

# Reintegration of trafficking survivors in family/community: Approaches and practices in Nepal

Research Report 2022







# **A Study on Reintegration of trafficking survivors in family/community: Approaches and practices in Nepal**

**Research Report**

**Nepal Institute of Research and Communications (NIRC)**

**Opportunity Village Nepal**

**Good Shepherd International Foundation Nepal**



## Reintegration of trafficking survivors in family/community: Approaches and practices in Nepal

June 2022

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## Foreword

Nepal is a country of source, transit and destination for human trafficking. The report of 2019 on Trafficking in person by the National Human Rights Commission Nepal specifies that an estimated number of 35,000 people were trafficked in a year. The report also stated that the investment by the state in the same year for the response to human trafficking is below 10 million. As per the report, the allocated budget is only Rs. 286 per person if divided amongst the survivors and only Rs. 7 if divided amongst those who are vulnerable to trafficking.

In such context, Good Shepherd International Foundation Nepal has been implementing cross-border anti-human trafficking project since 2019 aiming to support the government in preventing and responding to human trafficking incidences. GSIF Nepal is thankful to GSIF Italy, GSIF Asia Pacific Regional Office and the Province of Central East India and Nepal for the technical support in the project. Further, GSIF Nepal is grateful to Caritas Italiana, Oak Foundation and Raskob Foundation for the financial support in the project. The project adopts 4Ps (Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Partnership) strategies with human rights-based approach at its centre of operation. This research on **“Reintegration of trafficking survivors in family/community: Approaches and practices in Nepal”** has identified the strengths as well as the areas of improvements in reintegration. This research is expected that the research will guide to the practitioners and policy makers in addressing the gaps.

GSIF Nepal is very much thankful to the management team and project team of Opportunity Village Nepal for the necessary coordination and management of the research process. I extend special thanks to the survivors who gathered courage in sharing their experiences. GSIF Nepal is also indebted to the organization who supported the research team in reaching to the survivors at their safe homes and those who managed time to share their valuable insights in focus group discussions. I express my sincere gratitude to the team of Nepal Institute of Research and Communications (NiRC) who worked as consultant in this research.

**Sr. Taskila Nicholas**

**Country Representative**

Good Shepherd International Foundation Nepal

## Acronyms

CBAHT	Cross Border Anti Human Trafficking
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoN	Government of Nepal
GSIF	Good Shepherd International Foundation
HT	Human Trafficking
NGO	Non-Government Organization
KII	Key Informants Interview
NCCHT	National Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking
NHRC	National Human Right Commission
NIRC	Nepal Institute of Research and Communication
NPA	National Plan of Action
OVN	Opportunity Village Nepal
TIP	Trafficking in Person
UNP	United Nations Protocol
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## **Acknowledgements**

NIRC would like to thank Opportunity Village Nepal (OVN) and Good Shepherd International Foundation Nepal for providing us with an opportunity to work on this study. This study was commissioned within the Cross-border Anti-Human Trafficking (CBAHT) project. The reintegration of human trafficking survivors is an issue that has been at the centre of the anti-human trafficking movement. We are grateful to the survivors who gave their time and shared their thoughts on reintegration with us.

We would like to acknowledge the support provided by Shanti Foundation, Maiti Nepal and Saathi organisations in identifying survivors and helping us connect with them

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## Executive Summary

The study titled "Reintegration of trafficking survivors in family/community: Approaches and practices in Nepal" was conducted to draw on learnings to contribute to the Cross-border Anti-Human Trafficking Project (CBAHT) implemented by Opportunity Village Nepal (OVN). The CBAHT project is implemented in three R/Municipalities, Rohini Rural Municipality, Marchawar Rural Municipality and Siddharthanagar Municipality of Rupandehi district in Lumbini Province. The project has been implemented in partnership with the support of Good Shepherd International Foundation (GSIF) Nepal. The research was part of the CBAHT project.

The research was carried out to assess and understand the reintegration practices of victims and survivors in their communities and families after being rescued from trafficking. The study focuses on the follow-up action undertaken regarding the reintegration of victims in their community and family. The research further explores means and ways in which reintegration of survivors was possible and learns from the initiatives to reduce the vulnerability of reintegrated survivors of human trafficking.

The research study used the qualitative design to collect the data and its analysis. A total of 50 interviews were conducted with the survivors belonging to various districts, including the project district of Rupandehi, Kaski and Kathmandu. The participants were identified through a snowball sampling process. The interviews centred on the survivors' experiences and expectations of reintegration, what challenges they had faced in the (re)integration processes, and what follow-up and support services they required.

In order to understand the dynamics of family and community support for the survivors of TIP, two FGDs were carried out with the family and community members of respective survivors and organisations working in the reintegration processes. The FGDs covered issues around the process of reintegration of survivors, routes, the process of rescue and restoration, and support systems survivors received from family/community.

# **Chapter I - Introduction**

## **1.1: About the CBAHT Project initiative**

The study titled "Reintegration of trafficking survivors in family/community: Approaches and practices in Nepal" was conducted to strengthen the Cross-border Anti-Human Trafficking Project (CBAHT) implemented by Opportunity Village Nepal (OVN). This study was initiated by the Cross-border Anti-Human Trafficking Project (CBAHT) implemented by Opportunity Village Nepal (OVN). The CBAHT project is implemented in three R/Municipalities, Rohini Rural Municipality, Marchawar Rural Municipality and Siddharthanagar Municipality of Rupandehi district in Lumbini Province. The CBAHT Project has been rolled out in partnership with and support from Good Shepherd International Foundation (GSIF) Nepal.

The CBAHT project focuses on rescue, protection, and reintegration of vulnerable women and girl survivors who are at risk of human trafficking. The project aims to promote a responsive and safer community through the provision of temporary shelter, psychosocial support, decent livelihoods engagements and rehabilitation of both, the potential victims of trafficking and survivors. The program interventions focus mainly on the four Ps, prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnership in cross border trafficking issues. The activities are carried out in collaboration with various actors in anti-trafficking interventions, focusing on rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration of the victims in the communities while restoring their self-esteem. The rights-based approach to problem solving is used to handle the cases of trafficking. At target locations, community sensitisation and advocacy measures are used to reach out to the larger population.

Gender relations and their dynamics are taken into consideration while implementing the program. The project is implemented in a gender-sensitive way with adequate care and protection mechanisms. The trafficking survivors are supported to exercise their rights to their full potential and have access to remedies. This ensures meaningful and ethical participation of trafficking victims in the process of their recovery and rehabilitation.

## **1.2: The groundings of the project**

Opportunity Village Nepal with the support of Good Shepherd International Foundation Nepal (GSIF) has been implementing the cross-border anti-human trafficking (CBAHT) project since 2019. It aims to strengthen cross-border cooperation to prevent human trafficking with mutual accountability of both the Governments (Nepal and India). OVN promotes joint advocacy/lobby along with civil society organisations. A significant component of this project is to reintegrate victims of trafficking and exploitation in the shelters, families or communities.

The project thus focuses on prevention of and response to cross-border human trafficking in the selected three municipalities mentioned above. Victims of Trafficking and potential victims are rescued, and an effort is made to reintegrate them into their families and community. OVN has

already reached out to more than 1000 young women in the adult entertainment industry in Kathmandu, Kaski and Rupandehi, and 12,000 community people in Kathmandu, Rupandehi, Gorkha, Morang and Kaski. OVN, with support from GSIF Nepal, has been operating safe homes for trafficking survivors, young women in adult entertainment industry and those at risk. The program participants requiring temporary shelter, including psychosocial, legal support and entrepreneurship skills, are provided in Kathmandu, Kaski and Rupandehi to link them with livelihood opportunities. The resources for shelter services are offered from the ongoing projects of OVN. A well-established referral mechanism enhances the effective implementation of the project, especially in Rupandehi district. The reintegration of victims of TIP forms a significant work of this project.

### **1.3: Background to the study**

Human Trafficking or Trafficking in Persons (TIP) remains a challenging issue for Nepal. The scarcity of alternative employment opportunities in Nepal and lack of basic skills necessary to transition to a decent workforce has led, especially Nepali women, to opt to work in exploitative conditions. The adult entertainment sector is viewed as one of them. Furthermore, unsafe migration at times leads to hazardous work environment, trafficking and bonded labour both inside and internationally are seen as barriers in combatting human trafficking. Increased migration has further led to alarming cases of human trafficking and has added to the volume of returnee survivors (Goździak 2016)

Data suggests that during their migration, especially women and girls often end up in exploitative work through deception or coercion. On their return, they are often ostracised, leaving them further vulnerable to marginalisation and exploitation (Dahal, Joshi, and Swanhberg. 2015). On top of this, girls and young women face restricted opportunities. Young women's reintegration into their family and community are often affected by gender norms. Particularly, female migration is seen as an issue to family honour and cohesion (Kaufman, and Crawford, 2011). Recent research on trafficking policies and practices worldwide suggests that protection of survivors is usually the weakest area of governmental investment, especially in developing countries (Ligia et. al.2019). The case of Nepal somewhat resonates with the issues discussed elsewhere.

National Human Rights Commission's 2019 TIP Report identifies Nepal as a source, medium and destination country for human trafficking. It estimates that about 1.5 million Nepalis are at risk of human trafficking in any given period. Hence trafficking in persons remains a challenging issue in Nepal (NHRC 2018, 2019, 2020). And reintegration work remains a necessity to support the TIP returnees. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (2008) claims that "where preventing trafficking and rescuing trafficked victims is a difficult job in itself, rehabilitating them is even more difficult because victims of trafficking are often treated as social outcasts and suspects

even by members of their own family" (p. 131).<sup>1</sup> However, the development of integrative rehabilitation and reintegration approaches contributes to supporting the trafficking survivors in their rehabilitation and reintegration process, at least to some extent.

In Nepal, the National Committee for Human Trafficking (NCCHT) is the government created apex body that deals with nationwide anti-trafficking efforts. Anti-trafficking National Plan of Action 2012-2022 guides the intervention modalities to combat Human Trafficking in Nepal. This mechanism, NCCHT, is housed within the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens (MoWCSC). The MoWCSC supports NGO-run shelters for female victims of violence, including cases of trafficking. In the whole country, there are ten rehabilitation homes, 36 emergency shelters and 36 community service centres for female victims of gender violence, including Trafficking (Ligia et. al.2019).

Furthermore, limited data on human trafficking exists in Nepal. The data available is descriptive anecdotal case studies, newspaper reports and commentary from anti-trafficking agencies and practitioners (Simkhada 2008; NHRC 2018; Ligia et.al 2019). The available data suggests that hardly any research has been published on the complex issues surrounding agency and community reintegration in Nepal (Asha Nepal 2006; Shimkhada 2008). This study was carried out envisioning to identify the gaps in evidences and to overcome such loopholes and create a comprehensive reintegration process in CBAHT project.

The definition provided by UN protocol was used to conduct this research. Human Trafficking or Trafficking in persons (TIP is defined by the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, abuse of position of vulnerability, or the receipt of payments or benefits to achieve consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation). (ILO, 2017, 2020).

Nepal's Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act of 2007 (Section 4) considers human trafficking as any of the following acts:

- (a) To sell or purchase a person for any purpose,
- (b) To use someone into prostitution, with or without any benefits,
- (c) To extract human organ except otherwise determined by law,
- (d) To go for prostitution.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Office of Drug and Crime (UNODC). (2008). *Compendium of best practices: On anti human trafficking by non-governmental organizations*. Retrieved from <http://www.unodc.org/pdf/india/publications/CompendiumBestPracticesHumanTrafficking.pdf>



While drawing upon the definition, it is obvious, trafficking in persons or human trafficking is a complex problem, and can have multiple causal factors.

The questions such as how effective are the existing CTIP interventions in reducing vulnerabilities at the local and national level are important in any endeavor to combat human trafficking and reintegration of the trafficking survivors. The effective practices for providing services and to reintegrate victims within an implemented project is therefore explored in this research. An effort is put in locating practice intervention modalities within a lens of social work perspective (Tsai 2018; Yea 2016).

The person-centred approach to victim reintegration is a means to achieve the purpose of reintegration. Victims often feel ashamed and experience anxiety during the process of reintegration due to the stigma and discrimination they could face from families and communities.

While engaging in the person-centred approach, the needs of victims remain central in the process. This approach seeks to minimise re-traumatisation and respect and protect the human rights of victims/survivors throughout the reintegration and rehabilitation process. In its guide on human trafficking, the U.S. Department of Justice<sup>2</sup> defines key aspects of the victim-centred approach:

- advocating for the victim;
- avoiding any activity that ostracises a victim, even unintentionally;
- exercising patience, empathy, and compassion;
- using cultural competence and trauma-informed perspectives;
- assessing survivor needs
- providing survivors with critical support to meet their needs.

This research draws on the victim-centred approach while using a lens of problem-solving means of social work.

#### **1.4: About the research**

This research was carried out to assess and understand how the community reintegration activities are functional to cater to the needs of the survivors to support the program intervention activities carried out by CBAHT project and make it more effective. The CBAHT project aims through a right based integrated approach to rescue and reintegrate the vulnerable women and girl survivors who are at risk of human trafficking. The provisions of temporary shelter, psychosocial, medical support, means to decent livelihoods and other rehabilitation measures are some of the major

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For detail see, United States Department of State. 2021. 2020 Trafficking in Persons Report: Nepal. Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, U.S. Department of State. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-trafficking-in-persons-report/nepal>. and United States Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Office for Victims of Crime. Human Trafficking Task Force E-Guide of the Office for Victims of Crime. [www.ovcttac.gov/taskforceguide/eguide/1-understanding-human-trafficking/13-victim-centered-approach](http://www.ovcttac.gov/taskforceguide/eguide/1-understanding-human-trafficking/13-victim-centered-approach)

components of the program intervention. This study mainly focuses on assessing and understanding the practices of (re)integration of victims in their communities and families after being rescued from their destination countries. This research will thus contribute to developing an approach that encompasses the concerns and needs of victims and would encourage the participation of other relevant stakeholders in the reintegration process of victims or survivors.

### 1.5: Research objectives

- This research broadly explores the situation of reintegrated survivors and prevalent approaches to reintegration into family or community.
- The research aims at providing recommendations for better program planning and strategy formation related to the reintegration of survivors, generally under the CBAHT project.

## **Chapter II - Research Methodology**

### **2.1: Research Design**

Given the objective of the study, a qualitative research design was used to engage in discussions about the reintegration of trafficked victims. Specifically, informant interviews and focus group discussions were conducted to collect primary information on reintegration. Various tools and relevant guidelines were developed for Key Informant Interview (KII), FGD and to extract information from the respondents. Secondary literature review was used to corroborate the findings or setting of the contexts.

### **2.2: Interviews with survivors**

A total of 50 interviews were carried out separately with the survivors. The survivors belonged geographically to the various districts, including the project district of Rupandehi. The participants were identified through a snowball sampling process. The interviews centred on the survivors' experiences and expectations of reintegration, the challenges faced during the (re)integration processes, and identifying relevant follow-up support services they required in these processes.

### **2.3: Focus Group Discussions (FGD)**

Two FGDs were carried out with the family and community members of respective survivors to understand the dynamics of family and community in supporting the survivors of TIP. The FGDs generally covered issues around reintegration of survivors beginning from rescue to restoration; support systems from family/community.

### **2.4: Secondary literature**

A brief literature review was carried out. The relevant published reports/studies were identified on reintegration and TIP and reviewed. These included reports published by the government, non-governmental organisations, and research or academic institutions. Likewise, the relevant laws and policies that are prevailing in Nepal were reviewed, such as the law related to human Trafficking: Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act, 2007

### **2.5: Data Management, Ethical Considerations and Quality Assurance**

The number and sites of interviews, KIIs and FGDs were finalised after reviewing the documents, project activities, implementation period and consultation with the project implementation team. Field site visits were planned in consultation with the OVN. Observation and researcher's notes were used as data in the research process.

The following actions were undertaken to ensure data quality:

Field researchers were supervised by the Team Leader who was available on the site and conducted fieldwork himself.

- An extensive orientation was provided to the team members on data-collection procedures, coding, data management, and routine error checking.
- Best practices, relevant cases and lessons were taken as information during the data collection and were incorporated into the report.

While conducting the research, The guidelines prescribed by WHO on ethical and safety recommendations for interviewing TIP survivors and victims were followed, and other basic research ethics were observed, such as:

- Using a Do No Harm approach to respondents
- Taking informed consent and voluntary participation
- Ensuring anonymity and confidentiality
- No re-traumatising or re-victimisation of respondents
- Not making promises if the researcher is uncertain whether s/he can fulfil that

## **2.6: Data Analysis and Report Writing**

Before the data analyses, the report outline and an analysis plan were shared with the OVN team. During the post-field visit debriefing meeting, the research team shared key observations and initial findings with OVN and GSIF Nepal.

For the data analysis and report writing, the core team members and the field team members were engaged in a rigorous data analysis process that involved transcription of the field data, generating recurring themes and then presenting them systematically into the form of the study report.

## **2.7: Study Limitations**

This study was limited within the scope of the CBAHT project; therefore, we cannot claim the findings to be entirely representative of the country's context when it comes to trafficking of persons and the situation of survivors.

Likewise, due to the Corona Virus Disease (COVID) -19 pandemic and prohibitory measures of the federal and local government, much of the data collection was done through virtual means. Telephone and online interviews were conducted. it limited the ability of researchers to engage with survivors in actual interview settings. However, when the situation eased, the field team went physically to Rupandehi in late August/early September to gather first-hand information and insights.

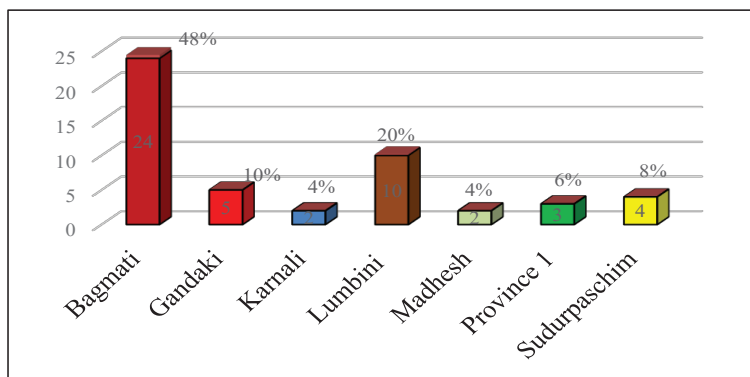
## Chapter III - Research Findings and Analysis

The findings from primary data collection (FGDs and KIIs) have been categorised into 3 broader themes. Different sub-themes have been identified within each of the themes, and an analysis is presented in this section. The study is drawn based on the experiences narrated by the respondents while being reintegrated into their family and community. The respondents of this research were mainly girls and women who have either returned from their destination countries or have experienced exploitation while employed in the entertainment sector in Nepal. These respondents belonged to the age group of 16 to 40 years. There were cases when young adolescent girls (below 18 years of age) had gone to India by themselves in search of better employment opportunities; they worked in challenging conditions and were found repeatedly exploited either physically or sexually until they were rescued.

Most of the survivors were victims of cross-border human trafficking. Initially, they were deceived by employment agents and subjected to exploitation of labour and abuse in countries like India, Sri Lanka and other Gulf countries. Here are a few cases where survivors were sexually abused/exploited at their workspaces. These victims were rescued by various agencies, both government and non-governmental. Upon their arrival to the country, they were mainly rehabilitated and reintegrated by the NGOs working to combat Trafficking in Nepal. OVN is one among them where these victims were initially counselled and supported with livelihood engagements in the shelter and finally reintegrated into their family and community.

### 3.1: General Information on the respondents

#### 3.1.1: Location (Province wise) of the survivors



**Fig 1: Location of the respondents**

Source: Field Survey 2021

The figure above shows that majority of the respondents were from Bagmati province which is followed by Lumbini province. 48% of the respondents were from Bagmati province, 20% from



Lumbini province, 10% from Gandaki province, 8% from Sudurpaschim province, 6% from province 1 and 4% were from Karnali and Madesh province each.

3.1.2: Age-group of the respondents

Age	Number of respondents	Percentage
18	10	20%
19-24	15	30%
25-29	2	4%
30-34	7	14%
35-39	7	14%
40-44	3	6%
45-49	3	6%
50	3	6%
Total	50	100%

Table 1: Age group of the respondents

Source: Field Survey 2021

The given table shows the distribution of respondents based on their age. Majority of respondents were of the age group 19-24 which is followed by the age below 18 years. Significant percentage of respondents were in the age category of 30-34 years and 35-39 years. 50% of the respondents were within 24 years of age.

3.1.3: Details on nature of trafficking – internal and external

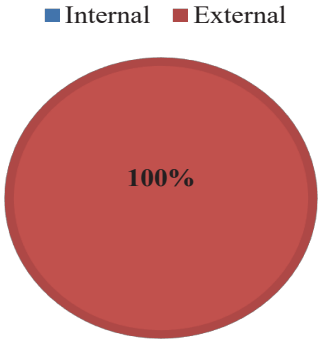
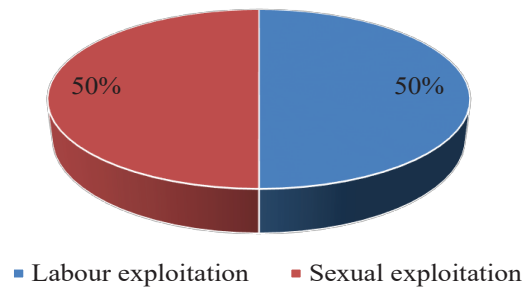


Fig 2: Details on Internal and External Trafficking

Source: Field Survey 2021

The pie-chart above depicts that all interviewed survivors were trafficked externally. Majority of them were trafficked to India whereas very few of them were trafficked to overseas via India.

3.1.4: Forms of trafficking



Source: Field Survey 2021

Fig 3: Forms of trafficking

The pie chart depicts the distribution of respondents based on the forms of the trafficking. As mentioned by the respondents, 50% of them faced labour exploitation and equal percentage of the respondents faced sexual exploitation after being trafficked.

3.1.5: Services provided by NGOs

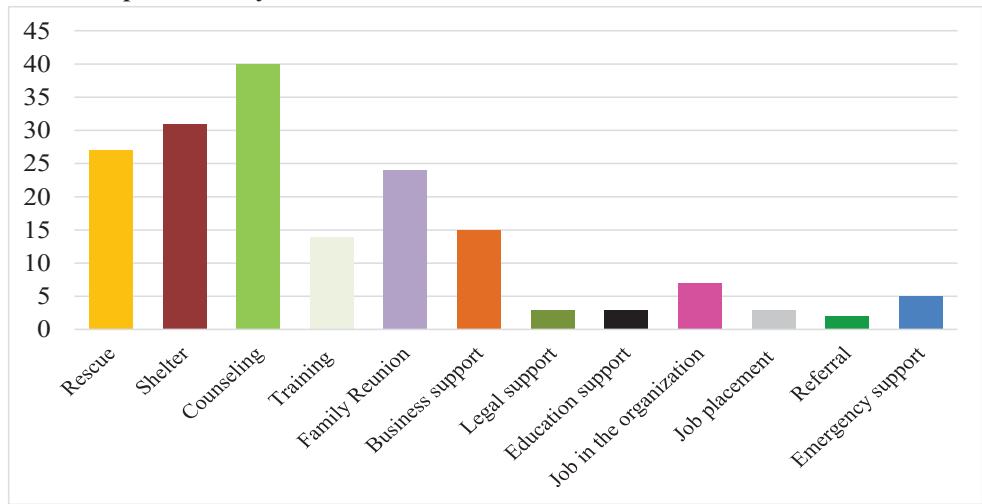


Fig 4: Services received by survivors from NGOs

Source: Field Survey 2021

The diagram above shows the various services received by the survivors from different non-government organization. The organization providing such services to the survivors included in the research study were Subha Awasar Gram Nepal (OVN), Shakti Samuha, Aawaj Nepal, Saathi

Nepal, Amkas Nepal, Maiti Nepal, Sano Haat Nepal, Kadam Nepal, Shanti Foundation, Forth One Organization, Antar Dristi Nepal and ABC Nepal.

### **3.2: Reintegration of victims and practices**

The experiences narrated by the victims suggested that mainly there were two specific ways in which the rescue and reintegration had taken place. The victims were rescued by their relatives. Other persons with whom they were in contact, those whom they knew already, and hence they had some understanding of the situations in which victims lived, non-government organisations and government rescue drives. Secondly, there were cases when survivors themselves explored ways to get out of the trap and managed to escape exploitation. The people from NGOs like Maiti Nepal, Shakti Samuha, government police officials and other security forces were the main actors engaged in the overall rescue drive. In the cases of undocumented migration, that is, migration through fraudulent means, apart from India, the Nepalese Embassies in those destination countries contributed in coordinating the rescue and repatriation operation of survivors.

After the rescue, the survivors were kept in safe houses or temporary shelters run by various NGOs/CBOs working against human trafficking. It was learned from the respondent survivors that they were kept in the safehouse at various instances. The staying at the safe shelters varied depending on the possibility of reintegration. Hence the survivors' stay at shelters ranged from a few days to up to few years, as per the need. Survivors were reintegrated back to their families only when they felt safe and confident.

One of the survivors shared: *"While we were working in India, one of my friends filed a complaint against the owner since they were not paying our salary and treating us well. After that, the next thing I came to know was that the police and rescue team had come there and rescued us. At this point of time, I came to know that I was underage and was not eligible for labour/employment. We were brought to a safe house in Nepal, where we were given education regarding human trafficking issues by the rescue and human trafficking protection team. After a week of staying in the safe house, we were reintegrated with our families."* - Female, 17, Kavre

The reintegration to the family included presenting legal documents that could establish the relationship with the survivor. Other legal procedures were followed while handing over the survivors to the family members. However, in some instances, the survivors faced difficulty in readjusting themselves in their family/community, they had to return to the safe house/organisation for counselling and other support.

There were cases when the survivors found themselves at risk and had received threats from the offenders. There have been instances when the survivors were threatened in the community. They were told that their lives would be further ruined once they come back to the communities. One relative of the survivor mentioned the following:

*"After his [trafficker/offender's] release, he threatened to kill her [survivor]. He used to send threatening messages through his visitors during his imprisonment. Due to that, she was too afraid to go back to her village. She heard that he was searching for her in Pokhara as well as in her village. After he was counselled by the villagers, the threatening call decreased a bit. Now her mother and sister are in the village and they are at risk. After his release, her sister was attacked with stone and was left with a wounded eye. But she never met him after his release." - Female, 24, Kaski.*

These incidents indicate the gravity of the risks the survivors and their family members are forced to take, in the process of reintegration.

### **3.3: Barriers to Reintegration**

The barriers to reintegration were mainly related to the lack of family support, mistrust and respect for the survivors and having appropriate legal documents to hand over victims to the family. During the time of Covid-19, there were other issues such as restrictions of movement that had hampered the reintegration process and delayed it to some extent.

There were cases when survivors did not receive any support from their own family members. Those were the survivors who had a tough time returning to their family. Reintegration in the family for them was a nightmare. There were cases when women survivors of human trafficking were either forced to be separated and live alone or divorced by their husband as soon as they were rescued and reintegrated. In these cases, trust remained an issue to accommodate victims in the family. Thus, the distrust in the female survivors of HT by their family members, especially by the husband, in cases of married women was the major barrier to successful reintegration within the family and the society. At some instances, victims got married after being reintegrated in such a way that the new family didn't know anything about the survivor's past life history.

In some cases, once the past was revealed, it was found that continuing a family life becomes a challenge. While conducting fieldwork, one such case was identified and divorce was applied since the husband of the human trafficking survivor was having an extra-marital affair while his wife had gone for foreign employment.

Even though the support of the community members mattered, but not as much as the family support, as the family members were the first people from whom a survivor would expect more understanding and support. Nevertheless, in a few cases, though there was support from the family, the community members became a hindrance for successful reintegration. The survivors either had to leave the village or isolate themselves at shelter homes for long periods. One respondent narrated:

*"I stayed in a safe house for five months. After that, I decided to go back home and continue my studies. Though my family fully supported me, it wasn't possible for me to stay in the*

*village. I was mentally tortured by the villagers. I isolated myself inside my own house for more than a year." - 23, Female, Jorpati, Kathmandu.*

The other barrier to reintegration was the lockdown and travel restrictions imposed because of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. Some informants shared that although they were ready and eager to return back to their family members, they could not do so, because of the travel restrictions. While a few shared that they had tested positive of Covid-19 and stayed in isolation. They got treated with the support of the CBOs and NGOs running the safe houses. These survivors could only reunite/reintegrate with their family members after testing negative of the Covid-19 and after the travel restrictions were lifted.

Furthermore, those survivors who did not have their relevant legal documents, such as a citizenship card, had to face additional difficulties in reintegration. An informant shared that she wasn't able to participate in training, just because she did not have her citizenship card. Some were unable to open bank accounts and hence work on cash at hand arrangements during the job.

### **3.4: Re-victimization and re-traumatisation**

Humiliation by the community including immediate family and relatives contributed to re-victimisation of survivors. While in some cases, the relatives and community members showed reasonable understanding and supported the HT survivors, making the reintegration process much easier. In other instances, the community mentally and emotionally taunted and tortured both the survivor and the family and made social life difficult for them.

*"I faced a lot of psychological turmoil. While meeting someone I would start talking about my past which hurt me a lot. Due to this, I started having sleepless nights. I was helped by a counsellor from an organisation. After the counselling sessions, I feel relieved." - 33, Female, Taudaha, Kathmandu.*

The risks of unfolding their pasts to others and a sense of being uncomfortable had adversely contributed to reintegration. The traumatic experiences that they had experienced and consecutive traumatisations forced many survivors to live away from their home/village. They had decided to live in Kathmandu even though they had to go through various regular livelihood crises. In some instances, even the whole family of the survivor had to migrate to other places due to the unwarranted attack and humiliation by the community and other family members. A survivor articulated

*"After my return, my husband left me. Because of the humiliation from relatives and the villagers, I left my house in Lamachaur, Pokhara, and am now living on my own by running a small tailoring shop in Chainpur, Bajhang. My tailoring shop was supported and established by the organisation through which I was rescued. I still hesitate going back to my house." - Female, 32, Bajhang*



From the experiences shared by the survivors, it is clear that the response of the society members regarding a returnee survivor of human trafficking varied from one place to another. However, the traumatised was due to the stigma attached to the HT survivors. In some communities, sexual misconduct was seen as corrupting self even though returnee migrants were not in sex work while they were away from home. The study reveals that there are misconceptions in few communities that if a woman migrated to India, she must have worked as a sex worker. They usually assumed that when the migrant workers return from India, they might infect them with HIV. In such instances, villagers did not show any empathy or support to the HT survivors. Hence, survivors had to ultimately force themselves to migrate elsewhere in search of a new and peaceful beginning of life.

### 3.5: Compensation

It is clear from this study, that in Nepal, compensation for the victims of human trafficking is a distant reality. Among 50 victim respondents it was found that only one survivor had actually received some compensation from the Government of Nepal (GoN). In most cases the survivors were not even aware that such provision existed, and they could get compensation from the government. A survivor shared,

*"I learned that after we file the case for human trafficking, we are supposed to get relief or compensation from the government. But many survivors have been deprived of it, including me. It would be very supportive if the government provides compensation so that we can support ourselves and be able to make a livelihood." - Female, 38, from Nuwakot, now in Kathmandu*

While the majority of survivors didn't receive any compensation from the GoN, different NGOs/CBOs that were actively involved in rescuing the victims of HT had supported the victims. They aided them with various kinds of support and compensation during the reintegration process. These NGOs actively provided survivors with multiple recompence, including support for livelihood generation activities, psychosocial counselling, legal assistance etc. In most cases, fear and the perceived social stigma attached to identifying oneself as an HT survivor prevented them from reaching out to the local government bodies for compensation.

*"I have not received anything from the government due to my own unwillingness or haven't knocked the door of the government for it. Survivors like us usually don't make an effort to visit the government offices as it keeps the prestige of my family at stake." – Female, 23, Jorpati, Kathmandu*

Hence, when it comes to care and support to the victims of human trafficking, it appears that most NGOs are there with various support systems than the government of Nepal. It is the NGOs proactive engagement on the issue that initiates rescue operations in collaboration with government bodies, and thereafter reintegration is possible with the further support of the NGOs involved.

### 3.6: Family and Community Support in Reintegration

#### 3.6.1: Family and community acceptance

When it comes to family and community support to human trafficking survivors, it was found that a majority of the family members of the HT survivors had accepted and received survivors with love and empathy. Family members supported survivors emotionally to help them reintegrate in the family. In a few unfortunate cases, the survivors were not supported by their family. They were living all by themselves as they strived to start a new life. These survivors had the most challenging time reintegrating back into society and leading a normal life. It was evident that the survivors who were not supported by their family generally lived on their own in a new city/place. It was seen that in some cases a close relative like uncle/aunt or brother/sister in law were very supportive and helped the HT survivors immensely in their reintegration. A close relative of one of the HT survivors mentioned,

*"She is now living and studying by herself in Kathmandu. She is getting full support from the family even while the taunting and backbiting of the villagers continued. Her mother and family always supported and were empathetic towards her. She stayed in the house, studied and completed her district-level examination. Since the environment in the village was not favourable, she decided to move to Kathmandu to continue her studies."*

HT survivors who had run away from their homes in search of employment opportunities at a very young age were counselled by their relatives and family members. These survivors were requested not to make the same mistake again. However, on the brighter side, a few HT survivors were very well supported by their relatives and community members. It was learned that various respondents who were always encouraged by their relatives and family members were able to adapt themselves to the community more than others. Among these survivors, a few had become leading figures in the community, having a reputation of their own while working to raise awareness against Human Trafficking and other social problems.

A significant challenge for easy acceptance of the survivors into the family was the poor economic condition of the family. In most cases, the HT survivors were the ones who had gone to an unknown foreign land by themselves or through an agent's luring (either illegally or with great risk), in search of better employment so that they would be able to provide support to their family. And, when these survivors returned empty-handed, in most cases having been cheated, with bitter experiences of their own, it appeared difficult for the family to comprehend. The family's poor economic condition made it further difficult for them to be accepted back into the family. Narratives of the survivors suggest that NGOs have extended their support in such circumstances. The role of CBOs/NGOs appeared crucial to ease the reintegration process of the HT survivors. In almost all cases, the HT survivors were reintegrated into their family only when the family too was ready to accept them back and the survivors had developed self-esteem, gained confidence and decided to be back. Until such circumstances arose, depending upon the cases, HT survivors were given shelter and protection at the safe houses run by various CBOs/NGOs.

### 3.6.2: Support by CBOs/NGOs

CBOs/NGOs have played a crucial role in supporting the survivors of HT, from the rescue itself to their reintegration back into their family and society. NGOs like Maiti Nepal and Shakti Samuha work very closely with the police and army to conduct different rescue operations. These NGOs along with many other CBOs/NGOs including OVN play a significant role in operating different safe houses for rescued survivors of HT. Rescued survivors were provided with food, accommodation and other essential shelter services, including legal aid, psychosocial counselling and specifically mental and emotional support, to make them confident. These shelter homes served and created a space for survivors to prepare them to seek reintegration into the family and society of their own. NGOs like Shubha Abshar Gram Nepal (Opportunity Village Nepal, OVN) offer returnee survivors life skills and personality enhancement opportunities. They provide various vocational training such as tailoring and beautician and other training according to their capacity and aptitude. Some other activities such as knitting, public speaking etc. were provided by different other CBOs/NGOs.

From the narratives of the survivor respondents, it appeared HT survivors were not just provided with the training but were supported in establishing their small venture to help them earn a livelihood. One HT survivor, Female, 24, from Pokhara narrated,

*"After the support received for reintegration from the 'Antar Dristi Nepal', I got an opportunity to get skill training for beauticians. And after I completed my training, OVN - Kaski supported me financially to establish my own beauty parlour." Not just this, OVN had provided relief in the form of groceries during the first lockdown caused by the Covid-19 Pandemic as well. She remarked, "I am very thankful to OVN since they take care of me more than my family." Shakti Samuha had helped with relief package during the first lockdown to other HT survivors."*

The other support provided by the CBOs/NGOs included counselling sessions, peer study with seniors and juniors, the opportunity to continue formal education and help with legal proceedings to punish the offenders and obtain other legal remedies. The support provided by the CBOs/NGOs did not end after the reintegration of the HT survivors with their family.

Another HT survivor, Female, 23, Jorpati shared,

*"I tried to stay in my village in Hetauda for 2 years. But, when the situation was unfavourable for me to stay in the village, I knocked at the door of Shakti Samuha. Shakti Samuha shelter appointed me as a trainee staff. I worked there for 2 years, and I completed my SLC in the meantime. I enjoyed my time working with the girls from similar backgrounds."*

In several cases, when the survivors were unable to stay at their home/village, they were given an employment opportunity by these CBOs/NGOs that was appropriate for the victims. These cases provide clear evidence of NGOs/CBOs being crucial support for the successful reintegration of the

HT survivors into their families and communities. Providing relief during Covid-19 lockdown indicated the continued commitment these CBOs/NGOs showed in reaching out to the victims several they needed further support. It reveals how these CBOs/NGOs continued with follow up work with the survivors. These CBOs/NGOs were actively involved in advocacy campaigns to create awareness against Human Trafficking and prevent such cases. Some of the survivors themselves had joined this cause, too, after receiving training.

### **3.7: Way Out for Successful Reintegration**

#### **3.7.1: Policy and Programmatic Reforms**

From the survivor respondents and FGDs' it appeared that, the Nepal government and CBOs/NGOs should further empower its initiative and provide support with basic needs and employment opportunities for needy people. It could be beneficial for the survivors of human trafficking and will effectively minimise the chances of re-victimisation. These survivors argued that that if the government or organisations are unable to support financially, they should at least provide emotional and psychological support to the HT survivors to help them reintegrate back into the society.

*"The CBOs/NGOs shouldn't reintegrate the survivors before they are financially independent. Reintegration is more sustainable when survivors are able to take care of themselves financially. The skills training that are provided should be result oriented or productive rather than just namesake or providing basic skills. Most of the safe houses and shelter homes are providing skills training for tailoring and beauty parlour. However, the survivors are usually unable to invest on their own to utilise their skills. So, it would be more sustainable if the organisation supports them to start a business according to their skills." - Female, 33, Taudaha, Kathmandu.*

The regulations regarding foreign employment and its strict implementation are another area where there is a need for intervention so that trafficking could be controlled at first place. Any agent who was involved in fraud and deception, destroying lives of poor people, should be identified and punished stringently. On the other hand, the government should be more responsible to initiate diplomatic agreements with different countries to safeguard the overall wellbeing of migrated women in that country.

Furthermore, FGD respondents suggested that some sort of reservation or quota system for public posts would be better to secure survivors' lives.

*"There are various quota systems for various government jobs. It would be better if the government can include survivors in the quota systems. It would be very helpful for the survivors." - Female, 33, Taudaha, Kathmandu*

It was argued by the respondents that the government should provide employment opportunities to women and provide them with economic support to establish their own businesses, so that they

do not have to turn toward foreign soil for employment. Only providing skill enhancement training was not enough as most of the time, the survivors were not in a position to establish a business, so they should be helped to establish a business, to utilise those skills and earn a livelihood.

*"Due to COVID-19, people are deprived of even the basic needs. There are many cases of agents luring many women with fake hope of dream jobs and the pandemic has made them more susceptible to being trafficked. So, the government should take action to support the survivors as well as people in need to prevent such cases." - Female, 43, Rupandehi*

Likewise, FGD participants reiterate the importance of strict legal provisions to discourage and prevent trafficking in persons.

*"The laws and policies should be strict to punish the offenders which may help to minimise future crimes or violence. Due to corruption and tradition of mediation, it is hard to punish offenders. So, if there are strict rules and regulations to punish offenders, human trafficking can be prevented." - Female, 24, Pokhara*

Concerns were raised regarding the need for HT survivors to get free medical support. At many instances, these survivors suffered from mental health problems such as Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, and depression. Since most of them had a poor economic background, they could hardly pay for the treatment.

Thus, from this study, it is clear that there are various factors that contribute to the successful reintegration of returnee Trafficked survivors. These measures range from financial to skills and livelihoods generation, job opportunity and health benefits to legal remedies. This requires a collective measure in place that would incorporate various issues into its operation in the reintegration process.

### **3.7.2: Role of Actors in Reform Initiatives**

From both the narratives of respondents and review of secondary literature it is clear that various CBOs and NGOs had played a decisive role in the rescue and reintegration of the HT survivors in Nepal. These organisations were Shakti Samuha, Aawaj Nepal, Saathi Nepal, Amkas Nepal, Maiti Nepal, Sano Haat Nepal, Kadam Nepal, Shanti Foundation, Forth One Organization, Antar Dristi Nepal, OVN and ABC Nepal. These CBOs/NGOs worked in close collaboration with Nepal Police and Armed Police Force at border and carried out rescue operations. Thus, it is evident that to rescue and reintegrate the survivors into their community, a collaborative approach was inevitable. The security institutions along with the CBOs/NGOs constituted the key actors who have a pivotal role to play in bringing reforms to better the provisions relating to Human Trafficking. To prevent such cases to occur in first place, there remains the importance of coordinated and collaborative initiatives in providing better support to the victims of HT in their reintegration journey.

The role of Nepali embassies in different countries appeared vital and remains crucial in helping with the identification, rescue and repatriation of the HT victims in the destination countries. They,

along with the anti-human trafficking bureau, which is the primary stakeholder in managing HT cases have a pivotal role in documenting their experience of HT related cases and suggesting the Government of Nepal to initiate an appropriate reform in the direction to better the current situation of HT survivors. Apart from that, the active role of local governments to generate awareness or create sensitisation against HT is a necessity, as they too are key actors who devise and implement policies at the community level and thus have the ability to make a lasting impact on preventing and reducing Human Trafficking cases. This indicates to the fact that to engage in a sustainable reintegration of survivors in the community, a survivor centered approach to intervention initiatives is needed. This is possible only if an effort is made to locate and intervene HT related issues in its totality. A great deal of learning can be drawn from the ongoing interventions that are at place. The learnings if coordinated and incorporated in the intervention modalities would better address the issues pertaining to reintegration of the survivors in the family and community.

## Chapter IV – Key Findings and Recommendations

The key findings from the study include:

**a. Lack of a holistic policy on community reintegration**

Since integration of survivors requires involvement of various stakeholders – Civil, legal and private institutions such as government, police, courts, civil society, transition homes, rehabilitation shelters, counselling centers, as well as private employment agencies, it is imperative to have one umbrella (integrated) policy overarching all the aspects of comprehensive reintegration. This will then enable coordination amongst the relevant stakeholders for sustainable reintegration of survivors.

**b. Lack of proper documentation**

Many survivors lacked proper legal documentation of identity, such as their citizenship cards or birth certificates, which prevents them from accessing basic services when they return to their communities and plan to restart and rebuild their lives a fresh.

**c. community and family counselling are critical**

Many survivors interviewed face stigmatisation and lack of acceptance from their family, relatives and community. Given this reality, it would be beneficial to involve these various actors in the reintegration process initially providing counselling and educating members of the family and community to create an environment of acceptance and respect for the survivors which is important. This would lead to removing stigmatisation. Such counselling sessions could be conducted separately with each target group and later along with the survivors. Some forms of restorative dialogue or reconciling and healing sessions would be helpful to adapt to the new situation and start life once again.

**d. Lack of immediate and effective legal/paralegal support to the survivors for successful reintegration**

The survivors lack immediate legal or paralegal support during reintegration into the communities. Survivors receive support during their stay in the institution (safe homes or rehabilitation homes). Such support needs to be continued even after the survivors are reintegrated in their respective communities and making efforts to resume their lives.

**e. Lack of technical capacity and knowledge of the existing mechanisms for community reintegration**

The survivors have insufficient knowledge and understanding about the services and facilities available to them after reaching their communities. The local governments or other agencies could initiate such support. Educating survivors on the available services is critical for smooth



reintegration. Based on the key findings drawn from the study, the major recommendations are suggested. These include:

**a. Survivor reintegration framework**

The survivor integration framework should be developed and must take into consideration a wider range of community stakeholders, i.e., family members, community members, local government stakeholders and other service providers. An isolated approach to contacting only the survivor's family members may not be influential in helping survivors to reintegrate in the family and community.

**b. Reintegration plan**

Based on the reintegration framework, a reintegration plan should be developed, including a step-by-step guideline for the process of reintegration. It is recommended that the government could set such reintegration guidelines for trafficked victims as a national policy. In the absence of this, the NGOs or survivor rehabilitation centres should develop such framework and use them when they are supporting survivors for reintegration into their families or communities.

**c. Financial and economic / livelihood packages**

Financial or economic packages are essential to survivors' reintegration. A integrated plan with financial support should be well thought of in advance and be accessible to the survivors during the reintegration process.

**d. Follow-up mechanisms**

A mechanism for regular follow-up and contact with the survivors must be developed. It will serve as a key to successful reintegration. Good rapport with the organisation/Government will enable the survivors to seek long-term support according to necessity.

**e. Data Evidence**

The study reveals that research and data evidence on the reintegration of survivors are essential to design survivor-centered programs, which needs to include reintegration documentation, engagement of family and community networks, support and collaboration for survivor integration and follow-up.

## Chapter V - Conclusion

Nepal's Human Rights Commission Report 2019 estimates that 35,000 Nepali citizens, including 15,000 women and 5,000 girls, were victims of trafficking in persons in 2018-19.<sup>3</sup> In practice, only a small number of victims are rescued, referred to services, and/or given access to legal assistance and finally reintegrated in the family and community. Reintegration is to reinsure survivors to start a fresh living, and while initiating this step, they would be protected, and their rights to live a meaningful life will be restored. However, in Nepal, victims' reintegration is under-researched and poorly understood. There are various issues that hinder the purposeful reintegration of the victims in their families and communities.

This research report is the culmination of a research study exploring practices and experiences that victims go through while getting reintegrated in their family and community. This study's key findings highlight the need for consistent, comprehensive victim reintegration measures to be in place while intervening to reintegrate victims of human trafficking. The research identified many barriers in the reintegration of victims: the lack of adequate legal / paralegal support, poor documentation, risks of abuse from offenders, the unwillingness of the family to accept the victims due to many reasons, misconceptions about trafficking victims, lack of knowledge about trafficking and their rights among victims, and lack of proper financial support to continue, life a new. Hence several issues need to be considered and addressed while reintegrating survivors into the family and community. This requires a holistic approach to address various challenges that survivors experience during reintegration into the family and community. Thus, to ensure a sustainable reintegration process is essential and mandatory in addressing victim centered challenges that vary from case to case. However, a uniform policy guideline would substantially contribute to family and community reintegration.

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## Annex I: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Guide

### **Respondent Profile-**

Number of respondents:

Category of respondents (role in the project):

Gender composition:

Setting/ Nature of case:

Mode of Interview:

Date of Interview:

Interview Duration:

*General Instructions will be provided to the participants regarding the purpose and objectives of the study, ethical considerations with regards to securing anonymity and confidentiality of the research participants. Informed consent of the participants will also be taken before the interview process for documenting their responses.*

### **Reintegration process of survivors**

Q.1: what was the reintegration process started, either organization contacted or family member?

### **Duration of their protection**

Q2: How long did you stay in safe house?

### **Support from family member**

Q.3: Are you supportive by your family after the reintegration process?

### **Economical requirements of Survivors employment or livelihood opportunities**

Q.4: What was your requirement, either economical or other basic requirements, how did you fulfill?

### **Psychological counseling**

Q.5: In current situation do you feel the need of psychological counseling? If you feel the need of psychological counseling where do you go?

### **Compensation/Relief from Government**

Q.6: Did you receive any compensation or relief from government?

### **Legal procedure/ lawsuit proceeding**

Q.7: Have filed the lawsuit after your return?

### **Areas for improvements**

Q.8: what should be done by the social organization for improvement of survivors' livelihood?

### **Improvements in reintegration by government/last thoughts**

Q.9: What can be done for sustainable reintegration of survivors or to make reintegration process easier/?

### **Any threat by offender**

Q.10: are you bothered by offender or their family members?

## **Annex II: Interview Guide**

Name:

Occupation:

Age:

Sex:

Address:

Date of interview:

Interview Mode:

Interview Time:

Source of Information:

Recent address

Process of returned back to Nepal

Living experience in the organization

Background of the family

Recent situation of survivor

Referral organization

Support of the family

Support from relatives, community's member

Reintegration process

Employment and livelihood opportunities

Compensation and relief from government

Support from family after return

Her father and mother are always supportive toward her. She is fully supported by her parents.

Support and role of the community's member and relatives

Last thoughts and sectors to improve for the interest and need of survivors

### Annex III: Photographs from field visits



*Meeting with members of community based Surveillance Committee against Human Trafficking, Rohini Municipality-5, Buchwari*



*Interview with Sanoj Yadav, Chairperson, Rohini Rural Municipality*



*Meeting with members of community based Surveillance Committee against Human Trafficking, Rohini Municipality-2, Imlihawa*



*Interview with Mr Ramesh Malla, Chairperson, Ward 1, Siddharthanagar Municipality*





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OPPORTUNITY VILLAGE NEPAL  
शुभ अवसर ग्राम नेपाल

# बालबालिकाको सुरक्षा हाम्रो संकल्प



बालबालिकालाई हानी नगर्ने तथा  
बाल सुरक्षित वातावरणको  
सुनिश्चित गर्नु हाम्रो कर्तव्य हो ।

## बालबालिकाहरूप्रति हाम्रो प्रतिबद्धता

सबै बालबालिका समान हुन् ।  
बाल दुर्व्यवहार तथा जाति, रंग, धर्म र  
लैंगिकताको आधारमा हुने भेदभावप्रति  
शून्य सहनशीलता ।

यदि कसैले तपाईंलाई असमान व्यवहार  
गरेमा हामीलाई भन्नुहोस् ।

यदि कसैले कुनै पनि  
बालबालिकालाई चरतो व्यवहार  
गरेको थाहा पाउनु भयो भने

तत्काल  
खबर गर्नुहोस् ।

- ➔ कसैले तपाईंलाई चोट पुऱ्याउन पाउँदैन ।
- ➔ कसैले पनि तपाईंलाई उपेक्षा गर्न पाउँदैन ।
- ➔ कसैले तपाईंलाई धम्क्याउन पाउँदैन ।
- ➔ कसैले पनि तपाईंलाई अपमानजनक शब्दको प्रयोग गर्न पाउँदैन ।
- ➔ कसैले पनि तपाईंलाई बाल श्रममा संलग्न गराउन पाउँदैन ।
- ➔ कसैले पनि तपाईंको निम्न अधिकारहरूबाट वञ्चित गर्न पाउँदैन: शिक्षा प्राप्त गर्ने, स्वच्छ वातावरण, सुरक्षित पानी र खाना, माया र स्याहार, अभिव्यक्ति, खेल तथा स्वतन्त्रता सहितको वृत्तिविकास ।

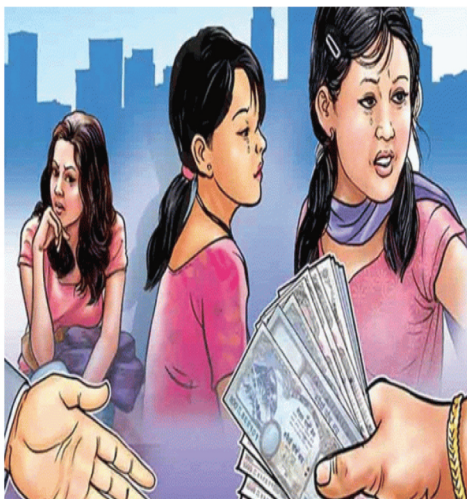
सम्पर्क व्यक्ति: \_\_\_\_\_  
मोवाइल: \_\_\_\_\_



“अन्तर्दक्षिमा मानव बेचबिखन विरुद्ध परियोजना”

## हामी सबैको जिम्मेवारी, मानव बेचबिखन विरुद्धको खबरदारी

### मानव बेचबिखनविरुद्ध शुभ अवसर ग्राम नेपालको अभियान



#### मानव बेचबिखन के हो?

मानव बेचबिखन तथा ओसारपसार नियन्त्रण ऐन २०६४ का अनुसार कुनै पनि उद्देश्यले मानिस किन्ने वा बेच्ने, कुनै प्रकारको फाइदा लिई वा नलिई वेश्यावृत्तिमा लगाउने प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम बाहेक मानिसको अङ्ग भित्रिने तथा वेश्यागमन गर्ने कार्यलाई मानव बेचबिखन मानिएको छ ।

#### मानव बेचबिखनका उद्देश्यहरू के के हुन्छन्?

- वेश्यावृत्ति/यौन शोषण
- अङ्ग प्रत्यारोपण
- भीख मगाउन
- सर्कसमा खेलाउन
- होटलमा काम गराउन
- जबर्जस्ती विवाह
- जोखिम काम गराउन
- घरेलु कामदार बनाउन
- धर्मपुत्रपुत्रीको रूपमा
- जबर्जस्ती श्रम

### मानव बेचबिखन तथा ओसारपसारबाट जोगिने उपायहरू

- रोजगारीका लागि कुनै ठाउँमा जाँदा सबै जानकारी लिएर जानुपर्दछ ।
- कुनै पनि परिचित अथवा अपरिचित व्यक्तिलाई भट्टि विज्ञास गर्नुहुँदैन ।
- नयाँ ठाउँमा जाँदा त्यस ठाउँको विषयमा जानकारी लिएर मात्र जानुपर्दछ र यस विषयमा परिवारका सदस्य, नातेदार वा साथीहरूलाई जानकारी दिएर मात्र जानुपर्दछ ।
- कुनै पनि व्यक्तिले यदि राम्रो जागिर दिने, घुमाउने, विवाह गर्ने, सामानहरू किनिदिने प्रलोभन देखाएमा त्यस्तोमा पर्नुहुँदैन ।
- कसैको पनि प्रलोभनमा नपर्ने, अरुको लहैलहैमा नलाग्ने, कसैले कुनै लोभ देखाएमा सम्बन्धित सरकारी निकाय, नजिक रहेका संस्था, जानेबुझेका परिवारका सदस्य तथा विश्वसनीय साथीहरूसँग सरसल्लाह गर्ने ।
- कसैले तपाईंको आवश्यकता र ईच्छा पूरा गर्न सहयोग गर्छु तर त्यसको लागि आफ्नो घर ठाउँ छोडेर अन्तै जानुपर्छ भन्छन् भने त्यस्तो कुरा सही हो वा होइन पत्ता लगाउने । यसका लागि कहाँ जाने, कसरी जाने, के काममा जाने, तलब कति हुन्छ सबै थाहा पाउने । आफूले थाहा पाएको कुरा सही हो वा होइन यकिन गर्न जानेबुझेका परिवार, साथीभाई, गाउँका अगुवा र प्रहरीसँग बुझ्ने ।
- देश भित्र वा देश बाहिर घुम्न वा कामका लागि जाँदा घर परिवार र नजिकको साथीभाईलाई जानकारी गराएर मात्र जाने ।



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मर्चवारी गाउँपालिका  
सिद्धार्थनगर नगरपालिका



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