

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background introduction to the thesis, its aims and objectives, statement of the problem, rationale of the study area, and the scope of the study and organization of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Few years before, trafficking of women and girls used to be least identified problem. With the increase of modern demands, unemployment, lower income insufficient to raise a family, poor lifestyle and higher needs to adjust in the society, all of these factors are the major issue in boosting up the problem of trafficking .Especially women and girls who are already backward (women lack of empowerment and lack of proper information and education) are the victims of such disaster for many reasons. It is estimated that nearly 200,000 Nepalese women and girls are currently working in Indian brothels and they are mostly 10 and 20 years of old. Economic, social, political, religious, household burden and discrimination, such factors play a vital role for women being in the process of trafficking. To a woman living in environment of restricted rights and freedoms with few employment opportunities open to her, a trafficker offering a chance for economic independence may be seen as the only opportunity to improve her situation (UNDP 1999). Women and girls are taken from their villages by local recruiters, relatives or neighbours promising jobs or marriage, and sold for amounts as small as Nepali Rs.200 to brokers who deliver them to brothel owners in India for anywhere from Rs.15,000 to Rs.40,000 (letters from Kathmandu,2003).

Accordingly, the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women has defined trafficking in persons means the recruitment, transportation, purchase, sale, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by threat or use of violence, abduction, force, fraud, deception or coercion or debt bondage, for the purpose of placing or holding such person, whether for pay or not, in forced labour or slavery like practices, in a community. Nowadays, trafficking of women and girls across the borders and within the countries has been recognized as a serious issue. The problem is particularly acute in Nepal, one of the least developed countries of the world. This

agrarian nation lacks sufficient economic capital, infrastructure, and developed human resources. 90% of the 21 million inhabitants rely on subsistence agriculture. Adult literacy is as low as 23% for females and 57% for males. Infant and maternal mortality rates are among the highest in the world. Historically, economic pressures have created a high level of migration in search of sustainable livelihood options outside Nepal (Asia Foundation 2001).

In the bid of control trafficking, it is essential to consider the laws and policies regarding the rescued women and girls. There are number of organization working towards rescuing, relieving, repatriating, rehabilitating, and reintegrating women and girls who have been trafficked. However the proportion of rescued women to those trafficked is still very low. Many of the social organization in Kathmandu valley and outside are involved in prevention activities and are providing care and support to protect the victims. They have established rehabilitation centre, transit home and prevention homes to support trafficked and rescued women and girls. Prevention activities include vocational training, skill building, micro credit and support for formal and informal education to the vulnerable groups who are rescued from different locations. Likewise, care and support activities includes providing long/short term residential care, legal counselling, confidence building and helping them to be financially capable to sustain their life. The NGOs and social organizations are doing their best to help rescued women/girls to make their life easy once again. They are supporting victims to reunite with their families, or in case not able to return home they are placed in rehabilitation centre .NGOs and INGOs are running different activities for their better future by providing legal and social counselling in order to make them mentally and physically capable to face the society. The National Plan of Action and the proposed anti-trafficking reform bill (MOWCSW) include provisions for the establishment of rehabilitation centers for victims of trafficking. The National Plan directs these services at helpless women who have been subjected to prostitution or have been rescued from a brothel.

At the time, trafficking was recognized as the major issue, many donor agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) began to address and combat the problem through expanded social, cultural, and economic programs. The international donor community, including the United Nations, bilateral and multilateral donors, increased funding for

many social issues. The Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MOWCSW) was established to formulate national policies and plans to integrate women and children into the national development process. The global trafficking industry generates an estimated five to seven billion U.S. dollars each year, more than the profits generated by the arms and narcotics trades (Asia Foundation 2001).

Trafficking is an abuse to human right. Human rights focus on rights and needs of trafficked person and those who are vulnerable to trafficking. Women's rights have been largely ignored. Most of the women are deprived of their rights such as, right of education, right of freedom, right to earn a livelihood through one's choice and right of equal opportunities as men. The matter of education of the girl children and the socio-economic empowerment of women are still greatly neglected sectors of development. Both the legislation and the law enforcement mechanisms are not set up to protect the female community from violence, discrimination and exploitation. The security of girls and women from being sexually exploited or discriminated against is not considered a serious matter of concern for law enforcement. The National Policy to combat trafficking includes commitments by Nepal Government to 1) remove laws that discriminate against women, 2) take all necessary measures to protect human rights, including the rights of women, and 3) take steps to alleviate poverty and provide employment opportunities to women. In addition, the National Plan of Action proposes training programs for behaviour and attitude change on gender issues and trafficking.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The phenomenon of trafficking in women/girls for commercial exploitation has cut cross the boundaries of caste, ethnic group, religion, gender, social norms and humanitarian right. Trafficking at the local level involves deep-rooted processes such as discrimination towards women from household to national level. The word girl/women are dominated from her birth in our male ruling society. Most of the girls/women in our society are bounded to their household things which are their part of life. They are restricted from making their own decision even if it is of their own life. Thus the poor education, ignorance, low self-esteem, poverty and gender discrimination are the major boosting factors seen in trafficking .Women and girls trafficking in Kathmandu valley has been a priority issue. As Valley being the central part of the country for business, trading, employment, it seems to have many more

opportunities comparing to the rural parts of the country. Thus, it is the main reason women/girls migrate in search of better life either by themselves or carried by stranger showing the hope of giving bright future .In the hope of gaining better life, they are trapped and trafficked. Many of the NGOs, INGOs, Social and Government organizations are helping to prevent and rescue such victims from inside and outside the valley.

The main focus on this research is to analyse the status of rescued victims and also to find out their socio and economic aspects that forced them to be in this current situation. Women/girls are rescued from brothels by different sources and many questions arise with it because rescuing is not the end of the problem. The study aims to find out their current status with the following questions,

- ✓ What is their attitude towards their life after survival?
- ✓ How are they facilitated with rehabilitation and reintegration process?
- ✓ How does the socio and economic factor influence their lives?
- ✓ What steps has been taken by different organization to help them onwards (regarding their daily survival, job, family reunite and social and financial independence)?
- ✓ Are they satisfied with what they are now? Or they want to move back to previous position?
- ✓ How much serious is Government on implementing the plans and polices to re-establish the survivals?

There is a need to move from a paradigm of rescue, repatriation, and rehabilitation to an approach that protects and promotes the human rights of women. However, an analytical evaluation of the problem and an assessment of the lessons learned teach us that rehabilitation is not what women need. Instead, they need support and sustainable incomes. Anti-trafficking strategies must shift from paternalistic approaches that seek to protect innocent women to more holistic and participatory approaches that seek to protect and promote the human rights of all women including their civil, political, economic and social rights.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

- ✓ To find out the socio-economic background of rescued women and girls.
- ✓ To find out the rehabilitation and reintegration process of rescued women and girls.
- ✓ To analyse the changing attitude of rescued women and girls living in rehabilitation centre.

1.4 Rationale of the Study

Trafficking of women and girls has been a serious issue in Nepal today. One of the major reasons seems to be open border between two countries, which is the easy access for human trading. Women and girls are the victims of sex business especially in urban and cities. The victims are found to be innocent people from rural parts of the country. Lack of education, poverty, lack of awareness, unemployment, discrimination and less opportunity to fulfill their dreams are the main causes forcing to be in this sector. Kathmandu is the capital and centre place for business, employment, trading and education. So many people including (girls and women) from different parts of the country come here for different purpose. In the process of daily survival and fulfilling their demands, many girls and women are trapped in trafficking. As the population has doubled in recent few years, there is lack of job opportunity and poor living style. In such cases, focusing on girls/women they are really backward in many ways like good education, health, good living and very hard to sustain their life with very low income. Going through the published literatures most of the victims are from rural parts that are living in extreme poverty and are unknown about the outside world. Therefore, it is easy to make them in trap showing the hope of giving them good future and easy life.

In recent years there has been made various efforts to prevent the girls and women from passing through the process of trafficking. Many of the NGO's, INGO's, women's organization, social agencies and the government organizations are more concern on this topic. With the help of such organizations, most of the victims are rescued from inside and outside the valley and even from Indian brothels, but rescuing and returning them to their home place is not the end solution. The rescued and returnees are at the high risk carrying HIV/ AIDS and they are physically and psychologically affected. They are not in a position to reunite with their family and

are not acceptable in the society. Thus there is a need to empower them physically, mentally and economically in order to establish them as a normal person in the society. There has been launched several awareness program and skill based training to support such victims and survivals. Many rehabilitation centres are established to provide them safe home and safe future onwards. The research on this topic is expected to find out their current situation in rehabilitation and reintegration process .The study also measures the socio-economic impact of trafficking in their life. It will also reveal the behavioural and attitudinal changes after staying in the rehabilitation centre. The information and data gathered from the survey is expected to help formulate adequate and appropriate plan and strategies in order to improve the living condition of the affected women and girls.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the study

Trafficking has become a global business. Trafficking of women, girls and children has greatly affected our society and created a negative impact around us. In urban part of the country, such activities are found daily in large number. With the large number of trafficking of women and girls, they have been rescued from different location by NGOs, government, police force and social organizations. The solution is not only to rescue them back home but along with this, the focus has to be given towards their upcoming future. The scope of the study lies within the study of socio-economic background of RW/G, reintegration and rehabilitation of the survivors. Many of the organization are concern about the re-establishment activities in terms of safe home, family reunite, dealing with economic, physical and social factors in order to build their confidence level high. The research will be addressing the existing scenario of the survivals so as to meet their needs by attempting to provide better facilities, care and support to them. The study covers the following areas:

- ✓ Social and economic background of the rescued women and girls.
- ✓ The social and economic factors that forced them to be in this situation.
- ✓ Ongoing programs on rehabilitation and reintegration focusing the rescued group.
- ✓ Current status of trafficked/rescued group in rehabilitation centre.
- ✓ The changing attitudes of the affected group after and before rescued.

There were many problems and difficulties during the completion of the research. Since the topic of the research was related to trafficking and rescued women and girls, it was very sensitive and private matter to investigate. Most of the rescued and survivors were not happy to share information about their past life and the rehabilitation centre was not fully cooperative to provide necessary information on this title which created difficulty in gathering accurate data and took longer period of time than calculated before. Research was conducted with the limited number of respondent with limited resources.

1.6 Organization of the study

The whole research is presented in five chapters. The effort during the research has been to include each and every data, information, practical and theoretical findings and experience according to the chapters of related study area. The study is divided into five chapters,

Chapter one is the background study of the research. It provides the detail background study on trafficking and relating it to the present situation of rescued women and girls .The other important section under this chapter are introduction, statement of the problem, objectives of the research , rationale of the study, scope of the study and organization of the study.

Chapter two is the literature review relating to subject matter. In order to understand the situation of rescued women and girls during the process of rehabilitation and reintegration, various sources of materials such as journal, articles, online papers have been consulted .The review of papers during the research have helped to generate clear ideas on the topic .

Chapter three is the research methodology which is based on the methods and tools discussed below to collect the information in order to accomplish the research. It includes research design, nature and sources of data, sampling method, data collection tools and technique, ethical issue, confidentiality and the limitation of the study area.

Chapter four is the findings on the data interpretation and analysis of rescued women and girls. Data interpretation and analysis has been carried out by the detail survey on the situation of RW/G in Maiti Nepal rehabilitation centre, Kathmandu. Various determining aspects involved in this chapter are to understand the existing

life, socio-economic background, the process of rehabilitation and reintegration and the attitudinal changes of rescued women and girls at present scenario.

The last chapter of this research includes summary, conclusion and the recommendation. This chapter presents the overall scenario of the research giving the sense of ending.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This study has reviewed the research conducted on the current livelihood strategies of rescued women and girls living in rehabilitation centre. The review is the detail overview of situation currently facing by the sufferers .It is also the discussion of the various possible services and opportunities provided to targeted group with the process of rehabilitation and reintegration.

2.1 Theoretical Review

Trafficking has been the global issue around the world. The word trafficking at the first sight refers girls and women involvement in sexual business but the term is equally related to exploitation of male and children for different purpose. Trafficking can be procurement, sale and receipt of person: Trafficking involves transportation, sale, transfer, harbouring and receipts of person with in and across the national boundary. Coercion /deception: Procurement/transport is done by unlawful means such as deception of marriage, employment and adoption. Other forms of trafficking are abduction, kidnapping, violence or threat of violence, abuse of authority or dominant position, debt bondage.

USAID (1999) defines trafficking as the process of recruitment, transport or sale of persons across international borders or within a country through fraud, coercion or force labour or services including domestic services, debt bondage or slavery.

The root causes of trafficking are complex and numerous which are described as, (1)economic factor such as poverty ,indebtedness, food scarcity ,unemployment (2)social and cultural factors such as polygamy, physical and sexual abuses ,gender and ethnic discrimination (3)historical factors as feudalism, class based system, and (4)political factors such as, unstable government, inappropriate policies and laws ,lack of political commitment, lack of appropriate legislation are the major factors contributing trafficking(WOREC,2000).

According to WOREC, it is not prostitution that the anti trafficking framework opposes but the violation of rights that may occur while involved in that work. Although a woman may enter into prostitution by choice, she does not choose the

exploitative conditions she is forced to endure. It is therefore the exploitative conditions and not the sex work itself that need to be targeted (WOREC/CEDPA 1999)

In 1996, 124 Nepali sex workers were rescued from Indian brothels and returned to Nepal. They were assisted by seven NGOs. The current practices are more concerned with what happens to the trafficked and rescued women and girls in the long run. The research and the study from many organizations (NGOs, INGOs) show that the first priority has been to reunite them with their families. In most of the cases, the family members reject the acceptance because of social factors and fear of social boundaries. Others who cannot or do not want to return end up with the cities life either establishing them with small business (tea shop, sewing, waving, handicraft) and a few others stick with the sex trade directly or indirectly.

The determinants of female trafficking are complex and multi-causal. At an individual level, trafficking is thought to be enabled by the existence of gender discrimination and unequal power relations favoring males, in addition lower female education, poverty and lack of economic opportunities all play a role in trafficking (Acharya 1998). The extreme poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, ignorance, social norms, lack of political commitment, tradition and cultural factors, gender discrimination of which low status of women and girls, displacement due to natural disaster or calamities and the lack of infrastructure and basic needs are the major factors contributing migration and trafficking in Nepalese women and girls.

Four key routes into sex trafficking were identified and are shown in the conceptual framework, these include; a) employment-induced trafficking via a Dalal 'broker', b) independent migration to urban areas, c) deception, through false marriage or visits and, d) force, through abduction. These routes into sex trafficking are interlinked with independent migration and with trafficking for other purposes, notably for labour exploitation. The movement of women and girls may begin with employment migration to urban areas, and after this they become sex trafficked; or trafficking is conducted in a two stage process where by women and girls are first trafficked for employment and later sex trafficked. Three modes of exit from sex trafficking were identified by the women and girls in this study; rescue, escape or release. The most common exit from sex trafficking reported was 'rescue' after police raids for underage sex workers. Data from the rehabilitation centers in Nepal show

that 80% of women and girls left Indian brothels after being rescued. However, this high figure may simply reflect the situation that rescued women/girls often pass through a rehabilitation centre. Typically these young women and girls were taken from the Indian brothels by social workers and/or the police and placed in an Indian transit home or rehabilitation centre before being transferred to a rehabilitation centre in Nepal. In rehabilitation centre these girls are encouraged by providing skill based training to improve their physical and economic condition and are taken into the process of reintegration (Hennink M and Simkhada P, 2004).

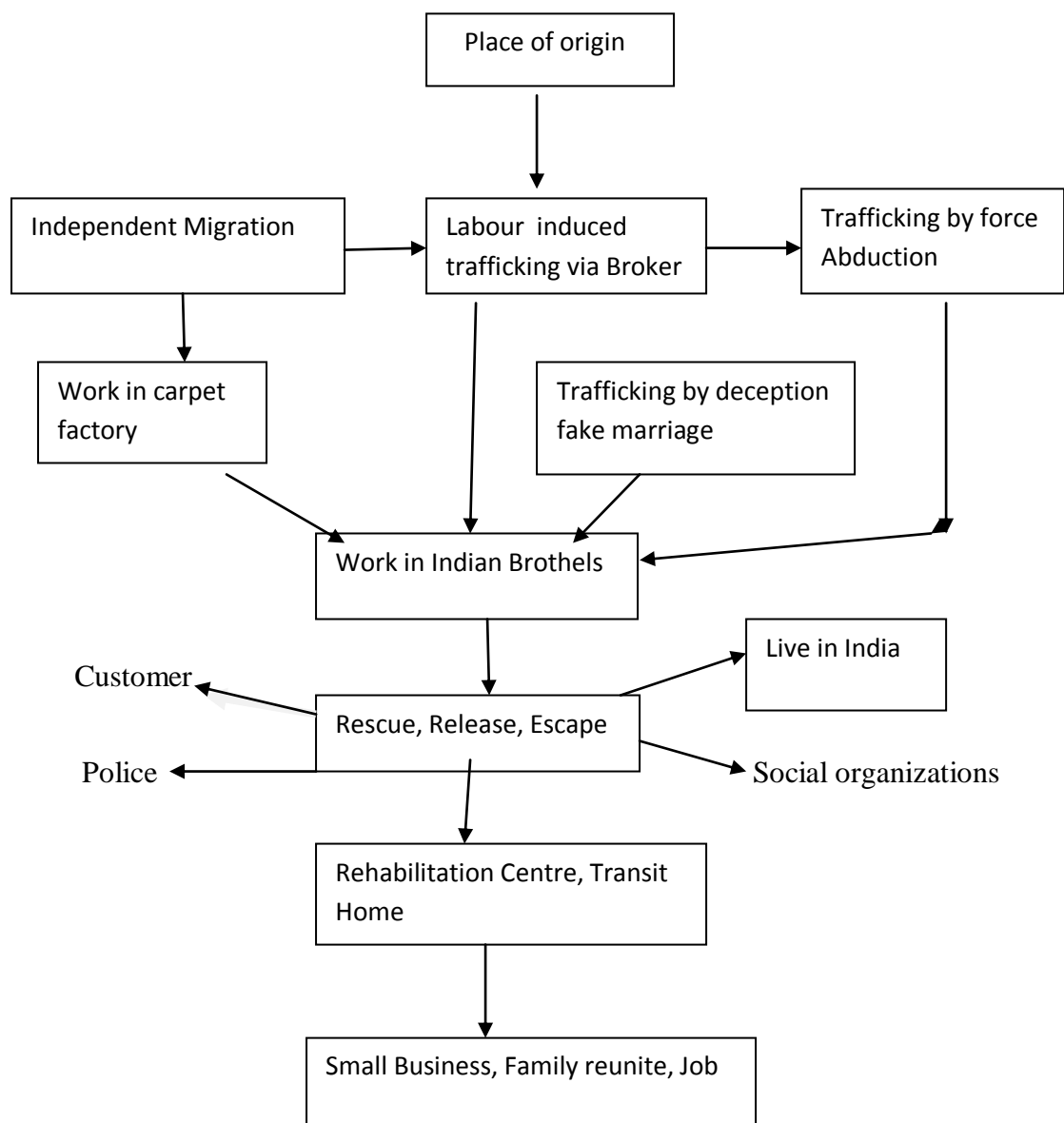


Fig 2.1: Conceptual Framework of Entry and Exit to Sex Trafficking.

The rehabilitation and reintegration process includes, awareness raising, advice giving, and social mobilization, improvement of livelihood opportunities through income generation/vocational training and interception of potential trafficking victims at the Indo-Nepal border. These programs are either a top-down approach with a welfare-orientation or it can be bottom-up (or community-based) approach with empowerment orientation. The top down/ welfare-oriented programs are generally one-time activities that concentrate on raising awareness, with only minimal follow-up .It is more prescriptive (telling people what to do) rather than facilitating a process of informed decision-making. Bottom-up empowerment-oriented programs tend to be rooted in communities and usually address trafficking in the context of other needs and priorities with empowerment as an overall aim and try to establish community or group support systems to help those in difficult circumstances(The Asia Foundation,2001)

2.1.1 Socio and economic factors relating survivor/rescued women and girls from trafficking

A number of studies have mentioned that socio-economic factors as major determinants of trafficking. Poverty, unemployment, lack of opportunity, lack of education, ignorance, open border, unstable system and inappropriate laws, gender discrimination are the major causes of women/girls trafficking. Social factors such as ethnicity , kin and kinship, religion, illiteracy, economic factors such as employment, income generating activities, development factors as urbanization, industrialization, media including pornography, films, inflation and complicated life style and great desires to achieve all sorts of facilities initiates people to step in the way of trafficking Acharya (1998). The fake marriage, deceiving innocent women and girls showing the hope of better life are very common ways of facilitating the trafficking. The study also reveals that not only men but women are involved in selling and buying of women.

U.S. Human Right report (2009), conducted a study in five districts of Nepal namely Sarlahi, Makawanpur, Lamjung, Myagdi and Palpa to assess the knowledge, behaviour and practice in community including the situation of trafficking in respective districts. Research also focuses on the socio-economic status of rescued/trafficked women and girls. During the research period, while asking about the social behaviour toward rescued and trafficked girls, only the 17% respondents

responded. A study on 354 respondents from five sampled Districts in Nepal revealed that about 76.4 percent women were tortured by male members. About 8 percent have heard about rescued women and girls. When asked about main risk for trafficking, the majority (52.5%) reported brokers as a main risk, because they tempt for money and sound job. Rescued and trafficked women should be positively behaved was stated by 83 percent. Most of the women/girls from trafficking are found to be having limited education lack of education and knowledge makes them more vulnerable to such activities. Women those are trafficked/ rescued/ sexually exploited/abuses are mostly from rural areas with poor living background and are unknown from outside world. They are grown up in extreme poverty, abused from their male partner, lack of knowledge and confidence, discriminated in many ways. Thus, they do not have any other choices rather than following this horrible path for their survival. Almost all sections of Nepalese society and all castes have been victimized and affected, although the problem is more serious in some ethnic groups and districts. This socio-economic state has allowed trafficking to flourish, becoming a lucrative business for those who prey on women and girls without any concern for the terrible consequences.

A study by CWIN (2004) observed that the proportion of children (≤ 18 years) among commercial sex workers in Kathmandu is quite high (30%) as compared to other cities. The proportion of children working in restaurants is significantly high. Of the total sample of commercial sex workers, 43 percent being to hill ethnic group (Gurung, Magar, Rai, Limbu, Lama and Sherpa) followed by Chhetri (33%) and Brahmins (9.8%). This finding challenges earlier perceptions that higher casts (Chhetri and Brahmin) were not among the commercial sex workers. Almost more than half of the commercial sex workers were literate (59%), but a good proportion of them (35.4%) were the drop outs of schools. Parents or guardian's disagreement and other family problems (54%) as well as economic difficulties were the major reasons for school non- attendance among girls engaged in prostitution. Besides prostitution, both girls as well as adult commercial sex workers in Kathmandu undertake a variety of jobs such as working age waitresses (58%) of child victims and (50%) of adults. Masseurs (16%) of child victims, and (25%) of adults and in petty shop, (2.8%) of child victims and (4%) of adults to supplements their income. In some cases husbands' silent comment in the trafficking /sexual exploitation of their wives has been

identified. More than half of female commercial sex workers in Kathmandu are married and there –fourth of them are mothers .One fifth of the children's engaged in prostitution were married and (30%) of these became mother before the age of 18 years. It's very difficult to accept that their involvement in sex- trade is not at all known to their family. Prostitution with family's courante could have preened an ugly face of society and economy of the country.

2.2.2 Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programs and Strategies

Rehabilitation and reintegration programs and strategies targeting individuals recovering from violence and exploitation require multifaceted approaches. Recovery efforts must simultaneously address the physical, psychological, behavioural, social, and economic issues encountered by these individuals. Moreover, successful recovery must include service coordination by governments, international organizations, NGOs, local agencies, surrounding communities, and families. All survivors require a central location for support, counselling, education and skills training, medical services, and a supportive community. Empowerment programs enable women and girls to recognize the sources of their low self-esteem and to construct a more positive identity. Empowerment programs often include leadership training, education, employment skills, and legal support .The rehabilitation homes, prevention centres, drop-in centres and shelters whatever is the term, refers the safe place where rescued/ survivors women and girls are kept for certain period of time for their recovery. Reintegration is the greatest challenges for individual where the rescued group are initiated to back home and reunite in their community and family .Without the support of their families or the possibility of marriage, many women and girls require marketable skills to be self-sufficient, which is a large challenge in economically poor areas. Despite the difficulties inherent in reintegration, many NGOs report that successful strategies include family visits during rehabilitation, gradual reintroduction into the community, job training, and seed money to establish a self-sufficient livelihood (Crawford and Kaufman, 2008).

In addition, the review is also the brief discussion of Rehabilitation, Recovery and Reintegration process, such factors includes the RW/S physical and psychological health, background, family, culture, duration of exploitation, and perceptions of the damage done to them and their future as a result of trafficking. The rescued or

trafficked victims are kept in long term or short term rehabilitation shelter according to their necessity.

2.2.3 Efforts made by various organizations in rehabilitation and reintegration process

Organizations such as ABC Nepal, CWIN, Maiti Nepal, Nava Jyoti, Shanti Punarsthapana, Shakti Samuha and WOREC are some of the non-governmental organizations involved in trafficking control. They are involve in trafficked control, rescuing, help to backend victims to their origin .Different shelters are established in order to provide better guidance and services to the victims so as to improve their quality of life. A welfare centre for the girls rescued from Indian brothels was established in 1985-86. It was structured as a transit house which provides vocational training and helps empowering the RW/G physically, psychologically and economically.

ABC Nepal was established in 1987 and has been creating mass awareness regarding the issues of trafficking through various programs for women returning from brothels. It conducts various programmes for the welfare of trafficked/rescued group. About 800 women have undertaken different types of training at the shelter since 1987. The main objective of ABC Nepal is to rehabilitate women within their own community(ABC Nepal 1998).

Maiti Nepal was established in 1993 and has been one of the strong organization working against the trafficking .It has been able to provide safe home, skill development training by working directly with the community and have been able to build trust among people(Maiti Nepal Annual report 2010).

Karuna Bhawan was established in Nepal in 1998. It is a Rehabilitation Center for HIV Positive sufferers, especially women survivors of trafficking. In 1996 there was a 'crisis' where a huge number of girls were rescued from brothels in Mumbai, but were left with nowhere to go. The families would not take them back and the Karuna Bhawan was established to support these trafficked women and girls(Sahara jit 2004)

Nava Jyoti was established in 1988 as a women's training center for skill development. It developed the animator training programme which is a 6 month residential programme. Nava Jyoti also took in 14 girls at the time of the well-known Mumbai rescue of 1996.They were given skill based trainings. However they all

ended up doing the training together, though not all the girls from Mumbai completed the full programme. They did learn how to read and write and were also taught sewing, knitting and had medical health checks. A family reintegration exercise for the girls rescued from Mumbai was undertaken as a gradual process, which took about 6 – 12 months. At the end, only 1 girl was not accepted into her family (Sahara jit 2004)

2.2.4 Obstacles Confronting Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programs and Strategies

There are many challenges in developing effective rehabilitation and reintegration programs for women and girls recovering from trafficking. Different issues such as, complex physical and psychological obstacles, several political, economic and institutional obstacles are there in implementing programs to assist RW/G. Lack of sensitivity in understanding the sex trade, funding, service coordination, long term commitment, resistance to rehabilitation and reintegration are some of the existing obstacles in confronting rehabilitation and reintegration process. The best way to combat these obstacles confronting the rehabilitation and reintegration process is by consulting and counselling the women and girls. For example, sex trafficking survivors supported by Shakti Samuha in Nepal perform street theatre as a way of interacting with families, communities in order to raise awareness and challenge in society (Ploumen, 2001). Additionally, there must be constant collaboration with victims of sex trafficking and sex workers, in which a space is created to allow them to define their own needs and priorities, to create their own materials and activities, and to make their own demands.

From the above description and information obtained from the review, it was found that the rehabilitation centers have been very effective in providing rehabilitation support to the survivors. However, the post-rehabilitation support program in the form of reintegration with society has not been very successful. The reasons seem to be the level of acceptance in the community level is very low, the survivors do not get enough financial support to establish their own independent business, the poor skill training support do not allow the survivors to produce and deliver good quality products and services, monitoring of the survivors is not undertaken properly, follow-up support programmes are missing. Due to the lack of

resources, government support to the centers is not adequate; the poor living environment again pushes the survivors to return to their previous work.

2.2.5 Role of various agencies supporting rescued women and girls.

Various organizations and agencies have played an important role in re-establishing rescued women and girls. They have opened many rehabilitation centre, prevention homes and have trained them with various skills and knowledge based programme. They are also successful in reintegrating them with their family and community.

I. Role of UN agencies

In the 1990's various initiatives were taken by several UN agencies and international organizations. The project executed under the Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare (MOWCSW) of Nepal and the United Nation System (UNS) Task Force Against Trafficking in 2000 has focused on an innovative programme of the UN task force comprising UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, OHCHR, and the MOWCSW to sensitize gender issues and set out to challenge gender inequity works at 3 levels: district (Nuwakot, Kaski), national, and cross border (Rupandehi). Its activities include training, supporting DDC staff and community women in performing their roles against trafficking, an empowerment initiative on health, enterprise development, gender justice enforcement, rehabilitation and reintegration, policy and research support (Sahara Jit,2004). In the area of rehabilitation and reintegration the UN agencies are helping many NGOs, INGOs and local organization financially by donating them large amount of sum in order to make the rehab centre organized and also to facilitate the victims with higher level of services. Different projects are initiated by international organization related to skill development training, economic empowerment and gender issue. The cost of rehabilitation and reintegration support programme is very high. The organization involved in such process is associated with social work rather than profit making so it is difficult to run each and every programme, maintain shelter for victims and take care of their living, food and medicine .Thus, the help from UN agencies in any form such as financial, infrastructure development and personal development will be a great support to the victims.

II. Role of Government agencies

Government is the powerful agent for implementing different plans and strategies to protect the women rights. It has been working directly or with other organizations to control the violence against women ,girls, and children .Trafficking of women and girls is a major problem so the anti-trafficking policies has to be implemented from the Government level .

To meet the objective of rehabilitating and reintegrating groups into their families and communities a strategy has been devised to provide the necessary services for the rehabilitation and reintegration processes. The activities are taken as follows: 1)Establish transit homes, shelter houses and training centers for rescued; 2) Provide counselling programmes for rescued/ survivors and their families; 3)Organize training for trainers of social workers, counsellors and other service providers; 4) Provide non-formal education, vocational skills and training and apprenticeship programmes to rescued women and girls; 5)Establish community-based rehabilitation centers; 6)Organize programme interactions with local representatives, social workers, and school teachers (Sahara jit,2004)

III. Role of police force

Police force is one of the main agents supporting the control of trafficking. Women and girls are easily passed through the open borders to India and then to gulf countries. Strong security at the borders can minimize the trafficking. The role of police in controlling the migration of returned women and girls could also be immense, but this again has not been very successful because of a gap in the flow of information and a lack of coordination among the different stakeholders. The role played by Police such as raid inside the hotel, bar, massage centre and security checking at the borders is helping a lot to stop women and girls being trafficked. Lack of information and resources to the police force has created a big gap in finding the trafficking criminals and agents.

IV. Role of Community

Community plays a major role in reestablishment of trafficked women and girls. The success of reintegration process depends upon the role and perception of community. Social factors and fair of community is the main cause of women and girls not accepting to return to their family When the rescued women /girls return to

their family then they have to face many difficulties. It is hard to accept by the society so they are not able to talk, communicate and participate in the social activities. It seems that they are alienated in the whole society. Beside the fact of accepting by their families, still they are not comfortable inside because of the social fear and burden on them. People view them negatively because of their trafficked daughter. In most cases their relatives and friends refuse to come to their home and do not want to keep in touch thinking that this relationship will spoil their children and prestige in the society. The local leaders, NGOs and the social agents have to make effort in creating awareness raising programme in the community so as to support rescued women and girls. Regular follow-up programme and income generating activities can help such returnees to make their living easy. With this every attempt, there is a great need to change society's perception and attitude towards rescued women and girls.

2.2 Review of related studied

According to CWIN (2004), in the world, nearly 700000 to 2 million people mainly women and children are being trafficked every year. Human trafficking is the third biggest illegal trade which makes annual profit up to USD 5 million to USD 7 billion after drug, smuggling and gun transactions. In Nepal every year 5000 to 7000 women and children are trafficked in to India for forced prostitution.

Some micro-studies conducted by ABC Nepal on different district revealed that a high number of girls under 18 years are out of the district and in unknown location. Mostly trafficking involves the use of force as kidnapping and abduction, the use of threats, tricks, deceit, and false promises as well as forms of enticement (ABC /Nepal 1998).

(Rajbhandari R. Rajbhandari, 1997) agreed that open border between Nepal and India makes easy for trafficking. In Nepal there is no any border regulation provision, and there are so many unofficial transit points. It does not need any passport and visa therefore many people enter in Nepal every day. Nepal and India have very old friendship and religious /cultural similarities. However, open border has caused a lot of social economic and security problem. Various criminal gangs make use of the openness of the boarder; those in the boarder area of commit crimes in

adjacent Indian villages while the Indian criminal gangs commit crimes in adjacent in Nepali villages

The report Sahara JIT (2004), presents the finding on the best practices in rehabilitation and reintegration of trafficked women and girls. Several rehabilitation centers are established to support trafficked women and girls. They include ABC Nepal, Maiti Nepal, Karuna Bhawan, and Nava Jyoti. These centers provide immediate relief to sufferers and offer limited services in terms of education, health, and income generation. The centres provide various services to the sufferers e.g. economic and moral support, psychological and health support, skill development, counselling. However, the lack of infrastructure and inadequate support from government and international organization, it has been quite difficult to maintain the quality service by rehabilitation centres. In order to improve the situation, the government, private and civil society sectors, needs to undertake more initiatives to help. They could be divided into four major groups: rescue, repatriation, rehabilitation, and reintegration.

USAID's Office of Women in Development (2007), addresses that the major types of residential shelters, the constraints that affect shelter operations, and a series of issues and challenges related to the victims of trafficking .This research gives the clear views on what type of shelter or places are used for rescued trafficked women/girls and how are they facilitated in rehabilitation centre. It also clarifies the type of care, support and programme in different rehabilitation centre in terms of emergency shelter, transit centre, short term shelter, long term shelter for the survivals.

Evans & Bhattarai (2000) have presented the current intervention needs for the prevention of trafficking and the care and support of trafficked persons. The report is prepared on the basis of the interview taken from four key informants, one donor agency, two international and eight local NGOs based in Kathmandu Valley. The research is based on individuals and organizations to support or implement anti-trafficking programs, or have extensive knowledge of trafficking-related issues. The research analyzed intervention approaches under different headings such as, trafficking prevention, care and support of trafficked women and girls and networking and advocacy.

(Hennink and Simkhada, 2004) have agreed that, in reintegration process, for those girls who had returned home, it was unclear what kind of follow-up the girls and their families were given. Again, most NGOs do not appear to have worked out any kind of systematic follow-up strategy, due to lack of resources.

In the various reports and research conducted on trafficking/rescued women and girls, there are many happy situations reflecting the girls being able to reunite with their families, they were able to make their own living after successful reintegration into the society and some settled down family life after getting married. One of such 'happy ending' for the girls quoted by ABC Nepal is highlighted as,

“They had every right to return to their home, it was the duty of everyone to welcome them and give them sympathy and love. The response of the parents and family members to the girls was very positive. The majority of the parents wanted to take their daughters home as soon as possible. The parents were so glad” (ABC Nepal 1998:4)

Review of related studies in this chapter clearly presents many researchers' views, opinions, finding on the current scenario of the trafficked/rescued women and girls. The effort was made to refer similar kinds of journals, books and research focusing on the topic of the study area of this research. The review was a great help to understand trafficking, generate ideas on the socio –economic status of the targeted group and to know the process of rehabilitation and reintegration.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

The research is accomplished using the data and information of both quantitative and qualitative nature. The whole research is based on the methods and tools discussed below to collect the information and to accomplish the research.

3.1 Research Design

The study has been conducted as descriptive type of research. The research is a situation analysis of rescued women/girls relating their socio-economic background .It describes the existing living condition of women and girls in rehabilitation centre. The research has some objectives so the research is design descriptively to achieve its aims and objectives. The information and data on rescued women and girls are fact and real which are collected by observing and studying their behaviour, attitude, problem, current situation and opinion towards the issue. Some part of the research has been explanatory as it clarifies the relationship between socio and economic factors linked with rescued women and girls. The research is also the detail analysis of what services are provided in rehabilitation centre and how satisfied are rescued women/girls with the rehabilitation environment .It is the careful and complete observation of women and girl in a person, their current situation and also studies the community, culture and family that influence their life style .The situation is analysed with the help of data and information from the respondent. The data and information was obtained by presenting detail questionnaire to the respondent and the key informants. The later part of the research includes the change in attitude of women and girls in rehabilitation centre.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

Primary data

The primary source of data is the vital part of this research. The collection of data is done by distributing the well construct questionnaires in the field survey with the rescued women and girls in rehabilitation centre and direct interviewing the key informants. It is also based on Focus Group Discussion outputs; observations, case studies and literature review have also been undertaken.

Secondary data

These kinds of data is obtained through different sources such as, related books, articles, publications, reports, journals, newspapers, magazine ,research paper and annual report from various NGOs, INGOs and other related organizations.

3.3 Sampling Method and Sampling Size:

Purposive and judgemental sampling has been used to determine the sample selection. In this method, out of 100 population, 27 sampling units (trafficked/rescued women and girls) are selected purposively and are selected on the basis of various nature of the unit (affected women/girl) socio-economic status , location, class and caste by simple random sampling .

3.4 Data Collection Tools and Technique

Questionnaire survey has been considered to collect the data for this research. To ensure detailed information on the selected topic, a set of open ended and close ended questionnaires and checklists were developed. These were different for respondent (rescued women and girls) and key informants (NGOs staff or motivator).The purpose was to generate quality data and Maiti Nepal Rehabilitation centre was visited and the required information was collected. The tools and techniques appropriate for this research are;

Interview Schedule

The research is related to trafficked/rescued women and girls which means that most of the respondent in this area were found to be lacking basic education. Several of the individuals were not able to read, write and even hesitate to answer the question face to face. Those were all innocent people. Thus, analysing the situation of the whole group interview schedule technique was thought to be appropriate for this research.

List of close ended questionnaires were developed for respondent .Different sets of questionnaire related to socio-economic factors such as, age, ethnicity, income, education, marital status, family size, information on rehabilitation centre and the types of facilities provided were presented. Such technique was quite easy to handle as there was an investigator from the organization to help filling out the forms and the staff was providing necessary information when needed. A short interview was also conducted with the help of staff to analyse their changing attitude. The RW/G cases

were very sensitive and most of the group did not want to interact with outside people so the data was collected within very limited time frame and limited person.

Interview with key informant:

List of questionnaires and short interview was conducted with the staff in rehabilitation centre so as to verify the collected information. This was necessary in this research to gain the detail information on rehabilitation and reintegration process. Two key informants were interviewed separately .The key informants were highly knowledgeable on the topic.

3.5 Data Processing

Data collected from various sources with the help of different tools and techniques were systematically organized in order to achieve research's aim and objectives. The data were organized according to its nature. In the process of organizing data, firstly it is statistically checked for errors. Then they are tabulated and categorized according to the requirement of the study. Data relating to numerical characteristics were classified according to class-interval .Numerical data tabulation and typing was done in word. The entire procedure for data collection was conducted by the formation of close ended and open ended questionnaire. The entire questionnaire from the respondent and key informants has been organized in tabular form. Simple statistical tools such as percentage have been used for data analysis and interpretation.

3.6 Ethical issue and confidentiality

The research was carried out with high level of confidentiality. The title and area of the study being related to trafficking, the subject matter is very sensitive. Here, the respondents are the rescued women and girls so the information provided by them was very important and sensitive which can affect the society positively or negatively. Therefore, the information and data such as life experience of respondent, their suffering, present situation in rehabilitation centre, family background and all other information relating to them were taken as personal privacy so as to maintain its confidentiality. In some case, the respondent hesitated to give their name and have asked not to mention their identity in public .So care was taken not to force them for their name and detail. While preparing questionnaire and interview for the respondent, ethical rights and issues were taken into consideration.

CHAPTER 4

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Data analysis has been carried out by the detail survey on the situation of RW/S in Maiti Nepal rehabilitation centre, Kathmandu. Various determining aspects involved in this chapter are to understand the existing life, socio-economic background, the process of rehabilitation and reintegration and the attitudinal changes of rescued women and girls at present scenario.

4.1 Socio-economic background of rescued women and girls

This part of the research is the finding and analysis of socio-economic background/characteristics of women and girls who were rescued from different location and are the victims of trafficking. This section is based on the background information on age, caste or ethnicity, religion, educational background, economic status, family background, marital status and occupation of rescued women and girls. The data and information provided in this chapter is the fact finding from field survey. The data from field survey is presented in tabular form under different headings.

The socio factors such as age, ethnic composition, religion, education, place of origin, family background, marital status and decision maker in the family are surveyed and analysed to find out the social background of RW/S.

4.1.1 Age composition

Age is one of the prime determining factors in trafficking. As women and girls trafficking is done for sex business, age analysis is important task of trafficking.

Table 4.1.1: Respondent age when trafficked

Age group in year	Frequency	Percentage
Between 14-18	21	77.77
Above 20	6	22.23
Total	27	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The above table shows that most of the women and girls are trafficked at the age of 14-18, when they were teenager. At that age of life they were very innocent and because of teen age they had higher demands of their personal interest and they

became the victims of trafficking easily. Trafficking is done for sexual exploitation and sex agent is always looking for young girls for their business and 14-18 seems to be the right age. Only 22.23% of the total group are above age of 20.

4.1.2 Ethnic composition

Ethnic composition includes different caste such as, Brahmin, Chhetri, Newar, Gurung, Magar, Dalit etc. Ethnic composition in trafficking helps to determine the effected ethnic group.

Table 4.1.2: Respondent classified under Ethnicity/Caste

Ethnicity/Caste	Frequency	Percentage
Brahmin	2	7.40
Chhetri	4	14.9
Ethnic group	12	44.45
Dalit	9	33.34
Total	27	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The table shows that 44.45 % women and girls rescued were from ethnic group. Least was Brahmin 7.40%, Chhetri 14.9% and Dalit is 33.34%. The main reason behind ethnic group being the highest number in trafficking might be the low living status of Tibeto-Mongolian people in Nepal in comparison to Brahmin and Chhetri. The Brahmin and Chhetri have occupied predominant position in education, health, politics, national and international sector so, they are found to be quite conscious towards the subject matter while ethnic group comprising of Gurung Magar, Rai, Limbu seem to be backward. Thus the women and girls of such ethnic group were found to be trafficked more in number.

4.1.3 Religion

Religion is also another important factor relating to trafficking. Women and girls following the religion, which is not so strict in its norms and beliefs is seen to be more open and involved in trafficking.

Table 4.1.3: Religion of the Respondents.

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	11	40.75
Buddhist	15	55.55
Total	27	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The table shows that 55.55% of the rescued women and girls were Buddhist while the rest were Hindu. One of the reason for higher number of women and girls being from Buddhist religion is that they have more freedom and are more open(not conservative) then those following Hindu religion. Also most of the Buddhist women and girls were from ethnic group such as, Tamang, Rai and Gurung.

4.1.4 Educational status

Education plays an important role in understanding the process of trafficking. It helps to create awareness and increase the level of confidence and knowledge to stop trafficking.

Table 4.1.4: Educational status of the respondents

Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage
S.L.C and above	2	7.41
S.L.C and below	22	81.47
Cannot read and write	3	11.12
Total	27	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The table shows the education status of rescued women and girls. Majority of the group 81.47% were found to be under S.L.C. while 11.12% were not able to read and write and only 7.41% were above S.L.C. This shows that the lack of education and ignorance are the major reasons for being the victims of trafficking but the literate women and girls were not safe as well.

4.1.5 Place of origin

Trafficking is highly linked with the place and location. Places near the Indian borders, rural areas and the underdeveloped sites are effected to trafficking.

Table 4.1.5: Respondent place at the time of trafficking

Name of place	Frequency	Percentage
Nuwakot	5	18.52
Sindhupalchowk	6	22.22
Dhading	5	18.52
Makwanpur	1	3.73
Rupendehi	2	7.41
Jhapa	3	11.11
Banke	4	14.82
Accham	1	3.73
Total	27	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The table shows the highly trafficking affected places. Most of the women and girls were trafficked from Sindhupalchowk (22.22%), Nuwakot(18.52%) and Dhading(18.52%).Some were from Banke,Rupendehi and Jhapa while few were from Makwanpur and Accham.

4.1.6 Family Background

I. Family Type

Family background is another determining factor in trafficking. Family type, size and their living condition can influence women and girls for being in trafficking.

Table 4.1.6 I: Respondent's family type

Family type	Frequency	Percentage
Single	12	44.45
Joint	15	55.56
Total	27	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

II. Family Size

Table 4.1.6 II: Respondent's family size

Family size	Frequency	Percentage
1-5	8	29.63
6-10	17	62.97
Above 10	2	7.41
Total	27	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The respondents were found to be in joint family (55.56%) but not much difference in comparison to single family. Most of them in joint family were legally joint means their parents have not divided their responsibilities and asset or whatever they have in the name of their property but everyone in the family were surviving independently. Most of the rescued women and girls came from the family size of 6-10 which is quite higher in number for such kind of family background.

4.1.7 Marital Status

Trafficking is linked to marital status of the women and girls.

Table 4.1.7: Respondent marital status

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	7	25.9
Unmarried	20	74.4
Total	27	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The table shows the marital status of rescued women and girls .The majority of respondent were found unmarried (74.4) and these were the girls trafficked at the age of 14-18 when they were teenager. 25.9% were found married. Married women got trafficked because of their husband’s abusive activities, discrimination, false marriage, household burden. Some are found to be involved by self interest in order to raise their family and had no other choices for their survival. Unmarried girls were interested to get married once they get rid of the situation.

4.1.8 Decision Maker in a family

According to the information obtained from the respondent, the leading role in their family used to be their husband and father. In case of married group, few were sole decision maker because of their husband’s low participation in household and income generating activities but with unmarried group their father and brother was the role model.

4.1.9 Occupation

Occupation and monthly income of the rescued women and girls are analysed to find out the economic condition at the time of trafficking.

Table 4.1.9: Occupation of respondent at the time of trafficking

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Agriculture	8	29.63
Wage labour	11	40.75
Small business	3	11.12
Other	5	18.52
Total	27	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

4.1.10 Monthly Income

Income is important factor that leads to trafficking. It is one of the major reasons behind women and girls involved in trafficking.

Table 4.1.10: Respondent monthly income at the time of trafficking

Income	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5,000	9	33.34
Between 6,000 to 15,000	13	48.15
More than 15,000	5	18.52
Total	27	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 4.1.9 and 4.1.10 shows the economic status of rescued women and girls at the time of trafficking. Most of the respondent used to work as a wage labour 40.75% in rural and urban areas. 29.63 % were in agriculture. They were generating income from their small landholding by rearing cattle and producing milk. Others were involved in small business .Since most of the respondent were wage labour, their monthly income was between Rs 6,000 to Rs15, 000 .they used to earn Rs500 to Rs700 working 9 to 6 hours per day but it was not regular.

Thus, the socio-economic condition from the above tabulated data and survey shows that the majority of the trafficked/rescued women and girls belong to low economic status family background. Ethnic group who are in extreme poverty and far from the sight of education, health and opportunity are the victims of trafficking.

4.2 Analysing the rehabilitation and reintegration process of RW/G

Rehabilitation and reintegration process of trafficked/rescued person is a way of helping such people to be positive towards their life in order to be capable for their survival. Women and girls who are the victims of trafficking and sexual abuse are found to be very negative, low self esteem, innocent and have no idea on what they will be doing onwards after having gone through their painful experience in the past. In Nepal, the issue of rehabilitation of trafficked persons came in to surface when Indian police rescued girls from different brothels in Mumbai India on May 1996. Altogether 128 Nepalese girls were brought to Kathmandu from these homes with the efforts of NGOs.

4.2.1 Efforts at rehabilitation and reintegration of RW/S.

Women and girls are rescued from different brothels and backend to their origin but this is not accepting condition for the survivals. There are again social and economic challenges to re-establish themselves into the society. Their families may be reluctant to take them back because of social factors or the rescued girls and women themselves do not want to go back to their community. They do not have proper skill and knowledge for their independent life. In this scenario, these people have no choices for their survival and most of them are found to be engaged in the same industry selling themselves for their living. Realizing this situation rehabilitation and reintegration process was taken into action by many NGOs and social organization. Rescued women and girls need training, empowerment, self-esteem, self-confidence and dignity in their status. They need counselling and relevant job training for their economic establishment. Girls and women who have been rescued from trafficked situations are given medical and psychosocial assessment, skill related training and provided counselling to develop their confidence level. Various programme and activities are performed by NGOs and INGOs in order to make them capable for next level. Some of the activities and efforts at rehabilitation centre are,

I. Prevention Activities:

Prevention activities includes, 1) Creating awareness raising, advice giving, and social mobilization to support prevention of trafficking, 2) improvement of livelihood opportunities by providing income generating activities and skill based trainings, 3) interception of suspected trafficking victims at the open borders.

Number of methods is used by NGOs, INGOs and social organization to support prevention activities by: 1) conducting seminars, workshops and interactions program, 2) use of advocacy materials like posters, pamphlets, information tool kit, audio cassette, TV and radio program, 3) creating awareness through role play, street drama, video film, rally, door to door visit, booklet on anti-trafficking networks,4)conducting media campaign, mass information and talk program at grass root level.

II. Care and Support Activities:

Care and support activities includes:1)providing residential care for women and girls who do not or cannot return home,2)care and support provided to women and girls who return home, HIV-positive women and girls ,3)focusing on brothel-based rescue of trafficked women and girls, 4)legal assistance for trafficked women and girls to restore their rights and increase their confidence level.

III. Advocacy and Networking:

Three major networks: Alliance Against Trafficking in Women and Children in Nepal (AATWIN), National Network Against Girl Trafficking (NNAGT) and Children At Risk

IV. Capacity Building

Capacity building in rehabilitation centre includes,1)Informal education and leadership training for high risk groups,2)skill and employment oriented training for income generation to the trafficked survivors,3)empowering RW/S by counselling.

4.2.2 Rehabilitation practices made by Maiti Nepal.

Maiti Nepal has the largest number of survivors. They are involve in trafficked control, rescuing, help to backend victims to their origin and provide rehabilitation and reintegration service. Various services provided in rehabilitation centre to help the affected group include providing immediate shelter, health support, counselling and care animation, skill training, leadership training, education classes, income generating activities, income support and legal assistance. Maiti Nepal has been assisting rescued trafficked women/girls for the long period of time. They support trafficking survivors through placement in residential homes where they are given counselling, training, or non-formal education.

Table 4.2.2:Types of services provided under Rehabilitation Reintegration process.

Type of service
Shelter for survivors
Health services/support
Counseling and care
Animation
Education classes
Skill training
Economic Support
Leadership training
Legal assistance

Source: Field Survey 2011, Maiti Nepal

4.2.3 Rehabilitation Details

Maiti Nepal has been playing an important role in prevention, rehabilitation, rescuing and advocacy of women and girls from trafficking. Their mission is to combat exploitation, violence, and trafficking of children and women through comprehensive prevention and rehabilitation programs promoting education, empowerment, health, and social inclusion (Maiti Nepal annual report 2010.)They have formed strong network around the open borders .They are also working with the police force inside and outside the country to tighten the security for preventing the women and girls from trafficking .The rescued group are placed in rehabilitation centre for their physical ,mental and economical development. It has 3 prevention home, 8 transit home, 2 rehabilitation home and 2 hospices around the country.

Prevention Home activities of Maiti Nepal for the year 2010

Maiti Nepal prevention homes run four- to six month-long residential trainings for up to 25 at-risk girls at a time. Their comprehensive program includes psychological counseling and self-esteem-building activities; lessons in trafficking, health care, child and women’s rights and social issues, and training in life and income-generating skills such as sewing, candle making, fabric painting, tailoring, handloom weaving and small scale entrepreneurship development. To motivate trainees to become social activists, the package also teaches leadership, group

formation, communication and community mobilization skills. The total activities performed by Maiti Nepal for the year 2010 is given as, girls trained on women empowerment 100, victims rescued from exploitation 04, found/missing 46/130, human trafficking cases initiated 04, girls provided short term shelter 57, gender based violence cases resolved 11.(Source Maiti Nepal Annual Report 2010)

Total Advocacy by Maiti Nepal

1206 migrants informed on safe migration through district administration offices, 7400 people reached through mass awareness, 1250 households reached through door-to-door campaigns (Source Maiti Nepal Annual Report 2010)

Different services and activities are conducted by Maiti Nepal’s rehabilitation centre. The survey was conducted to know the existing situation of rescued women and girls and to analyse how the rehabilitation centre is facilitating them with various services in order to improve their situation. This tabulated data was obtained from the rehab centre in Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu. Total of 27 respondent participated and their views and ideas towards the rehabilitation and reintegration process are analysed in frequency and percentage.

4.2.4 Life in rehabilitation centre after being rescued

Table 4.2.4: Respondents opinion towards their life spend in rehab centre

How do you feel staying in Rehab centre?	Frequency	Percent
Better than before	21	77.76
Satisfactory	6	18.5
Total	27	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

When asked to respondent about their daily life in rehabilitation centre, 77.76% were found satisfied staying there. Majority of the satisfied respondent’s thoughts were very positive towards the rehab life. Very small number were not happy because some were new and confused and others were still with their suffering and could not believe that rehab will do good for them.

4.2.5 Residential Environment

Table 4.2.5: Respondents opinion towards residential environment

Do you find this place comfortable living in?	N	Percent
Yes	20	74.07
No	7	25.9
Total	27	100

Source: Field Survey,2011

Almost 74.07% of the respondent were positive and were feeling comfortable with the residential environment. The residence was found peaceful and clean with the facility of modern infrastructure.

4.2.6 Security in rehabilitation centre

Table 4.2.6: Respondents opinion on security provided in rehab centre.

Is this place safe for you?	N	Percent
Yes	24	88.8
No	3	11.1
Total	27	100

Source: Field Survey,2011

Nearly, 88.8% of the respondent said that they feel safe to live in rehab centre because of the tight security system and the privacy while few were unsafe because they do not want to believe anyone, even not the staff and workers around.

4.2.7 Food given in rehabilitation centre

Table 4.2.7: Respondents opinion on food given in rehab centre.

Do you get enough food to eat?	N	Percent
Yes	16	59.2
No	11	40.7
Total	27	100

Source: Field Survey,2011

When asked about the food given in rehab centre, 59.2% of the respondents were satisfied. They were given two time regular meal, breakfast and snacks while 40.7 were unhappy with the quality of food.

4.2.8 Flexibility in going out

Table 4.2.8: Respondents opinion on flexibility.

Are you allowed to go out by yourself?	N	percent
Yes	10	37.07
No	17	62.9
Total	27	100

Source: Field Survey,2011

When asked about the flexibility in going out, 62.9% were not allowed to go out of the centre alone and without permission. Only 37.07% were allowed to go out but sometimes with their family and for training and work.

4.2.9 Medical check up

Medical treatment is carried out in the Sonja Jeevan Kendra (clinic) at the Kathmandu Rehabilitation centre which was established in 2001 to provide medical services to the girls and women surviving from trafficking. Its services include providing general health checks and medical screening, medical, nursing, and psychological care, moral support, and basic emergency treatment; prescribing and dispensing medicine; monitoring anti-retroviral treatment, taking patients to hospitals for out-patient services, complex investigations, surgery and major medical emergencies. It has the capacity to conduct basic laboratory tests, including determining total and differential blood counts, haemoglobin level, blood group, HIV status, and hepatitis B infection as well as carrying out routine microscopic examinations of urine and stool test. The clinic has 38 beds and is supervised by a full-time medical doctor who is supported by one staff nurse, one health assistant, two community medical auxiliaries, one laboratory assistant and five clinic helpers. In 2010, it served 1050 checkups as inpatients of the residents as well as new clients. It also provided the following services to the general public and residents.

4.2.10 Entertainment

Different entertainment activities are performed in rehabilitation centre such as dance, songs, theatre, and programme. The rescued women and girls at the initial stage are very sad and depressed so such kinds of musical programmes help them to divert their thinking and give them sense of joy and happiness. Activities are mostly performed during the festival time like Teej, Dashara and Tihar and annual function of Maiti Nepal. The women and girls in rehab centre are found to be different caste and follow different culture so they sometimes give priority to their culture and want to make it special from their side.

4.2.11 Behaviour of staff

When asked to respondent about the behaviour of staff, most of them were satisfied and few got complain. The girls said that because they are from trafficking background so some staff view them negatively and are rude. They help them officially as their duty towards their job but as a person they are not very open to them.

4.2.12 Training and Skill development programme

The rescued women and girls at the centre are provided various skill development training and programme such as beautician, hotel management, sewing, handicraft and weaving. The training helps them to improve their economic status. The women and girls use these skills to make their basic living by doing job; some open their small business while others act as trainer or social worker in the same field. With the training they feel confident and are able to live their life independently. Micro-credit has been provided for income generating activities to the participants of the training programs to enable them to become self-employed and self-reliant.

4.3 Reintegration Detail

There is a greater need of reintegration for rescued women and girls. Reintegration is quite difficult process because of social and economic factors. Society plays a vital role in the reintegration process. Rescued women and girls are hard to accept back in society. Family members and others fear of their status and dignity in the community and are not open towards accepting their girls back home. Also the girls themselves may worry about the extra burden they will place upon their parents, especially if they are HIV positive or if they are unlikely to marry and refuse

to return home. In some cases, money makes reintegration easier for some groups, while other groups find difficulty in accepting regardless. Several evidence suggests that Tamangs, Magars and Gurungs are quite flexible and open about women's rights whilst the Brahmins, Chhetris and people from Southern regions are more conservative

Table 4.3: Opinion on reintegration by respondent

Questions	Answers in frequency(Total=27)	
	Yes	No
Do you want to go back to your family?	6	21
Do you feel happy seeing your family?	15	12
Have you gone through counselling?	25	2
Were attempt made for reintegration by this organization?	20	7
Are you interested in reintegration?	12	15
Main difficulty going through the process of reintegration?	Relatives ,Friends and Family and Community	
How does the reintegration take place at first?	Family	

Source: Field survey,2011

From the table it can be analysed that most of the rescued women and girls do not want to go back to their family because of the fear from society .They feel guilty remembering their past life and do not want to create burden on their families. Most of them want to live their life independently doing some kind of skill based jobs. Therefore, the reintegration process seems quite difficult until and unless the survivors are fully interested and safe for reintegration.

4.4 Rescue Details

The rescue and repatriation process is facilitated in two ways. The victims are withdrawn by the NGOs based on the information they receive from certain source

while in other way the partner organizations, the police and the stakeholders rescue the trafficked survivors and hand over them to the NGOs. Maiti Nepal has been working for rescuing women and girls from brothels .They are housed in eight transit homes, located in different border towns of Kakarvitta, Bhairawaha, Pashupatinagar, Biratnagar, Birgunj, Nepalgunj, Dhangadi, Mahendranagar and Mahespur. They provide safe shelter as well as counselling, medical check-ups and non-formal education classes to rescued girls. They have maintained database of each person including their profile, history, family so that it is easy to retrieve information easily. Rescued girls have formed teams which have been instrumental in helping police identify criminals and have served as a major deterrent to trafficking. They also raise public awareness and mobilise concerned citizens to fight against trafficking. Request for help to locate missing girls, rescue girls from brothels and provide legal advice in cases of domestic violence are some of the important activities conducted in transit house. Total activities performed by transit home is given by: total interceptions 2,478, migrants informed at borders 66,052, victims rescued 64, human trafficking cases initiated 47, women trained at prevention homes 100 (Source: Maiti Nepal annual report 2010)

Table 4.4: Respondents rescue process.

Rescued by	Frequency	Percentage
Police	7	25.93
NGOs, INGOs, Social Organization	10	37.04
Customer	3	11.11
Escape from Brothel	5	18.52
Other	2	7.42
Total	27	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The table above shows the process of rescue .The highest number of rescue was performed from NGOs, INGOs and social organization 37.04%. Some respondents were rescued through the attempt police while few rescued with the help of their regular customer and some managed to escape. Others are returned from brothel either of disease or unable to carry on the profession because of various reason.

4.4.1 In Brothel-based rescue of trafficked women and girls

NGO and social organizations actively attempt to intercept women and girls who are potentially being trafficked at the borders. The organizations involved in such activities have their branches open in Indian brothels. They have also linked with police force at the borders and actively conduct raids and rescue in the city's brothels with the help of police force and social agents. The linkage between NGOs in and outside the country is very helpful in receiving various information including trafficking, human trade, child abuse and exploitation. The good relationship between two organizations and their linkage have ensured a greater potential for coverage and detection of trafficking. After the rescue operation conducted with such strategy, the victims are transferred to the country of origin and are taken care by the government agencies, NGOs and social organization. The rescued group are then taken in the process of rehabilitation and reintegration according to their necessity.

Under this process the women and girls are taken for initial medical check up and counselling. In the beginning most of the women and girls seem to be depressed so they are provided counselling. Slowly when they are capable to adjust the situation then they are enrolled into various skill based training. NGOs also contact their families to reunite them or ask their families to visit them in their shelter so that women and girls feel more comfortable and positive. Returning home might not be desirable in many cases. There are always social factors that might affect their family taking them back home. So women and girls who are not willing to go back are established by training them with skill based programme and NGOs providing them seed money for setting up a small business.

4.5 Post Rehabilitation process

It was found that the status of rescued women and girl after the reintegration process is still unsatisfactory. They are trained for skill development and provided necessary counselling for re-establishment in the society, even after they are not happy and satisfied with the outside world. The lack of resources and follow up programmes to their places create a big gap so that they are again forced to return to their previous background. Thus, for the rehabilitation and reintegration process to be successful, it is necessary to do some kind of exercise and follow up programmes to

help them further. Following points are consider to support post rehabilitation process,

Society Acceptance

Society has to accept them as a normal people giving them space for their living.

Financial support

After leaving rehabilitation centre they do not have strong financial support to re-establish themselves. Thus, they need help from Government, NGOs and INGOs for creating jobs and trainings.

Monitoring and evaluation

Regular follow up programme and monitoring of successfully reintegrated women and girls to their places can help update their information. Regular counselling by NGOs can help them boost their confidence level which can reduce the chances in them going back to their previous state.

Health Care

Free and regular health services to them in case they are taking medicine of long term disease such as AIDS.

4.6 Changing attitude of Rescued Women and Girls staying in rehabilitation centre.

The information obtained in this section is from the key informants and respondent in Maiti Nepal rehabilitation centre. It is the finding of the attitudinal changes on RW/G through the rehabilitation process. Rehabilitation centre is facilitating rescued women and girls by providing counselling, training and opportunity in order to develop their physical, psychological and economic changes. Visit to rehab centre to study their current situation is proven to be a great experience to analyse their behaviour and changing attitude while they are in rehabilitation centre.

4.6.1 Factors that measures the changing attitude of rescued women and girls.

To find out the changing attitude of RW/G, some logical and attitudinal based survey was done. The result was determined as High, Medium and Low grading 1 to 10. Grading of high, medium and low was done as, below 5= Low, between 5 to 7 = Medium and above 8 to 10= High as per the respondent opinion and views.

Table 4.6.1: factors to measure changing attitude in RW/G

Measuring factors	Before rescued	After rescued while in Rehab centre
Level of confidence	Low	Medium
More happy now or before	Not happy before	Now
Changes they feel into themselves	Life was same always	Psychological and Physical
Optimistic towards future	No	Yes
Want to work		Yes
Know about human and women right	No	Not sure
Expecting help	Yes	Yes
Future Plans and vision	No	Not sure yet
Self –esteem	Low	Medium
Sense of control in establishing relationship	No	High
Ability to make decision	No	Low
Positive energy	No	Medium
Fear of society	Yes	Do not care

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The information obtained in the above table is the discussion with key informants and respondent at Maiti Nepal, Kathmandu. The data and information shows that the overall changes in attitude is medium but still there is positive improvement .It all depends upon their pain and what level of torture they got in their past life. The information clarifies their thoughts before and after staying in rehab centre. After they have gone through the rehabilitation process, there are some behavioural and attitudinal changes into them. The rehabilitation environment and services, training and regular counselling can help to change themselves.

When the women and girls are rescued from various locations, they seem to be very weak in every aspect of their life. They have negative sense of energy into them and the surrounding. Counsellors for trafficking victims report an array of emotional problems including impatience, irritability, short-temper and violence, lack of obedience, distrust towards others, lack of self-confidence, emotional instability,

depression, stress, feelings of isolation, hopelessness or desperation for the future, shame and guilt, humiliation, loss of virginity, negative attitudes, withdrawal, posttraumatic stress disorder. Forty percent of the sex workers going to the clinics in suffered from depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTS), and mood disorders. It was also common for sex workers to attempt suicide and engage in deliberate self-harm by cutting their veins, taking poison, and burning themselves .It is obvious to feel this way besides having such a terrible life before. Because of such feelings, negative thoughts and their lonely life they are attempting to harm themselves in many ways. They are totally hopeless towards their future and present. They do not want to believe anyone not even their own family members. This is what they are at the time of rescue. In order to improve their physical, mental and economic condition they are at first placed in rehabilitation centre for certain period of time. The rehab centre provides counselling, training and skill development program which helps them to change their thinking and attitude towards themselves and their surroundings. Different factors are analysed during the survey to find out their changing attitude before and after which are given as, personal (in relation to self), self-esteem, courage, strength, happiness, solidarity/spirituality, sense of control, confidence, ability to make plans/decisions, positive and negative energy, hope/vision for the future, social/political (in relation to family/society and sense of control in relationships with others.

4.6.2 Empowering the rescued women and girls to develop positive attitude

In the initial stage, the women and girls in rehabilitation centre suffer from psycho-social and behavioural problem .The psycho-social factors are an obstacle in improving the positive attitude and confidence level in RW/G which are discuss in detail as,

Physical

Physical changes in RW/S are seen from long term disease like HIV/AIDS and STDs and Gynaecological problems that makes their health weak for long period of time.

Social

Social problem can occur in case of isolation from society, ignorance from family, gender discrimination, poverty and domestic violence.

Psychological

This includes low self-esteem/guilt, denial, anger and hatred.

Behavioural

Behavioural problems can be define as inability to express feelings, poor communication skill, inability to make relationship, difficulty with adjustment and lack of motivation and aggressive.

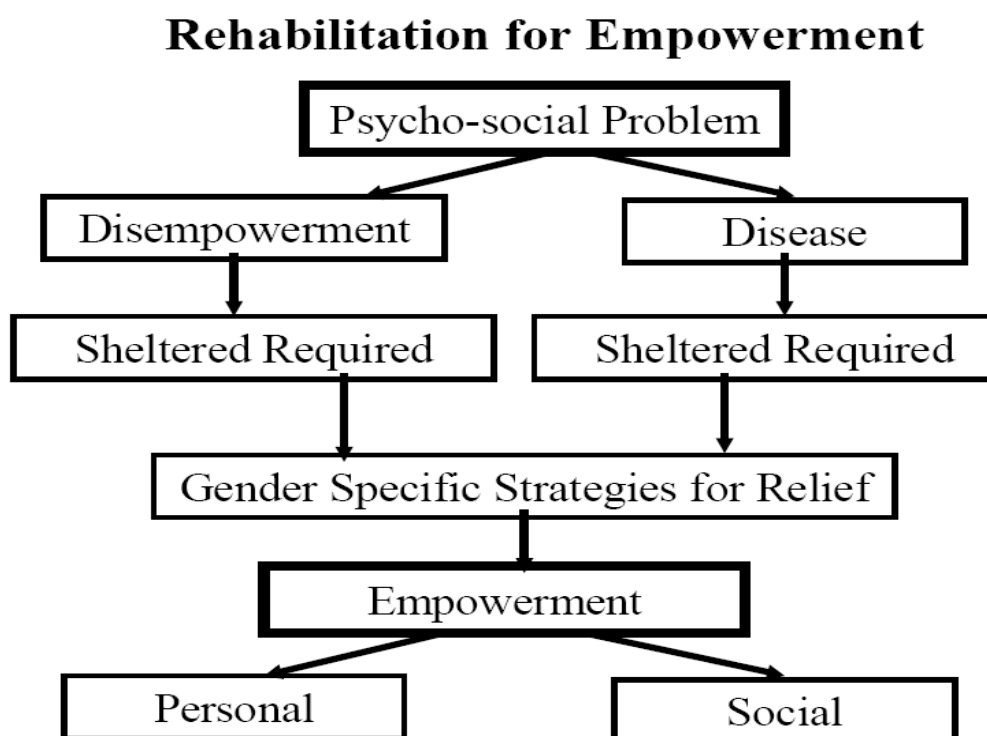


Fig 4.6.2. Rehabilitation for Empowerment (Sahara_jit 2004)

Psycho-social problem are the main causes of disempowerment and disease in RW/G. They are not in a state of healthy mind and body for performing their daily activities .Disempowerment and disease degrades their quality of life which lowers their positive behaviour and thinking. Thus to improve them to normal life physically and mentally it is important to empower them. Gender specific strategies can be used to solve this problem which can be achieved through conscientization and reconstructing gender roles/identity. Conscientization includes reflection on problem and sharing of problem while reconstructing gender roles/identity includes participation in social change movement, identifying oppressive gender roles and participation in grass-root organization.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

Women and girls have been the victims of trafficking in many forms. Domestic violence, sexual exploitation, rape, son preference, dowry system and male dominating society are the major causes that place women and girls in the place of vulnerability. Sex trafficking is often considered one of the most exploitative forms of human trafficking and slavery.

Women and girls relating to each and every caste, religion and culture have been the victims of trafficking but the problem is more serious in ethnic groups (44.45%) such as Tamang, Gurung, and Mongolian group in comparison to Brahmin and Chhetri. Some places like Sindhupalchowk (22.22%), Nuwakot (18.52%) and Dhading (18.52%) seems to be highly trafficking affected area. This socio-economic state is the main cause for women and girls being involved in trafficking. Because of poor socio-economic condition, women and girls are involved into trafficking in order to gain higher opportunity to fulfill their dreams.

Many of the girls are trafficked at the age of 14 to 18, i.e. (77.77%) so that, the awareness programme against human trafficking is important from the school level. Most of the teenagers are found to be victims of trafficking. Thus, there is a great need to support this age group by providing good education and creating more opportunity for them so that they can feel safe towards their future.

Rescuing of the trafficked women and children from Indian Brothels started in early 1980s. Many of the government, non government and social organizations are involved in trafficking control and prevention. One of the strong organization Maiti Nepal works to protect vulnerable individual through four key sectors such as, prevention, advocacy, rescue, and rehabilitation.

Going through the Maiti Nepal annual statistics 2010 :total interceptions 2,478, Migrants informed at borders 66,052, Victims rescued 64, Human trafficking cases initiated 47, Women trained at Prevention homes 100. This shows that the process of trafficking is higher in number than that of rescued. Thus, it is important to stop trafficking and target to rescue more victims.

Maiti Nepal along with other NGOs such as ABC-Nepal, Sakti Samuha and Sathi-CWIN have establish rehabilitation centres, Transit home, Prevention home to support trafficked and rescued person. These centers provide long and short term service to sufferers such as shelter, non-formal education, income generating skills and training, medical treatment, physical and psychological treatment.

Rehabilitation centres provide initial support activities to the trafficked and rescued group to allow them to recover from the trauma and to restore their self-esteem. Rescued women and girls are helped in every way in the centre so as to boost up their confidence level by counselling .In rehab centre the rescued/survivors are encourage and motivated to re-establish them back in the society. Nearly (81.4%) of the rescued women and girls in Maiti Nepal rehab centre are satisfied with the services provided.

Reintegration of trafficked women and girls is another important step and action undertaken by NGOs, INGOs and social organization. Besides the effort made by various organization for reintegration into their family and society by counselling ,the rescued group are not very happy going back to their places because of the society, family burden and poor economic condition. They rather want to live their life independently by doing some small business and skill oriented jobs.

The attitudinal and behaviour changes in rescued women and girls in rehabilitation centre can create a positive impact on their life. The various factors such as confidence, happiness, and self-esteem, and vision, physical and psychological changes are taking place slowly. The rescued group have gone through severe physical and mental torture so it is difficult in transforming them to normal at once.

Several Awareness campaigns have been launched by Maiti Nepal since its starting. They effectively reduce the incidence of trafficking with advantages including being able to reach rural areas, cover all ages, ethnicities and genders, and target specific groups like students, adolescents, girls and women.

In order to improve the situation, an anti-trafficking network is taking initiative in the country. The network is supported by government agencies, private and civil society sectors, international organisations and community institutions.

Lack of adequate information and database system, lack of training and coordination, among Government, NGOs, INGOs, police force for effective

monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of trafficked, rescued and survivors are identified as major problem in trafficking control.

5.2 Conclusion

Going through the research theoretical and practical finding and experience, it was found that the poor socio-economic background is main causes of women and girls being in trafficking. The inferior position of women and girls focusing on Dalit and some of the ethnic groups such as Tamang, Gurung, Magar regarding their poor education, low income, domestic violence and gender inequalities are some of the pushing factors in the process of trafficking. Opportunities for income generation can boost up trafficked survivors' and rescued women and girls (RW/G) confidence towards independent life.

When women and girls are rescued from brothels, they are taken for rehabilitation and reintegration process for their physical, mental and economic improvement. Rehabilitation and reintegration programs and strategies by NGOs, INGOs targeting RW/G have to address the physical, psychological, behavioural, social, and economic issues . Economic empowerment is important for successful reintegration. The income generation activities need improvement from the vision, planning, and budget perspectives. It was found that, in many cases, even if the RW/S's families are identified and located, the girls do not want to go back to their places because of society fear and also their families are not willing to support them for various reasons. In addition to lacking family support, RW/G do not have the life skills, which poses another major challenge in the rehabilitation process. It is therefore considered very important that practical income generation and other life skills programmes have to be introduced for the trafficked and rescued individuals and reintegration of the target groups. Counselling is the key approach in rehabilitation and reintegration. Thus, the high level of counselling is needed in order to build confidence in making survivors optimistic about their future.

The survey shows that most of the women and girls are in improving condition. They have developed positive attitude and friendly behaviour. They want to lead their normal life independently .So at this point, they should get economic and social support. Community, family and friends have to give helping hands to them in order to restore their dignity and positive energy into them. Women who are

trafficked are usually treated like criminals and are behaved badly in our society. Therefore more focus is require on the protection of the rights of the rescued/returnees for their easy survival .Government should help them to improve their economic status by providing loans, infrastructure support ,educational scholarship and job opportunity and has to secure the civil, political, economic, social rights of rescued women as a person. They should feel free as a normal human being in society. Organizations working for them should support to develop systematic technique for support and care while they are in rehabilitation centre.

This report has examined the complexity and difficulty of socio-economic factors, process of rehabilitation and reintegration and the attitudinal changes for trafficked women/girls. However, the experience and findings from this research suggests that that are empowerment-oriented, community-oriented, bottom-up and human rights-based hold the greatest promise for the promotion and protection of the rights of trafficked/ rescued women and girls, and, hence, for stopping trafficking.

5.3 Recommendation

Understanding trafficking

There is a need for understanding trafficking and its disadvantages by each and every person. It is important to understand the process of trafficking and one should be able to understand how it happens and who can be the victims of it.

Improving the socio-economic status of RW/G

Most of the women and girls from Dalit and Mongoloid ethnic group such as Tamang, Gurung are involved in trafficking because of poor socio-economic condition. They are backward in education, employment and opportunities. So, there should be special programme and package on education, health and employment for such women and girls (priority given to RW/G) from government level to uplift their lifestyle. This can help reduce trafficking.

Best practices in rehabilitation process

Rehabilitation strategies must address the physical, psychological, behavioural, social, and economic issues encountered by RW/G. The trainings and skill oriented programme given to them at Maiti Nepal are not enough to present themselves in the competitive job market. Focus should be given to long term income

generating skill. There should be friendly help from staff members while taking care of such women and girls in rehabilitation centre.

Best practices in reintegration process

The efforts by NGOs, INGOs and the Government should continue follow up program and support services to the survivors. Most of the rescued women and girls are not interested in reintegration because of the social factors. In this case organisations should focus on facilitating trafficking survivors to operate the self empowerment programmes to support and establish a strong network among such group.

Support for developing positive attitude

RW/G should be accepted by society with respect and dignity to make them feel easy so that they can build up their confidence level and self esteem. Focus should be given on regular counselling and empowerment oriented program to develop positive attitude.

Implementing policies and plans from Government Level.

The existing policies strategies such as the Muliki Ain(civil code)and the National Plan of Action Against Trafficking has failed to address the problem of trafficking .Therefore, Government should focus on updating plans and policies that will address the needs and demands of victims and helps in traffic control. The government should provide financial and settlement support to the survivors for their own home and permanent source of income in its plan.

Law enforcement and Human right approach

There should be strict laws and punishment for those try to initiate the trafficking process. The state should ensure that the trafficked/rescued persons are not subject to any discrimination in law and in practice by anyone and anywhere. Human right activities should focus more on the women's right especially of those vulnerable to trafficking.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

Sample Questionnaire related to the socio-economic background of the rescued women and girls.

1. Name
2. Age at present Age when trafficked
3. Ethnicity
4. Place of origin
5. Religion
6. Education
7. Marital status
8. Family main source of income
9. Family size
10. Family occupation
11. How did you get trafficked?
12. Who rescued you? And how?

Annex 2

Questionnaire related to Rehabilitation process for RW/G

1. How long have you been in this centre?
1yr 2yr 3yr 4yr 5 yr or more
2. How is the residential environment over here?
Comfortable not so easy Satisfactory
3. Do you feel safe staying here?
Yes No
4. How often do you get medical check up?
Weekly Monthly when asked Other ()
5. What are the skills and training provided here?
Sewing handicraft Beautician Social work Other ()
6. Do you work? If yes how many hours?
Yes (hrs=) No
7. Do they pay you for your work?
Yes No
8. What kinds of entertainment activities are available here?
Games Music Television Prayer other ()
9. Do you get enough and healthy food?
Yes No
10. Are you allowed to go out?
Yes No
11. Are the staffs helpful?
Yes No
12. Are you satisfied with the services given by rehabilitation centre?
Yes No

Annex 3

Questionnaire related to Reintegration process for RW/G

1. Do you want to go back to your family?
Yes No don't know
2. Do they come to see you?
Yes No
3. Do you feel happy seeing your family?
Yes No
4. Have you gone through counselling?
Yes No
5. Is there any effort made by organization for reintegration?
Yes No
6. Are you interested in reintegration?
Yes No
7. First thing you want to do when you are success in reintegration process?
Live with family work business other ()
8. What do you think is the main problem going through the reintegration process?
Society family friends other ()

Annex 4

Questionnaire related to Rehabilitation for key informants

1. How many people are staying here?
2. How do they feel living here?
3. Are they all rescued from brothels?
4. What are the services provided in rehabilitation centre?
5. What are your recent programmes to upgrade their economic condition?
6. What type of skill development activities are performed here?
7. What are the daily tasks assigned to RW/G?

Questionnaire related to Reintegration for key informants

1. What is the initial process of reintegration?
2. What is/was the reason for not accepting reintegration?
3. What are the difficulties going through this process?
4. Are RW/G interested to participate?
5. What level of counselling is given to make it happen?
6. How successful it is up to now?
7. If successful what are your follow-up process?

Annex 5

Sample Attitudinal Questionnaire related to the rescued women and girls.

1. How do you find yourself at the current situation?

Comfortable Satisfied Not satisfied

2. Are you happy now?or were before?

Now Before

3. What kind of changes do you feel in yourself?

Physical Psychological Economic

4. Are you optimistic towards your future?

Yes No

5. Do you want to work?

Yes No

6. Did you feel better after coming in rehabilitation centre?

Yes No

7. Do you know anything on Human rights, Women rights?

Yes No Not sure

8. Are you expecting any help further?

Yes No

9. How do you rate your level of :

Grade yourself to define your attitudinal factors:

Low (<5) Medium (5-7) High(8-10)

a) Confidence:

b) Self esteem:

c) Sense of control in establishing relationship:

d) Ability to make decision:

e) Positive energy:

f) Fear of society:

Annex 6



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Legal Aid Section



Training Room