



REPORT OF

“CROSS BORDER WORKSHOP

ON

COMBATING

HUMAN TRAFFICKING”,

And strengthening Indo-Nepal Forum

22-23 May 2014,

8-9Jestha 2071

NEPALGUNJ, BANKE

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BACKGROUND

The problem of trafficking and sexual exploitation is not a new one. There is a long history and background behind this. Trafficking is not a problem of a particular country or area, but it has become a burning problem of the whole world. Recent studies show that every year more than a million children are trafficked in one form or another for sex trade. In Asia alone, more than a million women and girls are trafficked annually for the sex trade. Along with trafficking and sex trade, fatal and deadly health issues such as HIV/AIDS has also affected the world. While the form of the problem is very frightening on the one hand, trafficking and sex trade has flourished in the form of an industry on the other hand. Girl trafficking and the sex trade have become a profitable, worldwide industry.

Trafficking in persons has become a serious concern for many countries in all parts of the world, regardless of whether they are countries of origin, transit or destination or, as is increasingly the case, a combination of all these. International criminal groups, whose activities often include other forms of illicit trade and smuggling such as drugs and arms, control trafficking in persons on a global scale.

Human Trafficking is a problem which involves multiple crimes along with it. At times it involves multiple rapes, abduction, kidnapping, violation of basic human rights, criminal confinement, physical and mental abuse, conspiracy etc. In fact, trafficking is not a single offence in itself but a combination of series of offences. As the problem becomes more difficult, the solutions have become equally challenging. The problem has gone beyond India, across the oceans. Nepali girls are being trafficked to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries under the pretext of foreign employment. Similarly, it is learnt that Nepali girls are trafficked for flesh trade in various cities of Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand.

With an exposure into sexual abuse most of the victims go through severe physical and mental trauma coupled with sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancies and abortions. This vulnerable section is denied access to right to information and justice. The trauma endured by the trafficked survivors is manifold. The experiences of physical, mental and sexual abuse traumatize the individual and have a long-term impact on their mental health/psychological wellbeing. They suffer from various mental stresses: - Social ostracization and stigma, feeling of worthlessness, anxiety and mistrust. It is not an easy task to watch over and control the thousands of kilometres open border between Nepal and India. It will not be possible to keep police posts along the entire thousand kilometres of open border. Police posts are established at limited and important entry points for border security only. There are many roads that can be used to avoid the police posts at the entry points. People involved in illegal business use these roads and do not use the official and legal routes. But this does not mean that all the illegal business is being conducted through these illegal routes only. Such business is also being conducted through routes where there are police posts also.

The traffickers take advantage of this disorganized open border and traffic thousands of girls into India. Traffickers did not take all the girls who have been trafficked to India by air. They

were all taken overland to India through different entry points between Nepal and India. Since the prohibition for working women for the Gulf countries to leave Nepal from the Kathmandu airport, the traffickers have started to take these women to India by road through various entry points, and then they are flown to the Gulf countries from India. This is why it has become important to organize strict patrolling and surveillance at the entry points. The main entry points through which girl trafficking is carried out are Sunauli, Birgunj, Rani, Krishna Nagar, Nepalgunj and Kakarvitta. But the possibility exists that there are other illegal entry points, of which the police are unaware of, through which girl trafficking is taking place. One cannot blame the police post administration at the entry points only. There could be different aspects of police negligence, weakness and mutual alliances. But the limited police posts at the entry points have to attend to various other duties and responsibilities. Girl trafficking could be one these other duties and responsibilities. Therefore such things could escape the attention of the police administration. It could be difficult and impossible for the limited police posts to keep under control the open border surrounded by scattered illegal routes. But this should not be an excuse for the police administration to deter from their duties and responsibilities.



The campaign to prevent girl trafficking would be successful to a great extent if strict surveillance could be maintained at entry points where probability of girl trafficking is seen. But for this one should not depend on the police administration alone. The police administration has its own responsibilities and duties. But it is also the responsibility of local organizations and alert communities situated at the entry points.

Since Nepalgunj is bordered by the state of Uttar Pradesh of India, many Nepali children and women use this route as a transit point to migrate to India and Gulf Countries and as a result they have high chances of being trapped in trafficking since there are no proper mechanisms to keep the track children and women. Keeping these enigmas in view Maiti Nepal organised a "Cross Border Workshop" on 22 and 23 June 2013 in Nepalgunj, Banke district of Nepal.

More than 60 participants from various organizations of India and Nepal participated in this workshop which resulted in sharing and discussion of the information on effective method to prevent human trafficking and illegal migration of Nepalese women

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarises a workshop proceedings designed to reduce the problem of human trafficking.

There could be various reasons behind girl trafficking. However, the open and unregulated border between Nepal and India also poses a difficult problem in controlling girl trafficking. 1850 kilometres of our border area is shared with neighbouring country India. There are many easy accesses to India. All these accesses are not under the control or surveillance of the police. Security check system at the exit points manned by the police is not effective and organized. No mechanism has yet been devised to control unrestricted exit from both sides.

Ineffective security check system, open border and unrestricted exit have made it easier for the human traffickers to operate their trafficking business. Most of the Nepali girls are trafficked into India through various exit points on the open border between Nepal and India. Traffickers take advantage of this unregulated open border and traffic thousands of girls into India.



Therefore this regional cross border workshop was organised for the very purpose of reducing Human Trafficking through increasing effectiveness of police, enhancing effectiveness of GOs and NGOs of Nepal and India and to set commonly agreed strategy among the stakeholders.

88 persons from both Nepal and India participated in the cross border workshop. The workshop was divided into four sessions. The introductory session of the first day consisted of participant's registration, welcome remarks, introduction of the participants and highlights of the project and the objectives of the meeting.

The first session involved presentation by participants from India on "Preventing Children/Women from being trafficked at Border areas" and "Bilateral co-ordination on preventing Human Trafficking" followed by Nepali participants on "Rescue and Repatriation mechanisms from Nepal to India" and "Ways to promote safe migration to combat Human trafficking".

Second session was group work and presentation on:

1. Effect of unsafe migration and Human Trafficking
2. Building resources address human trafficking at the borders
3. Advocacy mechanisms in both the countries

The sessions for the next day were:
Group work on Planning: A way forward -

- Consolidating the network
- Joint Working methodologies
- Recommendation to participants from both the countries



The last session of 23 May was wrap up and concluding remarks from participants, which included strategy building, joint declaration and “Thank you Note. All the speakers expressed their commitment to control girl trafficking through assistance from their respective fields. All the speakers stated that there were numerous reasons behind the problem of girl trafficking.

Speakers also expressed the opinion that Nepali girls are sold into Indian brothels so Indian participation was essential for solving it. The guest speakers praised the efforts made by Maiti Nepal at the borders to control girl trafficking. As this was a national problem that has disgraced the Nepalese society, the speakers emphasized that everybody should regard it as their national responsibility to solve this problem. The speakers suggested that the government and the non-government sectors should work hand in hand in the campaign to control girl trafficking.

WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

Introduction Session

After the participant registration, participants delivered their speeches. Ms. Yamuna Bhattarai, Judge Appellate Court, Nepalgunj; Mr. Hari Prasad KC, Judge, District Court, Nepalgunj; Mr. Jeevan Prasad Wali, Chief District Officer, Banke District, Mr. Surendra Jung Shahi, Government Attorney; Mr. Alok Verma, Sub Divisional Magistrate, Baharaich, Uttar Pradesh, India. Ms. Yamuna Bhattarai was the chief guest and Chief District Officer (CDO) Jeevan Prasad Wali was the chairperson of the workshop. CDO also heads district anti trafficking committee.

Ms. Yamuna Bhattarai, warmly welcomed everybody and said that it was a great honour for her to welcome distinguished guests. In her welcome address, she said that all are well aware of the dire situation of Trafficking, which exists all over the world. Even after the abolition of slave trade, new slave trade in form of human trafficking exists in this world. Gender discrimination is the factor that fuels trafficking. Traffickers use the modern technology especially internet and cell phones to deceive innocent girls, we should also try to address new tricks that perpetrator has started using to entrap naive victims. She hoped that this workshop would allow participants to get exposure to different aspects of trafficking and come to a conclusion which will benefit the two countries.

Mr. Sabin Gurung of Maiti Nepal introduced the workshop to the participants, he said the purpose of the cross border workshop was to reduce human trafficking and had specifically been envisaged to address the following objectives:

- ☛ Enhance the effectiveness of Government agencies and related organisations (Nepal and India) to reduce human trafficking.
- ☛ Set commonly agreed strategy among the stakeholders to reduce human trafficking.
- ☛ To amplify the existing network and linkage with different Government and Non-Government organization of India

Introductions of the participants

In this session, participants greeted and introduced themselves. They also stated their addresses and the work they are involved in. 88 participants belonging to diverse backgrounds such as Nepali and Indian police, NGO's from both sides, INGO, district level government officials actively participated in this workshop. High level district government authorities were part of this important event. Since this workshop was focused on involvement of police and government authorities in tackling trafficking, maximum participants were drawn from this stratum.



FIRST SESSION: PRESENTATION BY INDIAN PARTICIPANTS

Senior Correspondent of Indian media **Mr. S K Madhesi** said innocent, simple, illiterate, and hardworking girls who inhabit the remote villages are lured or tricked by traffickers and sold in brothels. Falling prey into the unscrupulous hands of the trafficker the girls are ultimately taken to the brothels of India and sold. Strict control at border area is one of the methods to prevent trafficking but emphasis should be laid on anti-poverty measures, income generating training, education, awareness and social development for girls as well as for families. Thus, in order to tackle the problem in its entirety a concerted effort is required by many different groups of people in the society. To prevent human trafficking in Nepal-India border India's Para military force - SSB, Maiti Nepal, police and custom have cited an exemplary example and has rescued many innocent souls.

Nowadays, large scale urbanisation has led to migration of children and women to urban areas. Urban areas has become a big hub for traffickers and they operate their misdeeds from urban areas, they are always on lookout for their possible prey and within no time they are successful in trafficking innocent village girls to India who had never seen an urban areas and does not know anything about the city life and unscrupulous temptations of the traffickers. Trafficking manifestations have changed; girls are also cheated and sold in pretext of foreign employment, so a strict passport and visa checking system at the border should be initiated.



Mr. Raghu Tiwari presenting his standpoint on the joint problem

Mr. Raghu Tiwari from Uttarakhand, India said Nepal and India while enjoying their own peculiarities, share common culture and ways of life. The norms and values are deeply rooted. Though the numbers of followers of these religious and cultural mainstays vary from country to country, their presence and influence in local arts, cultures and traditions are distinctly visible in every country and society in the region. Nepal, too, has its unique geography, history and cultural heritage, and still is an integral part of the broader cultural history and tradition of Indian sub-continent. As the saying goes, culture sees no borders. Nepal and India share special closeness and similarity in cultural tradition. They are so closely and strongly interlinked by social life and cultural tradition that nobody can imagine to separate them. Both have made great contributions to enriching religious and cultural heritage in this region. He added that it becomes responsibility of Indian Government and India's citizens to take good care of our sisters from Nepal when they face any kind of injustices in India. Since it is a joint concern, we should solve this problem jointly using our own resources.

Sub Divisional Magistrate, Baharaich District, Uttar Pradesh, India, **Mr. Alok Verma** stated that India is always serious on the problem of Human Trafficking. There have been various laws that check human trafficking. All the trafficking cases are booked under Indian Penal Code and Immoral Traffic Prevention Act – 1956. He further added that human trafficking is totally dominated by organized crime and big syndicate of mafia operates this crime. He said social and economic situation make the condition of people vulnerable and traffickers seize this

opportunity and lure the girls into trafficking. To tackle this situation women empowerment through education is the need of the hour. Even after the rescue of girls, it is very difficult to get their social respect and social status back in society. He supplemented by saying that he had personally seen some cases in which the victims, their families have settled the dispute after the victims were provided money by the traffickers, these kind of bargaining have always resulted in increasing such crimes. He said he is always committed to put an end to such crime and will always respond if approached.

Mr Sreedhar, New Delhi, India (Chairman of Indo-Nepal Joint Action Forum(INJAF)) expressed his heartfelt gratitude to Maiti for organising Cross Border workshop on combating human trafficking. He said it was an honour for him to speak at such gathering of practioners and responsible officials.

He narrated how a number of Nepali migrants worked as informal workers and particularly as porters in the Himalayas and a bulk of the burden of carrying people to pilgrim centres such as Kedarnath is on the migrant Nepalis from the far-western districts. In the peak of the season over 6000 Nepalis wok in Kedarnath valley alone. Unfortunately in the aftermath of the disaster in June 2013, they were the neglected lot and no record of their loss of life or disappearance exists with any agency. Environics Trust, initiated a search and identified some of them and in December 2013 established two servers, one in Nepalgunj and other in Delhi to enable families of missing to inform, so that adequate steps could be taken. The Nepal Embassy has been cooperative in trying to locate these people and has urged the CDOs to take advantage of the servers. Spread of this technology could enable an informal mechanism for support.

Trafficking in human being is an abhorrent phenomenon. Children and women are trapped into the suffocative spider-web of trafficking. Traffickers often prey on individuals who are poor, innocent, illiterate and who may lack access to social safety net. They are lured with false promises of good jobs and better lives and then forced to work under brutal and inhumane conditions.

This kind of workshop should be done in other places in frequent intervals. He expressed his view that he will look forward for continuation of the workshop. The cross-border workshop will help in enhancing a strong linkage and network with various organizations in India which will in turn help in preventing trafficking of persons. Until and unless both the country tackles this problem jointly our children and sisters trafficking would not be safeguarded.

Mr. TejS.Bhandariof Uttaranchal Development Institute, Banbasa (Regional Coordinator of Indo-Nepal Joint Action Forum) said it is the similarity even sameness that makes India-Nepal relations special and unique. We are similar in many ways, and yet we are two sovereign nations. We, Indian, and Nepaleseeat similar food, watchthe same movies, we listen to the same music, wear similar dress and we inherited same culture.

Also he presented a paper on **Human Trafficking**, in which he highlighted the fact that the flourishing trade in Nepali women and girls in India must be understood in the context of

economic conditions in both countries. Nepal's extreme poverty makes recruiting in its rural villages easy and profitable. Because of its economic dependence on India, the Indian government and previous government of Nepal was inhibited from regulating the border or actively combating cross-border crime unless the Indian government also committed itself to stemming demand by enforcing anti-trafficking laws.

He also gave a brief account of Indo-Nepal Joint Action Forum created to address the cross border issues affecting the two countries. Originally, initiated by PAIRVI,UDI,MAITI NEPAL and NNSWA,NEPAL Since PAIRVI took the initial lead **Mr Ajay Kumar Jha ,Director Pairvi,New Delhi and Mr Ashok Bikram Jairu of NNSWA,Nepal** were appointed its National Secretaries. Mr Ajay Kumar Jha being preoccupied elsewhere could not participate in the workshop, but he conveyed his good wishes for the success of the workshop and promised to take any responsibility that is assigned to him by the workshop for the further development of the Forum.



Relations between Nepal and India have traditionally been close since ancient times as a result of geographical location and common religious, linguistic and cultural identities that overlap the two countries. Culture is embedded in the high peaks of Nepal and India, same tradition flows with its rivers, art traverses through its valleys and religion lies in the heart of its people. Nepal and India are the countries where same art, culture and religion are a part of life of the inhabitants. People celebrate every moment with aroma, adding novelty to the traditions without affecting their essence.

The cultural links between Nepal and India have many facets. Same culture is perhaps the most important factor, and plays a predominant role in shaping the cultural relations between the two countries. The close cultural relationship between the peoples of Nepal and India is a great asset for both countries. This closeness has not only helped maintain traditional friendly relations between the two countries but has also greatly contributed to promoting mutual understanding, appreciating each other's aspirations, and cementing the existing ties of warm and cooperative neighbourhood. This has remained, and will continue to remain, the strongest and unshakable link between these two countries.



Dr. Arun Prakash Dhyani added that Maiti Nepal and Uttaranchal Development Institute have worked together for the last 10 years and liberated victims from different parts of India; it is a big honour for him to continue with such responsibility, which is a service towards humanity irrespective of any nationality, caste or creed. He stated that Government of India did not work effectively during the flood that took place in Uttarakhand in June 2013, but he along with other organizations rescued many survivors, provided them food and lodging and repatriated them to Nepal. Still many things are to be done, his organisation will not keep any stoned unturned for the benefit of children and women.

SECOND SESSION: PRESENTATION BY NEPALI PARTICIPANTS

District Judge **Mr. Hari Prasad KC** said that the present law of Nepal is quite strict and the criminals can get life imprisonment. Last year 24 cases of human trafficking and this year 20 cases of human trafficking has been registered in the district court. Unfortunately, most of the cases have been unsuccessful and others have become hostile. Owing to this we need a fast court which can decide in favour of survivors. I am hopeful that this workshop will come up with ideas that pave a way for more criminal charges against the traffickers.

Chief District Officer, Banke District, **Mr. Jeevan Prasad Wali**, stated as chief of district anti trafficking committee, he has taken the issue of Human Trafficking very seriously. He highlighted that the role of the CDO is to coordinate with NGOs and Government Officers to address the issues of human trafficking and check unsafe migration. He mentioned that due to improper checking mechanism the girls are easily being trafficked to India. The governments of Nepal and India have formulated various laws and policies relate to trafficking and unsafe migration still, these laws and policies are not being implemented properly.



He added that more than two Lakhs Nepali children and women are in brothels located in different parts of India. He further said that it's important for government of both countries to work in cooperation to make people aware about the human trafficking and safe migration. He mentioned that all the government official have to be very careful while issuing citizenship and passport to girls/women. All the agencies working on anti-trafficking initiatives have to be very cautious because the open border makes the work even more difficult so we have to work in

close co-ordination with our Indian counterparts then only we will succeed to achieve our objectives.

Government attorney **Mr. Surendra Jung Shahi** speaking on the occasion said traffickers often trick children and women belonging to remote areas, where innocent people dwell. In such places there is dearth of communication and awareness, hence, awareness programs in these areas is a big need. He said workshops like this play an important role in addressing social problems like trafficking and selling of human beings. Just the efforts of police to control human trafficking is not enough, community should make grass roots efforts in order to see the changes. Organisations in Banke are doing good work to address the problem of trafficking, but much more is needed to do to put an end of Human Trafficking in Nepal. Appropriate information and help by different organisations at Nepal- India border is of utmost importance to save innocent children and women from getting into clutches of traffickers

NGO Federation's Chairperson **Mr. Prabhat Singh Thakuri** extended his good wishes to make this workshop successful. He added that we have to come up with list of activities that will have to be executed to wage a war against human traffickers.



Mr. Rudra Subedi from the Journalist Association said to end human trafficking we should have long term planning and required resources. In order to reduce human trafficking, social norms, values and beliefs have to be transformed. Liberating victims from abuse and exploitation from brothels located in different parts of India is a good work, but averting children from women from being trafficked is even more virtuous work. Preventive work is better than the curative

work. Maiti is also doing a good work by providing counselling and information to migrants. Government does not have any mechanism to liberate victims of trafficking; here Maiti has taken a good effort. Human trafficking is a brutal action, with wide ranging affects. This occurs due to the unscrupulous traffickers. All the traffickers must go to jail for their misdeeds, but this does not happen, most of the time traffickers are set free owing to lack of evidences and other reasons.

Ashok Bikram Jairu of Nepal National Social Welfare Association (National Secretary of Indo-Nepal Joint Action Forum, Nepal) said government policies and laws have not been implemented properly, due to that working in grassroots level has become difficult, this has created a situation that is conducive to traffickers and perpetrators. Traffickers continuously change their modus operandi; hence working in this sector is ever difficult, challenging and dangerous. Joint action with full support from government, media, Civil society organizations police, and funding agencies is needed to see a change.



Human Rights Commission regional director **Mr. Murari Kharel** said crimes such as human trafficking is directly related to human rights. Trafficking is gross violation of human rights. The problem of trafficking in girls needs to be addressed. It needs to be addressed because the fundamental human rights of the girl child is being grossly violated, a heinous crime is being committed against her which affects her physically, psychologically, spiritually and morally; and transmission of the HIV/AIDS virus to the larger population is a serious health hazard.

Various human rights violations occur at different stages of the trafficking cycle. Trafficking often emerges where already many human rights deprivations are prevalent. The phenomenon of trafficking in persons comprises a range of human rights violations. The most common ones are the right to personal autonomy, the right not to be held in slavery or servitude, the right to liberty and security of person, the right to be free from cruel or inhumane treatment, the right to safe and healthy working conditions and the freedom of movement. Trafficking in persons - the illegal and highly profitable recruitment, transport, and sale of human beings for exploitative purposes such as forced labour or services, slavery or slavery-like conditions, prostitution, sexual exploitation or servitude - needs to be addressed as a severe and multi-faceted human rights issue.

Various human rights violations occur at different stages of the trafficking cycle. Trafficking often emerges where already many human rights deprivations are prevalent. The phenomenon of trafficking in persons comprises a range of human rights violations. The most common ones are the right to personal autonomy, the right not to be held in slavery or servitude, the right to liberty and security of person, the right to be free from cruel or inhumane treatment, the right to safe and healthy working conditions and the freedom of movement. We have to work according to the data that organisations and government have with them. Each and every case should be given proper and equal importance; this will not only increase conviction but will also become a deterrent for the traffickers.

THIRD SESSION: GROUP WORK AND PRESENTATIONS

The third session divided into two parts was facilitated by Mr. Sabin Gurung, Senior Programme Officer, Maiti Nepal. Mr. Gurung informed the participants that addressing cross-border human trafficking need joint efforts. This is only possible with the help of a strong network of activists, social organisations, police, lawyers and government officials. Discussions on the working papers were held after the presentation. Third session of the programme was group discussions based on the working papers presented. Participants of the workshop were divided into different groups and these groups held discussions on two different subjects.

Mr. Gurung informed the participants that addressing cross-border human trafficking need joint efforts. This is only possible with the help of a strong network of activists, social organisations, police, lawyers and government officials. Two thematic were selected for the group work, "Preventative actions at border areas" and "How to consolidate and make Nepal-India anti trafficking networks more effective".

For the group work the areas that he focussed on "preventative actions at border areas" were:

- Undertake awareness programs in villages near Nepal India border.
- Set-up centres for information dissemination and to help register the cases of victims who needs to be rescued.

- Establish surveillance and counselling in Rupadia(Uttar Pradesh) and other bordering Indian villages.
- Develop educational materials and make it available to general public.
- For proper co-ordination a strong committee consisting of government and non-government agencies including local people should be formed, which should start functioning immediately.
- Organize quarterly meetings to evaluate the work done on preventing human trafficking.
- Undertake orientation program focussing on rickshaw pullers and horse cart and bus drivers.
- Lobby and advocate with government officials (Nepal and India) to implement the existing anti trafficking laws and policies.
- Organise interaction programs with railway officials of India.
- Joint-investigation and patrolling between Indian and Nepali police and social organisations to uncover the criminal networks.
- Collect first-hand information of the children lost.
- Allocateresource and embark on joint programs in Nepal and India.

"How to consolidate and make Nepal-India anti trafficking networks more effective"

- Consistent and continuous collaboration to be maintained between the organisations.
- Regular meeting in different intervals between Nepali and Indian organisations to be held to gauge the efficiency of anti-trafficking programs.
- To sensitise issue of human trafficking include government administration, media and civil society in anti-trafficking programs.
- Social networks such as twitter, face book and internet should be used forcommunication on trafficking cases.
- Representative of both countries should be invited while conducting any activities or meeting at the border areas.

- Should develop strong coordination for proper Rescue and Repatriation of victims of trafficking and unsafe migration.
- Regular communication and information should be shared between Nepali and Indian organisations.

The second part of third session had the following topics:

"Promotion of safe migration in the border areas" and "rescue and repatriation of trafficking victims".

Promotion of safe migration in the border areas

- Develop different types of awareness programs that suits local populace and organise such programs regularly.
- Organise short and long term skills development training for needy girls and women.
- Get data of cases (missing, request for rescue, unsafe migration, women violence) track them, keep records and provide them the required help.
- Lobby with government to develop clear laws and regulations for migrant girls and women.
- Build a network and link it with different Government and Non-Government organization. This network's work is also to make the migrants aware on unsafe migration leading to human trafficking.

Rescue and rescue and repatriation of trafficking victims

- Organisations operating in the areas are to distribute leaflets near brothels time to time giving their address including e-mail address.
- Identify the places where children and women are sold or are abused/exploited.
- Make a record and classify them according to number and ratio of the abuses and exploitation.
- Identify the Nepalese migrant organizations and network to exchange the information and co-ordinate with them regarding rescue of abused and exploited ones.
- A network should be established between non-governmental organizations of both the countries for co-ordination and co-operation in order to regularize rescue operations.

- A separate action group should be formed to rescue the trafficked girls. The rescue team should include representatives of Nepal Police, government agencies and social organizations.
- Indo-Nepal co-ordination committee should be established separately in order to rescue trafficked girls and return them to Nepal (wherever possible).
- The rescue process should be made effective, organized and simplified.
- Women's committee and youth clubs should also be mobilized in rescue works.
- Proceedings at the Indian courts should be simplified. Once rescued from the brothels, the survivors have to wait for months, or even years, for the court's decision because of complicated and difficult court procedures. It is essential that steps should be taken to end such procedures.
- Once rescued from the brothel, arrangements should be made to allow the girls to return to Nepal immediately without any trouble and complications.
- The Indian government should make arrangements for compensations for the rescued girls
- Responsible social organizations should be given the custody of the rescued and survivors for proper rehabilitation.
- Provisions for a "Rescue hot line" should be made in different places of both countries for the rescue of girls.

Recommendations

- Strong coordination, networking and regular information dissemination should be maintained among all the organization of Nepal and India to check and control cross border trafficking.
- Smooth coordination between social and other organisations of both countries should be maintained for immediate rescue of trafficked girls.
- Provisions for a "Rescue hot line" should be maintained in different places of both countries for rescue of children and women in exploitative situations.
- Shelter homes should be established at all border areas to provide safe shelter to children and women during emergency.
- Interaction and orientation program should be held with concerned agencies of both countries to sensitise them on human trafficking and migration.

- Awareness and sensitization programmes should be organised for focussing on political leaders, religious leaders and community.
- Government of both sides should provide full support to organisations who conduct are involved in rescue and repatriation activities.
- Cross border meeting should be organized every year in order to review the accomplished activities and formulate new strategies.
- ATVC (Anti-trafficking Vigilant Committee) should be established at community level.
- Police service centres should organise orientation, seminars and school programs in community.

After the finalization of the recommendations, the programme was concluded with the closing remarks from representatives of both the countries followed by a vote of thanks by Mr. Sabin Gurung. Mr. Gurung thanked all the participants for being present in two-day workshop and requested to conduct regular activities that will enhance the general awareness on public at cross border area.

Annex 1: Programme Schedule



“Addressing Human Trafficking: A Cross-Border Initiative”

22- 23 May 2014

Programme Schedule

DAY 01 : 22nd May 2014

Introduction session

9.00-9:15 am : Participants Registration

9:15-9:25 am : Welcome remarks

09:25-09:45am : Introduction of the participants

09:45-10:00am : Highlights of the project and the objectives of the meeting:

First Session : Initiatives on Migration and Trafficking: Government Roles

10:00-11:00 am: Presentation by Indian Participants on

1. Preventing Children/Women from being trafficked at Border areas
2. Bilateral co-ordination on preventing Human Trafficking

11:00-11:30 am: Tea Break

11:30-12:30 pm: Presentation by Nepali participants on:

1. Rescue and Repatriation mechanisms from Nepal to India
2. Ways to promote safe migration to combat Human trafficking

12:30-1.00 pm: **Open Floor Discussion**

1:00-2.00 pm : Lunch Break

2.00 – 3.30 pm : Group Work on:

4. Effect of unsafe migration and Human Trafficking
5. Building resources address human trafficking at the borders
6. Advocacy mechanisms in both the countries

3.30 – 5.00 pm: Open Forum discussion on Challenges and Gaps on “Migration and Trafficking”

DAY 02 : 23^d May 2014

09:00-09:15 am : Review of the first day Workshop

9.15 – 10.30 am : Group Work on:

1. Changing dimension of human trafficking
2. Preventative measures in coming years
3. Joint efforts to address human trafficking in Nepal-India border
4. Rescue and repatriation of Nepali children and women from India

10.30 – 11.00 am: Tea Break

11.00 – 12.00 pm: Group presentation and Open Floor discussion

12.00- 12.30 pm : Open forum on efforts to address human trafficking and safe migration in both countries

12.30 – 1.30 pm : Lunch Break

1.30- 2.30 pm : Group work on Planning: A way forward

- Consolidating the network
- Joint Working methodologies
- Recommendation to participants from both the countries

2.30- 3.00 pm : Open floor discussion

3.00- 3.30 pm : Tea Break

3.30 pm onwards : Wrap Up and concluding remarks from Participants

LONG LIVE INDO-NEPAL FRIENDSHIP



मानव तस्करी रोकन समिति

मानव तस्करी रोकन समिति नेपाल सरकारको अन्तर्गतमा स्थापना गरिएको छ। यस समितिमा मानव तस्करी रोक्न रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रणका लागि आवश्यक कानून, नीति र प्रक्रिया निर्धारण गर्ने कार्यहरू गर्ने जिम्मा दिइएको छ।

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बेचबिखन नियन्त्रणका लागि दुईपक्षीय समन्वयमा जोड

लोकीय सन्देश
नेपालगन्ज, ८ जेठ

मानव बेचबिखन नियन्त्रणका लागि नेपाल र भारतका सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी तिकायले मिलेर काम गर्ने प्रतिबद्धता जनाएका छन्।

माइती नेपाल र मानव बेचबिखन विरुद्धको जिल्ला समिति बाँकेले बिहीबार नेपालगन्जमा आयोजना गरेको कार्यक्रममा सहभागी नेपाल र भारतका सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रमा मानव बेचबिखनविरुद्ध कार्रवाइ सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी तिकायले मिलेर काम गर्ने प्रतिबद्धता जनाएका हुन्।

कार्यक्रममा नेपाल तथा भारतको उत्तरपट्टा र उत्तराखण्ड र राज्यमा मानव विखन विरुद्ध किर्माशिल सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी सङ्घ संस्थाका प्रतिनिधि सहभागी भिए।

कार्यक्रममा साविकका प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी जीवनप्रसाद जोशीले मानव बेचबिखन नियन्त्रणका लागि खुला सीमा चुनौतीका रुपमा देखिएको बताए।

मानव बेचबिखन विरुद्धको अभियान सफल पार्न नेपाली र भारतीय तस्वीच संयन्त्र आवश्यक छ, प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी जोशीले भने, मानव बेचबिखन नियन्त्रणका लागि स्थानीय प्रशासनले अभियान चलाइरहेको छ।

कार्यक्रममा सहभागी भारत बहराइच जिल्लाका सहायक जिलाधिकारी ज्ञानोका कुमार मिश्राले सीमा क्षेत्रमा सबैजसो अपराधिक घटना नियन्त्रणका लागि दुईपक्षीय समन्वय आवश्यक भएकोमा जोड दिए।

सो अवसरमा पछिल्लो समय भारतीय बाटो हुँदै बाडी मुलुक पुग्नेहरूका महिलाहरू जोखिममा रहेको भन्दै ध्यानाकर्षण गराएको भियो।

कार्यक्रममा पुनरावेदन अदालत नेपालगन्जका न्यायाधीश यमुना (बाँकी पेज ५ मा)

बेचबिखन...

बहराइच, बाँके जिल्ला न्यायाधीश हरिप्रताप केसी, माइती नेपालका निर्देशक सचिन मुख्तियार, माइती नेपाल, नेपालगन्जका संयोजक केशव कोइराला, राष्ट्रिय अधिकार आयोगका क्षेत्रीय निर्देशक मेरती खड्क, भारतीय अधिकारकर्मी डा. श्रीधर लगायतले मानव बेचबिखन नियन्त्रणका लागि आपसी समन्वय र सहकार्यमा जोड दिए।

