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# **COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (CTIP) PROGRAM**

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## **ANNUAL REPORT**

**October 1, 2014– September 30, 2015**

**COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT NO: AID-367-A-10-00003**

**Submitted by**



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## Acronyms

AIM	Activity Impact Movement
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery
AOR	Agreement Officer's Representative
CDC	Curriculum Development Center
CDS	Community Development Service
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CeLRRd	Center for Legal Research and Resource Development
COP	Chief of Party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTIP	Combating Trafficking in Persons
DCCHT	District Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking
DGO	Democracy and Governance Office
DMT	Dance Movement Therapy
DO	Development Objective
DoFE	Department of Foreign Employment
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteer
FEPB	Foreign Employment and Promotion Board
FEONA	Federation of Nepalese Employment Orientation Agency
FFP	Family Financial Planning
FIR	First Incident Report
FWLD	Forum for Women, Law and Development
FY	Fiscal Year
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GMSS	Gramin Mahila Swabalamban Samuha
GoN	Government of Nepal
HH	Household
HTTCA	Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act
IR	Intermediate Result
LACC	Legal Aid and Consultancy Centre
LCDC	Laligurans Community Development Center
LCCHT	Local Committees for Controlling Human Trafficking
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MoLE	Ministry of Labor and Employment
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children, and Social Welfare
NCCHT	National Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking
NEFEJ	Nepal Forum of Environmental Journalists
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NJA	National Judicial Academy
NMS	National Minimum Standard
NPA	National Plan of Action
NSSS	Nepal Samaj Sewa Sangh

NTWG	Nepal Tamang Women Ghedung
OCMC	One-Stop Crisis Management Center
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
PNGO	Partner Non-Governmental Organization
PPR	Forum for Protection of People's Rights, Nepal
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
SMC	School Management Committee
SMN	Safe Migration Network
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SS	Shakti Samuha
TAF	The Asia Foundation
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TMSP	Technical Mentoring Support Group
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers
TPO	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VCCHT	Village Committees for Controlling Human Trafficking
VDC	Village Development Committee
WA	Women Act
WEI	World Education, Inc.
WHR	Women for Human Rights
WOFOWON	Women Forum for Women in Nepal

## 1 Executive Summary

This report covers activities from October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015 for the USAID funded Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) program in Nepal (Cooperative Agreement No. AID-367-A-10-00003). The Asia Foundation (TAF) as the primary grantee with World Education Inc. (WEI) as the sub-grantee for the prevention component, continued to work with 12 non-governmental organizations (NGO); the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) and other relevant government line ministries for effective implementation of the project in FY 15. Additionally, a generous six-month grant was received from the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), in response to the devastating Nepal earthquakes of 2015 that killed over 9000 people and caused major damage to infrastructure. This support enabled CTIP to respond to critical needs among the disaster-hit population more effectively and mitigate GBV/TIP and unsafe migration risks in 6 out of 14 crisis-hit districts. Expanded programmatic intervention aimed at improving the economic and emotional well-being of the most disaster-affected population, including vulnerable groups, and facilitated information sharing and access to recovery-related governmental and non-governmental services.

**Strengthening coordination of anti-trafficking efforts by building the capacity of government agencies:** As mandated by the Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act 2007 and the Human Trafficking (Control) Regulations 2008, TAF has been working closely with government agencies, especially the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) and National Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking (NCCHT) in their efforts towards combating trafficking in persons. During this year, with support from the CTIP program, the NCCHT/MoWCSW organized 2 NCCHT Steering Committee meetings and 2 meetings of prevention sub-committee. It also successfully hosted the national anti-trafficking day through 10 working committee meetings set up to organize the same.

The NCCHT Steering Committee meeting decided to form a steering and technical committee to identify districts that are prone to trafficking. The prevention sub-committee decided to form a Local Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking (LCCHT) replacing the Village Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking (VCCHT) in Kathmandu, where all VDCs have been merged into municipalities.

**Providing institutional support for anti-TIP legislation and policy reforms:** In year 5, the CTIP program continued to support the NCCHT secretariat to develop and publish the annual report on the GoN's efforts to combat human trafficking in Nepal. The report covered the period from April 2014 to March 2015. This GON report captures different government-led initiatives to counter trafficking, along with the available consolidated data on prevention, protection and prosecution from relevant government agencies and line-ministries.

TAF supported the MoWCSW/NCCHT to organize a workshop to receive feedback and input from the relevant government and non-government stakeholders over the draft amendment proposals of the TIP Act. The CTIP Program also provided direct support to MoWCSW to carry out desk review to conduct a baseline survey to help in identifying trafficking-prone districts. The desk review has already been completed and the consultant has submitted the first draft

report. The objective of this desk review is to create a road map for carrying out the baseline study to identify districts prone to trafficking. This report has provided information about the research methodology, existing gaps and challenges in rolling out the program. These government-led research outcomes will be critical for stakeholders at the national and district levels to inform them about policy and programmatic interventions.

**Building capacity of government stakeholders working in anti-TIP:** With support from the CTIP program, MOWCSW conducted 6 two-day regional workshops on the Implementation Plan of the National Plan of Action against Human Trafficking covering five development regions. These consultation meetings were attended by a total of 270 participants from 75 districts, and included the Chief District Officer (CDO), Women and Children Development Officer (WCDO), District Attorney, and Supervisor of the Women and Children Office. The Objective of the workshop was to provide conceptual clarity on recently endorsed policy documents and the legal framework, labor migration and its nexus to human trafficking, new and emerging forms of human trafficking (including recent fake marriage issues), and roles and responsibilities of the relevant district-level government agencies to address trafficking based on the Implementation Plan.

This year CeLRRd and PPR held 12 district coordination meetings in all the 6 CTIP districts in collaboration with DCCHT. Participants included the CDO, WDO, LDO, government attorney judges, police, court officials, and civil society members. The continuous interactions have been effective in bringing forth the issues and challenges of TIP and have generated tangible action to combat trafficking in CTIP program districts.

**MOWCSW initiatives to address post-quake vulnerabilities:** MoWCSW developed 200,000 leaflets through the CTIP program addressing the risks and vulnerabilities to trafficking and unsafe migration in Nepal's post-disaster situation. The leaflet highlights the precautionary measures that should be taken by parents, children and society. Similarly, MOWCSW established the Nigarani desk (vigilance check point) at 8 different locations across Nepal (Dang-1, Makwanpur-1, Rupendhi-3, Sinduhuli-1, Sindupalchowk-1 and Chitwan-1) to stop human trafficking (missing children) following the earthquake.

**Enhancing capacity of health service staff of OCMC and community level health professionals:** A five-day training for 18 health service staff of OCMC was held in Kathmandu to ensure integration of psychosocial support in the services provided to clients. The training focused on concepts relating to psychosocial and gender based violence and included sessions on communication, trust building, stress management, documentation, resource mapping, and referral systems. Similarly, TPO provided six-day psychosocial training to the personnel of Shelter Homes, Service Centers and Drop-in Centers that provide various support to the GBV/TIP and other survivors.

TPO also conducted 2 follow up programs with 78 previously trained service providers to gain an understanding of how effectively the participants were able to integrate the personhood approach into their regular practice and provide feedback and mentoring for improved care. The follow up program revealed that CTIP trainees provided psychosocial support to 91 cases, and a shelter home in Banke provided services to 575 cases.

**Expanding the victim protection framework from mental health wellbeing perspective:** During year 5, TPO organized a regional workshop on the promotion of psychological and mental health services in Biratnagar, Morang. This workshop was attended by 35 Government officials including Local Development Officer (LDO), Senior Public Health Officer, District Attorney, WDO, Nepal Police, Child Protection Officer, Social Development Officer, and civil society representatives. It was aimed at providing a common platform for the key stakeholders to share the findings and activities related to psychosocial support, focusing on TIP and GBV. Similarly, 5-day training was provided to 22 Nepal Police personnel working in the Women and Children Service Centre (WCSC) to improve integration of person-centric approaches into the prosecutorial process.

TPO finalized and printed a basic psychosocial support training manual that will be used by the wider community of health care service providers. The manual is comprised of 2 volumes:–1) trainer guidelines and resource materials providing in depth information for trainers on concepts related to personhood, application of the personhood construct as a psychosocial support tool for clients; and 2) processes for mainstreaming this approach into different levels of healthcare systems targeting victims of TIP and GBV.

**Strengthening community support for survivors of TIP:** During this year, TPO provided basic psychosocial counseling to 204 new TIP/Non-TIP survivors, out of which 31 were TIP cases in need of psychosocial care. The counselors also provided follow-up psychosocial services to 76 TIP and 262 Non-TIP cases. Emotional support, family counseling, group counseling, psycho-education were included as an integral part of TPO's psychosocial interventions. The CTIP program acknowledges the vital role of psychosocial support and the individual's wellbeing for successful reintegration of survivors into the community.

**Community based psychosocial interaction program:** 2 community-based psychosocial interaction programs were conducted in each CTIP program working district during this reporting period. A total of 486 people were involved during the interaction programs, including local women, teachers, community leaders, community health professionals and members of local organizations.

**Addressing post-disaster vulnerabilities through psychosocial support:** To address post-earthquake vulnerabilities, TPO Nepal under the CTIP program provided quick psychosocial, mental health and health support to the survivors and affected populations of 4 CTIP districts: Kathmandu, Makwanpur, Sindhupalchowk, and Kavrepalanchowk. A total of 589 earthquake-affected people received such services (group counseling, individual counseling, psychosocial first aid orientation, psychosocial first aid training, and psychosocial first aid).

**Supporting rights-based orientations among women in informal hospitality sector:** The CTIP program continued its support to WOFOWON to increase its capacity and knowledge to address issues related to TIP and gender based discrimination. During this reporting period, WOFOWON provided rights-based orientations and capacity building trainings to 63 individuals. They received information on national laws related to labor, foreign employment, human trafficking, violence against women, and the guidelines and verdict of the Supreme Court against sexual violence at work place.

Through drop-in centers, 92 women received basic health related advice and treatment. 8 women workers received legal counselling, and 78 women workers received psychosocial counselling. In coordination with other partner organizations, WOFOWON provided food and tents and various health, shelter, legal and psychosocial counseling services to 131 earthquake affected individuals.

218 women workers in the informal hospitality sector were reached through outreach programs in Kathmandu. 145 establishments were visited by the outreach workers to advocate for the rights of women working there. CTIP program also supported a drop-in center run by WOFOWON which provides a safe space for its members to share their experiences and speak openly about the violence and exploitation they may have suffered. They can also seek legal, medical and economic support. 257 of its women members, both new and existing, visited the drop-in-center seeking services. This has been a direct result of WOFOWON's increased interaction and engagement with its members through orientations, sensitization activities, and outreach work.

**Supporting the survivors' groups:** CTIP program continued to support Shakti Samuha to conduct several interaction programs. These interactions between the survivors and the community reflected on the need for comprehensive preventive systems at the local level to address TIP and GBV issues. The importance of local community networks, such as the survivor groups, to act a vigilant and informative resource pool for the community was appreciated and desired.

**Improving service delivery to trafficking and GBV survivors:** In this year, CTIP implementing partners CeLRRd, PPR, and FWLD provided legal services to a total of 40 survivors of TIP. These cases were based on referrals made by the CTIP program partners, shelter homes, SMNs, District Police Offices, District Women and Children Development Offices, and other local community groups. As a result of continuous legal support through legal counseling and legal aid provided by the CTIP implementing partners, 5 human trafficking cases in Kathmandu were decided by the Kathmandu District Court in favor of the victim. Likewise, in Makwanpur, three cases were decided by the district court in favor of the victim.

**Expanding community outreach of the judiciary:** During this year, a total of 7 judicial outreach programs were conducted through CeLRRd in 4 CTIP districts, namely Banke, Kanchanpur, Sindhupalchowk and Makwanpur. Additionally, one program was completed by Lalitpur District Court in Lalitpur to bridge the gaps in understanding between the public and the judiciary. A total of 311 participants, including judges from the Appellate Court and District Court, District Government Attorney, Court Officials, WDO Officers, representative from Bar Association and leading NGOs working in the anti-trafficking sector, attended the programs. These judicial outreach programs, started under CTIP, are included in the Supreme Court's Third Five-Year Strategic Plan 2014–2018.

National Judicial Academy (NJA) published 2 documents related to the judicial outreach program with an aim of standardizing various judicial outreach activities carried out by the courts. *The Standard Operating Procedures for Judicial Outreach Program 2015* outlines the norms to be followed by judges and court officials while they conduct judicial outreach in different communities. Likewise, *The Training of Trainers Manual on Judicial Outreach*

*Program 2015* is aimed at providing training to the judges who will be implementing the judicial outreach program in their respective courts in the districts.

**Facilitating coordination among justice-sector stakeholders:** CTIP program provided support to Lalitpur District Court to organize consultation with former judges and court officials on April 3, 2015. A total of 44 former judges, court officials and media persons participated in the program and shared their knowledge and experience on overcoming procedural hurdles in justice delivery, implementing judgements, and coordinating with other justice stakeholders in facilitating access to justice on specific cases related to TIP and GBV.

Similarly, PPR and CeLRRd organized 2 trainings for lawyers to impart knowledge and skills needed to handle cases related to human trafficking so that the victims' justice system can be strengthened.

**Carrying out studies related to Judgment Analysis and Policy Briefs:** During this reporting period, FWLD finalized and published four policy briefs. Along with this, FWLD finalized the Judgment Analysis on the "Human Trafficking and Foreign Employment." The judgment analysis provides an understanding of the nature and trends in human trafficking cases being filed as foreign employment fraud since it is far easier to file cases as foreign employment fraud rather than report these cases to the police to be filed as human trafficking.

**Strengthening VCCHT members to effectively prevent TIP:** During this reporting period, LACC conducted two-day trainings on women's participation and their leadership in local governance. 60 women representing the VCCHTs and members of the SMNs created under the CTIP program from 30 VDCs of Kavrepalanchowk, Sindhupalchowk and Kanchanpur were trained. In addition, 5 two-day pilot trainings to the members of 20 VCCHTs in Sindhupalchowk and Kanchanpur districts were held. A total of 228 people attended the program, including 132 female and 96 male participants.

**Mainstreaming of SMN members in to the VCCHT:** Based on the 'Guidelines on the Formation and Regulation of VCCHTs, 2069 (2012)' (VCCHT Guidelines) by the NCCHT, the CTIP Program continues to support the formation of the VCCHTs. During this year, a total of 17 VCCHTs were formed in Banke (16) and Kanchanpur (1), while the total number of VCCHT formed throughout the project period is 187. In Kathmandu, the local partners have coordinated with the Women and Child Office (WCO) and District Development Committee (DDC) regarding the formation of anti-human trafficking committees in newly formed municipalities. NCCHT has provided guidance to WCO to coordinate with DDC to proceed with the formation of joint ward committees. During this period 41% of SMNs have been mainstreamed into VCCHTs.

**Engaging journalists to address issues of trafficking in persons, safe migration and GBV using a rights-based approach:** WEI continued collaboration with NEFEJ with the objective of enabling journalists to address issues of trafficking, safe migration and GBV using a rights-based approach. It also provided journalists with regular technical mentoring on investigative journalism, focusing on the post-disaster situation. As a continuation of this activity, NEFEJ, in coordination with district Federation of Nepalese Journalists (FNJ), organized a half-day review

meeting with 85 journalists from 6 districts. Journalists working for different newspapers shared their experiences of reporting on trafficking, labor migration, and the post-earthquake situation.

**Reaching out and educating the next generation of migrants:** WEI, in coordination with the Foreign Employment Promotion Board (FEPB), provided a 3-day training of trainers (TOT) for 203 participants selected by district stakeholders (LDO and WCO). The main objective of this activity was to facilitate informed decision making for aspiring migrant workers. A total of 8 batches of TOTs from 70 VDCs of Kavrepalanchowk (10); Sindhupalchowk (15), Makwanpur (30) and Banke (15) were jointly trained by WEI and FEPB. These trainings were attended by VDC assistants, social mobilizers of LGCDP and WCO, and VCCHT members.

**Counseling/Information desk on safe migration to aspiring migrants:** During this year, with the help of the Counselling/Information desk, 2,532 people (1,730 male and 802 female) received information on safe migration. The counselors have intercepted some suspected visitors who were referred to the border police, or to Saathi shelter, depending on the nature of the case.

**Increasing economic options and reducing vulnerability of the most disadvantaged communities:** As a part of the prevention component of CTIP program, during this period (October 2014-Sept 2015), a total of 2787 households in 6 program districts have been reached through Family Financial Packaging Education (FFPE) trainings.

## **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 need to be further escalated.

The initial implementation period for TAF's USAID-supported CTIP program (AID-367-A-10-00003) was from August 1, 2010 to July 31, 2015. Modification 4 of the award established a revised program completion date of September 30, 2016. The extension and expansion will allow TAF to enhance the current program's objectives and focus on the sustainability of ongoing activities. The CTIP Program's original program goal has remained the same under the extension and expansion period, namely, "to reduce human trafficking in Nepal and protect the rights of victims." TAF and its partners have continued to contribute to this goal by addressing and enhancing (through new activities) the program's four main component objectives to advance the prevention, protection, and prosecution of human trafficking in Nepal, while also promoting an even higher level of coordination and institutional capacity building across these three areas to form an integrated response from a broad range of government and civil society CTIP stakeholders.

Additionally, a generous six-month grant was received from the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), in response to the devastating Nepal earthquakes of 2015 that killed over

9000 people and caused major infrastructural damage. This support enabled CTIP to respond to critical needs among the disaster-hit population more effectively and mitigate GBV/TIP and unsafe migration risks in 6 out of 14 crisis-hit districts. Expanded programmatic intervention aimed to: 1) create economic/livelihood opportunities to help survivors rebuild their lives; 2) provide short- and long-term psychological trauma and recovery support; and 3) provide information and increase access to rehabilitation services and resources available from the governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Similarly, in order to address the post-disaster needs and vulnerabilities of marginalized communities including single women, migrant workers and their family members, and elderly, the Foundation proposes to undertake an immediate programmatic intervention through the addition of OFDA-funded activities to the current CTIP program in order to address the specific vulnerabilities and provide critical protection and services to these groups. OFDA is a six-month intervention with the goal of addressing and improving the physical, emotional, and socio-economic well-being of the most marginalized within the affected population. This goal will be achieved through three objectives that aim to: 1) create economic/livelihood opportunities to help survivors rebuild their lives; 2) provide short- and long-term psychological trauma and recovery support; and 3) provide information and increase access to rehabilitation services and resources available from the GoN.

Under the extension period, TAF's overall strategy will be to further strengthen and build on the sustainability strategies initiated under the ongoing program in order to ensure that GoN stakeholders and local program partners will be able carry on with their CTIP mandates and sustain their activities beyond the life of the CTIP Program. This enhanced program strategy on sustainability will underpin the new activities proposed under the extension period (further details below), including the capacity building of CTIP stakeholders, the formalization and institutionalization of CTIP-related GoN structures and systems, and the inculcation of emerging trends and issues in CTIP (e.g. a personhood approach, new forms of TIP such as organ and labor trafficking, and the role of restorative justice in prosecution).

CTIP program interventions under the Protection component have focused on developing a holistic rehabilitation and reintegration process for survivors of human trafficking and GBV. This has included: (i) creating and implementing a holistic program for the mental health well-being of survivors of TIP and GBV; (ii) creating greater awareness in the community to identify and address new and emerging forms of human trafficking; (iii) building the skills and capacity of law enforcement officials to understand and apply rights-based and victim-friendly principles and approaches in the prosecution process; and (iv) providing viable livelihood options to survivors of TIP and those vulnerable to or at risk of trafficking.

For the extension phase, the Protection component will focus on mainstreaming the personhood approach within GoN's health care system; expanding the understanding and application of the approach by legal service providers; and continuing to build the capacity of civil society stakeholders and community members to be responsive agents in the rehabilitation and reintegration of the survivors. The focus on developing a nuanced approach to understanding survivors' psychosocial needs while seeking legal redress and other support services will enable law enforcement and the judiciary to better implement fundamental victim-centric response mechanisms such as victim confidentiality, victim-witness protection,

and the continuous hearing legal provision that stipulates speedy justice delivery to survivors of serious crimes, including TIP.

Under the Prosecution component, TAF has been developing and implementing up-to-date trainings for law enforcement agencies. This will include providing trainings to WCSCs and the crime investigation units of the Nepal Police to develop effective investigation skills, which will inform and enable them to be more responsive to the needs of trafficking survivors in order to strengthen prosecution and conviction rates.

TAF will also engage with the judicial system to enable it to be more responsive to the needs and victims from an equity and human rights perspective. In addition, TAF will channel the recommendations from the study on the implementation status of the HTTCA to develop a series of policy briefs on specific legal, operational, and structural aspects that can ensure the rights of the victims and provide access to justice. CTIP will continue to expand the anti-TIP legal framework to address new dimensions of trafficking, such as organ trade for commercial purposes and labor exploitation and its links to human trafficking. CTIP will use the findings of a study relating to the judgment analysis from Foreign Employment Tribunal Board on the nexus between labor migration and TIP for training, advocacy, and orientation at various levels for judicial sector stakeholders.

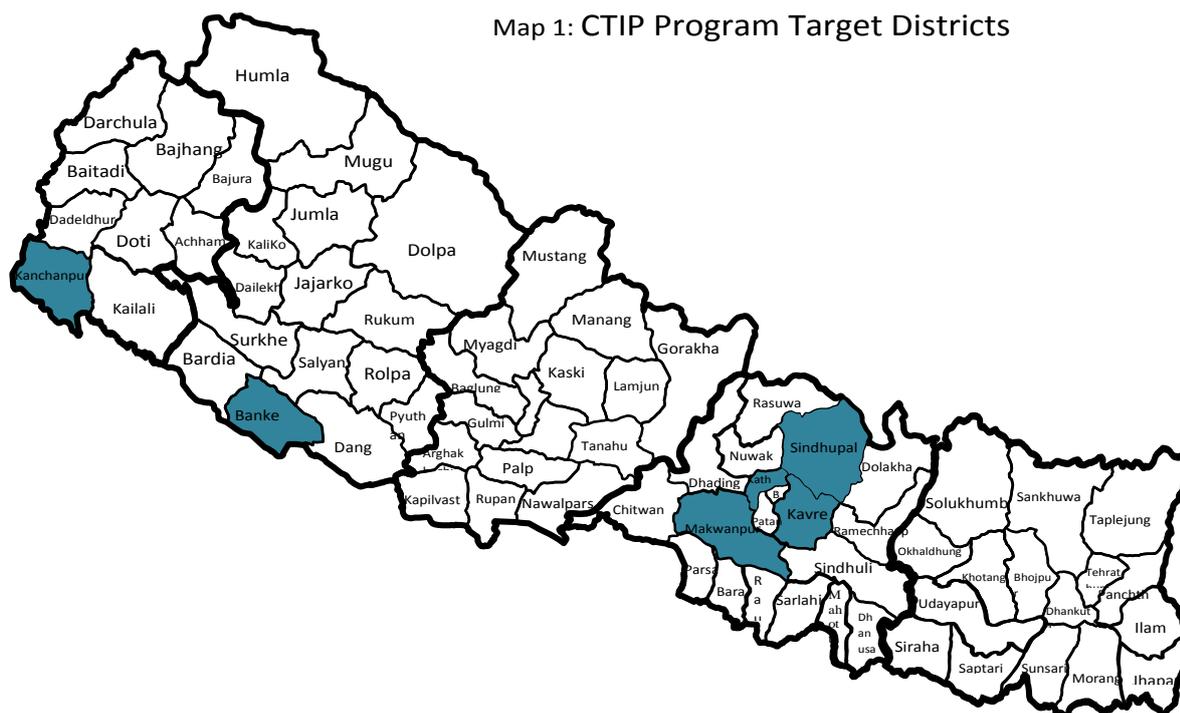
The Prevention component of the CTIP Program is being implemented by WEI, in collaboration with five local implementing partners. This component focuses on raising awareness of TIP and safe migration issues as well as on the capacity building of key community and district-level government stakeholders. In the extension period, the CTIP Program's prevention strategy will: a) strengthen local government institutions and processes related to TIP prevention; b) mobilize local government line agencies, civil society, and schools to implement prevention activities; c) provide support services to TIP and GBV victims; and d) ensure greater participation of marginalized and vulnerable populations in government agencies and institution set up to address TIP and GBV.

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 relevant government and civil society stakeholders.

### **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 survivors, 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. Similarly OFDA program covers 6 of the 14 earthquake-affected districts, namely, Dhading, Dolakha, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Ramechhap, and Rasuwa.

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 focuses on a holistic process in rehabilitation and reintegration of the TIP victims, with stronger focus on policies that will improve Nepal's anti-trafficking in person national guidelines and their implementation. The effective implementation of the recently endorsed documents, NPA, NMS and SOP which focuses on victim-care will strengthen the protection and prosecution policy framework. The implementation will promote a multi sectoral 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 rehabilitates 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 2 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 5 CTIP PMP indicators reflect the progress of the CTIP program to improve policy framework and procedures to ensure victim care and protection. The CTIP/OFDA PMP indicator i.e. the number of families reached with information and services related to recovery and reconstruction where CTIP program will establish the linkages between citizens and the service providers (government and non-government agencies). Under the OFDA Project, the information desk will advocate and facilitate for equitable access to recovery services and resources. It directly contributes to Custom Indicator i.e. the number of families reached with information and services related to recovery and reconstruction.

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 2 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 reported 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.

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. As a continuation for the previous year, the Letters of Agreement signed with each of the implementing partners include an extensive operational Terms of Reference (TOR) and M&E TOR. 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.

Also, the USAID conducted Data Quality Assessment (DQA) of TIP program relating to two indicators i.e. the number of victims of TIP receiving services with USG assistance (1.5.3-18) and the number of anti-TIP policies, laws or international agreements strengthened and/or created with USG assistance (1.5.3-19) on August 24<sup>th</sup> 2015. The main objective of this assessment was to verify the quality and reliability of the data as well as to identify strengths and weaknesses of it. The overall workshop and training related information of reporting period has been uploaded in Tria-net.

## **2.2 Approach and Methodology**

TAF has been working closely with the MoWCSW and the NCCHT to strengthen the GoN's efforts to combat trafficking in persons (TIP) through specific programmatic interventions. The delivery of a holistic anti-trafficking strategy requires strong collaboration with relevant government and non-governmental stakeholders and the CTIP program works closely with the MoWCSW and the NCCHT to promote such collaboration and coordination through targeted technical and operational support.

The CTIP program plays a vital role in engendering legal service delivery through close coordination and collaboration with judicial and law enforcement representatives. The program provides legal service providers and duty bearers a contextual understanding of social, cultural and economic constructs of gender in human rights with the aim of promoting engendered jurisprudence on human trafficking and gender based violence (GBV) cases. By facilitating discussions around issues of access, power and control; the CTIP program supports a justice system that is more responsive to the socio-cultural nuances. In addition, the program has been providing free legal support through legal counseling and aid to facilitate access to justice to survivors of human trafficking and other forms of gender based violence.

The CTIP program continued to engage with the community to prevent trafficking, promote safe labor migration and provide support to the survivors through the SMNs formed in the first two years at the community level. The members of the networks continued to hold monthly meetings, collaborate and engage with other local level stakeholders and community representatives to access vulnerable population with information on safe migration, create linkages with the protection and prosecution service providers through referrals, and provide necessary assistance to survivors of TIP and GBV.

The CTIP program continued to work on the sustainability strategy for the SMNs by mainstreaming the networks in to the formal government entity, VCCHTs. The CTIP program facilitated the formation of the VCCHT based on the guidelines endorsed by the NCCHT Steering Committee, where by, the SMNs members have been included in the VCCHT. The VCCHTs are mandated to take a leadership role within the local communities to work on anti-trafficking, GBV and safe migration initiatives, and to facilitate in creating space for local leaders on issues related to gender equity and empowerment. The mainstreaming will ensure sustainability of the efforts undertaken by the SMNs under the CTIP program.

Based on the 3-P approach with an emphasis on local level interventions including direct services to survivors of trafficking coupled with national-level reform; the CTIP program places

high importance on coordination and collaboration with the civil society stakeholders and government agencies – MoWCSW, NCCHT and local government agencies. The NCCHT includes representatives from civil society organizations and survivors to ensure that the government's activities are guided by the voices of the very citizens who are affected by or at risk of trafficking. Shakti Samuha and WOFOWON as members of the NCCHT represent the voices of survivors of trafficking and lobby for policy reforms that are non-discriminatory, victim-centric and protect the rights of the survivors.

Shakti Samuha, formed in 2000, is the world's first anti-trafficking NGO created and run by trafficking survivors themselves with the group's founders and 500 trafficked women who now constitute its membership. WOFOWON is the first organization in Nepal established and led by women working in the informal sector and the hospitality sector to enable them to advocate for their own rights. Shakti Samuha and WOFOWON play a critical role in assisting NCCHT to be connected to the realities of the communities they are representing. In order to provide capacity building support and strengthen their organizational abilities to better coordinate and implement an holistic action plan for the protection of the survivors; the CTIP program starting from the fourth year is partnering with Shakti Samuha and WOFOWON in capacity building activities with the organization and its survivors groups on issues related to human rights, TIP and safe labor migration. The activities will provide support to Shakti Samuha and WOFOWON to facilitate linkages and effective synergies with the government agencies – NCCHT and District Committees to Combat Human Trafficking (DCCHT) – both at the national and local levels respectively to address TIP.

### **2.3 Year Four Achievements**

- ❖ The GoN officially published a report on the Government of Nepal's (GoN) efforts to combat human trafficking in Nepal covering the period of April 2013 to March 2014. The report captures different government-led initiatives to counter trafficking, presents the consolidated data on prevention, protection, and prosecution acquired from relevant government agencies and line-ministries. Similarly MoWCSW observed 8th National Day against Human Trafficking in year four with the slogan “*Jaagaun Jaagaun Manab Bechbikhan Rokna Sabai Laagaun*” (*Lets unite together to stop human trafficking*).
- ❖ With the support from the CTIP program, the NCCHT/MoWCSW organized five NCCHT steering committee meetings and total of 7 meetings of prosecution sub-committee to review amendments to the Human Trafficking and Transportation Control Act (HTTCA). It also successfully hosted the national anti-trafficking day under the sub-committee set up to organize the same.
- ❖ The NCCHT Steering Committee also approved the proposed “*Guideline on the Formation and Regulation of the Village Committees for Controlling Human Trafficking (VCCHTs), 2069*”. These decisions have been made based on the direct advocacy and experience of community networks set up by the CTIP program. Under the approved guideline, in year 4, 170 VCCHTs have been formed under the CTIP program in the 6 CTIP districts.

- ❖ TAF supported the MoWCSW/NCCHT to develop and finalize the implementation plan of the NPA against Trafficking in Persons. The implementation plan outlines the roles and responsibilities of the relevant government agencies mandated to fulfil their anti-trafficking responsibilities that are aligned to the goals and objectives of the NPA. The NCCHT endorsed this Implementation Plan for the National Plan of Action (NPA) against Human Trafficking through a decision of its steering committee on 2 June, 2014.
- ❖ With the support from the CTIP program, the NCCHT/MOWCSW conducted a capacity building workshop of the Women Development Officers (WDO) from 41 districts on TIP. 43 WDOs were trained through this process.
- ❖ In year 4, CeLRRd and PPR held 7 district coordination meetings in 5 program districts. The participants in the meeting included the CDO, WDO, LDO, government attorney judges, police, court officials, and members of civil society members.
- ❖ TPO organized a regional workshop on the promotion of psychological and mental health service in year 4. It provided basic psychosocial counseling to 29 survivors of trafficking and 173 survivors of other forms of GBV.
- ❖ In year 4, LACC conducted 3 trainings for 15 SMNs from VDCs in Kathmandu. 45 SMN members (3 from each network) participated in a three-day training on the importance of advocacy and on planning and using advocacy strategies, tools, and techniques for effective communication and leadership through practical sessions such as role play and group presentations.
- ❖ In year 4, the CTIP program supported the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) to develop a training curriculum focusing on improved application of existing laws on TIP and gender based violence jurisprudence. The OAG conducted a capacity building trainings for 149 public prosecutors in Kathmandu, Rupandehi, Makwanpur, and Banke. Out of the total participants, there were 14 females and 135 males.
- ❖ CeLRRd, PPR, and FWLD provided legal services to 46 survivors of trafficking and 194 survivors of gender-based violence such as rape and domestic violence. These cases were based on referrals made by the CTIP program partners, shelter homes, SMNs, district police offices, district Women and Children Development Offices, and other local community groups.
- ❖ CeLRRd and NJA conducted 4 judicial outreach programs in Kanchanpur, Banke, Makwanpur and Kathmandu to bridge the gap in understanding of the public and the judiciary on the specific contextual understanding and reality of each other. A total of 155 participants including judges and community stakeholders attended the program.
- ❖ FWLD conducted a research on '*Anti-Human Trafficking and Transportation Act: Its Implementation*' to analyze the status on effective implementation of the Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act 2007. Apart from the gaps and challenges associated with the adjudication system, the research also examined the effectiveness of other institutional mechanisms such as the law enforcement sector, the national and

district level committees on combating TIP, and role of rehabilitation centers to ensure a rights-based victim-centric approach to strengthening prosecution.

- ❖ The CTIP program in year 4 strived to integrate the SMNs members into the newly formed government entity. Till date the CTIP has supported the VCCHT formation of 170 VDCs (Kathmandu-10; Kavrepalanchowk -50; Sindhupalchok-48; Makwanpur-37; Banke-12; Kanchanpur-13). SMNs are voluntary networks who are working on TIP and safe migration issues for the past few years and have received trainings on these issues. Approximately 37% of SMN members have been mainstreamed in to VCCHTs and remaining are invitee members.
- ❖ As a part of the prevention component of CTIP program, a total of 2,125 households in 6 program districts have been reached through Family Financial Packaging Education (FFPE) training and 563 households through follow-up visits on a cluster basis. 15 FGDs with beneficiaries of FFPE training were conducted to gauge the impact of the training.
- ❖ The CTIP program continued its support to WOFOWON to increase its capacity and knowledge to address issues related to TIP and gender based discrimination. A total of 12 orientations were held in year 4, with 278 WOFOWON members who were currently working in or had worked in the informal hospitality industry including dance bar, dohori restaurants, massage parlors, and cabin restaurants. Through outreach programs carried out in certain pockets around Kathmandu, a total of 213 women workers in the informal hospitality sector were reached. 219 establishments were visited by the outreach workers to advocate for the rights of women working in them.

## **2.4 Challenges Faced in Year Five**

During this year, due to the massive 7.8-magnitude earthquake on April 25, 2015, three CTIP districts (Sindhupalchowk, Makwanpur and Kavrepalanchowk) were highly affected. Because of this, some of the previously planned activities could not be completed in these districts. These activities will be carried out in the next quarter. Similarly, a total of 49 community level project strategic planning meetings were planned, but they could not be held because of the earthquake. Although FFPE trainings were targeted for 77 households, these trainings could not be accomplished due to the earthquake.

The restructuring of local administrative units by the Government of Nepal also posed some challenges in rolling out the planned activities of the VCCHTs. The formation of municipalities in Kathmandu and other CTIP districts by merging previous VDCs and the subsequent lack of appropriate guidelines was a challenge in rolling out previously planned activities.

In addition to this, activities that were previously planned with the Lalitpur District Court (LDC) could not be accomplished because of the possible transfer of judges from this court and the earthquake. Agreement was made with LDC to support digitization of cases, victim-witness support spaces and judicial outreach of the court, and these activities will be carried out in the next quarter.

Most of the Women and Children Offices realized that a Legal Officer at the Women and Children Office should be posted. The scope of WDO has been broadened and it is facing difficulties while dealing with legal issues. As such, it is not mandatory that all the WDOs should come from a legal background.

Since there are only 8 rehabilitation centers run by the GoN and 17 service centers which are functional, there is a very big challenge in sending TIP/GBV victims from outside of these locations.

Due to the lack of economic opportunities in Nepal, the survivors of labor exploitation and trafficking often decide to re-migrate after reintegration into the community. The lack of support systems to ensure safe labor migration in the host country puts the migrants at greater risk of trafficking and exploitation since the state is unable to protect the people as they move from one place to another for employment opportunities. The CTIP program will continue to work in a collaborative manner to ensure holistic service delivery by including the returnee migrants in the Family Financial Planning (FFP) trainings, entrepreneurship and upgrade skills training, and referrals to other service providers to increase economic options at the community level.

Victim hostility during criminal proceedings has been a major challenge for the CTIP program. The CTIP program has been providing direct legal and psychosocial counseling to support the survivors of trafficking to seek legal redress; low number of survivors actually file cases in the court. External pressures and the lack of support systems to ensure victim and witness protection lead to survivors turning hostile, which impacts the prosecution rate of the TIP cases.

Whether it be VDC secretaries or municipality head persons (in newly formed municipalities), these individuals are often busy and engaged in many ongoing activities. The majority of the newly formed VCCHT members or local ward committee members are from diverse backgrounds, and have less knowledge in TIP, SM and GBV issues. Thus trainings on these issues and continuous support from DCCHT and DDC are necessary to support the smooth functioning of VCCHTs and local ward committees. Capacity development of VDC assistants and focal person of the municipality on TIP/SM issues is another way for managing the problem if and when VDC Secretaries or municipality heads are unavailable.

It is challenging to conduct community level and district level activities in Banke and Kanchanpur due to the month-long strike and political surrounding instability led by madhesi andolan.

As a sustainability plan, the CTIP program aims to mainstream SMNs formed during this program into the VCCHTs in each CTIP district. So far, approximately 41 percent of SMN members have been mainstreamed into the VCCHT.

### **3 Results Achieved in Year Five**

#### **3.1 Progress as per the Performance Management Plan**

In close consultation with USAID, the Foundation developed a PMP and M&E system 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 in achieving the desired target/results is reflected in the PMP reported in the following page.

## CITP Performance Indicator

Indicators	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	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	6	8	12	14	2	13
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	8	8	8	8	5	7
No. of anti-TIP policies, laws or international agreements strengthened with USG assistance	-	3	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6
No. of TIP victims assisted by the CTIP program	20	130	150	143	150	127	150	123	100	96
Percentage of TIP victims who filed cases after receiving legal counseling	20%	16%	20%	22.22%	20%	22.50%	20%	38.1%	20%	68%
No. of prosecutions/convictions leading from the legal assistance provided to TIP victims under CTIP	-	5	12	18	15	21	20	Total: 24	10	10
								Convicted : 15		Convicted :7
								Acquitted: 9		Acquitted :3
No. of traffickers arrested in the CTIP program working districts	-	85	90	71	-	90	-	70	-	42
No. of host national criminal justice personnel who received USG-funded anti-TIP training under CTIP	200	20	200	207	300	250	200	275	100	267
No. of public awareness campaigns about TIP completed	150	122	80	90	50	49	76	357	40	336 <sup>1</sup>
No. of people trained on safe migration and effective prevention of TIP	1700	2011	800	972	514	1777	1500	3382	700	2204 <sup>2</sup>
No. of people oriented on TIP issues	-	2746	1500	2262	1211	1829	3000	815	1500	3828
							New target:			

<sup>1</sup> TAF has rechecked data with partner organizations, the previous quarterly report shows 381 but actual no. of public awareness campaign is 336 during this reporting period (Oct 2014 to Sep 2015)

<sup>2</sup> TAF has rechecked data with partner organizations for final reporting , the previous quarterly reports shows 2448 but the actual no. of people trained on safe migration is 2204 during this reporting period ((Oct 2014 to Sep 2015)

							12,000			
Number of people reached by a USG funded interventions providing GBV services (E.g. Health, legal, psycho-social counseling, shelters, hotlines, other) <sup>3</sup>									200	312
Percentage change in average local organizational capacity (Standard Indicator)									-	

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<sup>3</sup> This is a new indicator added following the extension of the program. In this extension phase TAF prepared draft Reference sheet to define the indicator. This reference Sheet will be shared with USAID shortly.

## 3.2 Progress Per Program Objective

### 3.2.1 Protection

#### **Basic psychosocial care and support training for health service staff of One-stop Crisis Management Center (OCMC):**

In a continuous effort to promote the concept of adopting transformative psychosocial interventions to ensure mental health wellbeing of individual; during this reporting period, TPO held a training on psychosocial care and support for OCMC staff from November 5-9, 2014. The training was effective in strengthening the quality of services provided by the OCMC staff by integrating psychosocial aspects in their regular delivery of health services. Attended by 18 service providers from various OCMCs; the training focused on using various tools and methods to ensure integration of psychosocial support in the services provided to its clients. The training included psychosocial concepts, communication skills, concepts relating to gender based violence, trust building activities, psycho-education, stress management and coping, documentation, resource mapping, and referral system. Various participatory methodologies such as discussion, group work, role play, group discussion were used. A checklist to reinforce the concepts and objectives of the training was also provided.

The pre and post assessment conducted at the training illustrated an overall improvement in understanding of the psychosocial wellbeing concepts amongst the participants. During the pre-test only 29.4% of the participants were able to accurately formulate non- judgmental or probing psychosocial questions by abiding to the rights-based principles. However, after the training nearly all (94.1%) participants could draft questions aligned to the rights based principles. Similarly, the ability of the participants to identify standardized behavioral norms to ensure psychosocial wellbeing of the survivors increased by 75%. This included aspects of active listening, creating safe boundaries, validating strategies, paraphrasing, and affirmative punctuation.



#### **Ten-day psychosocial training to staffs of shelter homes, service centre, drop-in centers:**

Capacity building on psychosocial issues for the personnel who provide various support to the GBV/TIP and other survivors at Shelter Homes, Service Centers and Drop-in Centers is one of the ways to improve and expand these services. TPO Nepal provided 6-day Psychosocial Training (1st phase) from 7<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> September, 2015 in Nagarkot, Kavre for 17 participants (15 female, 2 male) from 8 different organizations from Kathmandu (including, Shakti Samuha, WOFOWN), Sindupalchowk, Kaski, Kavrepalanchowk and Makwanpur districts.

During discussion, group work, role play, and brain-storming sessions, participants learned about psychosocial aspects, communication skills, trust building, relaxation, and documentation. During evaluation, 4% showed moderate satisfaction and 96% showed high satisfaction with the

overall contents of the training and identified communication skills, psychosocial concept and skills, alternative tools, documentation as major areas of learning. Distinctions between psychosocial problems and more severe mental health concerns were identified as the most difficult contents of the training.

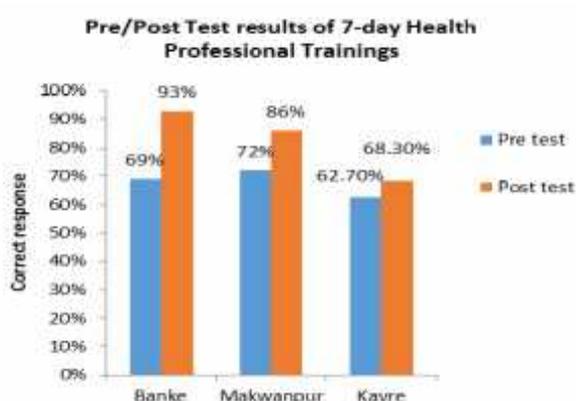
**Training on psychosocial and mental health issues to community level health professionals:**



The CTIP program continued its efforts to create a cadre of mainstream health sector service providers who can apply personhood approach, are empathetic, and can support the client to navigate the risks and access resources. During this year period, the CTIP program conducted one five-day basic psychosocial training to 20 health care providers in Banke, and 7-day psychosocial trainings to 60 healthcare providers in Banke, Makwanpur and Kavre. The selection of VDCs covered and relevant participants was based on the highest number of TIP and GBV cases in consultation with WCO, DPHO, and CTIP implementing partners.

District	Date	Participants	Male/Female
Nepalgunj, Banke	5 <sup>th</sup> to 11 <sup>th</sup>	16 FCHV, 2 ANM, 2 SM	0M, 20 F
Nepalgunj, Banke	29 <sup>th</sup> July to 4 <sup>th</sup>	20 FCHV, 1 AMN	0 M, 21 F
Hetauda, Makwanpur	30 <sup>th</sup> July to 5 <sup>th</sup>	17 FCHV, 1 ANM, 1 CMA	1 M, 18 F
Dhulikhel, Kavre	27 <sup>th</sup> Sept to 3 <sup>rd</sup> Oct	17 FCHV, 3 ANM	0 M, 20 F
Total		70 FCHV, 7 ANM, 1 CMA, 2	1 M, 79 F

Adopting interactive and thought-provoking sessions, the training strived to build the skills of



health professionals for transformative psychosocial support in effective rehabilitation and reintegration processes for survivors of TIP and GBV. Participants learned basic psychosocial skills and improved their knowledge on safe boundaries between the service provider and survivor; non-judgmental communication; assessment skills on danger of further abuse; comprehensive documentation; and referrals. By building the capacity of local level health professionals; the training aimed at creating community level

psychosocial support within their respective VDCs to ensure timely and effective access to psychosocial services. The assessments conducted in the trainings illustrated an overall increase in knowledge and high satisfaction with the trainings. For example, in the 5-day training, the knowledge on depression reduction increased from 33% to 89% and in the 7-day trainings 92% of the participants were highly satisfied with the training and its contents.

**Follow up with health professionals and shelter home/ service center staffs trained under the CTIP program:**

2 follow-up programs with previously trained service providers were completed this year to gain understanding how effectively the participants were able to integrate the personhood approach into their regular practice and provide feedback and mentoring for improved care. In the first program, TPO followed up 37 health care providers and shelter home staffs from Kanchanpur, Makwanpur and Kavre districts. The second one, included 41 health service providers such as FCHV, ANM, staff of OCMC and shelter home and social mobilizers from the Women and Children Office from Banke, Dang and Kanchanpur districts. Updates on the psychosocial services and referrals, revealed that CTIP trainees provided psychosocial support to 91 cases and a shelter home in Banke provided services to 575 cases. The majority of the cases included domestic violence, family disputes, and sexual violence and the newly acquired psychosocial skills were critical for overall rehabilitation and reintegration support. The trained participants were also better able to coordinate with other government and non-government stakeholders. Difficulty to gain trust of the survivors, limited resources, long working hours and fear of perpetrators seemed to be the main challenges.

**Capacity building program for district counselor and CPSWs:**

A five-day capacity building program was conducted for District Counselors and CPSWs. The main objective of this program was to enhance the capacity of these service providers and further enhance their psychosocial knowledge. The training was held at Hotel Crown Plaza, Kathmandu from the 9th to the 13<sup>th</sup> of July, 2015. In total, seven Psychosocial Counselors and three CPSWs participated from all project working districts. Through various sessions including team-work, discussion, and role-playing; participants learned about working in emergencies, substance abuse and suicidal ideation cases, the use of trauma healing card, and Healthy Activity Program. After the program, participants expressed that this training refreshed them and provided new skills to work with clients undergoing depression.

**Expanding the victim protection framework from mental health wellbeing perspective:**



The CTIP program has a robust experience of adopting a holistic mental health intervention framework developed under the leadership of Dr. Achal Bhagat, a leading psychiatrist and psychotherapist working with the survivors of human trafficking and gender based violence in South Asia. Based on the experiences of implementing this approach, TPO finalized and printed basic psychosocial support training manual that could be used by wider health care service providers. The manual comprising of two volumes - trainer guideline and resource materials - provides

in depth information for trainers on concepts related to personhood, application of the personhood construct as a psychosocial support tool for clients; and processes for mainstreaming this approach into different levels of healthcare systems targeting victims of TIP and GBV. The trainers' manual has 42 sessions that are structured to address different conceptual and operational aspects. Each session includes suggested time frame, subject information, and step-

by-step processes. The resource guide provides different tools, such as case studies, group exercises, individual exercises and information sheets, to create a user friendly tool kit for use during the training. The manual has been finalized and printed after a series of consultations with key stakeholders to ensure appropriate guidance to independent trainers at the community level.

**Improved psychosocial service delivery to trafficking and other survivors:**

Quarter	TPO provided psychosocial counseling to:				Earthquake survivors	Closed cases
	New cases		Follow-up cases			
	Non-TIP	TIP	Non-TIP	TIP		
Quarter 1	29	13	59	18	-	56
Quarter 2	39	6	98	24	-	
Quarter 3	51	10	68	25	17	69
Quarter 4	54	2	37	9	19	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>150</b>
Grand total	578					

During this year, TPO provided basic psychosocial counseling to 204 new TIP/Non-TIP survivors out of which 31 were TIP cases and 36 of earthquake survivors in need of psychosocial care.

Out of all the new cases who received psychosocial services only 40 (17%) were identified by TPO. The remaining 83% were referred by different CTIP Partners, health professionals, the community and civil societies, district safe houses, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations. Large number of cases referred by the community and stakeholders indicate an increased sensitivity and awareness of the psychosocial needs of the survivors of human trafficking and gender based violence. The attribution of the CTIP programs on psychosocial support through various levels of interventions such as trainings, community orientations, and direct psychosocial services is indicative of the robust referral system used by various health professionals and other service providers to ensure effective rehabilitation and reintegration of TIP and GBV survivors as a part of their overall psychosocial wellbeing.

Additionally, a 7-day group intervention was conducted for TIP and S/GBV survivors receiving shelter support at ABC Nepal. Twelve girls, 13-17 years old, participated in the training. The training aimed to enhance self-esteem with self-care and share important life skills. Intervention activities included: discussion on psychosocial problems; self-realization activities through safety circle; self-care activities through deep breathing, relaxation, art-healing, psycho-education, etc. The groups were divided based on their psychosocial problems and a suitable environment was enabled for the girls to explore their problems individually. A pre-test and post-test were conducted and knowledge among the participants increased by 32.2% relative to pre-test.

Finally, TPO provided group counseling to WOFOWON members to facilitate a process of mutual support. 21 WOFOWON members received group counseling, where TPO applied non-intrusive methods to allow the participants to take charge of the psychosocial wellbeing process. The members were taken through a journey by applying various rights-based psychosocial methods and tools that allowed them to express the problems faced and identify support, treatment and referral services, if required. Discussions on family relation, confidentiality, trust circle, risk assessment, and support mechanisms were also held.

Maya Lama (name changed), 10-year old resident of Dakshinkali, Kathmandu was raped by her uncle and was abused for a long time. One day her mother learned about the situation and shared the information with the SMN of Setidevi VDC of Kathmandu district. The network immediately reported the incident to the local police who arrested the perpetrator. He was imprisoned in Kirtipur following a legal process in coordination with CTIP partners. Now Maya has been referred to TPO Nepal for psychosocial counseling.

### **Clinical supervision of direct psychosocial support:**

During this reporting period, TPO Nepal provided clinical supervision services to district counselors. Supervision was done by reviewing the documents, meeting with the clients during field visits and advising via telephone. Fifty-seven cases were supervised, including 13 TIP, 12 GBV, 12 S/GBV, and 20 other mental health cases. Supervisors gave feedback on the different types of psychosocial problems observed such as excessive crying, sleep disturbances, guilt, aggression, racing thoughts, and suicidal thinking. After assessing the difficulties of a specific case, the clinical supervisors provided appropriate tools, methods and procedures to overcome them. Local counselors learned new skills and improved case management and documentation. The clinical supervision is a part of the ongoing support that TPO has been providing to the CTIP district counselors for overall guidance and effective service delivery for complex psychosocial cases. The counselors were able to effectively coordinate with other service providers for various support and referrals as a part of the overall psychosocial support.

### **Regional level workshop on promotion of psychosocial and mental health services in Nepal:**

To facilitate regional level discourse on issues of psychosocial and mental health, TPO Nepal conducted a regional level workshop at Biratnagar, Morang on January 29, 2015. The workshop aimed at providing a common platform for the key stakeholders to share the findings and activities related to psychosocial support, focusing on TIP and GBV. 35 stakeholders from media, government, INGOs, NGOs and CBOs participated in the opening presentation, workshop and discussion. Experts in the psychosocial field in Nepal, including the President of Psychiatric Association of Nepal Dr. Nawaraj Koirala, facilitated the activities. The workshop focused on current psychosocial challenges in Nepal, the principles of person-hood approach and its application and psychosocial support as a part of the human-rights framework. The participants deliberated on the 5Ds approach (De-centralization, De-professionalization, De-institutionalization, De-humanitarian (No), De-stigmatizing) as a progressive approach to ensuring psychosocial wellbeing of the TIP and GBV survivors. During the workshop, participants shared their experiences related to psychosocial support, and the role of traditional healing. As challenges in the development of the psychosocial field, participants highlighted the lack of basic understanding of mental health issues by the government, discrepancies in the policy implementation and inadequate monitoring to provide effective psychosocial services to the affected communities.

### **Discernment workshop:**

TPO Nepal organized three-day discernment workshops in 2 events during the month of March in Pokhara and Kathmandu for CTIP implementing partners' staff. In total 36 participants (8 legal officers/ lawyers, 6 psychosocial counselors, 9 social mobilizers, 7 project management and 6 other project team members) representing different CTIP implementing partners

participated in the workshop. The session was facilitated by various experts and psychosocial counselors from TPO Nepal.

This workshop was designed by adopting the Alternative to Violence Program (AVP) approach in which the participants, as service providers, were provided with new skills and techniques to deal and handle violent situations by using new and creative ways. The workshop aimed at providing knowledge of discernment, skills to identify and transform power under various situations and imparting skills on how to practice daily decisions on discerning transforming power in order to provide better service to survivors of trafficking and gender based violence. Specific sessions of the workshop also focused on techniques and methods for care for care givers.

The workshop focused on 5 thematic areas: affirmation, communication, co-operation, community building and transforming power. Topics such as concepts of community building, conviction, transformation, feedback and wrap-up were covered during the workshop. Interactive exercises, experiential learning, games, role play and mini-lectures were used as the main tools during the sessions. Participants highlighted that the workshop was very effective in rejuvenating the energy and also showed their determination to continue to work and address the issue of trafficking and GBV. They also expressed that the tools learned during the training would help them minimize stress and address different aspects of violence faced by survivors while providing services. The evaluation which was conducted at the end of the workshop revealed high level of satisfaction amongst the participants.

**Basic psychosocial and gender trainings to the police officers:**

The CTIP program strives to strengthen victim protection framework from a mental health well-being perspective through a personhood approach. The introduction of these psychosocial concepts within the law enforcement agencies will facilitate progressive prosecution which focuses on the wellbeing of the trafficking and GBV survivors.

*i. Five-day training:*

To increase the psychosocial capacity of Nepal Police personnel working in the Women and Children Service Centre (WCSC), TPO Nepal, in coordination with Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) and Women and Children Services Directorate (WCSD); conducted a five-day training on basic psychosocial and gender training from 18 to 22 of February, 2015. 21 police personnel of Women and Children Service Centers, Nepal Police, Kathmandu Valley attended the training. The training aimed at integrating person-centric approaches into the prosecutorial process.

The police officers were trained on various aspects of psychosocial support, gender, stress, non-judgmental communication skills, and their role and responsibility to ensure the survivor's psychosocial wellbeing. The sessions explored specific psychosocial approaches and techniques that could be applied to generate trust, confidentiality, psychological support, and their wellbeing while providing services. On the last day, the participants interacted with various service delivery partners including government representatives from Police Headquarters, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare, One-stop Crisis Management Centre, and civil society organizations.

The effectiveness of the training was evaluated by pre-test and post-test assessment. Before the training only 24% of the participants knew about positive ways to talk with clients and after the training 90% participants learned about them. The facilitator's skills were excellent and most of the participants (95.45%) believed that the training will be helpful to provide better psychosocial support in the community. Similarly, 81% of the participants were optimistic to use the learning in practical life. Most of the participants identified communication skills as the major learning. There was a demand for advanced training in order to learn more new psychosocial skills.

ii. Half-day orientations:

In order to provide basic knowledge on psychosocial issues to Nepal Police, TPO Nepal conducted three half-day sessions of psychosocial issues on May 19, 2015, June 19, 2015 and September 17, 2015 at Nepal Police Academy. The trainings were attended by a total of 63 police personnel. Police stations are often the first place where people approach for support for TIP and GBV issues.



During the trainings, focus was given to basic psychosocial issues, psychosocial concepts, causes and consequences of psychosocial problems, psychosocial needs and the ways to provide effective service using psychosocial skills. Particularly during the second training, more focus was given to rape survivors' response and psychosocial support which was quite

supportive for Rape Case Investigation Course run by the Nepal Police. At the end of the trainings, the participants shared that the concept of psychosocial was new for them and they learned a lot about its importance to provide holistic services to survivors.

Community based psychosocial interaction programs:

To create a community that is aware and sensitive towards the psychosocial needs of the survivors of trafficking and GBV, TPO has been conducting community based interaction on psychosocial concepts since the last 5 years. The community members are catalyst toward ensuring psychosocial and mental wellbeing during the rehabilitation and reintegration process of the survivors of TIP and GBV. Two community-based psychosocial interaction programs were conducted in each CTIP program working district during this reporting period. Local women, teachers, community leaders, community level health personnel and members of local organizations participated in the program.

The programs aimed to sensitize community people on psychosocial and S/GBV issues and roles and responsibilities of the community people for supporting S/GBV survivors and migrants. Participants were aware of the availability of psychosocial support system in their own community and could seek help, if needed. The main topics covered included concept of psychosocial wellbeing, awareness on GBV, causes and consequences of psychosocial problems, trust build up activities, equality and access, stress management, role of community people, referral system, etc.



A pre-post assessment was carried out to measure the effectiveness of the programs. During spring, 119 literate participants answered 4 multiple-choice questions related to the meaning and symptoms of psychosocial problems and methods to reduce them. The results showed that 44% had accurate knowledge on different aspects of psychosocial concepts before the training which increased to 61% after the training. Among the 175 literate participants of the fall orientations the average knowledge increased by 42% after the program.

District	VDCs	Date	Gender		Ethnicity/Caste			TOTAL
			Male	Female	B/C	Ethnic	Dalit	
Banke	Raniyapur	3/23/2015	23	1	7	16	1	24
	Rajhena	3/30/2015	25	1	6	12	8	26
	Khajurakhurda	9/7/2015	3	23	10	8	8	26
	Bagyaswori	9/11/2015	1	25	5	4	17	26
	Khaskusma	9/13/2015	1	25	12	5	9	26
	Mahadevpuri	9/24/2015	8	18	18	2	6	26
Kanchanpur	Parasan	3/24/2015	8	17	15	3	7	25
	Tribhuvan basti	3/27/2015	11	12	17	4	2	23
Makwanpur	Hadikhola	3/25/2015	16	5	0	21	0	21
	Rakshirang	3/26/2015	15	9	8	15	1	24
	Bajrabarahi	0/22/2015	6	12	7	11	0	18
Kathmandu	Puchakhali	3/25/2015	34	6	33	7	0	40
	Dahachowk	3/18/2015	31	0	1	28	2	31
	Matatirtha	9/24/2015	0	29	9	14	6	29
Kavre	Chayarang	3/28/2015	9	10	0	19	0	19
Sindhupalchowk	Kunchowk	3/23/2015	7	18	16	8	1	25
	Bhimtar	3/21/2015	6	19	8	17	0	25
	Mankha	9/9/2015	9	18	26	1	0	27
	Ramche	9/11/2015	13	12	15	5	5	25
Grand Total			226	260	213	200	73	486

**Addressing post-disaster vulnerabilities through psychosocial support:**

Nepal was struck by a major 7.8 magnitude earthquake on April 25, 2015 and a 7.3 magnitude earthquake on May 12, 2015. These and other subsequent aftershocks cost more than 8,000 lives, and destroyed most settlements in the rural areas of middle and western Nepal. In addition to physical damage, it was also felt that the disaster produced many psychosocial and mental health consequences. In particular, experiencing or witnessing a life threatening severe earthquake could trigger different psychosocial and mental health problems such as somatic problems,

anxiety, depression, cognitive function disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), schizotypal personality, etc.<sup>4</sup> If these problems were not addressed on time, it could cause severe psychosocial and mental health problems. To address this, TPO Nepal under the CTIP program provided quick response on psychosocial, mental health and health support for the survivors and affected population of four CTIP districts, namely Kathmandu, Makwanpur, Sindhupalchowk, and Kavrepalanchowk.

*i. Emergency response to disaster-induced vulnerabilities:*

After the earthquake, a huge effort of rescue, relief and rehabilitation was required to assist people to return back to normal life. Responding to this, TPO Nepal provided different types of psychosocial support to the earthquake affected people. Also all staff of TPO Nepal, including CTIP Project contributed their two days' of salary to the Prime Minister Relief Fund.

Kathmandu, Kavrepalanchowk, Sindhupalchowk and Makwanpur were one of the most affected districts by the earthquake. In those districts, different types of psychosocial support were provided for the earthquake affected people. Besides these CTIP districts, the CTIP staffs of TPO also provided support for earthquake affected population of Bhaktapur.

During group counseling sessions, the earthquake survivors were kept in groups and provided psychosocial

**Psychosocial support to earthquake affected population**

Activity	District	Male	Female	Total
Group Counseling	Kavrepalanchowk	50	157	207
Individual Counseling	Kavrepalanchowk	0	15	15
Psychosocial First Aid Orientation	Kavrepalanchowk	26	82	108
	Sindhupalchowk	79	92	171
Psychosocial First Aid Support	Sindhupalchowk	10	15	25
Psycho-education	Sindhupalchowk	3	7	10
Psychosocial First Aid Training	Bhaktapur	8	18	26
	Makwanpur	14	13	27
<b>Total</b>		<b>190</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>589</b>

counseling in which they shared problems and coping strategies with each other. Similarly, in Psychological First Aid (PFA) orientation, capacity building of the affected people was done through awareness on different issues. Likewise, under PFA support, the participants formed one group and provided empathetic listening and emotional support; and in psycho-education component, information on psychosocial issues was delivered to the group.

*ii. Health camps for earthquake affected population:*

As a part of emergency response to earthquake, TPO Nepal organized a mobile health camp in Sindhupalchowk district on May 2-7, 2015. 7-member team consisting of 3 medical doctors (psychiatrist, surgeon, and general medicine), one nurse, 2 psychosocial counselors, and 1 social worker were mobilized to conduct the mobile health camp in rural and hard hit parts of the district. Based on the communication with local stakeholders and community members, Dhumthang and Mankha VDCs of the district were selected for the mobile health camp. The casualties and infrastructural damage were reported to be high in these VDCs.

A coordination meeting with District Health Office and other government agencies was organized at Chautara, the district headquarters of Sindhupalchowk. The meeting was conducted to assess the situation of the district, to inform the locals about the medical camp, and gain

<sup>4</sup>A person with schizotypal personality disorder may have extreme discomfort with such relationships, and therefore have less of a capacity for them. Someone with this disorder usually has cognitive or perceptual distortions as well as eccentricities in their everyday behavior. (<http://psychcentral.com/disorders/schizotypal-personality-disorder-symptoms/>)

official support of the government for these initiatives. Similarly, coordination was done with local community leaders from Dhumthang and Mankha VDCs to gain local support and have a clearer picture of the situation in the VDCs. In addition to this, coordination was also done with Primary Health Care Center in Barabise to assess the health situation and needs of people in the region. Six medical camps were conducted (three in Dhumthang and three in Mankha VDCs) where 652 earthquake survivors (273 male, 379 female) were treated. Most of the people with severe injuries were relocated to nearby hospitals or health camps. Patients visiting the camp complained of having diarrhea, cough, and cold. They also reported several psychosocial complaints such as acute stress reaction, problems in daily functioning, and high sleep disturbances. Patients with such complaints were provided with individual PFA by psychosocial counselors after receiving referral from doctors. Importantly, 2 cases of suicide were also identified by the counselors and were immediately referred to the psychiatrist who was part of the team. Patients with history of conversion disorder, depression, and general anxiety disorder, whose problems had exacerbated post-disaster, were also referred to the psychiatrist.

Besides Sindhupalchok, TPO Nepal also provided psychosocial support for elderly citizens and others through health camps (eye, orthopedic and cardiac checkup) set up by Geriatric Society of Nepal and supported by TPO Nepal. The health camps were established in government health posts of Dharmasthali, Thankot, Machhegaun, and Goldhunga VDCs of Kathmandu district, where 190 (male 51, female 139) community people received support. Out of the 190 people, 87 were over 60 years, and 99 were of age 18-59. Through this support, 19 people received individual counseling services.

Some of the common problems noted in the camps included sleep disturbances, fear, dizziness, loss of appetite, worry about children and place to live, irritation, frustration, sadness, staring, lack of interest, psychosomatic problems (headache, trembling, dizziness, palpitation, sweating, neck ache, back-pain, chest-pain). Emotional support and psycho-education were provided to the needy people, and normalization exercise (deep breathing) was practiced. Different psychosocial tips on sleep disturbance and fear of earthquake, resiliency and positive coping were also provided. Through group sessions and individual counseling, the patients were able to ventilate their problems and share their coping strategies. After the counseling, they experienced relief, felt relaxed and their fear reduced to some extent. During this support, it was also found that a total of 32 cases related to GBV and domestic violence required further psychosocial counseling support.

### *iii. Health care support through government health posts:*

Due to the earthquake, a large number of rural community people needed primary health support. To address this need, TPO Nepal, under CTIP Project tried to fill the gap to some extent. For this, TPO provided health support to four government health posts of rural VDCs (Ichowk, Golche, Baruwa and Selang) in Sindhupalchowk district. The aim of the health facility service was to provide basic health support, family planning support, birth center facility, psychosocial first aid, and referral service. 1 Health Assistant in each health post was recruited after the earthquake and they provided health and other supports to 1,930 community people, including 578 children.

According to the report provided by the health professionals, a large number of people received minor surgery treatment and dressing on wounds. Since most of the physical infrastructures were collapsed/damaged, people were injured while cleaning-up the rubbles. Also, they got injured

Health support beneficiaries

VDCs	Beneficiaries (including children)		
	Male	Female	Total
Ichowk	250 (65)*	224 (57) *	474 (122)
Golche	120 (16) *	120 (9) *	240 (25) *
Baruwa	110 (33) *	92 (26) *	202 (59) *
Selang	579 (186) *	435 (186) *	1074 (372) *
Total	1059 (300) *	871 (278) *	1930 (578) *

\*Children

during the construction of shelters/homes. In addition, due to lack of clean drinking water and sanitation, diarrhea seemed to be a common problem among them. Similarly, fever was another common problem. Even in the inhospitable condition of this natural disaster, epidemic diseases, and continued aftershocks, the team continuously provided support to the community people.

iv. Psychosocial care seminar:

As with most of the people, the devastating earthquake and workload during the emergency created stress, fear, and anxiety to the CTIP staff too. These psychosocial problems had to be addressed timely so that they would remain psychosocially, emotionally, mentally, and physically well. For the psychosocial well-being of CTIP partners' staffs, TPO provided a half-day Psychosocial Care Seminar on June 3, 2015 in Kathmandu. A total of 30 people, including USAID officials, participated in the seminar.

The primary focus of the workshop was to i) provide a respectful, caring and healing space to reflect on individual's work, ii) discuss extra demands and stresses related to the recent earthquake, and iii) support mental health and well-being, problem solving, and stress management of the participants. Ken Woods and Ambika Balami, both trained psychologists from TPO, led interactive sessions on creating safe spaces to talk about participants' reactions, cooperation, and coping mechanisms. Various group activities and brainstorming sessions were facilitated to promote sharing and minimize stress and anxiety. The program was concluded with a relaxation exercise of mindfulness.



After the program, the participants expressed that they felt relaxed and refreshed, started thinking normally and appreciated the interactive and lively format of the seminar. They also noted that they had an opportunity to learn from one another's experiences and coping skills. To evaluate the training, the participants were requested to score 0-10 on queries: seminar's content, presentation and overall value to their professional and personal lives of the seminar in which 84%, 85% and 84% of the participants scored 7 and greater, respectively on the queries. In the written feedback, a majority of participants stated that they valued most the opportunity to share their experiences and to learn about stress management including mindfulness practices. A small minority (3 participants) expressed that sharing their experiences was not comfortable and that they would have preferred a more practice-based session.

v. Psychosocial first aid orientation training to teachers:

Due to the massive damage of the physical infrastructure of a large number of schools by the earthquake and continuous aftershocks, many students could not continue their education for a

long period of time. When the government decided to reopen the schools, these students had to be treated psychosocially as they had experienced or witnessed life-threatening severe earthquakes. The students had been vulnerable to psychosocial problems such as fear, stress, lack of concentration etc. In such situations, the school teachers were the best medium to deal with the situation of the students as well as their parents because they play a lead role in the community and also the community trust on them. Realizing this fact, District Education Office, Kavrepalanchowk requested TPO Nepal to orient some community school teachers on psychosocial issue, especially on the ways to behave with the children after the earthquake, and to convince their parents. With the request of District Education Office of Kavrepalanchowk, TPO Nepal, under the CTIP project; provided Psychological First Aid orientation to teachers at Dhulikhel on May 29, 2015. A total of 31 school teachers (22 male, 9 female) participated from three different schools, namely Sanjibani Higher Secondary School, Mandali Devi Primary School and Jana Vikas Taldhunga School. The objective of the program was to provide basic skill on Psychosocial First Aid.

At the opening of the program, Mr. Rajan Khanal, Secretary of Ministry of General Administration highlighted the importance of teachers' roles to reduce psychosocial problem of students. During the orientation program, knowledge was also provided on ways to deal with the students. Besides that, skills were also provided on communication, ways of coping and resiliency; self-care to reduce own psychosocial problem; ways to manage common reactions such as fear, stress, behavioral problems in the children and the parents. Group works, role play, presentation, games and breathing exercises were also used in the program. After the program, the participants felt relaxed, seemed happy and realized their roles and responsibilities in the community to support people especially in the situation of emergency.

#### **Mobilization of survivors' groups:**

As a result of the support provided by the CTIP program to build the capacity of the survivors' groups formed by Shakti Samuha; during this year, several interaction programs were conducted in their respective VDCs. The interaction program focused on the groups' role in preventing human trafficking and domestic violence. Participants were from the community survivors' groups, women protection committee etc. Members of the community engaged in discussion about the causes, trends, and factors that perpetuate gender based violence and trafficking within the socio-economic and cultural context. A strong need to engage men in anti-trafficking and gender based violence discourse was expressed to ensure effectiveness of these efforts. Interaction between the survivors groups and community reflected on the need for comprehensive preventive systems right down to the local level to address TIP and GBV issues. The importance of local community networks, such as the survivor groups, to act a vigilant and informative resource pool for the community was appreciated and desired.

#### **Conceptual clarity training against human trafficking and safe migration to board members and staff of Shakti Samuha:**

During this reporting period, Shakti Samuha organized a three-day conceptual clarity training on human trafficking and safe migration on January 12-14, 2015 in Banepa, Kavre and on July 15-17, 2015 at Daman, Makwanpur. A total of 37 participants received the training. The training focused on building the capacity of board members to understand the emerging trends



and patterns of human trafficking within the current context of Nepal. Mr. Gauri Pradhan, former member of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) clarified the basic concept of gender, gender equity, gender based violence (GBV) and its links to trafficking. Focusing on the conceptual framework on rights based approach, Mr. Pitambar Koirala, TPO highlighted the concepts relating to ‘personhood’ and its application to ensure the psychosocial wellbeing of GBV and trafficking survivors. The CTIP program strives to strengthen the local implementing partners’ capacity to maximize its impact, as critical civil society stakeholders, to address trafficking.

**Refresher training to survivor groups:**

During this reporting period, Shakti Samuha provided a two-day ‘Refresher Training for the Trained Members of Survivors Groups’ at Rajhena and Naubasta (Banke), Hetauda (Makwanpur) and Melamchi, Sindhupalchowk district where 80 members of the survivors’ groups participated. The training sessions focused on refreshing the knowledge on concepts related to human trafficking, safe migration, foreign employment, mobilization of local resources. The training also focused on providing skills



related to self-care activities and relaxation exercise. The two-day training involved extensive group work amongst the participants to understand and internalize their roles and responsibilities as a community network. A group discussion on ways to minimize human trafficking in their communities revealed the group’s thought process. Some on the interventions and support identified by the participants were i) financial and economic independence provided through vocational and skills trainings; ii) need for public awareness and sensitivity toward human trafficking, iii) increased education and self-reliance. The trainer then explained the legal provisions on controlling human trafficking and foreign employment. Several queries on legal procedures regarding confidentiality, compensation, and victim protection were raised during the training. The increased knowledge of specific legal provisions are critical to the survivors’ group as they are in the forefront, as a vigil network to address trafficking.

**Reflection note:**

The CTIP program continues to work with survivors of human trafficking group created by Shakti Samuha. CTIP program is aimed to reflecting their voices from the policy at the national, to the local level initiatives in addressing their rehabilitation and reintegration needs by the government and non-government agencies.

**Street drama organized by survivors at the community level:**

The survivors’ group of Makwanpur organized 2 street dramas on January 29 and March 8, 2015. On January 29, 2015, survivors with close coordination with adolescent group, performed street drama on ‘Domestic violence and anti-human trafficking in which they focused on how

domestic violence leads a women and girl for trafficking. On March 8, 2015 the survivors' group performed street drama on gender friendly constitution and ending domestic violence.

The survivors' group of Banke organized two street dramas at Rajhena and Naubasta at February 14, 2015 and March 14, 2015 against human trafficking. More than 1600 people watched this drama and gave positive feedback for it being informative to understand human trafficking. Similarly, as per the request of the community people, Shakti Samuha performed same drama at VDC-2 at squatter where 350 people were present to watch the drama. 1 more drama was performed at Kaushilanagar-5, Rajhena where around 500 community people watched the drama.

### **Orientation on safe migration and human trafficking:**

Shakti Samuha organized a one-day orientation program on safe migration and human trafficking at Melamchi, Sindhupalchowk on April 19, 2015 for Shakti Samuha staff. The objective of organizing this orientation program was to enhance participants' knowledge on the issues of human trafficking, safe migration and foreign employment. The program was based on certain methodologies like group work, group discussion, documentary show and presentations. The training started with a brief discussion on human trafficking and safe migration. Discussions led to many important facts like migration is a natural process and everyone has a right for it however, unsafe migration process can lead to trafficking. The participants were also aware about the precautionary measures that should be taken by the people for safe migration.

### **Focus group discussions with survivor groups:**

Survivors' groups in Sindhupalchowk district organized meeting every month and shares about their involvement in various anti-TIP activities. The involvement has helped them update on new channels and trends of human trafficking, sexual and reproductive health and rights, domestic violence, etc. The survivor groups also organize the awareness program in the community in order to prevent group members and any other people from the chances of being trafficked.

### **Psychosocial support Training for peer group member:**

During this reporting period, Shakti Samuha organized three days training on psychosocial support for peer group members of survivors group of Makwanpur district from 20-22 August 2015 at Hetauda, Makwanpur district. All together 27 participants from survivors group of Makwanpur participated in the training. The training was facilitated by Ms. Ambika Balami, TPO Nepal. The objective was to provide information of psychosocial problems and gender based violence along with the tools and techniques of anger management.

### **Providing hot line services and support to Child Protection Information Desk:**

Shakti Samuha has been able to provide a hot line service from the center office of Kathmandu. During the month of September, Shakti Samuha provided necessary legal, psychosocial and rehabilitation support to three cases of trafficking and domestic violence. In order to address the post-quake vulnerabilities and stop people from being trafficked, the hot line services have played a vital role in providing the adequate information and support. Similarly, Shakti Samuha provided 1 staff member with the support of CTIP program to disseminate information about human trafficking, safe migration and protect people who are at risk through the information desk established at Bandeu. Until now, Shakti Samuha staff has been able to intercept 59 children who were travelling alone without proper documents. It has been

regularly providing information through this desk.

**Rights based orientations:**

During this year, the CTIP program worked with the members of WOFOWON to increase the knowledge and understanding about various issues related to gender and gender based discrimination and its links to human trafficking. 1 rights based orientation was held on human rights where 24 WOFOWN members participated (22 women and 2 men). The orientation was based on developing an understanding on human rights gender equity perspective, international and national framework to address human rights and gender equity, and provisions in the interim constitution to promote human rights and gender equity. They focused on informing the participants on basic principles like non-discrimination on the basis of race, sex, caste, gender, political ideologies, and religion were explored.

**Sensitization activity:**

To complement these orientations, WOFOWON organized documentary screening for its members on the issues related to women's rights, safe migration, and GBV including human trafficking. During the reporting period, four documentaries were screened amongst 61 members. The documentary screening provided a platform to the members to explore various concepts that they had been discussing with friends and peers.

**Outreach program:**

During this year, WOFOWON continued its outreach activities with the women working in the entertainment sector from areas such as Kalopul, Gaushala, Thamel, Teku and Koteshwor Durbar Marg, Thamel, Old Baneshwor, where outreach officers visited workplaces including dance bars, dohori restaurants, massage parlors, and open restaurants. As a result of outreach work, women workers came to know about WOFOWON and the services provided by them. It also provided an opportunity for WOFOWON staff to talk about specific problems faced by female workers within their workplace. Some of the challenges expressed by workers in the informal hospitality industry were lack of negotiating power against exploitative practices, lack of opportunities, extra work hours, lack of security, and harassment faced from clients and owners by women working in this industry.

Some of the steps taken by WOFOWON to ensure continuous support are:

- ❖ Taking phone numbers of women workers and meeting them outside their workplace
- ❖ Informing the business owners about the Supreme Court Directive, 2065
- ❖ Providing direct legal, psychosocial, and health services to the workers, and referring cases to other service providers
- ❖ Creating safe boundaries within the organization where members can come to relax, learn, and create relationships for support

In order to assess post-earthquake situation of women working in entertainment sector, a survey was carried out with 256 women working in the informal hospitality sector. The case studies from the survey will be documented and a detailed analysis of the data will be made.

### **Support to drop-in center:**

WOFOWON runs a drop-in center, which provides a safe space where the women working in the informal and hospitality sector can feel secure, share their experiences and speak openly about the violence and exploitation they have suffered. In addition, the drop-in-center provides health services, legal counseling/support, psychosocial counseling and referral to other services as needed in coordination with other CTIP partner organizations. Through drop-in center, 92 women received minor health related advice and treatment during this reporting period, 8 women workers were provided legal counselling, 78 women workers were provided psychosocial counselling.

Similarly, WOFOWON provided support to 131 earthquake affected individuals. They were provided different types of support to address the post-disaster vulnerabilities such as material support like food and tarpaulins, tents, health services, emergency safe shelter support, legal counseling/support, psychosocial counseling and referral to other services as needed in coordination with other partner organizations.

### **Peer educator training:**

WOFOWON provided a five-day capacity development peer educator training. The training focused on women and men working in the informal and entertainment sectors where 12 women and 3 men participated along with four WOFOWON staffs. The curriculum focused on the conceptual clearance about peer educator, violence against women, documentation of cases of violence, women health and women health rights, basic counseling skills, human trafficking and safe migration, right to mobility, history of establishment of WOFOWON, trade union, group formation and mobilization, and peer educator mobilization: dissemination of responsibilities and management. The training aimed to understand issues to ensure rights of women working in the informal and entertainment sector as well unification of women workers by increasing capacity to share information with coworkers at work places as peer educator. The training was able to increase capacity of WOFOWON members and formed 9 member peer educator group.

### **Peer educators' mobilization program:**

Peer education is the sharing of information, knowledge, and behaviors learned by a person in educating peers (friends, colleagues, families) to create wider waves of awareness and understanding. During this reporting period, WOFOWON provided rights-based orientations and capacity building trainings to 63 individuals. They were provided information on national laws related to labor, foreign employment, human trafficking, violence against women, and the guidelines and verdict of the Supreme Court against sexual violence at work place in the entertainment sector. The peer educators also documented 17 case stories in total (of co-workers, peers and themselves) regarding labor exploitation such as denial of salary on time, attempts of sexual abuse from costumers, mental torture from business owners, compulsion to work at minimal salary, harassment from co-workers towards women workers, bear the loss and breakage of materials from customers etc.

### **Dance movement therapy training:**

During this reporting period, WOFOWON provided ten days Dance Movement Therapy (DMT) to 42 participants, including 8 WOFOWON staff. The



training aimed at introducing DMT, relieving stress, tension, trauma and building capacity as DMT trainers. DMT is a non-verbal therapy where various dance methods and moves are used to express the emotional state of an individual. The exercise helped in expressing the emotional and psychosocial feeling of individuals within a group.

### **Self-defense training:**

During this reporting period, 3 self-defense trainings were organized by WOFOWON in coordination with Paritran Risk Management Consultancy and Training Institute Pvt. Ltd. The training was attended by a total of 47 individuals.



Since women working in the informal hospitality and entertainment sector are highly vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking, the skills and tactics gained through this training would ensure safety at night and in public places including roads and work places protecting them from violent/abusive partners, and family members. The training was very crucial to provide theoretical knowledge on personal safety and practical self-defense skills against possible sexual violence against women workers. The active physical defense and fight-back skills have increased the level of confidence of women workers to fight back properly against many forms of sexual assaults at workplace.

### **Feminist legal training:**

WOFOWON conducted a four-day training on Nepal's legal framework with a gender perspective. A total of 21 WOFOWON members working in the informal hospitality sector attended the training which started on April 21, 2015. The training served to build their capacity to understand national laws on labor rights, mobility rights, violence against women, human trafficking, domestic violence, and work place sexual violence. The training identified concerns and challenges faced by employees of the informal hospitality sector and conveyed existing legal remedies.

### **Peer educator refresher and follow up training:**

WOFOWON organized "Peer Educator Refresher and Follow Up Training", as a follow up of the "Five days Peer Educator Capacity Development Training" organized from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> January, 2015 and the peer educator mobilization program as per which 9 peer educators were mobilized at their respective work places, disseminating the information and documenting any cases of violence/exploitation. The training was attended by 15 participants. Its contents included a review of the first Five days' training, and sharing, evaluating the work done by peer educators in the past, information about legal provisions related to labor rights, labor exploitation, foreign employment and violence against women in different spheres of life.

### **3.2.2 Prosecution**

#### **Support to set up victim/witness friendly spaces at the District Attorney's Office:**

During this year, the CTIP program continued to provide support to Office of the Attorney General (OAG) to set up victim/witness friendly spaces in the District Attorney Offices in three CTIP program districts: Kanchanpur, Banke, and Makwanpur. The purpose of setting up of such spaces is to provide victim/witness who are a part of the prosecution process a protective environment and responsive mechanisms within the justice dispensation system which can facilitate successful prosecution. The Public Prosecutor (PP) has the overall responsibility for the prosecution policy. He/ She commences the proceedings by filing a charge sheet against the defendant, i.e. accused perpetrator. Hence, the public prosecutors are the key members in the judicial system for the effective prosecution of the Government cases and also the first point of contact for the victims/witnesses.

As the victim/ witness starts engaging with the Public Prosecutor, it is important to assure the victim/ witness about their protection and create an environment where they feel safe and are not exposed to the threats from perpetrators or other vested interest groups. The victim friendly room in the PP's office has been created to facilitate a safe and conducive environment for the victim/witness from the very start of the prosecution process so that s/he can record her statement correctly and fearless. S/he can be supported to provide accurate testimony during the trial.

The victim friendly room allows victim/witnesses to be more engaged with the case by having safe space to come to sit in and know about the progress of their cases. Not only this, the victim is supposed to make a statement about the consequences of the crime at the prosecutor's office. At this point if they have a safe place to stay they could speak out the reality without fear of harm and intimidation from outsiders. There are lot of cases where victim/witness have turned hostile as they felt scared or vulnerable when they came into the court. The PPs office is within the court premise so it allows a safe waiting space for victim/witness to use as waiting resting space during trail. This is specifically critical for victims who have be subject to sexual abuse or violence either in trafficking process or otherwise. The social stigma attached to victims of trafficking and sexual offence hugely inhibit their active participation in prosecution processes where they feel exposed to public scrutiny it is expected that having safe protected space to sit in before they go for trail into the court room will contribute to reducing their mental trauma and fear. The victims face hostile behavior and comments from public at large when they are waiting to give their testimony in the court which takes hours sometime. It is also expected that if the ruling for video conferencing for testimony gets approved from the Supreme Court, the public prosecutor office will also plan to arrange for the video conferencing for the testimony. The ongoing maintenance of the room facilitates will be met through the local office budget of the PP which the OAGs office disburses.

#### **National workshop on gender-based violence and TIP**

The CTIP partner NJA organized a two-day "National Workshop on Trafficking in Persons and its Interrelationship with other Laws" on December 19-20, 2014 in Kathmandu. The main objectives of the workshop were to identify the issues and legal provisions related to TIP, gender-based violence, labor migration and foreign employment, and to bring all key stakeholders in the central level to discuss TIP issues from the perspective of application of laws and use of victim-centric jurisprudence. A total of 41 participants took part in the program, and deliberated on the issues of TIP, gender-based violence, labor migration, judicial attitudes in

dealing with these issues, emerging issues in TIP investigation, and judgment execution on combating TIP. The finding of the research “*An Analytical Study and Compilation of Landmark Decisions Rendered by the Supreme Court of Nepal on Trafficking in Persons*” was also shared during the program. The two-day workshop finally issued Minimum Collaboration Resolution identifying different responsibilities and actions that the concerned stakeholders have to undertake. The resolution includes the following action points, related to each stakeholder:

- i. Legislative (Parliament)
  - ❖ Enact Victims and Witness Protection Act
- ii. Executive (Government)
  - ❖ Promote the identification and studies of legislations/legal provisions related to TIP
  - ❖ Compile legislations related to TIP
  - ❖ Initiate help for rehabilitation and study of the social status of TIP victims
  - ❖ Make efforts to include TIP crime and its legal provisions in high school level curriculum
  - ❖ Establish Endowment Fund for the compensation TIP victims
  - ❖ Execute effective implementation of the existing laws
  - ❖ Establish counseling center at District Administration Office
- iii. Judiciary (Justice Sector Actors)
  - ❖ Undertake effective investigation and prosecution from police and Government Attorneys on cases related to TIP
  - ❖ Make a provision of fast-track for trial of TIP cases
  - ❖ Effectively implement the directive order issued by the Supreme Court on maintaining the confidentiality of parties
  - ❖ Promote community judicial outreach program on TIP to enhance the roles of media, community based organizations (CBOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and related stakeholders
  - ❖ Organize training programs for law enforcement agencies for effective implementation of Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act
  - ❖ Execute the judgments made in the areas of TIP
- iv. INGOs, CBOs (Civil Society)
  - ❖ Initiate research into new dimensions of human trafficking, changing dynamics, monitoring the TIP through law enforcement agencies
  - ❖ Make a priority dissemination of information related to TIP (through media)
  - ❖ Organize local awareness program about reintegration in society for TIP victims/survivors
  - ❖ Initiate income generation program at the local levels

**Training on SoP for Prosecution and Adjudication of TIP Cases for judicial and legal officials:**

During this year, NJA organized 2 training programs for judicial and legal officials in Makwanpur. The first program was held on October 14-15, 2014 and was attended by 25 participants including 17 Non-Gazetted First Class and 8 Non-Gazetted Second Class officials of the court and Government Attorney Office took part. The participants came from Appellate Court Hetauda, Parsa District Court, Chitwan District Court, Makwanpur District Court, Rautahat District Court, Bara District Court, Appellate Court Government Attorney Office Hetauda, District Government Attorney Offices (Rautahat, Bara and Parsa), District

Administration Offices (Makwanpur, Bara and Parsa) and District Government Attorney Office Makwanpur. The other training was organized on October 15-17, 2014, where 25 participants took part. The participants included judicial officials, including four District Court Judges, each from Parsa District Court, Makwanpur District Court, Bara District Court and Chitwan District Court.

In both of these trainings, participants were made familiar with various issues related to TIP such as: conceptual clarity on TIP; national and international legal provisions on TIP; judicial attitudes on TIP cases, the role of public attorneys on prosecution and investigation during TIP cases; protection of victims and witnesses in TIP cases; human rights of the TIP victims/survivors; the role of various stakeholders on the implementation of TIP laws; access to justice for TIP victims/survivors; problems and challenges in implementing TIP laws in Nepal; and the role of concerned stakeholders in implementing TIP laws in Nepal. For effective prosecution and adjudication of TIP cases, it is important to have proper knowledge of the issue of TIP and court procedures for judges, court officials and attorneys.

### **Community outreach programs for the judiciary:**

Lack of public trust in the judiciary is one of the major detriments for access to justice. It is important to have a mutual two-way dialogues between the community and judiciary. An effective application of jurisprudence relies on public confidence in the judiciary built through a comprehensive understanding of the existing social-cultural and political dynamics. Thus, the CTIP program aims to facilitate dialogues between the judiciary and local community, which is also a vital component of the Supreme Court's Third Five-Year Strategic Plan 2014–2018. Judicial outreach programs were piloted in the third year of the CTIP program and continued till the fourth and the fifth years.

During this year, a total of seven judicial outreach programs were conducted through CeLRRd in four CTIP districts, namely Banke, Kanchanpur, Sindhupalchowk and Makwanpur, and additionally in Lalitpur by Lalitpur District Court.

In Banke, the judicial outreach program was held at Kohalpur VDC office, and was attended by Judge Amber Raj Poudel and officials of the Banke District Court. The judicial outreach program in Kanchanpur was organized in Daiji VDC, and was attended by Judge Bhojraj Adhikari from Kanchanpur District Court, and Judges Rameshwor Nath Amatya and Bimal Prasad Dhungana from Appellate Court.

Similarly, another judicial outreach program was held at Padampokhari VDC of Makwanpur district. In this program, Judges Til Prasad Shrestha and Kumar Prasad Pokharel from Appellate Court Hetauda attended the program. The fourth judicial outreach program was organized in Melamchi VDC of Sindhupalchowk, where the Sindhupalchowk District Court Judge Ajay Raj Upadhyay along with Judge Tek Narayan Kunwar of Lalitpur District Court participated in the interaction with the communities and stakeholders of the locality.

Lalitpur District Court organized a judicial outreach program on July 24, 2015 in Lalitpur. A total of 90 participants attended the program, including five incumbent judges and court officials of Lalitpur District Court. The participants raised questions on various aspects of judiciary and their common misconceptions about the court's functioning. Hon. Tek Narayan Kunwar, Chief Judge of the Court explained that such programs have been significantly effective in removing

barriers between the judiciary and community, and enhancing the access of marginalized sections of communities such as victims of gender-based violence and trafficking in persons. “Such direct interactions with community does not only build public trust towards judiciary but also make the courts more responsible to the communities they are serving”, he said.

Through these seven programs initiated during this year, the judiciary was able to reach the local community people and stakeholders, and help in better facilitating the link between the judiciary and community. During these programs, focus was given on explaining judicial processes in the courts, and how courts and communities can work together in realizing justice for the most vulnerable sections of society. The judges and court officials in the respective districts also explained the provisions of continuous hearing and in-camera hearing, and underlined how the courts are now better prepared to respond to the sensitivities of certain cases. In all of these meetings, concerns were raised on establishing and/or strengthening inter-agency coordination in providing access to justice to victims, especially those related to TIP and GBV.

### **Consultation with former judges on access to justice**

Under the CTIP’s prosecution component, Lalitpur District Court organized a consultation with former judges and court officials on April 3, 2015. A total of 44 former judges, court officials and media persons participated in the program and shared their knowledge and experience on overcoming procedural hurdles in justice delivery, implementing judgements, and coordinating with other justice stakeholders in facilitating access to justice on specific cases related to TIP and GBV. In addition



to this, the former and current judges/court officials also discussed ways of effective justice delivery with special focus on how to bring the directives or the court decisions into action. The Chief Judge of Lalitpur District Court, Tek Narayan Kunwar emphasized the need to reform the existing court processes so as to make it less-threatening and more accessible to the service-seekers, especially the marginalized sections of society. Justice Sushila Karki of the Supreme Court remarked that such an interaction provided a unique opportunity to get conversant with the challenges that can arise in dispensing justice and in effectively serving the needy sections of society, and pointed out the need of organizing more consultations amongst various stakeholders of judiciary.

### **Engagement with other organizations including CTIP partners:**

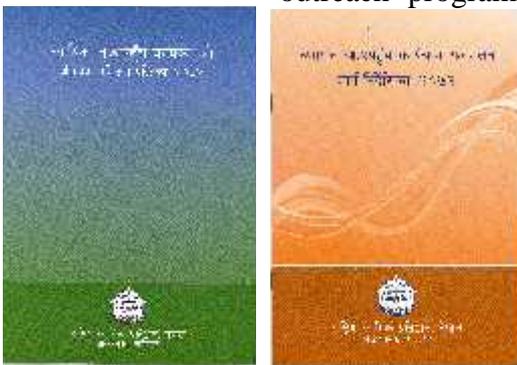
During this year, the district lawyer of Forum for Protection of People’s Rights, Nepal (PPR-Nepal) visited Shakti Samuha on June 25, 2015 to facilitate a session on human trafficking, its nature and probability of trafficking, exploitation and inducement. Sixteen participants were oriented on the legal aspects such as when and where to report TIP case and who can report. At the same time, a rape survivor was provided counseling by the lawyer as she feared of possible consequences after the perpetrator’s release from prison.

In Kavrepalanchowk district, a meeting was organized and participated by the officials of USAID, TAF, Natural Disaster Rescue Committee and PPR. The meeting was convened to

discuss the rescue and relief efforts in the affected areas of the district. The team also met the members of VCCHTs of Panchkhal, Baluwa, Anaikot, Hokse and Sathighar VDCs and discussed the situation caused by the earthquake. The PPR District Coordinator also participated in an interaction program organized by Women and Children's Office among NGOs working in Kavrepalanchowk district.

### **Publications on Judicial Outreach Program:**

During the last quarter, National Judicial Academy (NJA) published two documents related to judicial outreach program with an aim of standardizing various judicial outreach activities carried out by the courts. *The Standard Operating Procedures for Judicial Outreach Program, 2015* outlines the norms to be followed by the judges and court officials while they conduct judicial outreach in different communities. Besides elaborating ways of effectively conducting outreach programs in the community, the document also lists out the necessary considerations to be made before launching the program, and after the termination. Likewise, *The Training of Trainers Manual on Judicial Outreach Program, 2015* is meant at providing training to the judges who will be rolling out the judicial outreach program in their respective courts in the districts. Both of these documents have been prepared by an expert team in NJA consisting of judges from the Supreme, Appellate and District Courts. The CTIP program has been supporting judicial outreach programs with an aim of removing barriers between the judiciary and community, and increasing access to justice for the vulnerable sections of society such as women and survivors of trafficking in persons and gender-based violence.



aim of removing barriers between the judiciary and community, and increasing access to justice for the vulnerable sections of society such as women and survivors of trafficking in persons and gender-based violence.

### **Interaction among political party leaders, journalists and human right defenders:**

During this year, interaction programs were organized by PPR among political party leaders, journalists and human rights defenders in the three CTIP implementing districts, namely Kathmandu (Suntole VDC), Kavrepalanchowk (Methinkot VDC) and Makwanpur (Bhimphedi VDC). The program in Kavrepalanchowk, Makwanpur and Kathmandu were conducted on 7, 11 and 22 December, 2014 respectively. A total of 30, 31 and 32 participated in the programs in Kavrepalanchowk, Makwanpur and Kathmandu districts respectively. In these interaction programs, the political party representatives expressed the need for the issue of human trafficking to be included in the political parties' manifesto. The need to raise awareness about the issue on kidney trafficking amongst all political party members (from national to village levels) were also expressed. The participants stated that political parties, their cadres and the public need to take responsibility to combat and control human/organ trafficking.

Speaking at the program, the participants expressed that human rights defenders and journalists committed to fight against TIP and GBV should provide support to victims/survivors to register the TIP and GBV cases in police station and other related local bodies. Similarly, the journalists expressed their commitment to raise voices and put pressure to end impunity in the cases of human trafficking. Participants in all three districts pointed out that due to lack of knowledge among the community people and other stakeholders about the changing forms of human trafficking, it has become difficult and problematic to implement laws against human trafficking.

### **Legal services to victims of TIP and GBV:**

In FY 2014/2015, CTIP partners PPR and CeLRRd continued to provide legal aid to the victims and witness of TIP in all 6 CTIP districts. This kind of support in legal counseling and legal aid is important because it contributes towards effective protection of survivors as well as prosecution of traffickers. Many survivors 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 law and legal institutions.

In this year, CTIP implementing partners CeLRRd, PPR, and FWLD provided legal services to a total of 40 survivors of TIP. These cases were based on referrals made by the CTIP program partners, shelter homes, SMNs, district police offices, District Women and Children Development Offices, and other local community groups.

In this year, CTIP has achieved significant results in prosecuting traffickers and perpetrators of TIP. As a result of continuous legal support through legal counseling and legal aid provided by the CTIP implementing partners, 5 human trafficking cases in Kathmandu were decided by the Kathmandu District Court in favor of the victim. In one of the cases, the court handed out 10 years of imprisonment to the perpetrator and fined NRs. 25,000. In the second case, the perpetrator was sentenced to 2 years of imprisonment. These are the successful cases of internal trafficking that portray the existence of internal trafficking in Nepal. In the third case in Kathmandu, the court decided 10 years imprisonment to the perpetrator and 50,000 rupees compensation to the survivor. In the fourth one, the Kathmandu District Court gave 12 years of imprisonment and fined NRs. 100,000 to one of the perpetrator whereas the other perpetrator was sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment and fined NRs. 50,000. The court also decided that the survivor be given a compensation of NRs. 75,000 from the fined amount. In the fifth case, The Kathmandu district court gave 20 years of imprisonment and fined NRs. 200,000 to the perpetrator and the court also decided the survivor to be given a compensation of NRs. 100,000 from the fined amount.

Likewise in Makwanpur, 3 cases were decided by the district court in favor of the victim. In the first case, the perpetrator was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment, fined 100,000 rupees and 50,000 rupees was provided as compensation to the survivor. In the second case, a suit on human trafficking was filed at Makwanpur District Court on June 2015. The perpetrator lured the girls by offering better job opportunities abroad taking advantage of the vulnerable situation during the post-earthquake situation which severely damaged homes, physical infrastructure resulting in fear and mental disturbance among the people. In the third case, the court decided 10 years imprisonment to each perpetrator, each was fined 50,000 rupees and 25,000 rupees compensation to the survivor from the fined amount of each perpetrator.

### **Training of lawyers:**

During this year, CTIP organized two training for lawyers. CTIP partner PPR organized a two-day training on Trafficking in Persons and Victims' Justice for Lawyers in collaboration with Lalitpur District Bar Association on July 31 to August 1, 2015. The objectives of the program was to impart knowledge and skills needed for lawyers to handle cases related to human trafficking so that the victims' justice system can be strengthened. Honorable judge Tek Narayan Kunwar, Lalitpur District Court and Mr. Ram Kanta Tiwari from The Asia Foundation were the guest of the program. While addressing the inaugural session, the guests also highlighted on the

aspects of the victims' access to justice, issues related to victim and witness protection, safe migration and restorative justice.

Similarly, CeLRRd organized a training for lawyers on August 22, 2015 at Nepalgunj, Banke. The training was conducted targeting the members of Bar Association in which 19 lawyers took part. Honorable District Judge Bishnu Pd. Koirala, District Attorney Sushil Devkota, and Advocate Basu Dev Jnawali facilitated training. The training dealt with interrelationship of GBV and human trafficking, human trafficking cases and justice perspective, and victim centric trial process. Existing legal provisions and court cases with their verdict were discussed to enhance lawyers' knowledge on the current scenario of trafficking cases in Nepal.

In both of these trainings, lawyers actively participated in the training and put forward their own perspectives on the issues and shared experiences gained during their legal practice. After the training, the participants reflected that they found themselves more sensitized towards the issues more specifically their view towards the victims. Participant lawyers also expressed their interest to receive an advanced training on human trafficking in order to enhance their capacity.

#### **Victim survivor advocacy meeting:**

In the event of disastrous earthquake that struck Nepal on April 25, 2015, CTIP also organized victim survivor advocacy meetings. CeLRRd organized a 'Victim Survivor Advocacy Meeting in Post Disaster Situation' on August 21, 2015 at Chautara, Sindhupalchowk with the major objective of increasing the access of victims to the rights, reliefs and services provided by the state and non-state agencies in a post disaster situation. It even aimed to sensitize stakeholders about victim rights, and help them take appropriate steps in redressing the violation of their rights. 35 participants including major stakeholders like Assistant CDO, District Judge, District Attorney, District Police head, representatives from WCDO Office, CCWB, DDC participated in the program who shared that they had been alert immediately after the earthquake about trafficking and had jointly been working to reduce the risk of trafficking. They even rescued 63 girls and children, who were at the risk of trafficking, from three protection desks at Sindhupalchowk, but due to the lack of awareness of girls regarding their vulnerability towards trafficking, police was not able to file single case against perpetrators. Moreover, there was not a single case of trafficking registered after earthquake. All the stakeholders gave similar recommendation that the program has to be targeted towards prevention and economic empowerment of people so that they cannot get lured easily by perpetrators in the name of good income and better future.

#### **Support to vulnerable children:**

In this year, CTIP also provided support to children who were vulnerable to trafficking in a post-disaster situation. CTIP partner CeLRRd provided educational materials to 42 vulnerable children in Makwanpur District under the activity named 'support to vulnerable population at risk of organ trafficking and post-disaster vulnerabilities'. District Women and Children Development Office Makwanpur has assessed the vulnerabilities of children in earthquake-affected areas largely focusing on 24 VDCs of Makwanpur District. Our regional team coordinated with them for the list of vulnerable children that primarily consists of 77 school children. Among them, on the basis of vulnerability from CTIP perspective, i.e. children of trafficking survivor, earthquake victim or who were found highly prone to trafficking, we have prepared prioritized list of children for support from central office. The list was afterwards verified by central monitoring team physically through observation of concerned schools

/settlement, consultation with schools principals and teachers, interaction with children and assessed the needs of children. As per the assessment, the first list of 19 students, for educational support has been prepared with their needs. After the estimation of needs of the students, there was amounts of fund available, and as there are many other vulnerable students, as per the request of WCDO, additionally support was given to 23 more students with the remaining amount.

Likewise, PPR supported 15 children of victims of kidney trafficking in Kavrepalanchowk and provided stationary (pen, exercise books, crayons, bag, school dress etc.) as a support for their easy access to education. Chief Guest of the program Ms. Bhawani Kapali, Supervisor of Women and Children's Office, distributed the educational materials to the children. Likewise, Dignity Kit for new mothers (post-delivery) was provided to a mother and stationaries was also to 8 children of VCCHT members. On the same day Ms. Mayalu Tamang of NTWG handed over NRs. 20,000 to one of the VCCHT member as a relief amount. In the program Ms. Krishna Pyari Nakarmi, PPR Nepal; Ms. Mayalu Tamang, NTWG and Ms. Bhawani Kapali, WCO; highlighted on the risk of human trafficking post the earthquake. Problems faced by the earthquake affected were also discussed in the program. The affected individuals who received support through CTIP also thanked the CTIP implementing partners for the continuous support even in the post disaster situation.

#### **Emergency support to survivors of human trafficking:**

Emergency support was provided to 2 survivors of human trafficking in the reporting period. Birani in Makwanpur district and Ms. Nabina KC of Kathmandu, a survivor of human trafficking were provided monetary support. Ms. KC was provided the support to pursue her studies and Ms. Birani to start income generating activity.

#### **Strengthened implementation of the Anti-Trafficking law:**

##### **i. Publication of Policy Briefs:**

During this this reporting period, FWLD conducted several consultations with different stakeholders to receive feedbacks and inputs for finalizing four policy briefs namely, *Policy Brief on Court Proceedings*, *Policy Brief on Raid and Rescue*, *Policy Brief on Compensation and Policy briefs on Victim/witness protection*. FWLD published these policy briefs taking into account the existing overarching national legal framework, infrastructure, mechanisms and processes. The study carried out by FWLD on the implementation status of TIP Act paves the way for further detailed analysis of specific core provisions. *Policy Brief on Court Proceeding* is mandated to advocate for application of the rights of victims/witnesses during court trials, which include their protection, right to confidentiality and right to in-camera hearing. *Policy Brief on Raid and Rescue* outlines the method in which the rescue of a victim of trafficking should take place, who should be involved in the rescue team. It also outlines what the government's role should be in the rescue processes. *Policy Brief on Compensation* focuses on the interim relief that needs to be provided to the victims of trafficking and finally *Policy Briefs on Victim/Witness Protection* focused on the problems faced by the victim and witnesses, as such the law itself allows to criminalize hostility. Victims are neither protected by law enforcement system rather they are criminalized. However, Supreme Court of Nepal has delivered a judgment to provide necessary expenditure to the witness of human trafficking.

ii. Sharing meeting and Finalization of Judgment Analysis to see nexus between human trafficking and foreign employment:

During this reporting period, FWLD also organized a sharing meeting on Judgment Analysis with relevant stakeholders on February 25, 2015. The meeting marked the presence of a total of 35 participants, representing concerned government agencies such as the FEPB, DOFE, FEPB, NJA, OAG, NHRC, courts and I/NGOs.

The objective of the program was to share the findings of the study with relevant stakeholders to receive feedback and inputs on the same. FWLD analyzed 119 judgments from the Foreign Employment Tribunal (period from 2066 B.S to 2069 B.S) to draw analysis of extreme form of exploitation, forced labor, and human trafficking. The research was undertaken to identify the gaps and challenges of the legal framework between TIP Act, 2007 and Foreign Employment Act, 2007. The judgment analysis provides an understanding of the nature and trends in human trafficking cases being filed as foreign employment fraud since it is far easier to file cases as foreign employment fraud rather than report these cases to the police to be filed as human trafficking.

Moreover, the discussion helped to provide the participants with information and perspective on how the cases are being handled through Foreign Employment Tribunal. The need for further networking and coordination between and amongst the Ministries was discussed at length. Finally, FWLD finalized the Judgment Analysis on the "Human Trafficking and Foreign Employment".

**Mobilize and strengthen local government and civil society to effectively prevent TIP:**

i. Training on women's participation and their leadership in local governance:

During this reporting period, LACC conducted two- day trainings on women's participation and their leadership in local governance. 60 women representing the VCCHTs and members of the SMNs created under the CTIP program from 30 VDCs of Kavrepalanchowk, Sindhupalchowk and Kanchanpur were trained. The training session focused on the basic conceptual understanding of gender, gender-based violence, patriarchy, women's rights, their role in decision making level, local governance, and roles and responsibility of the state towards women in local governance structure and issues. The deliberation centered on access to resources and power that determine women's substantive participation in local bodies. The socio-economic, political and cultural constructs that inhibit women to take on leadership roles and methods to address some of these challenges were discussed. The training was instrumental in building the capacity of women at the local level to exercise their political and socio-economic rights and increase their involvement in decision making and policy development at the local level. Participants realized that they can be the active advocates of women's issues among their colleagues in the local government and vital for mainstreaming gender perspectives in policies. They were encouraged to think from rights-based perspective and to take a lead role in the community happenings to actualize those rights into actions. Moreover, the training provides an insight as to the percentage of women in local bodies, cultural or institutional barriers for women to become politically active in their community.

ii. Training for VCCHT members on awareness raising and capacity building on human trafficking:

LACC, in collaboration with Human Trafficking Control Section (MoWCSW) conducted 5 two-day pilot trainings to the members of VCCHTs in Sindhupalchowk and Kanchanpur districts on January 31-February 9, 2015 and March 9-18, 2015 respectively. A total of 228 including 132 female and 96 male participants attended the program representing 20 VCCHTs<sup>5</sup> from Sindhupalchowk and Kanchanpur districts. The objective of the program was to sensitize the VCCHT members on their roles and responsibilities in combating trafficking and other GBV crimes. Based on the manual/curriculum, the training focused on conceptual clarity on gender, human trafficking, organ trafficking, correlation between human trafficking and labor migration; roles and responsibilities of the VCCHT members within their community; and raise awareness of legal and structural provisions by the state to address trafficking in Nepal.

iii. Capacity building to Nepal Police Scene of Crime Officers (SOCO):

During this reporting period, 2 seventy two days Scene of Crime Officers Training were provided to 40 Sub-Inspectors level officers on the SOCO curriculum, who are in-charge of investigating TIP and GBV crimes. The training was carried out under the Detective Training School of Nepal

Police and it aimed at creating a pool of specialized police officers in the frontline who are equipped with knowledge and skills in handling forensic and investigative processes of organized crimes, including TIP. They were trained on the subject related to the laws, policies on trafficking and gender-based violence, detailed investigation procedures, techniques to be used during evidence collection, photography, fingerprints, acquiring expert opinion including the practical problems faced.



In addition to the on-going regular training, the CTIP program was able to integrate aspects of psychosocial wellbeing as a part of victim protection in the training. The basic understanding on the principles of psychosocial wellbeing is a critical aspect for law enforcement officers to

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<sup>5</sup>VDCs in Sindhupalchowk include Thokarpa, Maneswara, Ramche, Kalika, Bandegaun, Phulpingkot, Jalbire, Pangretar, Melamchi, and Saule. Similarly, VDCs in Kanchanpur include Suda, Daijee, Raikwar Bichawa, Dekhatbhuli, Beldadi, Baise Bichawa, Rauteli Bichawa, Shankerpur, Jhalari Pipladi

address victim hostility, re-victimization, threat, and case withdrawal which impact the prosecution rate of TIP and GBV cases. A session on labor migration and its links to trafficking will also be covered during the training to expand the conceptual understanding of the participants.

### 3.2.3 Prevention

#### **Facilitate the formation and capacity building of local government line agencies (DCCHT and VCCHT) to ensure safe migration and effectively address TIP:**

i. Formation and support to the VCCHT:

In year 5, the CTIP program continued to support the VCCHTs in enhancing their capacity as government mandated community networks in the 6 CTIP project districts. During this year, the prevention implementing partners formed 17 VCCHTs and continued to support the previously formed VCCHTs. Based on the recently-endorsed ‘*Guidelines on the Formation and Regulation of VCCHTs, 2069 (2013)*’ by the NCCHT, the CTIP Program continued to support the formation of the 17 VCCHTs. continued to support the previously formed VCCHTs. In Kathmandu, due to all the VDCs being upgraded into municipalities the local partner coordinated with the Women and Child Office (WCO) and District Development Committee (DDC) to form ward anti-human trafficking committees in newly formed municipalities. NCCHT has provided guidance to WCO to coordinate with DDC to proceed with the formation of joint ward committees. This activity will progress further in the next period. During this period, 41% of SMNs have been mainstreamed into VCCHTs.

ii. Access to government and non-government funds by VCCHT members:

With the support provided to the VCCHT members under the CTIP program, during this year, NRs. 1,313,282 was leveraged by VCCHT of four CTIP districts (Kanchanpur, Banke, Kathmandu and Sindhupalchowk)

iii. Funds for referrals:

To promote a referrals system at the community level by increasing access of TIP victims to justice procedures, the CTIP program, through local partners, has initiated a fund for referrals. This fund is managed by PNGOs to refer TIP, SM and GBV cases to VDCs and district level service providers, when referral funds cannot be accessed locally. Since October 2014 to September 2015, a total of 157 cases were referred by SMNs/VCCHTs to various services. In this quarter 37 cases were referred in four districts; however, only 10 cases were referred using the fund provided by CTIP.

**Case 1:**

Dhanamati Chand of Bhim Datta Municipality, Kanchanpur was ignored by her husband for years. She tried to adjust to living with her mother in-law and the other family members but she faced regular mental and physical torture from the family. Meantime, a trafficker found her and convinced her to travel to India. The local SMN heard about the incident and rescued her from the Indian border. The SMN further referred this case to Saathi- Kanchanpur. With the support of Legal Aid and Consultancy Center (LACC) this case is filed in the District Police Office. At present, Dhanamati has been taking shelter at her parents’ house.

*Build local leadership for community sensitization/ vigilance:*

The local partners, with support from VDCs and SMNs, have been conducting orientations for VCCHT members to enhance their knowledge and skills related to SM/TIP/GBV. After this event, community sensitization activities have been carried out. During this quarter, a total of 10 events were organized in selected VDCs (1 in Kathmandu and 9 in Makwanpur).

In order to assess the outcome of local leadership-building for community sensitization, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted among 14 participants in two CTIP districts (Makwanpur 7 and Kavrepalanchowk 7) during this quarter (June–September 2015)

The ground rules to be followed during the FGDs were shared among the participants before each FGD. Informed consent for audio recording of the FGD was taken prior to entering the discussions on program subject matter.

2 FGDs with the members of VCCHTs were conducted in the Mahendra Jyoti and Betani VDCs of Kavrepalanchowk and Makwanpur districts, respectively. Overall findings of FGD are summarized below:

VCCHTs perceived their primary role as mitigating the number of human trafficking, gender based violence, and domestic violence cases and supporting victims of TIP/GBV by facilitating reintegration of victims/survivors into the community. They also mentioned coordinating with schools to raise awareness of the program and informing youth on pre- departure information. They have been coordinating with other stakeholders to identify the vulnerable segments of their villages which are most prone to trafficking. They stressed the important of maintaining confidentiality about individual cases when they communicate with other stakeholders.

Regarding types of activities conducted at the local level to raise awareness after the orientation, they reported that they have conducted awareness raising activities at schools, interaction programs at community group meetings, festivals (like *Teej*) and street theater performances. They also mentioned placing hoarding boards in their communities with information on human trafficking and safe migration.

FGD participants' additionally mentioned encouraging and educating returnee migrants on the productive use of remittances at the local level. Furthermore they mentioned of having received encouraging participation and support of various local stakeholders (including police, health post, and schools) during awareness raising activities.

In conclusion, VCCHTs are able to identify the needs and priorities of their communities regarding TIP/SM/GBV issues and develop coordination amongst various local level stakeholders to solve these issues. They are found to be engaging more on sensitization activities after the orientation from the SMN on community sensitization. However, VCCHTs are still facing challenges to keeping proper records and to document their activities.

*iv. Local level VCCHT review meeting:*

One day local level review meetings for VCCHT members were conducted by PNGOs in coordination with VCCHTs. This activity was organized in 89 VDCs: 28 in Sindhupalchowk, 25 in Kavre, 25 in Makwanpur, 3 in Kanchanpur, and 8 in Banke. These meetings focused on sharing about activities and challenges faced by VCCHTs; and preparing work plans for the

upcoming months. The work plans prepared by VCCHTs include activities such as; door-to-door awareness raising programs, interactions in schools, street theater, etc. In the previous quarters (October 2014-May 2015), a total of 225 VCCHT/SMN meetings were held.

v. Local level joint/ward committee review meeting:

One day, local level, joint ward committee review meetings were organized by PNGOs in consultation with DCCHT and WCO in 25 wards/municipalities of four districts (Kavre-5, Makwanpur-7, Kanchanpur-7, and Banke-6). Joint ward committees' were formed as per the recommendation by NCCHT/DCCHT in the areas where VDCs were merged to form new municipalities. During this meeting, work plans for the upcoming months were prepared, including activities such as: interactions in schools on safer migration, door-to-door visits, etc.

Mobile services and information camp/desk:

To improve access of community members to accurate information on SM, TIP, GBV and other prevailing social issues, PNGOs, in coordination with WCO and other CTIP partners, have organized mobile service and information camps/desks in clusters at the VDC level. A total of 7 mobile camps (4 in Kavrepalanchowk and 3 in Makwanpur) were organized, reaching 919 community members. The following are some of the observed outcomes:



- ❖ VDC and municipality officials actively participated in mobile information camps/desks and displayed ownership and eagerness.
- ❖ Coordination between CTIP partners, government stakeholders, VDC office, VCCHT/SMN, community members and other stakeholders working in TIP and SM has been further strengthened by the activity.

Follow up meeting with TIP and GBV survivors:

As a follow-up to the interaction program held in the last quarter, a half-day meeting with TIP and GBV survivors was organized by local partners in coordination with the DCCHT and other stakeholders. The main purpose of this activity was to increase capacity of TIP/GBV survivors to resettle in their communities. A total of 2 meetings (1 each in Banke and Kanchanpur) were organized. During the meetings, it was observed that the capacity of TIP/GBV survivors was increased as they were able to report incidents of violence to local police. In Banke, a group comprising of fifteen returnee migrants has been formed. This group has leveraged NRs. 20,000 from the VDC for pig raising.

Strengthen capacity and enhance collaboration between and among civil society partners, educational institutions, media and local level government departments to prevent TIP and promote safe migration:

Prevention of TIP requires multi-stakeholder participation and collaboration involving both government and civil society stakeholders. WEI and implementing partners continue to work at

the district and village levels to implement community prevention activities. The program works with local civil society organizations, schools, the Department of Education, media houses, VDCs, and District Administrative Offices (DAO) to increase awareness of TIP and safe migration, and improve access to services for survivors of TIP and GBV, potential and returnee migrants, and marginalized communities identified as vulnerable and at risk of TIP.

*i. District level coordination meeting with stakeholders:*

A collaborative effort around CTIP activities and coordination among stakeholders is critical to the program. Five districts have conducted the coordination meeting with stakeholders. The meetings have increased coordination between like-minded organizations, government authorities, civil society, media and other stakeholders of CTIP.



The following are some of the outcomes of the meetings:

- ❖ Increased coordination among GON and other stakeholders; therefore it was decided to conduct monthly meetings among stakeholders.
- ❖ It was decided to work through VCCHTs at the VDC level for reducing duplication while working on TIP/SM/GBV issues.
- ❖ Media members will focus on in-depth reporting and continue to raise awareness

*ii. Support for subtask group/ DCCHT meeting:*

The CTIP program has continuously supported regularizing meetings of subtask groups/DCCHTs across 6 districts. In the last quarter of this annual reporting period, a total of 5 subtask groups/DCCHT meetings were held (Kavre-1, Makwanpur-1, Sindhupalchowk-1, Banke-1 and Kanchanpur-1).

The following are some of the major decisions of the meeting:

- ❖ The case referral mechanism between government and non-government organizations needs to be strengthened.
- ❖ It is mandatory for VCCHTs to submit their progress report to WCO/DCCHT.
- ❖ Decided to work on the TIP/SM issues; specifically security of women (rape case and sexual exploitation in Banke and Kanchanpur districts. They will also initiate for record keeping of labor migrants in the districts.
- ❖ The joint Ward Secretary will chair the committee for controlling human trafficking at the municipal level in Sindhupalchowk; however, in the case of Kathmandu, the municipal level committee for controlling human trafficking will be formed; (this decision was made by NCCHT/DCCHT/DDC).

Major outcomes:

- ❖ DCCHT/subtask group member visits have encouraged VCCHT members to conduct TIP/SM related activities at the local level.
- ❖ Increased coordination and collaboration between government and non-government stakeholders to effectively address TIP and GBV issues at the district.

- ❖ Initiated discussion on the emerging trends and patterns of TIP/SM/GBV within the district. Follow-up on past decision for way forward, when applicable.

iii. Anti-Trafficking Day Celebration:

The main objective for the conduction of the anti-trafficking day celebration is to increase awareness among the community against trafficking.

In total, 27 rallies were conducted in all six CTIP districts (Sindhupalchowk-1, Kavre- 4 district headquarter, Patleket, Mahendra Jyoti), Kathmandu- 3, Makwanpur- 6, Banke-2 and Kanchanpur-11). In total 4787 participants received the information related to human trafficking and safe migration.



iv. Support for Child Clubs/School Management Committees:

It is noteworthy that school sensitization has continued in this quarter, as well, with the schools' own initiative and has reached 572 students in three districts (Banke, Kanchanpur and Kathmandu) through 10 schools. During this year, a total of 20,966 students have been reached with messages on career counseling and safe migration through 207 schools.

v. Cluster Review Meeting with School Head Teachers and Resource Persons:

In year 5, a one-day orientation program for Resource Persons and Head Teachers was held in collaboration with the DEO in 6 CTIP districts. The main purposes of these orientations were to strengthen the leadership of 506 RPs and Head Teachers from 422 schools for the integration of TIP/SM content in school curricula and extracurricular activities. The participants' details are mentioned below:

SN	Districts	RP		Head Teachers/ Teachers	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Kathmandu	8	1	80	5
2	Makwanpur	29	0	70	4
3	Kavre	22	0	95	0
4	Sindhupalchok	25	2	74	7
5	Kanchanpur	12	0	27	2
6	Banke	9	0	32	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>20</b>

**Mainstream and institutionalize process for accessing information and resources for TIP and GBV survivors**

Anti-trafficking program requires two critical interventions at the community level: i) providing information about and access to support services for TIP survivors; and ii) providing information on processes and systems for safe labor migration. In the extension period, WEI has coordinated with stakeholders to expand access to information on these topics to a wider audience, and build the skills of VCCHTs to provide safe migration-specific information.

*i. US envoy visits projects*

US Ambassador Perter W Bodde visited CTIP program in Karve district. During this tour he met the members of Village Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking and discussed how these local bodies carry out anti- trafficking activities within their communities, particularly in a post-disaster environment. Bode also met beneficiaries of CTIP livelihood/skill training and learned how they have successfully established small business, assisted in post-earthquake construction, and improved the economic well-being of their families.



*ii. Joint monitoring visit*

Support and monitoring visits of DCCHT members and DEO/RPs have strengthened the established linkage to districts. These visits have provided technical support to community activities. RPs/DEOs monitored school activities including extra-curricular activities (ECA) and annual school planning which incorporated SM/TIP content. A total of 24 visits (11 DEO/RP visits and 13 DCCHT visits) were held in six CTIP districts throughout the year.



During the last quarter, the DEO of Makwanpur made a visit to Janapriya Higher Secondary School, Hatiya VDC and Mahalaxmi Secondary School, Bhimphedi and had meeting with school head teacher and other teachers to learn about school sensitization activities and use of IEC materials. Ms. Shova Shah (WCO, Makwanpur), Mr. Yam Bahadur Baniya, a public prosecutor and a representative of DDC, and Mr. Ram Krishna Thapa made a visit to VCCHT, Tishtung. They held an interaction on the activities conducted by the VCCHT and shared the challenges faced and achievements of the project so far.

*iii. District level meeting to coordinate informed decision making training to aspiring migrants:*

World Education, in collaboration with FEPB and WCO, is conducting trainings for aspiring migrants with essential information on pre-departure, the migration process, and migrants' rights and duties in destination countries in order to support them to make informed decisions .In the last quarter, the activity was carried out in Kavrepalanchowk but due to the earthquake disaster it was put on hold.

In this reporting period, the activity was scaled up in Kavrepalanchowk and expanded in Sindhupalchowk, Makwanpur and Banke districts. Prior to selecting VDCs to conduct informed decision-making training, a district level committee comprising LDO, WCO and other stakeholders held a meeting to recommend VDCs for the training. During this period, a total of four meetings were held in four CTIP districts as it is mandatory to hold these meetings prior to initiating community level trainings.

iv. Community level training to facilitate informed decision making for aspiring migrants:

There are several factors that put labor migrants at risk of being trafficked, the most important being lack of awareness due to the inaccessibility of accurate information. Therefore, in order to educate potential foreign labor migrants on the migration process (pre-departure information) and educate them on their rights and duties in the destination country, World Education is collaborating with FEPA to conduct the trainings. A total of 862 aspiring migrant workers have been reached through this training in 34 VDCs of Kavrepalanchowk (23); Sindhupalchowk (10), and Banke (1) districts. Prior to conducting the community level training, a three-day TOT was provided for social mobilizers from the DDC and WCO and VDC assistant/VCCHT members.

Before conducting the trainings for aspiring migrants, a pre-test was given to 862 participants of Sindhupalchowk, Kavrepalanchowk and Banke districts; upon completion of the training, the post-test was conducted with 863 participants.

Outcomes of the training:

- ❖ All 862 aspiring migrants have improved their knowledge on the process of foreign labor migration and the importance of skilled migration.
- ❖ Increased ability of aspiring migrants to make informed decisions on labor migration.

v. Counseling/Information Desk on safe migration to aspiring migrants

To improve communities' access to accurate information on SM, TIP, GBV, and other prevailing social issues, information desks have been placed in two locations (the DAO and Bus Park) of Banke district.

The Information Desk at the DAO has reached 1,404 people (666 male and 738 female) while the Counseling and Information Center at the Bus Park has reached 1,128 people who are route to India for labor and other purposes. The counselors have intercepted some suspected visitors who were referred to the border police, or to Saathi shelter, depending on the nature of the case. Thus, in total, 2,532 people (1,730 male and 802 female) received information on safe mobility/migration through counseling/help desks.

### **FFPE training for vulnerable populations:**

During this period (October 2014-Sept 2015), a total of 2787 households in 6 program districts have been reached through FFPE trainings. Below is the list of district-wise participants.

District	No. of Trainings	Female	Male	Total
Kathmandu	30	609	141	750
Kavrepalanchowk	21	423	96	519
Sindhupalchowk	13	170	134	304
Makwanpur	17	303	141	444
Kanchanpur	20	327	193	520
Banke	10	152	98	250
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1984</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>2787</b>

- ❖ *Collective decision-making practice in progress:* A total of 49 participants were interviewed in the focus group discussion. The discussion showed that both males and females make household decisions. 58% of males are the financial decision-makers in their families. However, senior family members of both genders are involved and need to give consent on finance issues.
- ❖ *Increased motivation to invest in savings and social Sectors:* Most of the participants of the FGDs have been managing their household expenses through remittances, with agriculture as another major source of income. The participants of Kathmandu, Sindhupalchowk and Makwanpur have been investing remittances in their children's education and marriage. They have been depositing remittance in banks, Cooperative Societies, and local savings groups. Further, they have been utilizing these fund for repaying loans and household expenses.
- ❖ *Curtailling unnecessary expenses:* Participants expressed that before the training, they had almost no knowledge about keeping records of financial transactions and couldn't differentiate between needs and wants for expenses. However, after the training, they had become aware of the practice of monitoring expenses in daily life. Before the training, they tended to spend remittances on buying mobile phones, recharge cells, paying electricity bills, buying clothing and meals, cigarette smoking, having tea in shops, celebrating festivals, and social ceremonies. As a result of the training they now realize that these expenses were wants rather than needs. They feel that savings have to be done first and then expenditure, practicing it too.
- ❖ *Developed habit among participants of saving in financial institutions:* The training has supported participants to develop the habit of saving in financial institutions. Most of the participants have been saving more than in previous periods in local savings/credit groups, banks and cooperatives. Besides their normal income sources, they have also realized the importance of income generation activities and have become economically active. Participants said that they are doing income generating activities such as: selling milk, vegetables, grains, etc. The participants of Sindhupalchowk district shared an example: a student is studying in class 5 and after 5 years he/she completes secondary level education. According to the participants, if they were to save 300 NRs per month, after five years they would accumulate NRs. 18,000 which would be very helpful for covering higher education costs.

- ❖ *Reduced vulnerability to trafficking and repeated migration:* Most of the participants reported that they have been receiving remittances. They said that they had no practice of saving money in formal institutions but after the training, participants have been saving remittances in cooperatives and other MFIs, and have minimized unnecessary expenses and started to invest in productive sectors. They have also decided that doing economic activities in their own country is better than going abroad for the labor migration, which ultimately helps minimize vulnerability to trafficking and repeated migration.

Finally, participants were mostly satisfied with the contents of the training; however they suggested that the training be extended to 5 days.

**Support to Curriculum Development Center/Department of Education:**

World Education continued to collaborate with the Curriculum Development Center (CDC) on mainstreaming SM and TIP contents in school materials. During this period, two meetings were held in which World Education shared planned activities through schools in the cost extension period and provided training to child club members on SM/TIP/GBV issues to perform post-earthquake street theater in Kavrepalanchowk and Sindhupalchowk. Collaboration with CDC is in progress to develop resource materials for school teachers on TIP and SM.

**Engage journalists to build commitment, knowledge, and skills around safe migration and TIP:**

WEI continued collaboration with NEFEJ with the objective of enabling journalists to address issues of trafficking in persons, safe migration and GBV using a rights-based approach and provide journalists with regular technical mentoring on investigative journalism, focusing on the post-disaster situation. As a continuation of this activity, NEFEJ, in coordination with district Federation of Nepalese Journalist (NFJ), organized a half-day review meeting with journalists from six districts. Journalists working for different newspapers shared their experiences of reporting on trafficking. The discussions were focused on issues of labor trafficking, the post-earthquake situation, and government interventions to control trafficking. A total of 85 journalists attended the review meeting.

NEFEJ is continuing media monitoring in CTIP districts, and has identified the following trends:

- ❖ Increased number of in-depth stories related to TIP/SM.
- ❖ Increased number of news pieces from earthquake-hit areas focusing on girls and child trafficking.
- ❖ Earlier the issues of labor trafficking were the priority; however after the earthquake, issues of girls and child trafficking are getting priority in media outlets.

To acknowledge the work and contribution of journalists in preventing human trafficking, DCCHT, Banke has conferred the “Best Reporter Award” (for journalist related to human trafficking) to Mr. Rudra Subedi, FNJ District President and local reporter of Rajdhani National Daily on September 24, 2015. However in the other four districts (Kavre, Sindhupalchowk, Makwanpur, and Kanchanpur), discussions with DCCHT and WCO regarding who will confer the award are in progress.

**Create online service directory:**

The information on national and local level resources and services available to support survivors and to prevent trafficking are scattered throughout different government line agencies, educational institutions, and civil society organizations within the project districts. To ensure the sustainability and long-term use of this information by multiple stakeholders, a service directory is being developed by WEI in collaboration with NCCHT. In the past quarter, WEI had a meeting with MoWCSW/NCCHT to discuss the framework of the online directory. Further progress is anticipated in the next reporting quarter.

**Training of trainers (ToT) to conduct informed decision making training for aspiring migrants:**

WEI, in coordination with the Foreign Employment Promotion Board (FEPB), completed a three-day training of trainers (TOT) in the 4 program districts for the participants selected by district stakeholders (LDO and WCO). The main objective behind the training was to facilitate informed decision making for aspiring migrant workers. A total of eight batches of TOTs for trainers from 70 VDCs of Kavrepalanchowk (10); Sindhupalchowk (15), Makwanpur (30) and Banke (15) were jointly facilitated by WEI and FEPB. VDC assistants, social mobilizers of LGCDP and WCO, and VCCHT members have been trained, reaching a total of 203 people (100 female and 108 male).

**Training of lead students of school child clubs to conduct street drama:**

With support from the CTIP project, World Education engaged the youth of Yuwalaya to train lead students from 16 of the supported schools in Kavrepalanchowk and Sindhupalchowk. After a seven-day training the youth hit the streets of Dhulikhel, Banepa, Panauti and Phanchhal to hone their skills before returning to their home communities. They displayed great acting skills and understanding of the communities' dynamics, and the role of manpower agents and traffickers and their subagents in the community. Audiences have responded well and students feel empowered to be addressing at least one problem within their own community by increasing awareness. PNGOs are supporting the young actors and their Child Clubs to stage more performances over the coming months in Kavrepalanchowk and Sindhupalchowk to reduce vulnerability post-earthquake.

**Coordination meeting with government stakeholders:**

WEI had an informal meeting with VCCHT to discuss the availability of free government trainings in the district and to explore the possibility of collaboration. At the meeting we were informed that the list of trainings in the districts is yet to be finalized. A follow-up meeting is planned for the next quarter.

The Foreign Employment Promotion Board (FEPB) and WEI had a coordination meeting to share about and discuss the review meeting with trainers of Kavrepalanchowk, and expansion of community level trainings for aspiring migrants in the other three districts (Sindhupalchowk, Makwanpur and Banke).

WEI, along with local partners, held a joint meeting with NCCHT and WCO to discuss the formation of anti-trafficking committees in the newly formed municipalities. During this meeting, NCCHT clarified the roles municipal heads and discussed the importance of having a

municipal committee to provide guidance. The formation of a joint ward committee was also discussed.

**Review meeting with FFPE ToT participants:**

A one-day review meeting with FFPE ToT participants’ were organized in the beginning of the cost extension period where participants shared the successes/challenges they faced while conducting community level trainings. The review meeting for Kavrepalanchowk, Kathmandu and Makwanpur was conducted in WEI office, while in Kanchanpur and Banke the review meeting was conducted at the PNGOs’ office. The following are some of the resulting recommendations:

- ❖ Add updated information of FEPB and embassy list in FFPE participant's handbook.
- ❖ Increase community level training day

**Review meeting with ToT participants to facilitate informed decision making training:**

WEI, in coordination with FEPB, organized a one-day review meeting with selected trainers of community level training of Kavrepalanchowk. The main purpose of this activity was to review the trainings and discuss the way forward. There were 2 primary recommendations: to provide refresher/review trainings to keep participants updated on SM and TIP issues; and expand the training to every ward of the village. Another review meeting with the trainer will be held during last quarter of the project.

**Support entrepreneur skills and livelihood development:**

As a roll-over activity of the previous year, this activity was conducted in Kathmandu through FSKILLS (an organization with expertise in this field). According to the follow-up visit by the PNGO, out of 10 participants who have completed the training, 5 beneficiaries are working to be self-employed and have requested in-kind support to further strengthen their skills, as well as to upgrade their businesses. The following is the final list of trainees (see table 3) who have been provided with in-kind support.

Entrepreneur and livelihood development beneficiaries and their current status:

S.N	Name of Trainee	Current working status of beneficiaries	Supported with in-kind materials
1.	Bishna Acharya	Working in the beauty parlor of one of her relatives	Threading chair, Hair Iron and Hair Dryer
2.	Sunita Giri	Running her own hotel; wants to expand the hotel	Two sets of plastic tables with chairs
3.	Meera Nepali	Purchased second-hand sewing machine and is doing tailoring in her own home	Interlock machine
4.	Laxman Kaaranjit	Working in Bajeko Sekuwa and planning to open his own at Sankhu	Plastic Chair set and Gas stove
5.	Dipa Oli	Taking advanced beauty parlor course through Pourakhi Nepal	Threading chair, Hair Iron and Hair Dryer

**Research on foreign labor migration, remittance and its impact:**

A study on foreign labor migration, remittance, and its impact was conducted in three CTIP districts (Makwanpur, Sindhupalchowk and Kathmandu) in the last quarter of year IV. The study examined the inflow of remittances in relation to the migration process (safe and unsafe) and its impact in terms of social, economic, and human capital on 300 remittance-sending households

(HHs) of 7 VDCs (Chitlang, Gadhi, Chhaimale, Talkhu, Satungal, Sanosiruwari and Dubachaur) in Makwanpur, Sindhupalchowk, and Kathmandu districts.

The study utilized mixed research methods, both quantitative as well as qualitative. The study was carried out using a purposive sampling method to identify the potential households for the household survey. Furthermore, non-probability purposive sampling was used to select participants for Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) among Returnee Migrants (RMs) and/or Household Heads of RM and Current Migrant (CM) families.

### **3.2.4 Coordination Strategy**

#### **Enhance coordination of anti-trafficking efforts through the capacity of the NCCHT:**

During this reporting period, the CTIP program continued to provide direct operational and technical support to the MoWCSW and NCCHT, as the nodal agency to lead anti-trafficking efforts in Nepal.

With the support of the CTIP program, 2 prevention sub-committee meetings were held on December 28, 2014 and June 1, 2015 respectively. The prevention sub-committee comprises of government representatives from MoWCSW, Nepal Police, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor and Employment, National Women Commission, National Human Rights Commission, Supreme Court, OAG, and civil society organizations. The main agenda for the first prevention sub-committee meeting was to collect the information from the District Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking (DCCHT) on anti-trafficking activities as per the standardized reporting format prepared by NCCHT. During the meeting, the final date for submission of the TIP report prepared by the Human Trafficking Control Section to the NCCHT members was also decided. An increased level of ownership and buy-in by the Government of Nepal has been observed over the year specifically in regard to the publication of the annual TIP report. The CTIP program has been instrumental in facilitating government led initiative to publish national data on trafficking in Nepal. Similarly, second prevention sub-committee decided to form Local Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking replacing the Village Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking (VCCHT) in Kathmandu where all VDCs have been merged into municipalities. The meeting will send the proposal before NCCHT for approval of this decision.

#### **National Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking (NCCHT) meeting:**

During this reporting period, 2 regular NCCHT meeting was held on January 4, 2015 and on August 3, 2015 NCCHT Secretariat, MoWCSW. The first meeting decided to form steering and technical committee to identify districts that are prone to trafficking, and allocated government budget of NRs. 45, 00,000 to five rehabilitation centers in Banke, Sindhupalchowk, Rupandehi, Jhapa, and Kathmandu. Another important decision was made in regard to necessary amendments on the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for Rehabilitation Centers and send it to the Ministry of Finance for approval. The meeting also decided to make required correspondence with Women and Children Offices in eight districts (Kailali, Banke, Rupandehi, Chitwan, Parsa, Kathmandu, Sindhupalchowk, and Jhapa) to explore government-owned land to establish rehabilitation centers as per the National Minimum Standard (NMS) for Victim Care and Protection. Similarly, the second meeting was held to arrange necessary requirement to observe 9<sup>th</sup> anti- human trafficking day. Besides these NCCHT meetings, 10 working committee meetings to observe anti- human trafficking day were held during August.

### **Finalized Local Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking (LCCHT) Training Manual:**

Based on the ‘*Guidelines on formation and mobilization of the VCCHT, 2069*’, Human Trafficking Control Section/ MoWCSW finalized the training manual to train the VCCHT members after receiving feedbacks from CTIP implementing partners. On December 24, 2014, all CTIP implementing partners and some experts were invited at TAF office for a consultative meeting to provide feedback and inputs on the training manual. Some of the key feedbacks were the need to include gender component into the manual; clarify the concepts on gender, migration, and trafficking and its linkages; and monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the effectiveness of the trainings. The need to ensure local level examples that highlight the issues related to trafficking in various socio-economic, political, and cultural context were expressed. Simultaneously, the manual was also pre-tested in a series of trainings conducted by LACC in collaboration with the MoWCSW in Kavrepalanchowk district under the CTIP program. The pilot training was a critical process to ensure effectiveness and relevance of training manual to build the capacity of the VCCHTs.



The training manual will be a part of nation-wide resource material to build the capacity of the LCCHTs. The manual provides a comprehensive guideline so that independent trainings can be held by any government or non-government agencies to effectively mobilize the LCCHTs across the nation.

### **Training for VCCHT members on awareness raising on human trafficking and capacity building:**



As per the government endorsed “*Guideline on the formation and regulation of the VCCHTs, 2069*”, LACC in collaboration with Human Trafficking Control Section, MoWCSW conducted 5 two-day pilot trainings to the members of VCCHTs in Kavre from December 8-17, 2014 to test the VCCHT training manual. A total of 156 participants participated in the program representing 20 VCCHTs<sup>6</sup> from Kavrepalanchowk district. The

objective of the program was to sensitize the VCCHT members on their roles and responsibilities in combating trafficking and other GBV crimes. The training was a pilot initiative to pre-test the application and relevance of the VCCHT training manual developed under the leadership of the Human Trafficking Control Section, MoWCSW. This manual is a standardized training resource material on strengthening the role of the newly-formed government entity to address trafficking at the local level.

### **Baseline survey on identifying prone trafficking districts and vulnerable population:**

<sup>6</sup> Kharpatchowk VDC, Sankhu VDC, Kanpur VDC, Walting VDC, Budhakhani VDC, Banakhu VDC, Phoksentar VDC, Chhatraba VDC, Khaharaypango VDC, Chandeni VDC, Jaisithok VDC, Jamdi VDC, Chalalganstan VDC, Ryalay VDC, Shikarambutey VDC, Ugrachandinala VDC, Pachkhal VDC, Daraunapokhari VDC, Sharyakharka VDC, and Netcha VDC

MoWCSW is undertaking a fresh survey this year to identify trafficking prone districts and identify specific vulnerable population groups in about 25 districts. While the MoWCSW has allocated some budget for this survey; it has created a basket fund of development organization to conduct this survey. The CTIP Program has provided direct support to MoWCSW to carry out this baseline survey. In order to initiate the process, a consultant has been hired to carry out the desk review. The initial findings of desk review has already been shared. It is expected that the desk review will inform the research modality and share the gaps and challenges in rolling out the program. Specific attention will be given to the increasing and changing trends of human trafficking in the post-earthquake situation. The issues and needs of vulnerable population will be analyzed to inform state anti-TIP policies and structural systems and mechanisms. The government-led research outcomes will be critical for stakeholders at the national and district levels to inform about their policy and programmatic interventions.

#### **MoWCSW workshop over the amendment of TIP Act:**

MoWCSW conducted a one-day workshop to receive feedbacks and inputs from the relevant government and non- government stakeholders over the draft amendment proposals of TIP Act on July 6, 2015 in Nepalgunj, Banke. A total of 60 participants attended the workshop.

During the program, District judge of Banke, Hari Pratap K.C rightly observed the need to create a mechanism of providing interim relief to the victims and compensating it from the fine once received. Such as victims do not have information on how to access on justice and its process, there is also need to notify the survivors of the decision and its process of receiving compensation. The discussion further highlighted that, there are no clear guidelines on how the rescue is to be conducted. The law is not clear, nor is it clear exactly whose responsibility this is; the Foreign Employment Board as well as the Ministry of foreign Affairs are coordinating rescues, while the DCCHTs are also budgeted a very small amount for rescues. There is no trans-border agreements or bilateral agreements been entered so far. Thus the Act needs to clarify in this regard. It was also observed that the Act is not child- friendly and is not been able to cope up the emergency situation like post-quake vulnerabilities. Thus, the Act should made some provision of cooperation and coordination amongst different line ministries to mitigate post disaster situations. The need to expand the definition of human trafficking has also been identified as a critical need to ensure that the newer trends of trafficking falls within the preview of state interventions.

#### **District level coordination meeting:**

During this reporting period, CeLRRd and PPR held 12 district coordination meetings in CTIP district, namely Banke, Kanchanpur, Kavre, Kathmandu, Makwanpur, and Sindhupalchowk in collaboration with DCCHT. The meetings were aimed at strengthening the coordination among the concerned stakeholders. A total of 412 stakeholders representing political parties, police, judiciary, government and non-government organizations participated in the program and showed their commitment to continue works of combating trafficking in persons in their respective communities.

Effective coordination established among the stakeholders to combat human trafficking is one the major achievements of CTIP discussed the participants in the meeting. Post- earthquake vulnerability of people falling prey to trafficking has increased and in a situation where the traffickers have been active (rural areas), with the enhancement of effective coordination among the stakeholders such problem can be resolved viewed the participants. The program discussed

that to support the earthquake affected, Victim's Legal Aid Desk has been established in the program districts through which legal support will be provided to earthquake affected/survivors. It was also noted that there is a need to develop strong coordination and referral mechanism between the concerned stakeholders to reduce the duplication of local level interventions. A robust monitoring mechanisms to reduce incorrect counseling that lead to providing incorrect information on foreign employment to many potential migrant at the district level.

**CTIP program implementing partner's coordination meeting:**



With an aim of strengthening collaboration and furthering the common development agenda amongst the implementing partners under the CTIP program TAF organized a two-day residential workshop for all the CTIP implementing partners, at Dhulikhel Lodge Resort, Kavrepalanchok on December 12-13, 2014. The workshop was broadly divided into three sessions: i) reflections on CTIP work plan and past achievements; ii) technical sessions and panel sessions covering various pertinent and emergent issues related to

human trafficking such as restorative and victim-centric approaches to justice; social and psychological costs of migration; and changing dynamics of migration and its challenges and, iii) finding way forward for collaboration and coordination amongst the CTIP partners to effectively overcome the challenges and to further the development mandates which the CTIP partners have identified. Attended by representatives of 13 CTIP implementing partners, officials from USAID, and government officials from the MoWCSW; the deliberations centered on the concepts of victim and witness protection from victim-centric perspective, restorative justice, and social cost of migration. The need to hold specific thematic discussions and trainings on these issues within the anti-trafficking framework to better enable the implementing partners to design effective programs were expressed during the workshop.

**Regional Consultation on the Implementation Plan of National Plan of Action against Human Trafficking:**

During this reporting period, MoWCSW organized 6 two-day regional workshops on the Implementation Plan of the National Plan of Action against Human Trafficking covering five development regions. These consultation meetings were attended by a total of 270 participants including the Chief District Officer (CDO), Women Development Officer (WDO), District Attorney, Supervisor of the Women and Children Office from 75 districts of Nepal. The workshops focused on providing conceptual clarity on recently endorsed policy documents and legal framework, labor migration and its nexus to human trafficking, new and emerging forms of human trafficking including the recent fake marriage issues, and roles and responsibilities of the relevant district-level government agencies to address trafficking based on the Implementation Plan.

Throughout the workshops, a detailed plan of action was developed by the participants including budget and timeline to accomplish various anti-TIP efforts under the five pillars, viz protection, prosecution, prevention, coordination, and capacity building outlined in the Implementation Plan. There was a need to enhance effective coordination amongst the offices at the district level. Because of the lack of coordination, it was really difficult for each of them to achieve their goal

in combating TIP. The workshop was successful in paving a roadmap at the district level to holistically address human trafficking at the district and local level. It gave a platform to have district wise cross learning and sharing. The need of trained psycho-social counsellor was realized to a greater extent as such the TIP victims/survivors and GBV are psychologically depressed and are in a desperate need of psychological counselling to heal their wounds.

**MoWCSW publishes leaflet to address post-quake vulnerabilities:**

The massive 7.8-magnitude earthquake on April 25, 2015 and the subsequent aftershocks led to high level of irregular mobility and suspected trafficking of women and children. The sudden growth of trafficking cases was reported in various national and international media. Keeping this factor in consideration, MoWCSW developed leaflets through CTIP program which reflected the message to mitigate the risk/vulnerabilities to trafficking and unsafe migration in Nepal’s post-disaster situation. This leaflet gives the information about how the girl and child can be lured for various purposes in the name of protection, providing education, good job opportunities, marriage, etc. and get trafficked. The leaflet also highlights the precaution measures that should be taken by parents, children and society to minimize the trafficking cases which has occurred due to the earthquake. The partnership with the government will not just support the sustainability of the initiative but will also provide leverage from other government led rehabilitation initiatives through various local-level mechanisms. A toll free number in the leaflet aims to minimize the trafficking cases. 200,000 pieces of information leaflets have been printed and disseminated through various partners mainly in the fourteen highly earthquake affected districts as well as other districts too.



**9th Anti-Human Trafficking Day celebrated:**

The 9th National Day against Human Trafficking was observed with the slogan “Hami sabai mili garau bipat ko samana, manab bechbikhan aantaya hamro kartabya ra chhahana” (Lets unite together to face the disaster, ending human trafficking is our duty and desire) led by the Ministry of Women, Children, and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) and the National Committee to Control Human Trafficking (NCCHT) in partnership with numerous governmental and non-governmental organizations on September 6, 2015. The NCCHT Secretariat played a vital role to collaborate with different line ministries, INGOs and NGOs for rally, publication and dissemination, financial management, award and felicitation, and organizing the main function. Under the NCCHT’s leadership numerous sub-committees were formed to implement the 9th National Day against Human Trafficking program.



The program started with a rally from Bhrikuti Mandap, Exhibition Road,

Kathmandu; where the ministry along with key senior government officials, Armed Police Force, Nepal Police, INGOs, NGOs, and students came together to observe the anti-human trafficking day. In order to mark the ceremony, CTIP supported Shakti Samuha to perform drama, reflecting the increased vulnerabilities and risk to human trafficking post-earthquake. The program was followed by launching of a National TIP Report, supported through USAID, CTIP program. During the program, Minister Neelam K.C (Khadka) felicitated journalists, social workers, NGO's including LACC (CTIP partner), Women Development Office at Kanchanpur in recognition of their important contribution to fighting human trafficking in Nepal. During the program, Minister KC and Joint Secretary Radhika Aryal expressed government's effort toward countering human trafficking; acknowledged the development partners for their continued support and requested for further collaboration. Similarly, the DCCHT organized various awareness raising program at numerous districts.

In addition, PPR Nepal organized an orientation program on "Foreign Labor Migration and Human Trafficking" in three CTIP project districts- Kathmandu, Kavrepalanchowk and Makwanpur to raise awareness on the relation between foreign labor migration and human trafficking. Likewise, Shakti Samuha and WOFOWON also organized several programs to mark the day.

**Facilitate Ministry to establish monitoring (Nigrani) desk at the border check points:**

Through CTIP program, TAF has supported Ministry of Women, Children, and Social Welfare to establish Nigrani desk (vigilance check point) at 8 different locations across Nepal for six months starting July 15, 2015- January 15, 2016. The support provided to the Ministry is a part of the technical and operational assistance under the existing Memorandum of Understanding between TAF (USAID funded CTIP program) and the Ministry. Human Trafficking Control Section will coordinate with Women and Children Offices at the district level, and NGOs like KI Nepal and ABC Nepal are there to implement the check points.

**A Report on Anti-Human Trafficking Initiative Led by Government of Nepal:**

During this year, the CTIP program supported the NCCHT Secretariat to develop and publish a report on the GoN's efforts to combat human trafficking in Nepal covering the period of April 2014 to March 2015. This initiative is a continuum to the past report published under the MoWCSW to highlight the GON's efforts to combating human trafficking in Nepal. This government owned report captures different government-led initiatives to counter trafficking, along with the available consolidated data on prevention, protection and prosecution from relevant government agencies and line-ministries. The information was collated from various government agencies such as the OAG, Supreme Court, Nepal Police and various other government line agencies. The official report takes into account the official consolidated data/information with gaps and challenges that can be used by various government and non-government stakeholders working in the anti-trafficking field to inform the policy reforms and develop programmatic strategies to combat human trafficking in Nepal. The MoWCSW and NCCHT will use this report as a reference for stocktaking past government led initiatives and further use the information for future planning to counter human trafficking in Nepal.

**MoWCSW conducts cross-border workshop between Nepal and India:**

CTIP implementing partner The Asia Foundation supported MoWCSW to conduct a two-day Indo-Nepal cross-border workshop on TIP on July 17-18, 2015 in Birtamod, Jhapa. The main

objective of this workshop was to bring together state and non-state stakeholders from both sides of the border, and set up an operational framework for addressing post-disaster challenges to TIP and gender-based violence. The workshop was attended by a total of 100 participants, including representatives from MoWCSW, Ministry of Home Affairs, Law enforcement official, lawyers, journalists, and NGOs from Nepal and India.

During the program, Radhika Aryal, Joint-Secretary of MoWCSW pointed out the absence of Indo-Nepal bilateral mechanisms to address TIP and related vulnerabilities, and thus it is urgent to have a Memorandum of Understanding between Nepal and India to address these problems. She added that language is an important barrier for rescue and repatriation efforts, and also noted that the current TIP Act is ambiguous on the roles and responsibilities of the state and non-state actors in terms of rescue and repatriation. “The TIP Act needs to be amended to address this grave problem,” she highlighted. The workshop participants stressed the need for amending the Act to make appropriate provisions of effective cooperation and coordination amongst different line ministries to mitigate vulnerabilities in the event of disasters.

Overall, the workshop was successful in initiating dialogues amongst the Indian and Nepalese authorities and stakeholders to holistically address cross-border concerns related to TIP and GBV. Three more workshops are being organized by the MoWCSW under the support of CTIP and TAF/Nepal, and future workshops are expected to build on issues and concerns raised and discussed in this workshop.

### **3.2.5 Cross-Cutting Issues & Synergy**

The CTIP program continued to collaborate and create synergies with various relevant governmental and non-governmental stakeholders at the central, district and VDC levels to further strengthen an integrated approach to combating TIP.

The CTIP program continued its coordination with CDC, NCCHT, and other line ministries including DOFE and MoHP to promote synergies within different layers of its interventions on addressing TIP. For instance, LACC coordinated with NCCHT to develop a standardized training manual and modality aimed at strengthening the capacity of VCCHTs.

At the central level, WEI continued to coordinate with DOE, CDC, FEPB and NCCHT to implement prevention activities at the district and local level. At the district level PNGOs supported and collaborated with district and community stakeholders to support in formation of VCCHT and school sensitization programs.

Change Nepal participated in an interaction program organized by Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare and shared the progress of CTIP with NCCHT, line agencies and other relevant stakeholders.

TPO Nepal conducted two orientation programs in Kathmandu. One program was to mark 16 days of activism against GBV. The second program targeted group support to members of WOFOWON. These programs aimed to sensitize participants on psychosocial issues related to SGBV, and mechanism for addressing TIP and GBV issues. The main topics included in the orientation program were concept of psychosocial well-being, awareness on gender based violence, causes and consequences of psychosocial problem, service provider of SGBV, etc.

A one-day refresher training was organized by TPO Nepal for the survivors group created by Shakti Samuha on psychosocial concepts. Survivors learnt new skills of self-care and relaxation techniques and they were also given re-orientation on basic psychosocial concepts.

On June 4, 2015, TPO Nepal organized a psychosocial workshop for 30 participants representing various organizations working in the field of disaster relief of the earthquake that hit Nepal on April 25, 2015. It was organized keeping in view of the fact that these participants themselves needed some psychosocial care support as they got directly involved and engaged in post-disaster relief works. The workshop provided opportunities for the participants to share their stress and effects of the disaster on them and their families.

### **3.3 Successful Coordination with Other Programs**

The massive 7.8-magnitude earthquake on April 25, 2015 also affected four CTIP project districts, Sindhupalchowk, Makwanpur, Kavrepalanchowk and Kathmandu. To help the survivors and affected population in the disaster-hit districts, TAF provided support to the needy people of the respective districts from its internal fund, and mobilized it through the existing partners of CTIP program.

Shakti Samuha distributed relief support at Kiul, Ichowk and Taranagmarang VDC of Sindhupalchowk district on May 3, 2015. A total of 131 households including survivor members and member of adolescent groups were provided such support. The support was provided by TAF's Give 2 Asia (G2A) grant. Similarly, Pourakhi distributed immediate relief materials like tarpaulins, noodles, rice, blanket and mattresses in Chautara and Barabise VDCs of Sindhupalchowk district on 30 April, 2015. Pourakhi reached to almost 900 survivors of earthquake. The support was provided by TAF's General Grants (GG). TPO organized a mobile health camp in the Sindhupalchowk district on May 2-7, 2015. It conducted six medical camps, three at Dhumthang and three at Mankha VDCs, and reached to 652 earthquake survivors.

NTWG provided support of tarpaulins and temporary toilets to the earthquake victims of Hokse, Jyamdi and Chandeni VDC of Kavrepalanchowk district to ensure shelter support to the affected communities. A total of 67 tarpaulins were distributed to 67 households (HHs) of Hokse VDC. Besides that, 100 tarpaulins to 100 HHs of Jyamdi VDC, and 100 temporary toilets to 100 HHs of Chandeni VDC were distributed. The support was provided by TAF's G2A grant.

Shakti Samuha is also working with UNICEF in 2 major components i.e. awareness raising and identification of the vulnerable conditions of children and women, and to refer them for available and existing services at the community. Shakti Samuha has been able to enhance the capacity of survivor groups through the support of CTIP program and these groups are organizing different awareness program and supporting other survivors of domestic violence, sexual abuse and human trafficking, etc. Apart from that, they are also referring the cases of domestic violence, sexual abuse and high risk of trafficking to the concerned authorities. Thus, the staffs of prevention (supported by UNICEF) get directly involved in the prevention program but if more counseling and group awareness are required, they consult with the survivor group of Shakti Samuha (under the CTIP program).

At the central level, World Education has continued coordination with the CDC, FEPB, NCCHT, and other stakeholders working in TIP and SM. Partner NGOs have been collaborating and creating synergy with government and non-government stakeholders at the central and local levels. Specifically, they have been collaborating with the DCCHT including the CDO office,

WCO, DDC, District Police, District Attorney, media, and with likeminded organizations for strengthening the prevention mechanism and raising awareness of TIP/SM issues in the districts. Similarly, partner NGOs have been jointly working with the DEO for wider outreach and impact in educating the next generation of migrants.

In Banke, Saathi is coordinating with Maiti Nepal for VCCHT formation to avoid duplication. School sensitization programs are also being supported jointly.

PNGOs continue to coordinate with local level stakeholders for creating sustainable support for VCCHT. VDC offices are allocating budget to VCCHTs for awareness raising programs on TIP/SM issue.

GMSS participated in the interaction program organized by Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD) to discuss on how citizenships could be retrieved by those who lost their identity documents in the earthquake disaster. Likewise, as a member of the District Level Human Trafficking and Anti Human Trafficking Network (a consortium of 22 organizations working on TIP issues) at Makwanpur, CTIP partner GMSS is providing counseling for potential foreign migrants at the DEO office, Makwanpur. Furthermore, several PNGOs (NTWG, Saathi, GMSS and Change Nepal) coordinated with different VCCHT/SMNs to conduct awareness raising events on the occasion of International Women's Day (March 8)

### **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 the population vulnerable to and most at risk of trafficking. The program activities are focused on the expansion of protection services for TIP and GBV survivors and people at the risk of trafficking, strengthening the prosecution framework to increase conviction of traffickers, and strengthening and expanding strategies and program that allow for effective prevention of TIP and GBV. The Foundation has been coordinating and collaborating with the MoWCSW, OAG and Nepal Police to implement the Government of Nepal's endorsed policies for combating TIP in Nepal. With the direct support of this program, TIP and GBV survivors and vulnerable population received improved services and increased awareness was generated at the community, district and national level through different advocacy and outreach programs. The CTIP program continued to facilitate the effective implementation of the TIP Act 2007 through legal and psychosocial service provision to trafficking survivors 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**

### ***Carpentry Training changed by Life: Mr. Ram Rokka***

Ram Rokka, 35, lives in Kosidekha VDC of Kavrepalanchok. He belongs to a poor Dalit family and he did not complete school due to their poor economic condition. Instead, he went to India for employment and spent 13 years working in small



hotels. He returned to Nepal when he was 26, and decided to do something in the village. He came in contact with the local SMN and was recommended for carpentry training. After the training, he started doing carpentry as a daily wage worker and began earning money. Eventually, he accessed a loan from a local cooperative to start his own business. Now his monthly income is approximately NRs. 15,000. He has bought a piece of land and is saving some of his earnings in a bank. His children are attending a good school. The entrepreneurship training has changed his life. According to him, “there is no need to go anywhere if we have skill and determination to do something”. He currently plans to expand his business.

### **Changing perspectives towards women returnee migrants**

Meena Salami, 35 yr., from Naubasta, Banke is a returnee migrant. She went to Kuwait as a domestic worker two years ago, leaving three children and her husband at home. She traveled to Kuwait via India, with an agent. She had to work up to eighteen hours every day. She returned to Nepal, but her agony did not end; her children were often intimidated and harassed by other community members who spread rumors about their mother’s occupation and how she might have earned money in a foreign country. Nanda Kala Rana is another returnee migrant who was rejected by her husband and was not allowed to enter her home, blaming her to have worked abroad as sex worker as they suspected her of having worked as a sex worker. This kind of stigma and social rejection poses serious challenges for reintegration into the community. However, with increased interactions between returnee migrants and influential members of the community and DCCHT, community perspectives toward these returnees are gradually changing for the better. The VCCHT has provided supported by forming a group for returnee migrants and has provided some financial assistance as well. Support from various stakeholders has uplifted the courage and morale of the women returnees.

### **Family Financial Planning Changed Shova Rani’s life**

Shova Rani Tharu 28, of Banke was married five years ago. Like any newlywed, she dreamt of living with her spouse. She lived in the joint family but their very poor economic condition forced her husband to migrate to India for wage labor. However, due to ill health, he came back six months later with empty pockets. Shova Rani started working as a wage laborer in construction to meet her family’s needs. One day she borrowed money from a local landlord and sent her younger brother-in-law abroad for labor. Meanwhile, Shova learnt about FFPE training from a VCCHT member. She participated in the two-day FFPE training, which helped her a lot. As a result, she started keeping records of the remittance sent by her brother-in-law. She has paid back the loan and is making a good income from goat rising and selling vegetables produced from leased land. These days she is saving her income through a local cooperative and has opened a small bicycle repair shop for her husband. She feels that the FFPE training has changed her life. She is better able to keep financial records and also involves other family members when making financial decisions.

### **Shakti Samuha rescues two trafficking prone boys**

Staff of Shakti Samuha (SS) intercepted two boys of age 10 who were travelling without any guardians, and were trying to meet a so-called elder brother in Kathmandu. This was reported to the police authorities, who handed off the boys back to the SS team to be transported to Kathmandu. Later at Panchkhal, when the SS team met the elder brother, he turned out to be a minor (approx. 14-15 years). He claimed to be staying with his aunt and working in a restaurant. SS contacted the owner of the restaurant where he worked. The restaurant owner stated that the

boy was 18, and the two young boys be handed over to him. But SS decide to keep the custody of the two boys and took them to the shelter.

These two boys were brought back to Kathmandu along by SS staff Dilip Koirala on May 26 and were kept safely at shelter home of Shakti Samuha. On May 27, these boys were referred to CWIN. Later in coordination between District Child Welfare Committee and SS, the rescued boys were handed over to their family members on May 28 with the presence of Mr. Bal Krishna Basnet, Child Right Officer, in Dolakha.

## **5 Priority Activities for Next Quarter**

- ❖ TAF will work closely with the implementing partners to roll out the program activities as per the approved program work plan.
- ❖ MoWCSW will organize several consultations to receive feedbacks and inputs over the draft amendment proposal to amend TIP Act.
- ❖ PPR will conduct training of lawyers on the issues of TIP and victims' justice.
- ❖ Judicial outreach program will be organized by the district and appellate courts in all CTIP districts.
- ❖ CeLRRd and PPR will work to set up victim friendly spaces in the court.
- ❖ CeLRRd and PPR will conduct victim/survivor advocacy meeting in post-disaster situation in Makwanpur and Kavrepalanchowk districts.
- ❖ Two exposure visits will be undertaken, one on restorative justice and another on addressing newer/emerging trends of human trafficking including fake marriage.
- ❖ TAF will work with Lalitpur District Court for digitization of GBV and TIP Cases.
- ❖ WEI will continue its support in formation of VCCHTs/ward committee.

## **6 Management Report**

### **6.1 New / Start-up Activities**

No new/start-up activities

### **6.2 Project Staffing**

Ms. Aruna Rana Thapa has joined TAF as Chief of Party, CTIP Program since March 2015. Mr. Ujjwal Krishna Mali joined TAF CTIP team as Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, in lieu of Ms. Tulsi Dhakal's departure on October 12<sup>th</sup> 2015. Mr. Ishwor Raj Mainali joined WEI as a monitoring and Evaluation Officer for the CTIP project. WEI also had Mr. Sujan Rajbhandari as a Finance Officer.

### **6.3 Management Issues**

No issues

## **7 Annex : OFDA - Combating Trafficking in Person Report**

# COMBATING TAFFICKING IN PERSONS (CTIP) PROGRAM QUARTERLY REPORT

## 1 Executive Summary

This Annex report covers additional activities from July 1, 2015 to September 30, 2015 for the *Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)* funded Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) program in Nepal (Cooperative Agreement No. AID-367-A-10-00003) **under the Protection Component.**

TAF collaborated with six implementing partners to implement the additional program activities in six earthquake affected districts which are i) providing economic livelihood support ii) providing psychosocial support and capacity building and iii) providing information facilitation and support in accessing post-earthquake resources and services. The implementing partners are Center for Legal Research and Resource Development (CeLRRd), Transcultural Psychological Organization (TPO), Women Act (WA), Women for Human Rights (WHR), Community Development Service (CDS), Laligurash Community Development Center (LCDC), Smart Solutions, Kathmandu School of Law (KSL) and Shilpee Theater.

On 30 July 2015 CTIP/OFDA Implementing Partners Meeting was organized at TAF Office, Kathmandu, to introduce the organizations with project objectives and facilitate coordination and collaboration. Representatives from implementing NGOs, USAID and CTIP project staff participated in the discussion.

On 31 August 2015, all implementing partners were invited for the second CTIP Implementing Partners' Meeting held at Annapurna Hotel, Kathmandu. CTIP project staff from TAF presented and discussed Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, activity specific indicators and report writing, and answered questions.

Adhering to three project objectives, in this quarter; economic/livelihood opportunities were created for 290 individuals to help them rebuild their lives; 362 individuals benefited from short- and long-term psychological trauma and recovery support; 853 people participated in various psychosocial orientations and trainings and 2,498 received information and increased access to rehabilitation services and resources available.

## 2 Implementation

### 2.1 Program Description

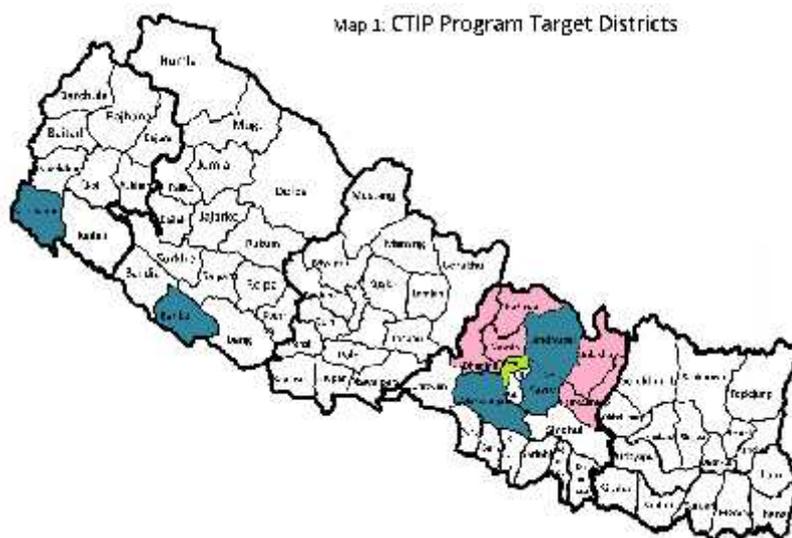
Through the addition of OFDA-funded activities, CTIP is implementing an immediate five-month programmatic intervention in 65 VDCs of the above mentioned six districts adhering to three objectives:

- 1: Provide economic and preventive support to build resilient communities empowered to mitigate further gender-based violence;
- 2: Mitigate protection risks and vulnerabilities exacerbated by disaster for women and marginalized populations through community-based psychosocial support and
- 3: Advocate improved responses from the government and other humanitarian service providers to the affected communities.

During this quarter the project addressed the economic and emotional well-being within the most disaster-affected population providing direct livelihood support and community-based psychosocial orientations and support; and capacity building among community service providers. Additionally, implementing partners facilitated information sharing and access to services by establishing information desks, disseminating IEC materials and providing Toll Free services to the general public.

### 2.1.1 Geographic Focus

CTIP project was expanded in Dhading, Dolakha, Nuwakot, Lalitpur, Ramechhap and Rasuwa districts.



### 2.1.2 Project Indicators

**Under the protection component,** TAF and its partners provide critical protection support and services to address the specific vulnerabilities of marginal and vulnerable populations to mitigate post-disaster risk to GBV and human trafficking and other forms of exploitation. The implementation will promote a multi-sectoral approach in protection engaging multiple stakeholders, such as government service providers, trainers, counselors, legal officers, and social mobilizers. The results of increased protection for vulnerable population and those at risk of GBV/TIP will be reflected under relevant PMP indicators accordingly that are integrated with the CTIP project.

PMP output indicator Sub-IR 1.3.4 will be used to indicate the number of people benefiting from economic and preventive support to individuals and families affected by the earthquake to increase their resilience and mitigate further gender-based violence.

The advances in mitigation of protection risks and vulnerabilities exacerbated by disaster for women and marginalized populations through community-based psychosocial support will be measured by, PMP output indicator Sub-IR 1.3.1 which will reflect the numbers of people trained and oriented in psychosocial support interventions.

Sub IR 1.3.1 will reflect the number of people showing change in psychosocial well-being, as measured by psychosocial assessment tools used by the service provider.

Advocacy for improved responses from the government and other humanitarian service providers to the earthquake affected communities will be indicated by the number of people reached through information services; District Information Desks, Mobile Information Desks and Toll Free Hotline in Sub-IR 1.3.2 and 1.3.3.

## **2.2 Approach and Methodology**

CTIP has been working closely with the six implementing partners in the six crisis-hit districts to address the immediate needs of the earthquake affected community through specific programmatic interventions. Post-earthquake strategy requires strong collaboration with the local government offices such as DDC, DAO, DDRRC, VDC and non-governmental stakeholders such as civil society and political institutions to implement the program successfully and reach the targeted earthquake affected families. The OFDA funded program has played a significant role in facilitating this collaboration.

The program supports economic livelihoods where the focus is to restart/revive existing livelihood practices in which the affected population already has familiarity and skills, as the survivors might not be receptive to capacity building in the fragile post-disaster state. For this, implementing partners conducted rapid livelihood needs assessment to identify the vulnerable, marginalized families; migrant workers' families, women-headed and single women households. Based on the assessment, economic livelihood support was provided to the beneficiaries.

Furthermore, TPO Nepal works with the Protection and Health clusters in each district which is headed by District Women and Child Development Office and District Public Health Office. TPO trainers lead capacity building activities in psychosocial and mental health issues to community level health professionals and community psychosocial workers (CPSWs). Community-based psychosocial support and orientation activities have been implemented by six psychosocial counselors who are based in six project districts and Clinical Supervisor from Kathmandu. In Rasuwa and Ramechhap, there is one CPSW in each district who coordinates with the psychosocial counselors and facilitates case identification and community-based activities. CTIP coordinates with community people to organize these group orientation programs.

Earthquake-affected people often lack information about the type of services provided by government and non-government stakeholders in their respective districts. A large amount of physical damage such as collapse of houses has occurred and important documents were lost. Hence, a resource mapping was conducted by the implementing partners to assess who is providing what kind of support and services to the earthquake affected families. Based on that, information desks were set up in the selected districts to connect the survivors with the service providers and inform about existing resources.

## **2.3 Past Quarter Activities**

N/A

## **2.4 Challenges**

- ❖ Increased bureaucratic challenges due to political instability, coordination issues with local stakeholders and VDCs' officials to get government clearances delayed some activities. Due to this, TPO had to reschedule community-based orientations in Lalitpur

district and psychosocial counselors started working later. This might hamper reaching target individuals for psychosocial support.

- ❖ Due to huge demands for the psychosocial services after the earthquake TPO faced challenges hiring program staff and especially psychosocial counselors and external consultants for the development of ICT materials that have been planned for the second quarter.
- ❖ Earthquake caused landslides and destruction of infrastructure impaired mobility and slowed down rapid livelihood assessment and procurement of livelihood support materials. Implementing partners started direct support later than planned and have to reach a disproportionate number of beneficiaries in the second quarter. This might be difficult due to recent fuel crisis situation.

### 3 Results Achieved in quarter

#### 3.1 Progress per the Performance Management Plan

Indicators	FY 2015	
	Target	Achieved
Number of individuals benefitting from GBV services (livelihood support, counselling/psychosocial support)	600	290
Number of people trained and oriented in psychosocial support	600	853
Number of people showing change in psychosocial well-being	600	362
Number of families reached with information and services related to recovery and reconstruction	1200	2498

#### 3.2 Progress per Program Objective

##### 3.2.1 Protection

**Conduct rapid assessment to gauge current levels of economic and social support for vulnerable communities at risk of GBV and trafficking:**

WHR, WA, CeLRRD, LCDC, and CDS conducted rapid assessments of individuals' and families' post-disaster livelihood situations and needs to inform the economic livelihood program activities and create a baseline to assess the outcomes. Implementing partners developed a standard household questionnaire assessing economic situation before the earthquake (e.g. main income sources), damages caused by the earthquake (e.g. loss of livestock, harvest) and current coping strategies (e.g. relief support in monetary or material forms) and social status and changes (e.g. loss of family members, single-headed households). The data was collected by social mobilizers and further verified in discussions with VDC authorities. Based on the assessments in all project working districts, the most affected families and vulnerable communities were identified for economic livelihood support.

**Provide economic and livelihood support services to GBV survivors and other at-risk groups:**

The provision of economic and livelihood support services supported target groups to reduce and/or overcome their economic vulnerabilities in the post-disaster period by addressing their immediate and mid- to long-term needs and recovery processes. Rather than initiating new economic livelihood enterprises and skills CTIP program strategically focused their efforts in restarting and/or rebuilding existing enterprises in which the affected population already has familiarity and skills.

In this quarter, WHR provided economic livelihood support to 154 single-women in Dhading and Lalitpur. 61 females received goats and goat feed, 20 – chicks and feed, 37 - tailoring and embroidery equipment and materials, 26 were funded to restart their retail shops while 10 participated in agriculture support program. Similarly, WA identified and supported 43 individuals.

LCDC provided economic livelihood support to the total of 93 families in Rasuwa district. 51 individuals received support for goat farming, 30 for iron workshops, 10 for tailoring enterprises and 2 for retail shop restoration and supplies.

**Raise public awareness of post-disaster economic preparedness and disaster-related aspects of human trafficking and GBV-related vulnerabilities:**

WA and CeLRRd coordinated to prepare IEC materials and establish district and VDC level information desks staffed with legal officers, social mobilizers and outreached volunteers. For more information see “District Information Desk and Mobile Information Desk services” under Objective 3 and PMP table.

**Provide Psychological First Aid to vulnerable individuals:**

Leveraging the experience and knowledge gained through the CTIP program in working with populations exposed to severe trauma such as trafficking and GBV, TPO provided Psychosocial First Aid and counseling support to 362 people. Among them, 135 were male and 227 female. Emotional support, family counseling, group counseling, psycho-education were included as an integral part of the psychosocial intervention. Relaxation techniques, different techniques of active listening such as paraphrasing, summarizing, repeating key words, reflection of feeling, providing feedback, etc. were applied during counseling. Although the counselling process in many cases is still ongoing, 119 out of 362 individuals already showed positive changes in psychosocial well-being. Additionally, information was provided on the earthquake, S/GBV, trafficking, safe migration and other relevant issues.

Clinical Supervisor from the TPO’s Central Office in Kathmandu provided specialized support to 6 district psychosocial counselors. The Supervisor advised on the best strategies to reduce trauma, fear, anxiety, addiction, and sleep related problems over the phone or traveled to meet some of the counselors for mentoring and capacity building.

**Number of people showing change in psychosocial wellbeing (individual, group and family counseling)**

District Name	Total people showing change	Caste/Ethnicity						Total individuals counselled
		Brahmin/Chhetri		Dalit		Ethnic/indigenous		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Dhading	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
Dolakha	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	7
Rasuwa	26	0	0	0	0	4	22	37
Lalitpur	41	6	16	0	1	4	14	44
Nuwakot	46	7	12	1	1	10	15	270
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>362</b>

**Conduct community-based psychosocial programs to promote community healing:**

TPO organized and facilitated community-level activities to foster a healing process to reinstate stability and supportive connections in communities of the most-affected districts. In this quarter, community-based psychosocial programs to groups of mothers, teachers and principals, social mobilizers and paralegals were completed in 6 project districts. 813 individuals benefitted from the community based psychosocial support programs. Among them, 180 were male and 633 female. The major objective of the program was to educate community on psychosocial issues, PFA and their role and responsibilities to care and protect earthquake survivors and marginalized groups. Participants were also informed on psychosocial symptoms and effective referral process to reduce stigma and increase help-seeking behaviors.

**Conduct psychosocial outreach to address mental and psychosocial needs of individuals and families**

*i. Psychosocial outreach to address mental and psychosocial needs of individuals and families (FCHVs, ANM, HA, CHWs and other frontline health center staffs):*

TPO has been building the capacity of existing frontline community-based health workers such as FCHVs, ANM, HA, CHWs, and other paramedics to expand and scale up psychosocial outreach at the individual, family, and community levels.

Two seven-day trainings were conducted in Nuwakot and Ramechhap. The trainings were facilitated by trainers from Kathmandu and were successful in improving understanding about concepts of psychosocial wellbeing, psychosocial support, communication skills, behavior sensitization, stress and anger management, psycho-education, self-care, and referral mechanisms.

In Nuwakot, the training was conducted from the 7<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> of September 2015. There were 20 participants; 1 male and 19 female. 16 were FCHVs, 3 ANMs, and 1 Community Medical Assistant (CMA). They were from Chaughada, Panchkanya, Kalibas and Jiling VDCs.

In Ramechhap, the training was conducted from the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> of September 2015. There were 20 participants; 5 male and 15 female. 10 were FCHVs, 6 CMAs and 4 ANMs. The

participants were from Bhaluwajor, Bijulikot, Chanakhu, Gelu, Kathjor, Khimti, Nagdhah, Parkarbas, and Tilpung VDCs and Manthali Municipality.

ii. Twenty-day Community Psychosocial Workers (CPSWs) Training:

Twenty-day CPSWs Training was conducted in Dolakha district. The locals from the affected communities previously trained by TPO Nepal or other agencies as Community Psychosocial Workers (CPSWs) and social workers from different NGOs were selected to learn how to provide PFA and other emotional support to the people affected by the earthquake, facilitate the development of theme centered community discussion groups, and facilitate therapeutic social support groups for children. These activities were aimed at using existing local health structures and mechanisms to provide the necessary psychosocial support to build resilient communities.

The first phase of the training was conducted from 27 August 2015 to 2 September 2015. In total there were 20 participants: 18 from Dolakha and one each from Rasuwa and Ramechhap. Later four participants from Dolakha dropped out due to personal and family related problems. After the training, the participants were sent to their respective VDCs to practice what they have learnt in the training for two weeks. During this period, they provided support to 226 individuals; 67 male and 159 female. Two more phases of the training are to be completed in the next quarter.

**Number of community members/people trained and oriented in psychosocial support (community-based orientations and health worker trainings)**

District Name	Total	Caste/Ethnicity					
		Brahmin/Chhetri		Dalit		Ethnic/Indigenous	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Dhading	84	1	31	0	0	0	52
Dolakha	92	10	50	0	4	6	22
Rasuwa	143	0	24	0	0	10	109
Ramechhap	163	60	33	4	12	23	31
Lalitpur	225	7	97	0	1	20	100
Nuwakot	146	26	51	3	5	14	47
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>361</b>

Support visual performances and messages to promote mental well-being, including through ICT: Shilpee Theater Performance

To increase outreach and enhance the impact of the psycho-educational interventions, CTIP supported visual performances that disseminate information addressing people’s basic fears and disaster-induced trauma. Shilpee Theatre performed street dramas and forum theatres called “Tripal” staged at sixteen different places of six districts: Lalitpur, Dolakha, Ramechhap, Dhading, Nuwakot and Rasuwa. Lively and engaging public performances used humor, songs, dancing and acrobatics to raise awareness on important gender and disaster-related issues and deliver messages of hope and cooperation to inspire, unite and strengthen the local communities.

Resource/Service mapping:

Resource and service mapping was conducted by WA and CeLRRd in 6 project districts to assess the available resources and services. A comprehensive list of these was created and

developed into IEC materials to inform, refer and connect the affected communities and service providers.

### **Interaction Programs:**

In this quarter, 6 interaction programs among local leaders, VDCs, WDOs, DAOs and other stakeholders were completed by WA and CeLRRd. The main objective was to bridge the existing information gaps and speed up the relief and reconstruction process. Focus was given to the needs of vulnerable groups, including economically-disadvantaged female-headed households, migrant worker households, single women's households, and integrating earthquake-related issues of human trafficking and GBV-related vulnerabilities in the rehabilitation activities, including raising the concerns of the missing persons and their families. CeLRRd organized one interaction meeting in Nuwakot and the other in Lalitpur districts. In total 28 local stakeholders attended the programs. WA organized 4 interaction meetings attended by 143 participants in Dolakha, Ramechhap, Rasuwa and Dhading districts. These meetings also provided a platform for the implementing partners to advocate for effective linkages between the services provided by the state and non-state actors such as the CTIP partners.

### **District Information Desk and Mobile Information Desk services:**

During this reporting period, in collaboration with local administrative officials, CeLRRd established two District Information Desks (DID): in Chapagaun VDC (Lalitpur district) and in Bidur Municipality (Nuwakot district). WA established DIDs in Manthali Municipality (Ramechhap), Dhading Besi (Dhading), Charikot (Dolakha), and Dhunche (Rasuwa). The primary goal of the desk is to address problems faced by the locals in accessing government and non-government services, receiving compensation, and filling up necessary forms. Additionally, cluster Mobile Information Desks (MID) were established in all designated VDCs of project locations in collaboration with DIDs by both CeLRRd and WA. MID referred important cases related to GBV, citizenship, divorce or earthquake victims who were denied Rs.15000/- for not having earthquake-victim-identity card to DID. With the help of trained Social Mobilizers they reached out to remote locations and most vulnerable communities and distributed IEC materials. WA also made a linkage between MID and DID by creating a Hotline Toll Free number accessible to all public at the project districts.

In Lalitpur and Nuwakot, 906 people used various DID/MID services, including counseling specific to foreign employment and individual responsibility in preventing TIP related cases and GBV in the post-disaster context. 1,592 people were served by DID and MID in Ramechhap, Dhading, Dolakha, and Rasuwa districts and also received support through Hotline Toll Free services provided by WA.

## **3.2.2 Cross-cutting issues & synergy**

No activities.

## **3.2.3 Windows of Opportunity**

No activities.

## 4 Success Story

CTIP project reaches vulnerable individuals that have been the most affected by the earthquake. Restoring people's lives is an invaluable measure to protect from trafficking and unsafe migration.

Newly established information desks proved to be especially effective in facilitating recovery process and mitigating protection risks. During the distribution of immediate relief amount NRs.15,000 to the earthquake survivors in Sunkhani, Kabre and Laltilang VDCs of Dolakha district, the VDC authorities took an undeclared NRsr.200 charge as a house tax from each recipient. The community complained to the Outreach Volunteers (OVs) working at Mobile Information Desks. Our OVs advocated these important concerns with local authorities and after unsuccessful debates, sought legal support from DID. DID officials reported to the District Chief Officer and people who were compelled to pay the house tax were reimbursed at the District Administration Office.

In another instance, Lok Bahadur Shrestha, from Tilpung VDC in Ramechhap district; visited Manthali Municipality to get more information about free financial support for poultry farming to the earthquake survivors. Although he did not get any information from the local authorities, he met one of the CTIP's OVs who informed him about the governmental provision in detail, prepared most of the legal documents and sent him to DID for further procedures. Mr. Shrestha successfully received the expected support from the district office and is now able to provide for his family.

In Laharepauwa VDC, Rasuwa 20-year old girl, Jamuna Waiba, had lost her speech and hearing at the age of 6. Few years ago she learned about sewing and wrote a note to her parents saying; "Hello, I want to do something with my life, if you both support me? I want to have a sewing machine and sew clothes for our community." Her parents were surprised and managed to get the life-changing equipment for their daughter. Three days after the earthquake, Jamuna watched the villagers dig only some parts of her sewing machine from the ruins of her family house and wept bitterly. Yet, as a single disabled woman who lost her livelihood, Jamuna met CTIP criteria and was supported by LCDC Economic Livelihood Program. CTIP procured a whole set of tailoring equipment for Jamuna and she started sewing immediately. She is happy to work again and support her family with some additional income.

CTIP will continue supporting those who are disadvantaged to help them find ways to access resources and rebuild their lives in their own communities.

## 5 Priority Activities for Next Quarter

- ❖ Continuous economic livelihood, psychosocial support and information facilitation services
- ❖ TAF will complete Detailed Livelihood Assessment study report and policy advocacy
- ❖ TPO will conduct community healing program for selected affected communities
- ❖ Psychosocial training to healthcare professionals
- ❖ regional level workshops on psychosocial and mental health with key stakeholders
- ❖ Website development and launch

## 6 Management Report

### 6.1 New/Start-up Activities

*None.*

**6.2 Project Staffing**

S.No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Employment start date	Employment end date	Remarks
1	Santosh Gartaula	Male	Program Officer	TAF			
2	Aneta Buraityte	Female	Program Officer	TAF			

**6.3 Management issue:  
N/A**

**CeLRRd IEC Materials:**

