group tailoring shop. Similarly, 2 beneficiaries have just started tailoring training enrolled in 4 th quarter. Out of remaining 10 beneficiaries who were trained in tailoring 6 have not started any business where as remaining and 4 are operating tailoring shop and earning 4000 NRs in an average. 7 beneficiaries have just enrolled for beautician course in 4 th quarter
2	kanchanpur	i. Tailoring ii. Beautician course iii. Snacks and tea shop	Tailoring: 13 Snacks & Tea shop (ghumti): 8 Beautician: 2	Female: 23		Out of 23 beneficiaries, 8 have just finished Ghumti shop business training whereas; out of 13 beneficiaries 2 have started working in tailor shop and remaining have completed the training. 2 have completed the beautician course.
3	Makwanpur	i. Tailoring training	Tailoring: 25	Female: 25	Tailoring machine	All 25 beneficiaries were enrolled in tailoring training where, 15 have planned to open tailor shop in groups and remaining 10 enrolled in 4 th quarter are in the training period.
4	Kavreplanchok &	i. Tailoring	Tailoring: 13 Beautician: 1	Male: 1		Out of 15 beneficiaries 13 are enrolled in tailoring training 10 are in the training

	Sindhupalcho k	ii. Computer course iii. Beautician course	Computer course: 1	Female:14		process (4 th quarter) whereas, remaining 3 have started their business and earning 4000 NRs in an average. Likewise, 1 beneficiary has recently opened a beauty parlor and 1 male beneficiary has joined advance computer training.
5	Sindhupalcho k & Kathmandu	i. Beautician course ii. Tailoring iii. Computer course	Beautician course: 1 Tailoring: 1 Computer course: 13	Female: 15		Out of 15 beneficiaries, 1 beneficiary has just enrolled in beautician training. Similarly, 1 beneficiary completed tailoring training and has planned to work in a tailor shop. Out of 13 beneficiaries joining computer course 5 are in the process to complete the course where as remaining just joined the training (4 th quarter).
6	Kathmandu	i. Computer course ii. Beautician course	Beautician: 13 Computer course: 7	Female: 20		Out of 20 beneficiaries, Likewise 7 are receiving advance computer training. 13 beneficiaries are enrolled in beautician course are undergoing training.

Entrepreneurship training

S.N	District	Type of training	No. of beneficiaries	Gender	Commodity support	Outcome
1	Banke	i. Entrepreneurship/business skill training ii. Animal	Business skill training: 21 Animal husbandry: 19 Vegetable farming: 8	Female: 50		Out of 50 beneficiaries 21 have completed business/entrepreneurial training and are in the process to start up the business. Remaining 29 (4 th quarter) have just enrolled in training related to animal husbandry, vegetable

		husbandry iii. Beautician course iv. Vegetable farming	Beautician: 2			farming and beautician course.
2	kanchanpur	i. Tailoring	Tailoring: 22	Female: 22		Out of 22 beneficiaries 19 have completed the training and are in the process of opening the tailor shop in a group. Whereas, 3 beneficiaries have just joined the tailoring training in 4 th quarter.
3	Makwanpur	i. Grocery shop ii. Vegetable farming iii. Electronic shop iv. Stationary shop	Grocery shop: 6 Vegetable farming: 17 Electronic shop: 1 Stationary shop: 1	Male: 7 Female: 18		Out of 25 beneficiaries supported in year II, 6 beneficiaries were supported to do business with grocery shop out of which 4 are in the process to establish the shop where as, 2(4 th quarter) beneficiaries just received the training. Likewise, 17 beneficiaries opted for vegetable farming where 3 beneficiaries have planned to start the farming remaining 14 (4 th quarter) have just received training in 4 th quarter. Also, 2 beneficiaries have planned to open a stationary and electronic shop respectively.
4	Kavrepalancho k	i. Carpentry (muda making) ii. Vegetable	Carpentry (muda making): 5 Vegetable farming: 10	Female: 15		In year II out of 15 beneficiaries 5 beneficiaries were trained to make <i>muda</i> (typical Nepali bamboo chair) and are earning 3000 NRs per month

		farming				whereas, remaining 10 beneficiaries opted for vegetable farming in 4 th quarter and are in the process of initiating the business.
5	Sindhupalchok	i. Small scale retail shop ii. Tailoring	Small scale retail shop: 8 Tailoring: 7	Female: 15		Out of 15 beneficiaries provided entrepreneurship support in year II. In 4 th quarter, 8 received training on opening small scale retail shop whereas, 7 remaining have joined tailoring training.
6	Kathmandu	i. Entrepreneurial and business plan training	Entrepreneurial and business plan: 20	Female: 20		All 20 beneficiaries joined entrepreneurial and business plan training in 4 th quarter. They have planned to start up business in year III.

Annex 5: List of activities held by the implementing partners in collaboration with the government agencies at the central and district level for the Celebration of Anti-Human Trafficking Day 2012:

<i>National level</i>		
	<i>Lead Organizations</i>	<i>Activities</i>
	<i>CTIP Implementing partners</i>	members of the numerous sub-committees formed under the NCCHT's leadership for the implementation of the anti-trafficking day activities at the national and district level. Participated in the rally and talk program led by the MOWCSW
	<i>FWLD</i>	FWLD collected signatures to mark the year 2013 as a year against Human Trafficking. The signatures were presented as an advocacy to lobby with the government.
<i>District</i>		
	<i>Lead Organizations</i>	<i>Activities</i>
Kathmandu	PPR	An orientation program on human trafficking and TIP Act was organized in Suntole VDC, Kathmandu to mark the anti-trafficking day where more than 40 individuals attended the program.
Makwanpur	PPR and other CTIP partners	A rally and an elocution contest entitled " <i>Situation of Human Trafficking in Nepal and Role of Youth</i> " were organized. Four winners of the contest were given recognition.
Kavrepalanchowk	PPR	Orientation program on human trafficking and roles & responsibility of the community was jointly organized with Lady Jaycees Mass rally attended by the local government officials, journalist, NGO workers and community from Bhakundebesi VDC to Naubise Bazar. Women and Child Development Officer (WCDO) addressed the meet. Interaction program on human trafficking and efforts of the government and non-governmental agencies at the DDC hall with representative from DDC office, Government Attorney, representative from FNJ, District Police Officer, and other stakeholders.
Sindhupalchowk		Pourakhi marked 6 th anti-trafficking day in Sindhupalchowk district conducting various programs in coordination with local stakeholders. The program was focused in two prone VDCs of Sindhupalchowk district namely, Kwul and Tatopani VDC.
Banke	SAATHI, CeLRRd and LACC	Participated in the information dissemination activity led by the DCCHT on September 3, 2012 in Nepalgunj attended by 300 people. Different stalls were set up to distribute the materials related to GBV, trafficking and safe migration. Documentaries were showcased during the

		<p>program.</p> <p>The CTIP program through SAATHI, along with Plan International provided financial support for 100 T-shirts on Anti-trafficking day to be worn by the riskshaw pullers.</p>
Kanchanpur		<p>Participated in the rally and information dissemination.</p> <p>The CTIP program through SAATHI provided financial support for 100 T-shirts on Anti-trafficking day to be worn by the riskshaw pullers.</p>

Annex 6: Disaggregation of Data on CTIP Program Indicators

Indicator: Number of shelter homes established for TIP victims that are supported by the CTIP program (capacity building support)

District	Shelter home
Banke	Saathi shelter home
Kathmandu	ABC Nepal shelter home
	Pourakhi shelter home
Sindhupalchowk	Chautara punarsthapana kendra

Indicator: Number of shelter homes established for TIP victims that are supported by the CTIP program (legal and psychosocial services provided to shelter homes)

District	Shelter home	Type of support provided
Banke	Maiti Nepal shelter home	Psychosocial counseling provided to victims in the shelter
	Saathi shelter home	Psychosocial counseling provided to victims in the shelter
Kathmandu	Shakti Samuha shelter home	Legal counseling and legal aid provided to victims in the shelter
	Peace rehabilitation center	Legal counseling and legal aid provided to victims in the shelter
Makwanpur	Maiti Nepal shelter home	Legal counseling, legal aid, and psychosocial counseling provided to victims in the shelter
	Safe house	Legal counseling and legal aid provided to victims in the shelter
Sindhupalchowk	Chautara punarsthapana kendra	Psychosocial counseling provided to victims in the shelter

Indicator: Number of anti-TIP policies, laws or international agreements strengthened with USG assistance

Policy documents developed under the CTIP program
National Minimum Standards for Victim Care and Protection
Standard Operating Procedures for Rehabilitation Centers
Continuous Hearing Guidelines
Standard Operating Procedures for Prosecution and Adjudication
Standard Operating Procedures for Investigation
Raid and Rescue Policy

Indicator: Number of TIP victims assisted by the CTIP program

Gender	No. of TIP victims
Female	111
Male	32

Age	No. of TIP victims
Minor (under 16)	18
Adult	125

Type of TIP case	No. of TIP victims
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Labor trafficking	66
Sex trafficking	65
Organ trafficking	9
Human transportation	3

Indicator: Number of traffickers arrested in the CTIP program working districts

District	No. of arrests
Banke	14
Kanchanpur	1
Kathmandu	35
Makwanpur	11
Sindhupalchowk	10

Indicator: Number of host criminal justice personnel who received USG-funded anti-TIP training under the CTIP program

Type of trainees	No. of trainees
Judicial representatives	111
Nepal Police representatives	96

Indicator: Number of people oriented on TIP issues

Gender	No. of people
Female	1656
Male	606