

Annual Progress Report

Makwanpur

2008/09

1. Background

Trafficking, particularly of women and girls, has been a serious problem since historic times in Nepal. Trafficking is considered as one of the most degrading, inhuman, criminal and exploitative activity. Human trafficking is an organized crime against humanity and gross violation of human rights not only within but also beyond the borders of the country. International mafia is involved in this racket because it is the third most profitable business throughout the globe. Similarly, in developing countries, due to lack of opportunities for better education and income, youths are attracted to foreign employment, which also lead to trafficking. Earlier, trafficking for commercial sexual purpose was limited to India only, whereas expansion of labour market has increased the scope for trafficking of women and girls for commercial sexual purpose as well as exploitation of both men and women in many other countries. Human trafficking has become the worst form of slavery in the contemporary world.

The district of Makwanpur is not an exception from this nexus-based criminal trade. Makwanpur is considered as one of the districts significantly affected by trafficking issues. Women and girls trafficked to brothels in India and children trafficked to circuses are the major issues of concern in Makwanpur. Youths have been victimized from the decade long armed conflict and the degrading condition of our political and economic situation. This has only encouraged our youth to migrate illegally/undocumented to foreign countries for employment purpose especially in Middle East and South E

Most cases of trafficking are seen among girls who are economically marginalized and vulnerable to those deceitful promises of better jobs, money and marriage that lead to better lives. Others are forcefully taken by middlemen from homes, schools and factories. Often these girls do not know that they are being forced into prostitution until they reach the brothels of India. There are also cases where the parents themselves sell their daughters. Similarly, sending children to work in circuses through traffickers is another major problem in Makwanpur. Parents often send their children to circuses to get payment from traffickers in return.

Victimization through trafficking is higher among marginalized groups and *dalits*. Gender discrimination and structural violence, ignorance and vulnerability to the issues due to lack of education, poverty and displacements in the aftermath of the armed conflict are the major causes of trafficking. The dominant ethnic group in Makwanpur is *Tamang*. Their literacy rate, social awareness and social status is found to be the lowest in this district which is the major cause for the victimization of this group through trafficking and different social violence. An open national border and Makwanpur being close to the border are also major reasons behind the higher rates of trafficking in Makwanpur.

This project primarily has supported to empower women and children vulnerable to trafficking through a massive educational campaign. The campaign was implemented continuously since July 2000. As in the past, this year, the entire efforts in combating trafficking of women and children were collaborated with the DDC and VDC officials and other local/community-based NGOs. The program was primarily based on CCCD-RB approach and was a child-focused initiative with a particular attention on the economically deprived children in selected VDCs. It also sensitized people on the issues related to human rights. Women's personal capacity to address the issues of trafficking and gender inequality was strengthened. This year's program focused on building ownership among community and strengthening them to make them able to continue program activities on their own. In addition, information on safe migration for foreign employment and anti-human trafficking was also disseminated through various awareness raising programs coordinated by surveillance groups and also through information and counseling centers.

The project worked in close cooperation with women, children and community at large in 28 VDCs in Makwanpur. The project adopted the approach to raise awareness among women regarding their rights and to build their capacity to fight for social justice against all forms of discriminations against them. Another important aspect of the project is the linking of policy to the child rights by involving them in advocacy and lobbying activities. The project was implemented as a sustainable educational empowerment process with continuous capacity building of human resources at the community level to respond the trafficking issues and other local problems effectively.

2. The Prime Objective, Specific Objectives, and Target Groups of the Project under the Terms of Agreement/Project Proposal and Project Outline

The Prime Objective:

The prime objective of the project is to support the children below 18, in the realization of their rights to protection in compliance with the CCCD-RB Approach. As Plan Nepal has been undertaking varieties of child focused activities, our primary aim is also to eliminate sexual and other kinds of exploitation of children that is inexcusably the worst form of labour inflicted on children. The project, as a continued process, is undertaken in active collaboration/partnership with the DDC and VDC officials keeping in view the key role that the local partners could play in the effective implementation of such activities and programs.

Long-Term Goal:

The long-term goal of this project is to empower local communities, build their capacities, and increase available human resources.

Specific Objectives:

- Understand the root causes of human trafficking, unsafe migration, social violence, discrimination and conflict;
- Create conceptual clarity on safe migration;
- Further intensify efforts to eliminate trafficking of girls, boys, women and men from the targeted areas in general with a special focus on Plan Nepal family children;
- Strengthen local community through capacity building to address local issues and problem;
- Create a strong network of local NGOs, VDC and DDC to fight human trafficking and unsafe migration;
- Encourage local government to effectively implement existing laws related to these issues;

- Increase access to information related to human trafficking and safe migration, particularly among rural children and women; and
- Lobby and advocate against human trafficking and unsafe migration at local, national and international level

Target Groups:

Target groups of this project can be classified to three categories:

Category 1: Community people (students, school drop outs, male/female population, adolescents, representatives of women groups etc.) with special preference to marginalized groups and *dalits*.

Category 2: Key stakeholders (local bodies, VDC representatives, DDC representatives, local NGOs, INGOs, law enforcement agencies, government institutions etc).

Category 3: Victims and survivors of trafficking, domestic violence, social violence, forced migration and conflict especially women and children.

3. Activities planned for this quarter/period, as per the Quarterly/Periodic Plan (Brief Description of Major Planned Activities)

Output Code	Activities	Planned	Actual	Remarks
5C10	Refresher TOT on Anti-human Trafficking, Safe Migration, violence against women and children, and exploitation.	1 event 19 VDC (30participants)	1 event	Completed
5C12	Ward level Orientation Program on Human Trafficking, Safe Migration, and Violence against Women and Children.	37 sessions in 17 VDCs	37 sessions in 17 VDCs	
5C10	Capacity Building Training and Legal Orientation to Surveillance Groups, VDC Anti trafficking task force and community representatives.	10 event in 10 VDC	10 event in 10 VDC	
5C10	Surveillance Group Alliance Building Meeting	56 in 28 VDCs	56 in 28 VDCs	
5C10	Interaction program (meeting) for surveillance group's coordinators	2	2	
5C10	Information and Counseling Center (HelpLine) on Human Trafficking and Unsafe Foreign Employment, facilitate conflict victim compensation		3000 individual received information	
5C11	Emergency / Crisis Support		16	
5C11	Field visit and Monitoring	24 days	21 days	Incomplete
<u>Additional program</u>				
5C10	Capacity Building Training and Legal Orientation to community members on antihuman trafficking and safe migration from non-target VDCs.	5 days (7 VDCs)	5 days (7 VDCs)	Completed
5C10	Review Workshop on situation analysis of human trafficking and unsafe migration	2 days (29 participants)	2 days (29participants)	Completed
5C10	Sharing/interaction program on safe migration and human trafficking	1day (28 participants)	1day (28participants)	Completed
5C14	Skills Training (Candle Making)	5-days (15participants)	5-days (15 participants)	completed

4. Specific Activities

4.1. Refresher TOT on Anti-Human Trafficking, Safe Migration, Violence against Women and Children, and Exploitation.

Objective:

To understand and explain the key issues of human rights, human trafficking and violence, particularly on women and children, and to spread awareness on safe migration and operate community surveillance mechanism to protect women and children from violation of human rights and to combat human trafficking.



A four-day refresher TOT on Human Trafficking, Safe Migration, Violence against Women and Children, Exploitation was organized at NGO Federations, Central Regional Office, Hetauda, Makwanpur from September 19th to 22nd in 2008.

The participants were selected from the following 20 VDCs: Agra, Gogane, Bajrabarahi, Chitlang, Manahari, Basamadi, Hatiya, Handikhola, Raksirang, Namtar, Budhichour, Ipa, Kogate, Thingan, Sukaura, Fakhel, Churiyamai, Padampokhari, Sarikhet and Bhimphedi.

The training included education on human rights, problems/issues and rights of women and children, human trafficking, unsafe migration, conflict and peace, current political issues, community problems and work situation, and specific skills such as psychosocial counseling. Handouts used for the training was *Manav Bechbikhan Biruddha Abhiyan Prashikshak Prashikshan 2065 Hate Pustika*.

Altogether **30** participants, consisting of **27 females** and **3 males**, participated in the training. One participant brought her baby along with a caregiver to look after her baby during the training. **Eight** participants were from the Plan families. Some participants were from Chhetri and Brahmin.

Gender	Adibasi-Janajati	Dalit	Other	Total
Female	12	1	14	27
Male	1	0	2	3
Total	13	1	16	30

4.2. Ward Level Orientation Program on Anti-human Trafficking, Safe Migration, and Violence against Women and Children

Objective:

To bring awareness and provide training on issues of human trafficking, safe migration, and violence against women and children.

A total of **37 orientation programs** were organized throughout the following **17 VDCs**:

Ipa, Kogate, Bhimpheedi, Namtar, Markhu, Ambhanjyang, Bhainse, Thingan, Sukaura, Budhichour, Fakhel, Sisneri, Kulekhani, Tistung, Churiyamai, Padampokhari and Gadhi.

Programs were organized for the community people. The participants in the training consist of **27.20** percent **male** and **72.79** percent **female**; likewise **Dalit 5.07** percent **Janjati 70.99** percent **and others 23.92** percent. **Total of 1077** people participated in the orientation during this program, which was facilitated by surveillance coordinators.

During the ward level orientation on human trafficking, safe migration, and violence against women and children, the following issues have been discussed:

- Human rights
- Problems/issues and rights of women and children
- Issues and concept on gender and gender discrimination
- International instrument and national law to alleviate the issues
- Status of children in Nepal
- Human trafficking vis-à-vis commercial sex industry
- Migration and human smuggling
- Causes and effects of human trafficking situation in Nepal
- Mechanisms against trafficking
- Means to combat trafficking and protection of individuals
- Community surveillance worker
- Migration and foreign employment
- Current political issues
- Constitutional assembly
- Problems/challenges of community work
- Acquisition of specific skills such as group management, leadership, case study, report writing, planning, communication, facilitation, mediation, deed of compromise agreement (*milapatra*) writing skills and SWOT analysis

4.3. Capacity Building Training and Legal Orientation to Surveillance Groups, VDC Anti Trafficking Task Force and Community Representatives.

Objective:

To provide capacity building training and legal orientation to surveillance groups, VDC anti trafficking task force and community representatives.

Two-day trainings were organized for the members of the surveillance groups, VDC anti trafficking task force and community representatives. The key members from **10 VDCs** participated in the program conducted in each VDC in Makwanpur during the period of **January 8 through February 2, 2009**. The total number of participants was **302**, which consisted of **112 males** and **190 females**. Among them, **13** participants from Dalit, **143** from Janajati, and the rest from other groups have taken part in the program.

VDCs: Ambhanjyang, Gadhi, Sarikhet, Bhimphedi, Nibuwatar, Bhainse, Kulekhani, Markhu, Tistung and Sisneri

4.4. Surveillance Group Mobilization

4.4.1 Alliance building meeting

Each surveillance group from 28 VDCs has organized two alliance-building meetings. During the year of 2008-2009, the total of 56 meetings were organized in teams. These VDCs are: Agra, Gogane, Bajrabarahi, Chitlang, Manahari, Basamadi, Hatiya, Handikhola, Raksirang, Namtar, Budhichour, Ipa, Kogate, Thingan, Sukaura, Fakhel, Churiyamai, Padampokhari, Sarikhet, Bhimphedi, Kulekhani, Gadhi, Tistung, Ambhanjyang, Markhu, Bhaise, Sisneri and Nibuwatar.

During the meetings, the following issues were discussed:

- Coordination with the VDC anti-trafficking task force
- Providing orientation on anti-human trafficking, safe migration and other issues to local groups
- Collection of data and information, and case studies of incidences of trafficking, unsafe migration and violence against women and children

The surveillance groups have initiated to conduct some activities on their own such as mediation for various community disputes, free education for economically deprived children, sharing about *Nigarani Samuha's* roles and responsibilities to community people, and awareness on anti-human trafficking, safe foreign employment and violence against women and children. In addition, they were able to prevent a girl from being trafficked; various cases were identified and reported to HimRights and also resolved by their own efforts and/or in coordination with other organizations.

During the Surveillance meeting they discussed various agendas:

1. Human trafficking and safe migration.
2. Formation of new surveillance group.
3. Provision of educational support for the circus returnees.
4. How to implement income-generating proposal.
5. Discussed in held ward level programs.
6. How to organized new programs in wards.

4.4.2 Meeting of Surveillance Group's Coordinators

Objective:

To organize meetings with coordinators of surveillance groups to share their experiences and opinions.

The key members from **28 VDCs** participated in the meetings organized twice at Hotel Seema, Makwanpur on September 23, 2008 and April 18, 2009.

The participated surveillance groups are the following:

Agra, Gogane, Bajrabarahi, Chitlang, Manahari, Basamadi, Hatiya, Handikhola, Raksirang, Namtar, Budhichour, Ipa, Kogate, Thingan, Sukaura, Fakhel, Churiyamai, Padampokhari, Sarikhet, Bhimphedi, Kulekhani, Gadhi, Tistung, Ambhanjyang, Markhu, Bhaise, Sisneri and Nibuwatar



The coordinators were provided with orientation on program strategies and planning of this fiscal year of 2008/09 in the first meeting. The ward level program on anti-human trafficking, safe migration, and violence against women and children was carried out according the schedule set by HimRights. Mr. Khem Bolakhe presented child protection policy of Plan Nepal to be incorporated in the program. During the interaction, the coordinator Ambika Poudel, from Handikhola, shared her own experience about how they were working successfully through the surveillance group in their community. The participants from Sukaura, Handikhola, Manahari, Bhaise and Gadhi have talked about the increasing trend of migration of women without legal process in South East Asian countries, via India, for foreign employment. They expressed the need of awareness program on safe migration in their communities.

In the second meeting, the participants discussed their activities carried out during the year. Each of them has shared their experiences while working as a surveillance member in their community. They are satisfied that they have gained knowledge and experiences, and also personal growth by receiving trainings from HimRights and working on the issues. They have requested HimRights to provide creative skill training that further benefit to them for their lives.

4.5. Information and Counseling Centre (HelpLine)

Objective:

To disseminate information on Safe Foreign Employment and provide orientation to foreign employment seekers to reduce the risk of trafficking.

HimRights has distributed HelpLine leaflet and provided foreign employment orientation to **more than 2000** individuals including both school children and community members. Information about safe foreign employment was disseminated in **18 VDCs** and **One Municipality** in Makwanpur district.

Due to our focus on providing orientation program and distributing leaflet with the information about foreign employment through HelpLine, more individuals are aware of the importance of their own safety and the number of individuals receiving counseling service was increased over the year.

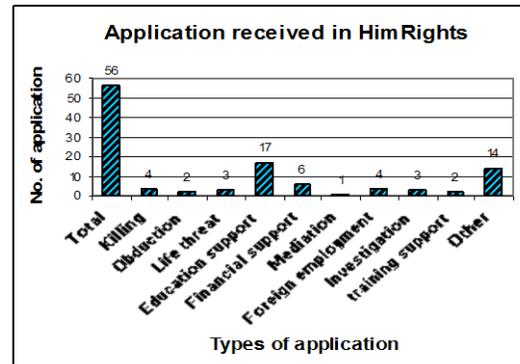
i) Orientation Program:

The Help Line officer provided the orientation on safe foreign employment during the capacity building training and ward-level orientation program in many VDCs, schools and other places in the communities.

ii) Cases registered and resolution

56 cases were registered at HimRights. Those include investigation of killing or threat of murder, and abduction, while others are seeking economic support, support for education, foreign employment and/or skill building, mediation, protection of life and more.

Four applications were seeking for advocacy for safe return of migrant workers from different countries and one was for mediation. All the applications are currently under the process.



iii) Counseling service

About **12 people** who were trying to migrate for foreign employment received counseling on safe migration for foreign employment. The informative safe migration materials were also provided to them.

iv) Visits

Himrights visited various organizations in Kathmandu such as Nepal Foreign Employment Association (NFEA), Department of Labor and Employment Promotion (DoLEP), Ministry of Labor and Transport Management (MoLTM) and MoFA. During those visits, HimRights interacted with relevant personnel to collect Information and IEC materials pertaining to safe migration for foreign employment. We submitted applications for safe return of migrant workers who are in custody and missing in foreign countries. Similarly we visited many VDCs to provide the orientation on safe foreign employment including establishment of information and counseling centre with its activities. HelpLine leaflets and other materials were distributed during the visits.

v) FM Radio program Hetauda FM. broadcasted information of HelpLine that is providing counseling services on safe foreign employment. This program was aired in coordination with **Upekshit Dalit Sangh**.

(HelpLine detail report in Nepali has been attached in annex-IV)

4.6. Crisis Support

A total of **16 (Sixteen)** children from socio-economically marginalized families, including those who were orphaned, conflict affected, abandoned by their parents and disabled, have submitted their application for educational support. A HimRights representative visited the school and their families for the information. The visit revealed that they needed the support to continue their education. Thus, HimRights in partnership with Plan Nepal supported those children through crisis fund. The program also supported other vulnerable women and girls, such as victims of social and domestic violence, and those injured by providing them various kinds of support such as skill training and medical treatment. HimRights also provided one cart for immediate livelihood business support to a vulnerable woman.



HimRights team handing over cart (Thela) to Bishnu Lama

S.N.	Types of support	Number of people	Remarks
1	Education	4	
2	Skill training		
	Sewing	7	
3	Medical treatment	4	
4	Livelihood, Cart (Thela Gadi) support	1	Family
	Total	16	

4.7. Field visit and monitoring

Our field visits and monitoring in the communities revealed that the surveillance team members have been fulfilling the expectation to be independent. They are involved in many awareness raising activities and are handling cases of domestic and social violence and other similar community issues. As a result, the surveillance groups have gained reputation and trust from the community. We also found community people and VDC secretaries very helpful as they trust HimRights' work. Ward level orientation programs were also found to be effective. Hence, the community people requested such programs focusing on safe migration in all wards of the VDC.

On the other hand, we came to learn that migration for foreign employment has gained momentum in Makwanpur; many females depend on their luck to find a foreign employment by migrating to India, or a large number of children who are abandoned by their parents migrate for foreign employment. It was also found that some children go to work in circuses from Sunashari, Manahari VDC. Since such problems are deeply embedded in the community, people have realized the importance of uprooting human trafficking, violence against women and children, unsafe migration and other problems through awareness raising program.

Additional Programs

4.8. Capacity Building Training and Legal Orientation to Community Members on Antihuman Trafficking and Safe Migration from Non-Targeted VDCs.

To generate local human resources, HimRights organized a five-day training of trainers (TOT) on Human Trafficking Prevention from 18th-22nd of May 2009 at Seema Hotel, Hetauda. The training was organized for the participants of non-targeted **seven** VDCs where there is no government anti trafficking task force and surveillance groups.



Those VDCs include: Rai Gau, Shikharpur, Manthali, Kalikatar, Khairang, Danda Kharka and Bharta VDCs of Makwanpur.

16 males and **14** females among a total of **30** participants took part in the training; out of which **2** Dalit, **19** Janajati and **9** others. Advocates, Jaganath Subedi and Dilip Koirala, played a role as resource persons of the training.

The training was focused on the issues of human rights, girls/women trafficking and unsafe foreign employment, the system of community surveillance groups, and the role of surveillance protection group.

Participants were quite new and very few of them have taken some training on income generation, mother and child health care, sewing, herbal, cooperative management etc in the past. They shared the facts of the existing domestic violence, unsafe migration, gender based violence in their VDCs especially in Kankada, Khairang and Shikharpur. Furthermore, they have requested the advocates to organize such programs in their VDCs as they believed the community needs awareness on these issues to prevent more cases to happen.

Participants of each VDC selected coordinators and assistant coordinators by themselves for their respective surveillance group.

4.9 Review Workshop on Situation Analysis on Human Trafficking and Unsafe Migration



There have been a number of workshops, seminars and trainings to combat human trafficking at local, regional, national and international levels. Many international and regional conventions have been adopted at local and national levels. In this regard, national laws have been established to prohibit human trafficking and other forms of slavery, and provisions to control human trafficking have been made. However, the implementation and monitoring parts are lacking.

Objectives of the Workshop

1. Identify the situation and problems pertaining to Human Trafficking, especially women and children, and foreign employment;
2. Explore ways to solve the problems;
3. Clarify the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholder organizations; and
4. Find ways for effective coordination between the stakeholders at the district.

The participants of the two-day workshop consisted of the representatives of the governmental and non-governmental organizations and Plan Nepal/Makwanpur staffs. There were a total of **36** participants in the workshop: **four** from VDC Secretaries, **four** from Area Police offices, **five** from Surveillance Groups, Women development Office, Women Police Cell, Nari Seep Srijana Kendra, Share and Care, Maiti Nepal, FPAN, Nagarik Sarokar Manch, CeLRRd, Nepal Mahila Sangha, Makwanpur Mahila Samuha, foreign employment returnee (women) and family member, **six** from Plan Nepal, and **five** from HimRights.

During the workshop, the concepts, trends as well as the situation of human trafficking and unsafe foreign employment in the district was shared among the participants in length, as all the organizations had no evidence or data on these issues of the area they were working.

The following day, there was a presentation of the outcomes of the workshop. The participants agreed upon the recommendations and avail commitments from the stakeholders.

It was noted that the registration of cases at the police, attorney general's office or courts are not enough to rank as the 'third' highest district that has the most cases of human trafficking among all the districts in the country. Registration of cases could be the result of the awareness programs implemented by the different organizations. The data on internal trafficking was not available with any organization. Similarly, the data on foreign employment and migration was nowhere to be found.

Findings

Makwanpur has been regarded by various studies and reports to be one of the high risk areas for trafficking and unsafe migration. Many, including the NHRC report, consider it as the third most affected district in Nepal. The district development committee report of BS 2061 has identified Manahari, Handikhola, Padampokhari, Churiyamai, Hatiya, Harnamadi, Chhatiwan, Basamadi, Namtar, Bhainse, Bhimphedi, Nibuwatar and Ambhyanjang VDCs, and Hetauda Municipality as the most affected areas. The NHRC report of 2008 has placed Makwanpur in the second position based on the cases registered at the Appellate Court in 2005/6. The district court has registered 13 cases in 2005/6, which placed it in the fourth position throughout the country of which 85.7% accused were proven guilty.

These figures mostly deal with the cases related to the trafficking of women and girls for commercial sex purpose; it does not include the trafficking related with the foreign employment and migration. Similarly, it is noteworthy that the data lacks of inclusion of the children trafficked for other purposes than commercial sex to India, like circus and other sectors.

In relation to foreign employment, it has been found that annually 8,000 passports are issued at the district administration office. It is unknown that how many of these passports were obtained for the purpose of migrating for foreign employment. Also, at this point, there is no specific way of acquiring the data on how many might have unsafely migrated or been trafficked. Assuming that 50% of those individuals get visa for foreign employment, the number of migrant workers would be 4000 per

annum, which may indicate there are many individuals who are at risk of unsafe foreign employment or being trafficked.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The workshop stressed the need to collect information of these two issues through a special method, since these were sensitive issues. The DDC was requested (to which it agreed later on) to coordinate the study since it was the authentic body to deal with the issues and it was developing a strategic plan for the district.

Since several programs and activities in certain VDCs and wards of the Municipality were overlapping, it was agreed that HimRights reactivates the earlier network of organizations affiliated with the district network and the Women Development Office to coordinate the meetings of the network to avoid duplication.

(Detailed report in Nepali has been attached in annexe-V)

4.10. Sharing/Interaction Program on Safe Migration and Human Trafficking



A one-day sharing/interaction program on safe migration and human trafficking was conducted on June 20, 2009 at Seema Hotel in Hetauda for district stakeholders. The total number of participants was 29 with 12 female and 17 male, out of which 9 were from the ethnic group and the rest were from others. Participants consisted of the stakeholders working in human trafficking and safe migration, CDO, LDO, DPO, WDO, head of Municipality, Civil Society, VDC representatives, lawyers Journalists and foreign migrant workers who returned to the community. **Mr. Chitra Niraula** was the facilitator of the program.

One of the major outcomes of the program is that the responsible government institutions and organizations are informed of the existing issues of human trafficking and unsafe migration in their districts and areas through the sharing/interaction program. As a result, those responsible institutions and authorities are urged to take action against the human trafficking, and unsafe migration for seeking foreign employment.

4.11. Skills Training (Candle Making)

HimRights in partnership with Plan Makwanpur organized five-day training on candle making. It was held in Raigau, Makwanpur district in May 2009. Altogether **15** conflict affected and vulnerable women participated in the training. Through the training they acquired the skill to produce candles in four different sizes. Samples have been distributed to people and shops in Bara, Rautahat, Sindhuli, Sarlahi and Makwanpur. They have also sent sample candles to various contact persons in districts for advertisement.



According to Budhimaya Rai, a participant, "It was very easy to advertise candle business as we have Hatbazar (local market) held twice a week in Raigau. Shopkeepers and businessmen from nearest districts - Bara, Parsa and Rautahat came to the market." They are selling their products to them and

earning income. All participants are actively involved in making this business successful and sustainable.

HimRights/Plan Nepal has provided raw materials in small amount to encourage the participants to start the candle business. Those women became self-employed and, at present, they are happy with their income through the business. Also, they are expecting further support to promote their business to become more self-sufficient. This has showed, with small effort, that acquiring income generating skills and awareness on different life skills can empower socio-economically marginalized women and make their living better.

Training participants: Sumita Pakhrin, Sumita Pahadi, Nani Maya Pakhrin, Manoma Bhomjan, Supriya Bhomjan, Rajina Bholan, Lila Maya Pakhrin, Lila Magar, Setimaya Pakhrin, Lalimaya Rai, Sashi Rai, Sima Pariyar, Manisha B.K., Rita Rai and Sandya Rai.

4.12. Other activities

HimRights/Plan activities

- Staffs were engaged in collecting CPR from 28 VDCs in July.
- Prepared/organized visits in Basamadi to interact with surveillance team members for Plan representatives and German visitors from Plan International.
- Kumari Waiba attended and shared activities of HimRights in the program of Plan Makwanpur in Markhu, September 19.
- Mr. Khem Bolakhe along with Program Manager Mr. Binu Rana visited in Bhaise to interact with surveillance team members to prepare for the visit program of Plan International in 22nd October.

District Anti trafficking network activities

- HimRights in coordination with district anti human trafficking networks organized various awareness programs against human trafficking such as street drama, songs on the day of *Teej* festival.
- A rally was organized to mark "National Anti trafficking" Day in Bhadra 20, 2065 (September 5, 2008))

Participation

HimRights staff attended meetings, programs etc. of various GOs, NGOs, and local organization such as WDO, DDC, Shakti Samuha.

5. Evaluation

Evaluation of the program was done by observation of the whole process, and collection of information through various forms of interactions with the right holders/beneficiaries/community members as well as surveillance group members and stakeholders. The following methods were used to evaluate the program:

We distributed evaluation forms (questionnaire) in the meeting with key members of the surveillance groups and during the field visit for the monitoring process of the program. The questions included in the evaluation form are such as report of incidents they encountered, achievement, challenges and so forth. Also, we interviewed the community members formally and informally during the field visit. Furthermore, we observed how the participants apply their knowledge and skills acquired through the program to the real situation.

5.1 OUTCOMES/IMPACTS

- The participants were able to build up capacity to report and solve the incidents, make recommendations for the report so that HimRights can provide more support for these incidents;
- They gained more confidence as they acquired more knowledge and skills on the issues
- They are able to coordinate with other organizations;
- Through the evaluation process in the end of the program, they were able to report different incidents and identify the challenges they faced;
- They became capable of providing the orientation for the members in the community on their own, and providing the information on the issues;
- They are able to provide advices and suggestions, also support for the community people, thus, they gained trust from the community; and
- As a result of activities of the surveillance groups, the numbers of incidents have decreased.

5.2 ACHIEVEMENTS

- All the programs and activities including additional programs were carried out successfully as planned.
- Active involvement of the surveillance group, except few groups.
- Many cases were resolved by the surveillance groups.
- About 56 applications for financial support in areas of education, fooding and lodging, transportation, income generating programs were submitted to HimRights. 16 cases were supported through the crisis support fund.
- Visitors from Plan International showed their satisfactions with the HimRights program.
- Good coordination was established between community and HimRights.

5.3 CHALLENGES

- Much time was consumed during mediation of various issues within the community.
- Surveillance members, who were working to resolve issues, could not be financially reimbursed for transportation, meals, communication etc.
- Due to time constraints, it was difficult to collect information and evidence regarding the cases of the applicants. Staff engaged in mediation the cases, visit preparation for plan visitors, time taking in approval for crisis support and so on.
- Due to the geographical characteristic of certain VDCs, it was difficult to provide skills training to girls and women who are at high risk at local level.
- Difficulties in identifying missing migrant workers in foreign countries due to unavailability and lack of knowledge of their family members regarding the requirements of legal documents to start the process of finding them.

6. Recommendations/Learnings for the future

- Improvement needed in planning programs considering the time factor, geographical factors, local festivals, various seasons and national events. We had to postpone some programs due to these factors.

- Effective coordination with local based organizations, community members, VDC, DDC, Plan DC and other relevant organizations by improving communication methods such as meetings, visits to organizations and districts, invitations to the program and so forth.
- Development of clear criteria and system for the mobilization of crisis support fund. Due to the delay of approval from Plan Makwanpur, we could not support the victims timely.
- Developments in working strategies for those VDCs were not easily accessible due to geographical reasons.
- Sharing program amongst Plan Nepal, HimRights, Nigarani Samuha and other Plan Nepal partners should be conducted before the commencement of the program for the effective implementation of the planned program.
- The program staff should be equipped with medicines as well as the participants in the field programs in case of sickness or emergencies.
- Income generation activities should also be equally emphasized its importance along with awareness program on anti human trafficking for the vulnerable women and girls.
- Provision of caretakers is necessary in the program that has the participation of women. Some female participants have brought their babies and it caused disturbance to both the participants and the program.
- Insurance should be provided for the program staff as they travel to target areas with difficult geographical situations, which could risk their lives while traveling and conducting the programs.
- Sending only one staff to the target areas would cause difficulties for him/her to conduct the program as they have to carry all the materials on their own in certain areas. There should be additional staff and/or support to manage these difficult situations in conducting the programs.
- Provision of incentive for the surveillance members to encourage them to contribute as volunteers.
- Agreements of additional program plans should be made at least four months before the planned program date. This year, the additional programs were conducted in such a short time in May, which made it difficult for the staff to manage the regular programs and also to prepare reports (quarterly progress report, grant report, annual report etc.), collect CPR (community proposal request), and write proposals for the coming fiscal year.

Annexure

Annex-I

Program participants' details:

Activities	Participants by sex			Participants by cast / ethnicity				
	Male	Female	Total	Dalit	Janajati	Other	Total	PW disability
Ward level orientation on anti human trafficking, safe migration and violence against women and children	381	820	1203	46	911	244	1203	11
Capacity building training and legal orientation to surveillance groups, VDC anti trafficking task force and community representatives	112	190	302	13	143	146	302	2
Information and Counseling service on safe foreign employment provided	967	644	1611	161	806	644	1611	18
Emergency Crisis Support	0	16	16		14	2	16	
Capacity building training on Anti Human Trafficking, Unsafe Migration, Violation against women and children and exploitation from non plan working VDCs	16	14	30	2	19	9	30	-
Workshop on situation analysis on anti-trafficking specially on women and children	19	10	29	2	8	19	29	
Sharing and interaction program on safe migration and human trafficking	12	16	28		9	19	28	
Skill training for conflict victims and vulnerable women	0	15	15	2	12	1	15	

Annex -II

Crisis support Details

1. Education Support

Four children were supported for education. Children were from socio-economically backward, orphaned, and abandoned or raised in single-parent home.

S.N.	Name	Address	Class	Reason for Support
1	Sisam Syangtang	Namtar-1	VI	Sisam and Shikha Syangtang are two sisters of aged 12 and 20 respectively. It has been 4 years since their father passed away. After his death, their mother Ms. Syangtang faced difficulty financially supporting the family. Then, their mother was bound to remarry. Now the two-sisters, Sisam and Shikha, are living with their maternal grandparents. The financial condition of their grandparents is also weak. They were supported last year for education and continued for this year.
2	Sikha Syangtang	Namtar-1	VII	
3	Sunita Tamang	Chisapani-5	X	Sunita Tamang, a resident of Makwanpur district, Chisapani-5, is looking for help to continue her further study. Recently she passed 10th class and wants to continue her study but due to poor financial condition she was unable to continue. Her father passed away in 2063 when he went to Kathmandu to search for work. After his death, her mother has been taking care of the family and supporting their livelihood by washing clothes of others. Due to the financial hardship, Sunita was planning to go abroad. She told our surveillance group that she was getting help to go abroad but not for her further study. With the suggestion of surveillance group, she dropped off an application to HimRights, Makwanpur, requesting to support her for study. Based her application plan, HimRights decided to support her by paying school fees 2,140 rupees through the emergency fund.
4	Sushma Rana Magar	Hetauda- 11	IX	Ms. Sushma Rana Magar , 17 of Hetauda Municipality Ward No. 11, lives with her family in a very destitute condition. She lost her father ten years ago. After her father's death, Sushma and her mother have been earning income from labor work of quarrying stones. Yet, their income is not enough to sustain their lives. Due to the poor economic condition of the family, she had to discontinue her education when she was in class IX. She is eager to continue her study, however, it was not possible to do so because of the situation. In addition, she has eyesight problem that needs a medical attention. Thus, she submitted an application for educational support and eye examination. HimRights in Partnership with Plan Makwanpur supported for her education and power spectacles. Also, HimRights coordinated with the hospital to provide her a free eye check-up.

2. Skill training (sewing)

A total of **seven (7)** vulnerable girls and women were provided sewing training last year and continued this year to complete the remaining course on sewing training. They are from socio-economically marginalized families and living in very destitute conditions.

S.N.	Name	Address	Reason for support
5	Maya Devi	Handikhola-6	She is living with hardships and difficulties.
6	Nirmala Syangtang	Raksirang-2	Her parents compelled her to marry a boy who had purely bad habit when she was too young. So she escaped from the house. She is surviving any how but now she showed her interest in skill trainings so that she could earn.
7	Samjhana Syangtang	Raksirang-2	Being from poor economic conditions she could not continue her education. She requested skilled training so that she might become economically independent.
8	Sanjhana Karki	Manthali -7	She has physical problems. Her house and goats were destroyed in a fire.
9	Parbati Praja	Raksirang-9	Her husband married a second women and he tortured and exiled her from the house.
10	Laxmi Subedi	Handikhola-6	Father left and living in mother's parents' house in destitute condition
11	Pooja Lama	Basamadi-3	She is a circus returnee and living in destitute condition.

3. Health treatment

Ms. Suwani Magar, 21, had two miscarriages when she was pregnant for six months and three months in the past. Currently she is again three-month pregnant. One day, she was admitted to the Hetauda Hospital as she was bleeding and had other health problems. However, due to the lack of financial resource, she was unable to receive the treatment at the hospital. Her mother, Thulimaya, requested HimRights to support her daughter for medical treatment. HimRights coordinated with the hospital to waive some cost for the treatment and also provided some financial support for the examination such as ultrasound test and blood test, medications, and also for food and clothes through the crisis support fund.

4. Income generation support (Cart *Thela*)

Ms. Bishnu Lama, 31, of Hetauda Municipality Ward No. 2 is living in a very destitute condition. Her husband died a few months ago due to inability to receive medical treatment he needed because of the financial difficulty. Her father in-law, mother in-law, who are both around 70 years old, and three children depend on her income for their livelihoods. The family even struggles to get two meals a day. Not to speak, she is unable to provide the opportunity for her children to continue their education. Thus, she submitted an application for support of a cart (*thela*), so that she can generate her income by selling vegetable, fruits and other possible things with it. Considering her condition, HimRights in partnership with Plan Makwanpur provided her a cart (*thela*) and some financial assistance through the crisis support fund to start her business.

Annex - III

Case study and case details

This section deals with the case studies that we carried out and details of other few cases supported by Crisis Support Fund and resolved through mediation by HimRights and surveillance team members.

A) Case study

i) Dil Bahadur's Family Story

Because of poor financial situation, Dil Bahadur Dong, 40, a resident of Makwanpur district, Budhichaur- 4, went to Malaysia with the help of his friend in the year of 2062. He worked in a dish factory there. However, due to overload of work and being homesick for his family, he started to develop a mental problem. His condition kept getting worse and eventually his co-worker helped him return to his family in Nepal in 2063. Although he has worked in the dish factory for almost two years, he was unable to earn enough money to pay off his loan he took before going abroad. Therefore, his elder son, Rajkumar Dong, 16, went to Malaysia in 2064 and is still paying off the entire loan for his family.

Dil participated in the orientation program on anti-human trafficking, safe migration, and violence against women and children, which was organized by HimRights in Budhichaur-4. During the program, he shared his story and requested other participants to be aware of the situation and to confirm everything about companies before leaving Nepal for foreign employment. Also, he told everyone to make sure to use the right process of getting an employment abroad. He especially urged women to be alerted to the risks of being trafficked while getting a foreign employment without legal process.

ii) Mira Acharya

Mira Acharya, a resident of Makwanpur district, Kogate-9, has been married to Rajkumar Acharya for eight years. However, about a year ago, her husband left her to get married to another woman and started a life in Kathmandu. Mira has been taking care of her three children and mother-in-law on her own. Her financial situation is very poor and it is very hard for her to support their livelihood while paying off fifteen thousand rupees debt, which her husband took in her name from Sthaniya Sahakari Sanstha (Local Cooperative Organization) before running off from the village. Although her major income is from her work in the field, she fears that her husband may sell the land because he took lal purja (house ownership paper) with him. She shared her painful story openly during the Ward level orientation program on "Anti Human Trafficking and Safe migration" in Kartik 4 held by HimRights in coordination of Plan Nepal in 2065.

iv) Raghunath Humagain (Hardship of Foreign Employment)

Raghunath Humagain, 28, a resident of Makwanpur district, Ambhanjyang-2, shared his story in orientation program of anti-human trafficking, safe migration and foreign employment organized by HimRights, Makwanpur. In 2060, he went to Saudi Arabia with the help of **Everest Manpower Company** as an electrician with a promise of 500 wages per month. However, when he reached to Saudi Arabia he was forced to work as a labour, which made him continuously carry stones for eight hours a day. Although the company paid him 500 wages per month, later they kept taking 200 riyals from his salary for visa and left only 200 riyals for foods and 100 riyals for his pocket money. Because of this, he was unable to save money to pay back his loan, which he took to go Saudi Arabia. His health was getting poor due to overload of work. Furthermore, his family back in Nepal was also having a hard time living their life. Therefore, he fought with the Manpower Company and eventually

returned to Nepal. Currently, he is unemployed and he has no income. To make the financial situation better, he, again, decided to take a loan to go abroad for a foreign employment.

Success of Narmaya Gurung

Narmaya Gurung, 26, is a resident of Pandrang, Nibuwatar VDC. She had gone Saudi Arab in June 2004 (Asar 2060 B.S.) as a domestic worker. She shared her working experiences of there in the ward level orientation program on anti human trafficking and unsafe migration. In the beginning of the work, she was facing language problem but she learned the local language very quickly because of her education up to SLC. Now, she is earning well and supporting her family.

During the sharing, she mentioned that she took all the information about the foreign employment and used the legal process. Moreover, her honesty, sincerity, learning skills and local language helped in her work. She also said that Buddhism is respected by Arabian people rather than Hinduism. So, her religion as Buddhist as well as by wearing *Burka* (Face cover) made her easy to work there.

She suggested other women who are seeking for foreign employment must be prepared themselves before leaving. One must be educated; receive at least basic information about foreign employment; learn local language and skills; and must follow the legal process. On the other hand, sincerity and honesty in the work are also important. According to her, these qualities and skills will help women to succeed in foreign employment.

Success story of Subhadra

Subhadra Pudasaini, 36, is a resident of Makwanpur district, Handikhola VDC, Goganpani -1. On Jestha 2046 B.S., she married to Mr. Babu Ram Subedi. After some time her husband left her and she started living with her old parents. She has one daughter who is 17 years of age named Laxmi Subedi. Till 2065/02/29, both of the mother and daughter did not have their citizenship card and also marriage registration certificate and birth registration certificate of her daughter. Subhadra had been living under difficult circumstances after being separated from her husband and her parent's economic condition is also poor. Besides, her parents had been also bearing her elder sister's living cost after she too got separated from her husband. Since, Subhadra had been earning her wages on a daily basis; she submitted an application on 2064/11/15 to HimRights, Makwanpur to help her in legal procedures for getting her daughter's birth registration certificate and both of their citizenship cards made. In the same application she made a request to HimRights to provide training to her daughter to make her self-independent in the future.

On the basis of that application received from Subhadra, HimRights and Handikhola Surveillance Group with the help and suggestions of Local Government Office, District Government Office, Chitwan and Ratna Municipality, Chitwan fought for her rights. After the constant effort from HimRights succeeded to get Subhadra's marriage certificate, daughter's birth registration certificate and both of their citizenship card made. They were very glad when they got their rights as citizens of Nepal and were thankful to HimRights for making it possible. For the same purpose, whenever she made a visit her husband refused and threatened her to never come back again. Even from her parental home, she tried to make their citizenship card but local intellectuals demanded NRs 5000 as a bribe, which she could not fulfill because of her poor financial condition. They had lost all hopes that they will ever get the citizenship. Later, Laxmi became a member of the surveillance group of Handikhola VDC; there she got a chance to participate in 3 days Capacity Building and Legal Orientation workshop, where she discussed about her and her mother's problem. Consequently, she submitted an application to HimRights, Makwanpur for help.

HimRights, Makwanpur provided her skill training of stitching and cutting and she is also continuing her study. Representative of organization has convinced Babu Ram and his first wife to make peaceful amendments and allow Subhadra and her daughter visit their house in Chitwan. Now Subhadra has good relation with her husband and both she and her daughter go to their house in Chitwan time to time. Subhadra was able to purchase the land because of her citizenship. Besides, her economic condition has improved now. Her daughter is studying well and also earning from tailoring. Both they are living happily.

Annex-IV

हेल्पलाइन गतिविधि वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन आर्थिक वर्ष २०६५/०६६ (२००८'०९)

पृष्ठभूमि :

देशमा रोजगारीको अवसर पर्याप्त मात्रामा सिर्जना हुन नसक्दा नेपालबाट वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जानेको संख्या बढ्दो रहेको छ । यही कुरा मकवानपुरको जिल्लाको सन्दर्भमा पनि मिल्न आउँछ । मकवानपुर जिल्लाबाट वर्षेनी कति मानिस वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जालान भन्ने कुराको यकिन तथ्यांक दिन कठिन छ । किनकी यसको तथ्यांक न त जिल्ला विकास समितिसंग छ न अरु कुरा संस्थाले यो तथ्यांक राखेका छन् । वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जानेको यकिन तथ्यांक दिन नसकेपनि मकवानपुर जिल्लाबाट वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जानेको संख्या अत्याधिक रहेको देखिन्छ । मकवानपुर जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालयबाट राहदानी वितरणको संख्यालाई हेर्दापनि वर्षेनी ८ हजारजतिले राहदानी लिने गरेका छन् । राहदानी लिएका सबै नै वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा गएका भने पक्कैपनि हुँदैनन् । कोही अध्ययनका लागि विदेश जान्छन्, त कोही भ्रमणको शिलशिलामा विदेश गइरहेका छन् । यसको आधा संख्यामात्रै वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जालान भन्ने अनुमान गर्दापनि वर्षेनी मकवानपुरबाट ४ हजारका दरले वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जाने गरेका रहेछन् भन्न सकिन्छ । यसरी वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा गएकाहरु सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारीको बारेमा जानकारी नहुँदा धेरैजना अलपत्र परेका, कयौं ज्यानै सम्म गएको, अवस्था अज्ञात अवस्था विद्यमान छ । यस अवस्थामा मानव बेचबिखन तथा असुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारविरुद्ध सचेतना जागरण गर्ने तथा द्वन्द्व पीडितहरुलाई क्षतिपूर्ति प्राप्त गर्न परामर्श दिने उद्देश्यले हिमराइट्स मकवानपुरमा २ वर्ष अघिदेखि हेल्पलाइन डेस्क स्थापना गरिएको छ । यो डेस्कबाट आर्थिक वर्ष २०६५-२०६६ मा भए गरेका कामहरुको विवरण निम्नानुसार छ ।

१. सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारीबारे अभिमुखीकरण :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०६५/२०६६ मा मकवानपुर जिल्लाको विभिन्न १७ गाविस र एक नगरपालिकाका करीव २००० जनालाई सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारी बारे अभिमुखीकरण प्रदान गरियो । प्रशिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, क्षमता अभिवृद्धी कार्यक्रम, वडा स्तरीय कार्यक्रमबम सहभागीहरु र पटक पटक गाउँ क्षेत्रको भ्रमण गरेर सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारी बारे अभिमुखीकरण प्रदान गरियो । विभिन्न विद्यालयहरुमा पुगेर त्यहाँ कक्षा ९ र १० मा पढ्ने विद्यार्थीहरुलाई पनि यस बारेमा जानकारी गराइयो । यससम्बन्धी विस्तृत विवरण निम्नानुसार छ :

क्र.स	गाविसको नाम	अभिमुखीकरण प्रदान गरिएको संख्या	कसलाई/ कैफियत
१.	चुरियामाई	९५	सहकारी सदस्यहरु, वडास्तरीय कार्यक्रममा सहभागी स्थानीय वासिन्दा, विद्यालयका छात्रछात्रा ।
२.	हेटौंडा नगरपालिका	२७३	निगरानी समूहका सदस्यहरु, विद्यालयका छात्रछात्राहरु, शान्ति कार्यशालाका सहभागीहरु, अनुभव आदान प्रदान कार्यक्रमका सहभागी
३.	पदमपोखरी	६०	वडास्तरीय कार्यक्रममा सहभागी स्थानीय वासिन्दा
४.	कोगटे	७०	वडास्तरीय कार्यक्रममा सहभागी स्थानीय वासिन्दा
५.	भीमफेदी	१५०	वडास्तरीय कार्यक्रममा सहभागी स्थानीय वासिन्दा, क्षमता अभिवृद्धि तालिममा सहभागी, विद्यालयका छात्रछात्रा ।
६.	भैंसे	६०	वडास्तरीय कार्यक्रममा सहभागी स्थानीय वासिन्दा
७.	गढी	७५	वडास्तरीय कार्यक्रममा सहभागी स्थानीय वासिन्दा, क्षमता अभिवृद्धि तालिममा सहभागी
८.	निबुवाटार	९८	वडास्तरीय कार्यक्रममा सहभागी स्थानीय वासिन्दा, क्षमता अभिवृद्धि तालिममा सहभागी
९.	आमभञ्ज्याङ	१२५	क्षमता अभिवृद्धि तालिममा सहभागी, विद्यालयका

			छात्रछात्रा ।
१०.	इपा	१००	वडास्तरीय कार्यक्रममा सहभागी स्थानीय वासिन्दा
११.	माखु	६५	क्षमता अभिवृद्धि तालिममा सहभागी,
१२.	बसामाडी	७५	विद्यालयका छात्रछात्रा ।
१३.	हटिया	५०	विद्यालयका छात्रछात्रा ।
१४.	फाखेल	५०	निगरानी समूहका सदस्य र स्थानीय वासिन्दा
१५.	बज्रबराही	७०	निगरानी समूहका सदस्य र स्थानीय वासिन्दा
१६.	पालुङ	८०	विद्यालयका छात्रछात्रा ।
१७.	चित्लाङ	६५	निगरानी समूहका सदस्य र स्थानीय वासिन्दा
१८.	बुढीचौर	५०	निगरानी समूहका सदस्य र स्थानीय वासिन्दा
		जम्मा १६११ जना ।	

२. निवेदन दर्ता :

हिमराइट्स कार्यालयमा हेल्पलाइन डेक्स स्थापना भए यता वैदेशिक रोजगारी सम्बन्धी ८ वटा निवेदन परेको छ । अधिल्लो आर्थिक वर्षमा परेका ४ निवेदन मध्ये ३ जना फर्किएका छन् भने एक जनाको विषयमा यस वर्षपनि पहल जारी रह्यो । थप ४ निवेदन यस आर्थिक वर्षमा थपियो र अधिल्लो वर्षको १ निवेदन गरी ५ वटा निवेदनमा पहल गर्ने क्रम जारी रहेको छ । अन्य २० जनाले हिमराइट्सद्वारा गाउँ क्षेत्रमा सञ्चालित कार्यक्रमहरुमा वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा परेकाहरुको दुःख पीडा सुनाएपनि उनीहरूसंग कुनै कागजात नभएकाले हिमराइट्स कार्यालयमा निवेदन नपरेको तथा कुनै काम गर्न सकिएन । यसबारेको विस्तृत विवरण निम्नानुसार छ :

क्र.सं.	निवेदन नाम	दिनेको	विवरण	निवेदन दर्ता मिति	कैफियत
१.	भक्तबहादुर लामिछाने		हाँडिखोला-६ कालीदमार बस्ने २४ वर्षिय रामहरी लामिछाने २०६३ कात्तिक २३ गते वैदेशिक रोजगारीको शिलशिलामा मलेसिया गएकोमा २०६४ वैशाखदेखि सम्पर्कमा नरहेको ।	२०६४ चैत १३	स्वदेश फर्काउनकालागि परराष्ट्र मन्त्रालय, गृह मन्त्रालय, श्रम मन्त्रालय र वैदेशिक रोजगार विभाग मार्फत पहल गरिएको र २०६५ असार २८ गते स्वदेश फर्कनु भएको ।
२.	रामजी घिमिरे		आमभञ्ज्याङ-४ सोलीथुम बस्ने कूलप्रसाद घिमिरे वैदेशिक रोजगारीको शिलशिलामा २०६५ कात्तिक २१ गते दुबई गएकोमा एकमहिना पछि देखि नै सम्पर्कमा नरहेको ।	२०६५ वैशाख १७	स्वदेश फर्काउनकालागि परराष्ट्र मन्त्रालय, गृह मन्त्रालय, श्रम मन्त्रालय र वैदेशिक रोजगार विभाग मार्फत पहल गरिएको र २०६५ साउन २ गते स्वदेश फर्कनु भएको ।
३.	कृष्णबहादुर थिङ		आमभञ्ज्याङ-५ निवासी ३२ वर्षीय सानुमाया वाइबा २०६४ साल साउन ३० गते वैदेशिक रोजगारीको शिलशिलामा दिल्लीबाट कुवेत जानु भएकोमा उहाँलाई काम गरेको स्थानमा यातना दिएको ।	२०६५ जेठ २७	स्वदेश फर्काउनकालागि परराष्ट्र मन्त्रालय, गृह मन्त्रालय, श्रम मन्त्रालय र वैदेशिक रोजगार विभाग मार्फत पहल गरिएको र २०६५ असार ५ गते स्वदेश फर्कनु भएको ।

४.	बुद्धकुमारी लामा	हेटौंडा-१ निवासी ४० वर्षीय विनोद लामा वैदेशिक रोजगारीको शिलशिला २०६३ वैशाख ३ गते घरबाट हिडी १३ गते दिल्लीबाट कुवेत उड्नु भएकोमा २०६५ वैशाख ३ गतेबाट सम्पर्कमा नरहेको, उहाँ लागु औषध ओसारपसारको अभियोगमा जेलमा रहेका ।	२०६५ जेठ १९	स्वदेश फर्काउनकालागि परराष्ट्र मन्त्रालय, गृह मन्त्रालय, श्रम मन्त्रालय र वैदेशिक रोजगार विभाग मार्फत पहल भइरहेको ।
५.	रेयाज मियाँ राँकी (संभौता गाविस-३, पर्सा)	दाजु ३८ वर्षीय मेराज मियाँ राँकी २०६४ साल जेठ महिनामा वैदेशिक रोजगारीको शिलशिलामा कतार जानु भएकोमा उहाँलाई अहिले साउदी अरबमा पुर्याएक कठिन काममा लगाइएको खबर आएकाले उहाँलाई स्वदेश फर्काउन पहल गरिदिनु हुन ।	२०६५/५/१६	स्वदेश फर्काउनकालागि परराष्ट्र मन्त्रालय, गृह मन्त्रालय, श्रम मन्त्रालय र वैदेशिक रोजगार विभाग मार्फत पहल भइरहेको ।
६.	ज्योति महत हेटौंडा-५, सानोपोखरा	उहाँको भाई ३७ वर्षीय तेजबहादुर बस्नेत वैदेशिक रोजगारीको शिलशिलामा साउदी अरबमा गएको र हाल प्रहरी पक्राउ गरी जेलमा राखेकाले स्वदेश फर्काउन पहल गरिदिनु हुन ।	२०६५/६/१६	स्वदेश फर्काउनकालागि परराष्ट्र मन्त्रालय, गृह मन्त्रालय, श्रम मन्त्रालय र वैदेशिक रोजगार विभाग मार्फत पहल भइरहेको ।
७.	विमला लामा कुलेखानी-९, मकवानपुर	उहाँका श्रीमान् विश्व लामा २०६५ वैशाख महिनामा यूएनको कामका लागि भन्दै अफगानिस्तान गएको, उहाँलाई काठमाण्डौ सामाखुसीका एक दलालले विदेश पठाएको, वीकम सम्मको अध्ययन पूरा गरेका उहाँ ५ लाख रुपैयाँ खर्च गरी विदेश गएकोमा हाल उहाँको अवस्था अज्ञात रहेकाले जीवन रक्षा र स्वदेश फर्काउन पहल गरिदिनु हुन ।	२०६५ पुस	स्वदेश फर्काउनकालागि परराष्ट्र मन्त्रालय, गृह मन्त्रालय, श्रम मन्त्रालय र वैदेशिक रोजगार विभाग मार्फत पहल भइरहेको ।
८.	रामशरण थिङ सरिखेत-६, मकवानपुर	उहाँका २७ वर्षीय छोरा विजयकुमार थिङ २०६५ कात्तिक २९ गते वैदेशिक रोजगारीको शिलशिलामा मलेसिया गएकोमा भने अनुसारका काम नपाएको र शारीरिक यातना समेत पाएकाले घर फर्काउन पहल गरिदिनु हुन ।	२०६५ फागुन १	स्वदेश फर्काउनकालागि परराष्ट्र मन्त्रालय, गृह मन्त्रालय, श्रम मन्त्रालय र वैदेशिक रोजगार विभाग मार्फत पहल भइरहेको ।

३. सूचना संकलन :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०६५/२०६६ मा हिमराइट्सले सिस्नेरी, सरिखेत, मार्खु, टिस्टुड, भैंसे, फाखेल, भीमफेदी, निबुवाटार, बुढीचौर, चुरियामाई, इपा र सुकौरा गरी १२ गाविसका ७३० जनासंग सोधपुछ गरी अध्ययन गर्दा २०३ जना विभिन्न देशमा वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा गएको बुझियो । ती मध्ये महिलाको संख्या ६६ रहेको छ । त्यसैगरी, दलित १० जना छन् भने जनतातिको संख्या १४१ रहेको देखिन्छ । विस्तृत विवरण निम्नानुसार छ :

क्रम संख्या	गाविसको नाम	वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा गएको संख्या	पुरुष	महिला	दलित	जनजाति	अन्य	कैफियत
१.	सिस्नेरी	५	५	-	१	१	३	
२.	सरिखेत	९	८	१	-	४	५	
३.	मार्खु	३३	२८	५	३	१८	१२	
४.	टिस्टुड	१२	१२	-	-	६		मुस्लिम ६ जना
५.	भैंसे	३३	३१	२	५	२४	४	
६.	फाखेल	३०	२२	८	-	३०	-	
७.	भीमफेदी	१०	५	५	-	५	५	
८.	निबुवाटार	१७	१४	३	१	११	५	
९.	बुढीचौर	१५	९	६	-	१२	३	
१०.	चुरियामाई	३	२	१	-	३	-	
११.	इपा	११	१०	१	-	९	२	
१२.	सुकौरा	२५	२३	२	-	१८	७	
	जम्मा	२०३	१६९	६६	१०	१४१	४६	मुस्लिम ६ जना

४. परामर्श सेवा :

आर्थिक वर्ष २०६५/२०६६ मा हिमराइट्स कार्यालयमा सल्लाह माग्न आएका १२ जनालाई सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारीबारे परामर्श दिइयो । उनीहरूको नामावली यसप्रकार छ :

क्र.सं.	नाम	विवरण	ठेगाना	कैफियत
१.	प्रकाश हुडुगाना (२१ वर्ष)	घरको आर्थिक अवस्था कमजोर रहेको र आफन्तले दुबईमा काम राम्रो छ भनेर भनेपछि घरपरिवारले पासपोर्ट बनाउन लगाएको र पासपोर्ट लिएर काठमाण्डौमा रहेको म्यानपावर सम्म पुगेको ।	चुरियामाई गाविस, मयूरधाप	उहाँ अहिलेसम्म विदेश नजानु भएको । उहाँलाई सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारीको बारेमा जानकारी गराउनुका साथै हेल्पलाइन पुस्तक दिइएको ।
२.	सुमन अधिकारी (२२ वर्ष)	आम्दानी राम्रो नभएपछि वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जाने सोचाई बनाएको ।	मकवानपुर गढी गाविस	उहाँ अहिलेसम्म विदेश नजानु भएको । उहाँलाई सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारीको बारेमा जानकारी गराउनुका साथै हेल्पलाइन पुस्तक दिइएको ।
३.	हिरालाल स्याङ्तान (२८ वर्ष)	आम्दानीको श्रोत राम्रो नभएकाले वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जाने सोचाई बनाएको । कोरियन भाषाको प्रशिक्षण लिई सरकारले लिएको परीक्षा लिएर उत्तीर्ण समेत भएको ।	चुरियामाई गाविस	उहाँलाई सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारीको बारेमा जानकारी गराउनुका साथै हेल्पलाइन पुस्तक दिइएको । उहाँ भर्खरै कोरियाका लागि उडेको ।
४.	पदमलाल बोलखे (२४ वर्ष)	डीभी परेकाले अमेरिका जाने सोचाई बनाएको ।	चन्द्रनिगाहपुर, रौतहट	उहाँलाई सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारीको बारेमा जानकारी गराउनुका साथै हेल्पलाइन पुस्तक दिइएको । उहाँ २०६५ भदौ १ गते अमेरिकातर्फ उडेको ।
५.	प्रकाश दाहाल (२६ वर्ष)	आम्दानी राम्रो नभएपछि वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जाने सोचाई बनाएको ।	धनकुटा, हाल हेटौँडा ।	उहाँलाई सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारीको बारेमा जानकारी

				गराउनुका साथै हेल्पलाइन पुस्तक दिइएको ।
६.	हेम श्रेष्ठ (२२ वर्ष)	उच्च शिक्षा अध्ययनरत रहेको र घरको आम्दानीको श्रोत राम्रो नभएकाले वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जाने सोचाई बनाएको ।	बारा, हाल हेटौडा	उहाँलाई सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारीको बारेमा जानकारी गराउनुका साथै हेल्पलाइन पुस्तक दिइएको ।
७.	सन्दीप गिरी (२१ वर्ष)	उच्च शिक्षा अध्ययनरत रहेको र घरको आम्दानीको श्रोत राम्रो नभएकाले वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जाने सोचाई बनाएको ।	हेटौडा-४	उहाँलाई सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारीको बारेमा जानकारी गराउनुका साथै हेल्पलाइन पुस्तक दिइएको ।
८.	सुनिल भुजेल (२३ वर्ष)	हेटौडाको कलेजमा वीवीएस तेश्रो वर्षमा अध्ययनरत भएपनि घरको आर्थिक अवस्था कमजोर भएकाले वैदेशिक रोजगारीको शिलशिलामा मलेसिया जाने तयारीमा रहनु भएको ।	निबुवाटार-१ गुण्डिड	हाल उहाँ वैदेशिक रोजगारीको शिलशिलामा मलेसिया जानु भएको । उहाँलाई सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारीको बारेमा जानकारी गराउनुका साथै हेल्पलाइन पुस्तक दिइएको ।
९.	शारदा सिंखडा (३५ वर्ष)	घरको आर्थिक अवस्था कमजोर रहेकाले श्रीमान्को स्वीकृतिमा हेटौडा-११ की सिर्जना तामाङ मार्फत लेवनान जाने तयारीमा रहेको ।	पदमपोखरी-९	हाल उहाँ लेवनान गइसक्नु भएको । तर, उहाँको अहिलेसम्म घरमा फोन सम्पर्क नभएको । घरमा ३ छोराछोरीको अवस्था नाजुग रहेको ।
१०.	विजय साह (१९ वर्ष)	हाल कक्षा १२ मा होटल म्यानेजमेण्ट विषय लिएर अध्ययनरत रहेको र पढाइ सकेर वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जाने तयारीमा रहेको ।	सर्लाही हाल : हेटौडा-४	उहाँलाई सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारीको बारेमा जानकारी गराउनुका साथै हेल्पलाइन पुस्तक दिइएको ।
११.	विनय सापकोटा (२३ वर्ष)	उच्च शिक्षा अध्ययनको लागि अष्ट्रेलिया जाने सोचाईमा ।	हेटौडा-७, नागस्वती	उहाँलाई सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारी बारे जानकारी गराइएको । हाल उहाँ अस्ट्रेलिया जानु भएको । उहाँलाई हेल्पलाइन पुस्तिका दिइएको ।
१२.	वसन्ती थिङ (करीब ४० वर्ष)	घरायसी काम गर्न भन्दै कुवेत जान लागेको, पदमपोखरी रमनटारका दिलिप सिंतान नामका व्यक्तिले उहाँलाई पठाउन लागेको, दिल्लीबाट उठाउन लागेको, पासपोर्ट दलालले नै बनाइदिएको र ४० हजार खर्चपनि उसैले हालिदिने भनेको, त्यसैले शंकास्पद अवस्था देखिएपनि स्थानीयवासी उमा उप्रतीले २०६५ माघ २७ गते उहाँ यसबारेमा बुझ्न हिमराइट्समा ल्याउनु भएको ।	बसामाडी-३, कप्टीदमार	सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारी सम्बन्धी जानकारी दिई हेल्पलाइन पुस्तिका वितरण गरिएको ।

५. घटना अध्ययन :

क. जुनसुकै कामपनि गर्नुपर्छ : भट्टराई

मेरा नाम तुलसीप्रसाद भट्टराई, मलाई डिके शर्माको नामले बढी चिन्छन । मेरो घर आमभञ्ज्याङ गाविस वडा नम्बर-४ को सोलिथुम गाउँमा रहेको छ, म अहिले २५ वर्षको भएँ । म २०६५ कात्तिक २१ गते वैदेशिक रोजगारीको लागि म दुबई प्रस्थान गरेको हुँ । म राजधानी काठमाण्डौ त्रिपुरेश्वरमा रहेको एभरेष्ट एसोसियेट प्रालि मार्फत वैदेशिक रोजगारीकालागि दुबई गएको हुँ । वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जाँदा १ लाख ५० हजार ऋण काढेको छु ।

यहाँबाट जे काममा भनेर लगिन्छ, त्यहाँ पुग्दा भने अनुसारको काम नदिदा रहेछन् । विरामी परेको खण्डमा कम्पनीले उपचार गराई दिन्छ, भनेपनि त्यसो नगर्दा कयौंले अकालमा ज्यान समेत गुमाउने गरेका छन् । म दुबईको जेपलाली भन्ने भन्ने स्थानमा रहेको लाहाजेन एण्ड सुल्तान कम्पनी मार्फत **HSBC** भन्ने बैकमा सफाई सम्बन्धी काम गर्छु । सुरुमा मैले सुपर मार्केटमा पनि काम गरेँ, कम्पनीले कहिलेकाँही त भाडी फाड्ने र ठूलाठूला समान उठाउने लोडिङ अनलोडिङ सम्बन्धी काममा पनि लगायो । म काम गर्ने कम्पनीमा यस्तै ६/७ हजार मानिस काम गर्छन् होला, मकवानपुरका मात्रै ५/६ सय छन् । ती मध्ये मेरै नातेदार मसंगै त्यहाँ गएर एउटै कम्पनीमा कार्यरत कूलप्रसाद घिमिरे गएको १ महिनापछि नै विरामी परे, ३ महिनासम्म विरामी भएर त्यसै बसे, कम्पनीले उपचारमा कुनै सहयोग गरेन । ४ महिनापछि उनी कम्पनी छोडेर हिंडे र साथमा पासपोर्ट नरहेकाले उनलाई प्रहरीले पक्राउ गर्‍यो । ५ महिनासम्म जेलमा राखेर छोड्यो, उनको मानसिक अवस्था केही बिग्रेकाले उनलाई घरसम्म पुर्याउन म २०६५ साउन २ गते काठमाण्डौ र ३ गते घर आइपुगेको हुँ । त्यही कम्पनीमा कार्यरत छिमेकी आमभञ्ज्याङ गाविस-५ चुवारका राजन घिमिरेपनि २ महिना अघि विरामी भएर घर फर्केका छन्, उनी उपचार गराइरहेका छन् अझै ठीक भएको छैन । उनी अब काममा जान सक्ने अवस्थामा छैनन् । अहिलेसम्म त मलाई ठिकै छ, तर पैसा चाहीं धेरै कमाउन सकेको छैन । ओभर टाइम समेत गरी १० हजारजति मासिक कमाउँछु । म ३ वर्षकालागि दुबई गएको हुँ, ऋण तिरेर धेरै पैसा कमाउन नसकिने भयो, त्यही चिन्ताले सताएको छ ।

ख. परिवारसंग सल्लाह बिना नै वैदेशिक रोजगारी जान लाग्दा !

गोमा पुडासैनी, आमभञ्ज्याङ-८ की वासिन्दा हुन् । उनका श्रीमान् विष्णु पुडासैनी ३ वर्ष अघि वैदेशिक रोजगारीको शिलशिलामा मलेसिया जानु भएको छ । श्रीमान् विदेश जाँदा हेटौँडा-६, चुच्चेखोलामा कोठा लिएर राखि दिनु भएको थियो । उनका ९ र १० वर्षका २ छोरी र ७ वर्षको छोरा छन् । अहिले उनका श्रीमान् विष्णुलाई थाहा नै नदिई गोमा वैदेशिक रोजगारीको शिलशिलामा थर्ड वर्ल्ड नामक म्यान पावरबाट लेवनान जान लाग्नु भएको छ । उहाँ लेवनान जान लाग्नु भएको कुरा माइती पक्षलाईपनि भनेकी थिइन् । पछि उनी विदेश जान लाग्नु भएको कुरा थाहा भयो । त्यसपछि देवर गोपाल पुडासैनी, देउरानी अम्बीका पुडासैनी र गोमाकी बहिनी राधिका हुमागाईले धेरै सम्झाएपनि विदेश गएर छाड्ने बताएको बुझियो । विदेशमा रहेका श्रीमान्, घर पक्षका आफन्त र माइती पक्षका आफन्तलाई पनि थाहै नदिई विदेश जान लागेपछि उहाँलाई कसरी रोक्ने त ? भन्ने सल्लाह लिन गोमाका आफन्तहरू २०६५ चैत २० गते हिमराइट्स हेटौँडा कार्यालयमा आएका थिए । उनीहरूका हेटौँडाको कान्तिराजपथमा रहेको म्यान पावर कम्पनीपनि पुगेका थिए । म्यान पावर कम्पनीका अधिकारीले आफूले उनलाई जबरजस्ती नभइ आफू खुशी विदेश जान लागेकाले आफूले रोक्न नसक्ने बताएका थिए । आफन्तहरूले उनका श्रीमान्लाई यो कुरा बताउदा जसरी भएपनि उनलाई ३ महिना रोकिदिन भनेको बुझियो । यस सम्बन्धमा हिमराइट्सले पनि त्यस्तो रोकथामको कार्य गर्न नसक्ने र बरु जिल्ला प्रहरी कार्यालयमा यो कुरा बताउन उनका आफन्तहरूलाई सल्लाह दिइ पठाइएको थियो । तर, म्यान पावर बसेको घरका मालिकले गोमालाई विदेश पठाउने भए मेरो घरमा बस्न पाउँदैनौं भनेपनि उहाँका श्रीमान् नआएसम्म उनलाई नपठाउने बताएको गोमाकी बहिनी राधिकाले चैत २१ गते हिमराइट्समा जानकारी गराउनु भयो ।

६. हेल्पलाइन गतिविधिबाट देखिएको परिणाम :

क्र.सं.	कृयाकलाप	संख्या	कैफियत
१.	सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारीबारे अभिमुखीकरण प्रदान	१६११	१७ गाविस र १ नगरपालिका
२.	सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारकोलागि परामर्श दिइएको संख्या	१२	
३.	परामर्श लिएपछि विदेश गएको संख्या	५	
४.	वैदेशिक रोजगारी सम्बन्धी निवेदन दिनेको संख्या	५	सबैको गृह, श्रम, परराष्ट्र र वैदेशिक रोजगार विभागमा पत्र पठाएर पहल गरिएको, मौखिक रुपमा २० जनाको कुरा आएपनि कागजपत्र नभएकाले प्रक्रिया अगाडि नबढाइएको ।
५.	वैदेशिक रोजगारी बारे सूचना संकलन	२०३	१२ गाविसका ७३० जनासंग सोधपुछ गर्दा यस्तो तथ्य आएको ।

Annex-V

Review workshop on Situation analysis Nepali report in Details

मानव बेचबिखन/ओसारपसार तथा असुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगार अवस्था विश्लेषण जिल्लास्तरीय कार्यशाला गोष्ठी हेटौंडा, मकवानपुर

पृष्ठभूमि

मानव बेचबिखन/ओसारपसार, विशेष गरी महिला र बालबालिकाको बेचबिखन/ओसारपसार नेपालको शताब्दीयौं पुरानो सामाजिक आर्थिक समस्याको रूपमा रहेको छ। मानव बेचबिखन विश्वमा सबैभन्दा निकृष्ट, शोषणयुक्त तथा अपराधिक क्रियाकलापहरूमध्ये एउटा मानिन्छ। मानव बेचबिखनको अपराध देशभित्र मात्र होइन अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा संगठित रूपले हुने गरेको कुरा तथ्यहरूले प्रष्ट पारेका छन्। यस अपराधबाट सबैभन्दा बढी महिला र बालबालिका पीडित हुने गरेका छन्। मानव बेचबिखन तस्करहरूका लागि आम्दानीको तेस्रो मुख्य श्रोत मानिन्छ। गरिबी, आर्थिक अभाव, सूचनाको अभाव, आदिको कारणले यो अपराधले प्रश्रय पाएको छ। मानव बेचबिखन/ओसारपसार, मानव दासता जस्ता समस्या रोकथाम र समाधान गर्नका लागि अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय, राष्ट्रिय, स्थानीय आदि विभिन्न मन्चमा छलफल, गोष्ठी, प्रशिक्षण, तालीम आदि कार्यक्रमहरू निरन्तर भइरहेका छन्। यसका विरुद्धमा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय तथा क्षेत्रीयस्तरमा सन्धि सम्झौता समेत भएका छन् र राष्ट्रिय ऐन कानून बनेका छन्। उक्त कानूनहरू बनाइएता पनि व्यवहारिक रूपमा अभ्यास नभएकाले मानव बेचबिखन, मानव दासता जस्ता समस्या रोकथाममा उल्लेखनीय तथा प्रभावकारी प्रगति हुन सकेको देखिँदैन।

मकवानपुर जिल्ला मानव बेचबिखन/ओसारपसारका लागि पहिलादेखिनै निकै चर्चित रहेको, फर्किएका वा फर्काइएका थुप्रै पिडितहरू रहेको, सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी संस्थाहरूको कागजातहरूमा यस सवालको उच्च जोखिममा रहेको तथा धेरै संघ संस्थाहरू यस जिल्लामा कार्यरत रहेको वस्तविकता हो। अझै पनि धेरै दस्तावेजहरू, कार्यक्रमहरू तथा व्यक्तिहरूले मकवानपुरलाई नेपालको मानव बेचबिखन/ओसारपसार, विशेष गरी महिला र बालबालिकाको बेचबिखन/ओसारपसारका लागि तेस्रो मुख्य श्रोत जिल्ला रहेको चर्चा परिचर्चा भईरहेको सन्दर्भमा यथार्थ कुराको एकिन गर्न आवश्यक रहेको कुरा जिल्लाका सचेत व्यक्तिहरू तथा संघ संस्थाहरूले महसुस गरिरहेका छन्।

यस्तै गरी मकवानपुर जिल्लाबाट ठूलो संख्यामा मानिसहरू रोजगारी, शिक्षा, र अन्य कार्यका लागि बसाई सराई गर्ने गरेको, खासगरी वैदेशिक रोजगारीका लागि जाने गरेको र त्यसमा महिला तथा किशोरीहरूको संख्या पनि निकै भएको तथा यस प्रकारका प्रलोभनहरूमा फसेर केही पिडित बनेर फर्काइएको अवस्था पनि विद्यमान रहेको

मानव बेचबिखनविरुद्धका अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय र क्षेत्रीय कानूनहरू

- मानव व्यापार, वेश्यावृत्ति र शोषणको अन्त्य गर्ने महासन्धि, सन् १९४९ (कसैको इच्छा विरुद्ध यौन व्यवसायमा फर्काएर वा बलपूर्वक संलग्न गराउनु अपराध र मानवअधिकारको जघन्य हनन् हो)
- महिला विरुद्ध हुने सबै प्रकारका भेदभाव उन्मुलन गर्ने महासन्धि, सन् १९७९ (महिला र बालिकाहरूको बेचबिखन तथा शोषण मानवअधिकारको हनन् हो)
- बाल अधिकार महासन्धि, सन् १९८९ (बाल बालिकाहरूको शोषण र अधिकार हनन्बाट संरक्षण गरिनु पर्छ)
- मानव बेचबिखनविरुद्धको सार्क महासन्धि, सन् २००२ (यसले महिला र बालबालिकाको यौन व्यवसायका लागि हुने बेचबिखनको सवाल उठाएको छ, सार्क क्षेत्रबीच आपसमा अनुसन्धान र कानुनी प्रक्रियामा सर सहयोग, अभियुक्त र अपराधीको सुपुर्दगीको व्यवस्था, रोकथामका कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने तथा पीडितहरूको हेरचाह, पुनर्स्थापना तथा पुनर्मिलन सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने)

मानव बेचबिखनविरुद्धका प्रमुख राष्ट्रिय कानूनहरू

- नेपालको अन्तरिम संविधान २०६३
- मानव बेचबिखन तथा ओसारपसार (नियन्त्रण) ऐन २०६४
- मानव बेचबिखन तथा ओसारपसार (नियन्त्रण) नियमावली २०६५

यथार्थ जानकारीमा आएको छ । यस सन्दर्भमा धेरै मानिसहरु असुरक्षित भईरहेको तथा पीडकहरु र अपराधी गिरोहहरुले परंपरागत तौर तरिकाहरुमा परिवर्तन गरी वैदेशिक रोजगारीको आडमा बेचबिखन/ओसारपसार गरिरहेको छ ।

कार्यशाला गोष्ठी र अन्तरक्रियाको उद्देश्य

मानव बेचबिखन/ओसारपसार, विशेष गरी महिला तथा बालबालिका बेचबिखन, तथा असुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारीका सवालमा जिलाको वास्तविकता र समस्या निश्चित गर्न, समस्याका समाधान गर्ने प्रभावकारी उपायहरु पहिचान गर्न, कार्यरत संघ संस्थाहरुका बीचमा समन्वयको कमी रहेको तथा कतिपय स्थानमा कार्यक्रम र श्रोत साधनहरुको दोहोरो प्रयोग भईरहेको एवं सरोकारवाला निकायहरुको भूमिका र दायित्व सुनिश्चित गर्ने परिप्रेक्षमा वास्तविकता विश्लेषण गरी प्रभावकारी रोकथामका लागि समन्वयात्मक कार्य गर्ने उपायहरुको पहिचान गर्न यस कार्यशाला गोष्ठीको आयोजना गरिएको थियो ।

कार्यशाला गोष्ठी र अन्तरक्रियाको प्रक्रिया

कार्यशाला गोष्ठीको पहिलो र दोस्रो दिन विभिन्न संस्थाका ३७ जना सहभागीहरुको विस्तृत छलफल र अन्तरक्रिया सञ्चालन गरिएको थियो भने तेस्रो दिन जिल्ला प्रशासन, जि.वि.स. का सामाजिक विकास अधिकृत तथा जिल्लाका प्रहरी महिला सेल प्रमुख र कानून व्यवसायीहरु लगायत जिल्लामा कार्यरत संघ संस्था र फर्किएका पिडितहरु समेत गरी ३५ जनाको सहभागिता थियो ।

कार्यक्रमको शुरुवातसँगै हिमराइट्स केन्द्रिय कार्यालयका कार्यक्रम संयोजक सुभाषा श्रेष्ठबाट सहभागीहरुलाई स्वागत गर्दै कार्यशालाको उद्देश्यबारे प्रष्ट पार्नु भयो । त्यसै गरी प्लान नेपालका लैङ्गिक तथा बालबालिका अधिकार संयोजक चन्दा प्रधानबाट यस कार्यशालाले मकवानपुर जिल्लामा मानव बेचबिखन तथा असुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारको अवस्था विश्लेषण सम्बन्धि वास्तविक स्थिति उजागर गरी आगामी दिनमा कसरी अगाडि बढ्न सकिन्छ भन्ने कुराको निक्कैल हुने कुराको अपेक्षा राख्नु भएको थियो ।

परिचयात्मक कार्यक्रम पश्चात विषयवस्तुमा प्रवेश गरिएको थियो । विभिन्न समसामयिक घटनाहरुको अध्ययन छलफल गराउँदै सहजकर्ता चित्र निरौला तथा सहयोगी भोला खड्काले मानव बेचबिखनको अवधारणा सम्बन्धी छलफल सुरु गर्नु भयो । छलफल गर्ने क्रममा सहभागीहरुबाट किनबेच गर्ने पक्ष र दलालको उपस्थिती हुनु पर्ने र बुबा आमाले छोरा छोरीलाई काम गर्न पठाउँछन् त्यसबापत थोरै पैसा लिन्छन् तर काम गर्ने व्यक्तिलाई उचित पारिश्रमिक दिइदैन, मानसिक तथा शारिरिक रुपमा यातना दिइन्छ भने त्यस्तो अवस्थामा मानव बेचबिखन मान्ने की नमान्ने ? विषयलाई लिएर द्विधा उत्पन्न भयो । निष्कर्षमा मानव बेचबिखन र ओसार पसार हुनका लागी केही तत्वहरु समावेश हुनु पर्ने कुराको जानकारी दिइएको थियो, जसमा दोस्रो र तेस्रो पक्ष बिच लेनदेन, छल/शक्तिको प्रयोग, स्थानान्तरण, शोषण/वाध्यता (ईच्छा विपरित), अपराध, दासत्वको अवस्था र मानवअधिकार हनन् भएको हुन्छ भनी मानव बेचबिखन/ओसारपसार सम्बन्धी हस्ताक्षर गरिएको सन्धि, नेपालका कानूनहरु त्यसको अभ्यास बारे प्रष्ट पारिएको थियो ।

मकवानपुर जिल्लाको अवस्था

मानव बेचबिखन/ओसारपसार

मकवानपुर मानव बेचबिखनमा पनि विशेष गरी चेलिबेटी बेचबिखनका समस्या भएका जिल्लाहरुमध्ये तेस्रो स्थानमा रहेको जिल्लाको रुपमा लिइने गरेको पाइन्छ । लुथरन नेपाल र साथी नामक संस्थाले सन् २००६ मा गरेको आधारभूत सर्वेक्षणले १० वटा जिल्लालाई उच्च प्रभावित जिल्ला पहिचान गरेको थियो । यस सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदनमा नाम उल्लेख गर्दा मकवानपुरलाई तेस्रो नम्बर मै उल्लेख गरिएको छ । यता, जिल्ला विकास समिति मकवानपुरले २०६१ सालमा प्रकाशन गरेको तथ्याङ्कमा १३ गाविस र एक नगरपालिका चेलिबेटी बेचबिखनबाट प्रभावित भनी सूचिकृत गरेको छ । तथ्याङ्कमा उल्लेखित प्रभावित गाविसहरुमा मनहरी, हांडिखोला, पदमपोखरी, चुरियामाई, हटिया, हर्नामाडी,

छतिवन, बसामाडी, नामटार, भैसे, भीमफेदी, निबुवाटार, आमभञ्ज्याङ र हेटौँडा नगरपालिका उल्लेख छ । केही वर्ष अगाडिसम्म चेलीवेटी बेचबिखन कार्य भारतका वेश्यालयहरुमा मात्र हुने गरेको पाइन्थ्यो । त्यसै गरी बालबालिकाको बेचबिखन कार्य सर्कसहरुमा हुने गरेको पाइन्थ्यो तर वर्तमान अवस्थामा बेचबिखनका स्वरूपमा केही फेरबदल आएको देखिएको छ । धेरै युवाहरु खाडी मुलुकमा जोखिमपूर्ण कार्य गर्नकालागि बेचबिखन भइरहेको समाचारहरु प्रकाशमा आइरहेका छन् । विशेष गरी गरीब अबोध बालबालिका तथा चेलीवेटीहरुलाई दलालहरुले ग्रामीण भेगबाट राम्रो काम दिने, विवाह गराइदिने, जीवन सुखी बनाइदिने भनेर भुक्त्याएर लाने गरेका छन् । दलालहरुले उनीहरुलाई घर, विद्यालय, कारखाना आदि ठाउँहरुबाट लाने गरेको र लगिएका मध्ये कैयौँ किशोरी/महिलाहरुलाई वेश्यालयमा लगेर जबरजस्ती यौन व्यवसाय गर्न बाध्य बनाएको समाचारहरु आइरहेका छन् । कतिपय आमाबाबुले आफ्नै छोराछोरीलाई समेत सर्कस वा अन्य ठाउँमा काम गर्नका लागि बेच्ने गरेका पाइएको छ ।

मकवानपुर जिल्लामा मानव बेचबिखनको अवस्थालाई विश्लेषण गर्नका लागि ओसारपसार/ बेचबिखन अपराधविरुद्ध हेटौँडा पुनरावेदन अदालतमा दर्ता भएका मुद्दाहरुको तथ्याङ्कले पनि यथेष्ट जानकारी प्रदान गर्दछ ।

वर्ष	सर्वोच्च अदालत लगत	महान्यायाधिवक्ताको कार्यालयको लगत	जिल्लागत रुपमा स्थान
२००१/०२	३१	-	दोश्रो
२००२/०३	११	८	दोश्रो
२००३/०४	५	-	तेश्रो
२००४/०५	१०	७	दोश्रो/तेश्रो
२००५/०६	२७	-	दोश्रो

त्यसै गरी राष्ट्रिय मानवअधिकार आयोगको मानव बेचबिखन तथा ओसारपसारसम्बन्धी

राष्ट्रिय समाधिकक्षकको कार्यालय को प्रतिवेदन अनुसार मानव ओसारपसार/बेचबिखन अपराधका सम्बन्धमा मकवानपुर जिल्ला अदालतमा सन् २००४-०५ मा १३ र २००५-०६ मा १३ मुद्दाहरु दर्ता भएको पाइएको छ जुन अन्य जिल्लाको तुलनामा चौथो स्थानमा देखिन्छ । जसमध्ये अपराधको अभियोग ठहर भएका मुद्दाहरुको दर ८५.७ भएको पाइएको छ । यस तथ्याङ्कको आधारमा मकवानपुर दोश्रो स्थानमा पर्दछ । यसरी मानव बेचबिखन/ओसारपसारसँग सम्बन्धित घटनाहरु हुने संख्याको आधारमा मकवानपुर अन्य जिल्लाको तुलनामा दोश्रो देखि चौथो स्थानमा रहेको देखिन्छ ।

माइती नेपाल, हेटौँडाको जुलाई २००७ देखि अगष्ट २००८ को प्रतिवेदन अनुसार २७ जना महिला तथा किशोरीहरु हराइएको अभिलेख छ । जिल्ला प्रहरी कार्यालय मकवानपुरको अभिलेख अनुसार सन् २००७/८ मा १५७ वटा र २००८/२००९ (२०६५ श्रावणदेखि चैत्रसम्म) मा १९२ महिला हिंसाको घटनाहरु दर्ता भएका छन्, जुन विशेषतः महिला तथा किशोरीहरुको बेचबिखन/ ओसारपसारको मुख्य कारणहरुमध्ये एक हो ।

राष्ट्रिय मानवअधिकार आयोगको मानव बेचबिखन तथा ओसारपसारसम्बन्धी राष्ट्रिय समाधिकक्षकको कार्यालयको प्रतिवेदन अनुसार मकवानपुर जिल्लामा मात्र विभिन्न भारतीय सर्कसहरुबाट सन् २००४ देखि २००७ सम्म उद्धार गरिएका बालबालिकाको संख्या १४९ छन् ।

अर्कोतिर सिविन हेल्पलाईन मकवानपुरका अनुसार २००८ को तथ्यांक हराएका बालबालिकाको संख्या ३८ छन् भने भेटिएका १६ जना छन् ।

क्र.सं.	घटना	२००७/२००८		२००८/२००९ (२०६५ श्रावणदेखि चैत्रसम्म)	
		संख्या	पत्ता लागेका	संख्या	पत्ता लागेका
१	घरेलु हिंसा	६२		८०	
२	बेपत्ता महिला	६८	१७	६१	३८
३	सामाजिक हिंसा	९			
४	बेपत्ता बालबालिका	१८	१२	४९	१८
५	बेचबिखन सम्बन्धी उजुरी			२	
जम्मा		१५७	२९	१९२	४६

एसुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारी

स्वदेशमा रोजगारीको अवसर पर्याप्त मात्रामा सिर्जना हुन नसक्दा नेपालबाट वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जानेको संख्या बढ्ने क्रम जारी छ । यही कुरा मकवानपुरको जिल्लाको सन्दर्भमा पनि लागु हुन्छ । मकवानपुर जिल्लाबाट वर्षेनी कति मानिस वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जाने गरेका छन् भन्ने कुराको यकिन तथ्याङ्क प्राप्त गर्न कठिन छ । राष्ट्रिय मानव अधिकार आयोग, चेल्बिबेटी वेचविखन ओसार पसार विरुद्ध राष्ट्रिय समाधिकक्षकको कार्यालयबाट प्रकाशित राष्ट्रिय प्रतिवेदन २०६३-०६५ मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको तथ्यांक अनुसार मकवानपुर जिल्लामा लगभग ३,००० जति वैदेशिक रोजगारीका लागि जाने गरेको देखिन्छ ।

वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जानेहरूको यकिन तथ्याङ्क दिन नसके पनि मकवानपुर जिल्लाबाट वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जानेहरूको संख्या अत्याधिक रहेको देखिन्छ । मकवानपुर जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालयबाट राहदानी वितरणको संख्यालाई हेर्दा पनि वर्षेनी ८,००० व्यक्तिहरूले राहदानी लिने गरेको पाइन्छ । राहदानी लिएका सबै नै वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा गएका भने पक्कै पनि हुँदैनन् । कोही अध्ययनका लागि विदेश जान्छन्, त कोही भ्रमणको शिलशिलामा विदेश गइरहेका छन् । यसको आधा संख्या मात्रै वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जाने गरेको भन्ने अनुमान गर्दा पनि वर्षेनी मकवानपुरबाट ४,००० हजारका दरले वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जाने गरेका रहेछन् भन्न सकिन्छ । तर जिल्ला प्रशासनमा लैगिक तथा जात, जाति र उमेर जस्ता मुख्य विवरणको विभेदीकृत सूचनाको अभाव रहेको छ ।

हिमराइट्सले सिस्नेरी, सरिखेत, मार्खु, टिस्टुड, भैंसे, फाखेल, भीमफेदी, निबुवाटार, बुढीचौर, चुरियामाई, इपा र सुकौरा गरी १२ गाविसका ७३० जनासँग सोधपुछ गरी अध्ययन गर्दा २०३ जना विभिन्न देशमा वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा गएको पाइयो । ती मध्ये महिलाको संख्या ६६, दलित १० जना र जनजातिको संख्या १४१ रहेको देखिन्छ । यो त एउटा हामीले कार्यक्षेत्रमा सुरक्षित

वैदेशिक रोजगारी सम्बन्धी अभिमुखीकरण प्रदान गर्ने शिलशिलामा लिएको जानकारी मात्र हो । यो तथ्याङ्क पूर्ण होइन । यही तथ्याङ्कलाई आधार मान्ने हो भने पनि मकवानपुर जिल्लाका करीब चार लाख वासिन्दाहरू मध्ये कति वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा गएका होलान भनेर हामी आफै अनुमान गर्न सक्छौं । मकवानपुरबाट रोजगारीका लागि विदेश जानेहरू विशेष गरी मलेसिया, दुबई, कतार, साउदी अरब, लेबनान, क्यानडा, भारत, कोरिया, ओमन, बहराइन, अमेरिका, इजरायल, जापान, माल्दीभ्स, कुवेत, इराक र श्रीलंका जस्ता देशहरूमा वैदेशिक रोजगारीको लागि गएको देखिन्छ । तर, यसमध्ये पनि धेरैजसो मलेसिया, कतार, दुबई, साउदी अरब गएको पाइन्छ । महिलाहरू विशेष गरी ओमन, इजरायल, लेबनान, कुवेतलगायतका देशमा वैदेशिक रोजगारीका लागि जाने गरेको पाइन्छ । बेरोजगारी र आर्थिक दूरावस्थाको कारण शिक्षाको अवसर नपाएकादेखि लिएर स्नातक तह उत्तीर्ण गरेकासम्म पनि वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जाने गरेको पाइयो । उमेर समूहको आधारमा विश्लेषण गर्दा १९ वर्षदेखि ५५ वर्ष सम्मका वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जाने गरेको पाइएको छ । यस मध्ये पनि ३५ वर्ष भन्दा कम उमेरका व्यक्तिहरू नै बढी मात्रामा वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जाने गरेका कुरा तथ्याङ्कले बताउँछ ।

हिमराइट्सले चालु आर्थिक वर्षमा चुरियामाई, पदमपोखरी, कोगटे, भीमफेदी भैंसे, गढी, निबुवाटार, आमभञ्ज्याङ, इपा, मार्खु बसामाडी, हटिया, फाखेल, बुढीचौर, मनहरी, हाँडीखोला, नामटार, राक्सिराङ, सुकौरा, कुलेखानी, बुढीचौर लगायतका गाविसका २ हजारजितलाई सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारीको बारेमा अभिमुखीकरण कार्यक्रम संचालन गरेको थियो ।

यस क्रममा सहभागीहरूसँग भएको छलफलबाट कतिपय सर्वसाधारणहरू स्वदेशबाट भन्दा भारतबाट कम खर्चमा जान सकिने भएकोले भारतीय विमानस्थल प्रयोग गरेर वैदेशिक रोजगारीका लागि मध्यपूर्वी तथा दक्षिण पूर्वी एशियाका

क्रम संख्या	आर्थिक वर्ष	संख्या
१.	२०५४/०५५	२३६
२.	२०५५/०५६	१,०१९
३.	२०५६/०५७	१,१३५
४.	२०५७/०५८	१,५२३
५.	२०५८/०५९	२,२२८
६.	२०५९/०६०	२,३८२
७.	२०६०/०६१	२,७७६
८.	२०६१/०६२	३,२८९
९.	२०६२/०६३	५,५९३
१०.	२०६३/०६४	६,४०३
११.	२०६४/०६५	७,८६२
जम्मा		३४,४४६

देशहरुमा जाने गरेको पाइयो, जुन कानुनी हिसाबले बेठीक नभएपनि जोखिममा पर्न सक्ने बढी संभावना निहित पाइएकोछ ।

हिमराइट्सले वैदेशिक रोजगारीका लागि गएका युवाहरुले रोजगारीको क्रममा भोगेका घटनाहरु जस्तै विदेशमा हराएका, जेलमा परेका, रोजगारदाताबाट यातना पाएका आदिको अभिलेख राख्ने गरेको छ ।

यसरी मकवानपुर जिल्लामा मानव बेचबिखन तथा असुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारको विषयमा थप जानकारीका लागि यस्ता पीडा र भोगाइहरुको अध्ययन गर्नु आवश्यक छ । तसर्थ दलालहरुको भुक्त्यानमा पर्ने, गैर कानुनी ढंगले जानेलागायतका विविध कारणहरुबाट वैदेशिक रोजगारमा जानेहरु ठगिनु, लुटिनुका साथै विविध समस्याहरुमा पर्ने गरेको हुनाले वैदेशिक रोजगारीसँग सम्बन्धित मुद्दाहरुको विश्लेषण गर्नु पर्ने र सो सँग सम्बन्धित समस्याहरुलाई पनि समयमै सम्बोधन गर्नु पर्ने आवश्यकता देखिएको छ ।

२०६४ सालमा वैदेशिक रोजगारीको शिलशिलामा कुवेत गएकी मकवानपुर जिल्लाकी एक महिला यातना सहन नसकेर २०६५ सालमा स्वदेश फर्किएकी छिन् । सुन्दर भविष्यको कल्पना गरेर श्रीमान्, ३ छोरा र १ छोरीलाई छाडेर वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा गएकी उनको सपना त्यतिखेर चकनाचुर भयो, जतिबेला उनलाई रोजगारदाताबाट यातना दिन थालियो । यातना खप्न नसकेर उनी केही समयमै स्वदेश फर्किन विवस भइन् । विदेशमा उनले पैसा कमाउनुको साटो आफूले पाउनु पर्ने तलब पनि पाइन् । यहाँसम्म कि घरबाट श्रीमान्ले ३५ हजार खर्च पठाएपछि मात्र स्वदेश फर्किन सम्भव भयो ।

उनी एक दलाल मार्फत वैदेशिक रोजगारीको क्रममा कुवेत पुगेकी थिइन् । त्यसपछि उनी कुवेतस्थित एउटा कम्पनीमा काम गर्न थालिन् । त्यही कम्पनीमा ५ महिना काम गरेपछि उनले ४० हजार रुपैयाँ घर पठाइन् । तर, कम्पनीले पहिले तय गरेको कामको शर्त भन्दा कठिन प्रकृतिका कामहरु गर्नु पर्थ्यो । दिनहरु वित्दै थिए, यसैक्रममा एकदिन कम्पनीका मानिसहरुले उनलाई साउदी पुऱ्याए । साउदी पुऱ्याएपछि उनलाई परिवारसँगको फोन सम्पर्कबाट वञ्चित गरियो । यतिमात्र होइन त्यहाँ उनले अझ चर्को यातना र दुर्व्यवहारसमेत खप्नु पर्थ्यो । फोनमा उनले आफ्नो श्रीमान्सँग पीडा बिसाउदै सकेसम्म छिटो आफ्नो उद्धारको गर्नका लागि पहल गर्न भनिन् । त्यसपछि उनका श्रीमान्ले गरेको पहलबाट उनी घर फर्किन सफल भइन् । ५० हजार खर्च गरेर वैदेशिक रोजगारमा गएकी ती महिलाले श्रमको उचित मूल्य पाइन् । उनी भन्छिन् “शर्त अनुसारको काम नपाएको र यातनासमेत खप्नु परेकोमा उनलाई वैदेशिक पठाउने एजेन्टमाथि कारवाही हुनु पर्दछ र उचित क्षतिपूर्ति पाउनु पर्दछ ।” पीडा सुनाउने क्रममा उनले भनिन् “सोचेजस्तो हुन्न रैछ वैदेशिक रोजगारी । निकै विचार गरेर, भरपर्दो संस्थाबाट कानुनी प्रक्रिया पुऱ्याएर मात्र वैदेशिक रोजगारीमा जानु पर्ने रहेछ ।”

कार्यशाला तथा अन्तरक्रियाको उपलब्धी

१. मकवानपुर जिल्लामा मानव बेचबिखन/ओसारपसार तथा असुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारको रोकथामको क्षेत्रमा जिल्लाका सरोकारवालाहरु पहिचान
 १. गा.वि.स. र कार्यदल
 २. जि.वि.स. र कार्यदल
 ३. जिल्ला प्रहरी कार्यालय/महिला सेल
 ४. महिला विकास कार्यालय
 ५. परिवार नियोजन संघ
 ६. प्लान नेपाल
 ७. हिमराइट्स
 ८. माइति नेपाल
 ९. सेलर्ड
 १०. शेयर एण्ड केयर
 ११. नारी सिप सृजना केन्द्र
 १२. मकवानपुर महिला समुह
 १३. शक्ति समुह
 १४. अस्मिता नेपाल
 १५. बाल कल्याण समाज
 १६. एस्थर बेन्जामिन फाउन्डेसन

४. मानव बेचबिखन तथा असुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगार सम्बन्धी सुचना संकलन कार्यमा जिविसको आवधीक योजनामा उल्लेख भए अनुरूप जिल्ला परिषद मार्फत स्वीकृत गराई प्राविधिक एवं आर्थिक सहयोग गर्ने र संकलन भएका सुचनालाई व्यवस्थापन गरी जिविसलाई नै जानकारी स्रोतको रूपमा तयार गर्ने ।
५. महिला विकासको नेतृत्व र हिमराइटस्को पहलमा सम्पूर्ण सरोकारवाला सरकारी निकाय तथा गैरसरकारी संघ-संस्थाको समन्वयमा सुचना संकलन प्रक्रिया अगाडि बढाउने प्रतिबद्धता भएको ।
२. मानव बेचबिखन/ओसारपसार तथा असुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारी विरुद्ध अवलम्बन गर्नुपर्ने रणनीतिहरू :
 १. तथ्याङ्क संकलन स्थानिय स्तरका संघसंस्थाहरूको पहलमा जिविसले नेतृत्व गर्नुपर्ने ।
 २. चेतनामुलक कृयाकलाप सञ्चालन गर्दा स्थानिय मानव श्रोतको परिचालन गर्नुपर्ने ।
 ३. स्थानिय स्तरका समूह संघ संस्था मार्फत सल्लाह सुझाव दिने व्यवस्था हुनुपर्ने ।
 ४. पत्रपत्रिका भित्ते पत्रिका मार्फत सचेत गराउन स्थानिय स्तरलाई प्राथमिकता दिने ।
 ५. सुचना केन्द्र स्थापना गरिनु पर्ने ।
 ६. स्थानिय कार्यदल र निगरानी समूह महिला समूहमा स्वयंसेविकाहरूलाई पनि समावेश गरीनुपर्ने ।
 ७. कानून संविधानमा स्पष्ट पारिनुपर्ने र कार्यान्वयनमा जोड दिनु पर्ने ।
 ८. जोखिममा रहेका वर्गका लागि जिविकोपार्जनका कार्यक्रम लागु गरिनु पर्ने ।
 ९. विद्यालय तहको पाठ्यक्रममा यससंग सम्बन्धित विषयवस्तु समावेश गरिनुपर्ने ।
 १०. वार्षिक योजना तर्जुमा गोष्ठीबाट यस विषयलाई प्राथमिकताको क्षेत्रमा राखिनुपर्ने ।
 ११. निष्कृत रहेका सञ्जाललाई सकृय गराइनुपर्ने । सञ्जालको बैठक जेष्ठ महिनामा बस्ने र यसका लागि हिमराइटस्ले अगुवाई गर्ने ।
 १२. असुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारी विरुद्ध अवलम्बन गर्नुपर्ने विशेष रणनीतिहरू :
 - क. सम्बन्धित अन्तराष्ट्रिय महासन्धिको अनुमोदन गर्नुपर्ने सोका लागि आवाज उठाउने
 - ख. विद्यमान कानूनहरूलाई महासन्धिको भावना र मर्म अनुरूप समायोजन गर्न आवाज उठाउने ।
 - ग. कार्यान्वयन पक्षको लागि प्रभावकारि बनाउन विशेष कानून निर्माण गर्नको लागि आवाज उठाउने ।
 - घ. सुचना केन्द्रको स्थापना र अनुगमन, मुल्याङ्कन संयन्त्रको निर्माण ।

दायित्व र भूमिका

उक्त रणनीतिहरू प्रतिको मुख्य दायित्व राज्यपक्षको रहने हुनाले राज्यलाई भक्कमकाउने, ताकेता गर्ने दायित्व सरोकारवाला संघसंस्थाको रहनेछ । यसका लागि अविरल कार्य आवश्यक छ ।

मानव बेचबिखन र असुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगार विरुद्ध कार्यरत संघसंस्थाहरूको सञ्जाललाई पुनः सक्रिय पारी समन्वयात्मक र प्रभावकारी कार्य सम्पादन गर्न वान्छनीय छ ।

वर्तमान अवस्थामा कार्यक्रम अगाडि बढाउन सम्बन्धित विषयवस्तुको भरपर्दो तथ्याङ्क नभेटिएको र कुनै कुनै तथ्याङ्कमा मकवानपुर जिल्लालाई तेश्रो चौथो श्रेणीमा राखेता पनि सुचकहरू के त भनि स्पष्ट नभएकोले वास्तविक तथ्याङ्कको खोजीगर्नु अहिलेको आवश्यकता रहेकोले सम्पूर्ण संघसंस्थाहरू यसमा लागिपर्नु पर्ने निष्कर्ष निकालियो । जसको लागि महिला विकास कार्यालयले नेतृत्व गर्ने र हिमराइटस्ले पुरानै सञ्जाललाई सक्रिय गराई सुचना संकलन प्रक्रिया अगाडि बढाउने र सञ्जालको बैठक जेष्ठ महिनाभित्र हिमराइटस्ले सबै सञ्जाल संघसंस्थाहरूलाई भेला गरि काम अगाडि बढाउने प्रतिबद्धता सहित कार्यशाला सम्पन्न भयो ।

सारांश तथा सुझाव

मानव बेचबिखन, असुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगार अवस्था विश्लेषण कार्यशालामा ३७ जना सहभागिहरूको उपस्थिति रहेको थियो । जसमा महिला १८ जना र पुरुष १९ जना रहनुभएको थियो । मकवानपुर जिल्लामा मानव बेचबिखन तथा असुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगार सम्बन्धी काम गर्ने सरकारी र गैर सरकारी निकायहरूको संख्या १६ वटा भएता पनि सही तथ्याङ्क नभएकोले सोको लागि स्थाई संस्था महिला विकास कार्यालयको नेतृत्वमा हिमराइटस्को अगुवाईमा

जिल्लामा कार्यरत संघसंस्थाहरूको समन्वयमा जेष्ठ महिनाभरमा बैठक बसि सुचना सकलन कार्य अगाडि बढाउने सहमति र प्रतिबद्धता जनाइएको थियो ।

मानव बेचबिखन, असुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगार लगायतका सामाजिक समस्याहरू कुनै एउटा निकाय मात्रको प्रयासबाट हल हुन कठिन छ । सरोकारवाला सरकारी निकाय तथा गैरसरकारी संघ-संस्था तथा स्थानीय समुदायको संयुक्त प्रयासबाट यी समस्याहरूको ठीक ढंगबाट सम्बोधन गर्न सकिन्छ । यस प्रकार मकवानपुर जिल्लामा मानव बेचबिखन एवं असुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारसँग सम्बन्धित समस्याहरूको चाप के कस्तो अवस्थामा छ, र यसका लागि के कस्तो पहल गर्न सकिन्छ, भन्ने कुरा पहिचान गरी आगामी कार्यक्रमहरूको पहिचान एवं पहल गर्न आवश्यक छ । विभिन्न संघसंस्थाहरूले आ-आफ्नो भूमिका र जिम्मेवारी अनुसार समस्याहरूको समाधानका लागि तय गरिएका योजनाहरू कार्यान्वयन गर्नका साथै सम्बन्धित संघसंस्थाहरू संग समन्वय गर्न पनि आवश्यक छ ।

अनुसूचि १ कार्यशाला तथा अन्तरक्रिया कार्यक्रमका सहभागीहरु

नं.	संस्थाको नाम	दुई दिने कार्यशाला	एक दिने अन्तरक्रिया
१.	गाविस सचिवहरु	५	४
२.	इलाका प्रहरी कार्यालयका प्रमुखहरु	२	२
३.	निगरानी समूहका सदस्यहरु	५	४
४.	जिल्ला विकास समिति	-	१
५.	जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय/प्रजिअ	-	१
६.	महिला विकास कार्यालय	१	१
७.	प्रहरी महिला सेल	१	१
८.	नारी सीप सिर्जना केन्द्र	१	१
९.	शक्ति समूह	-	१
१०.	सेयर एण्ड केयर	१	१
११.	सेलर्ड	१	१
१२.	माइती नेपाल	१	१
१३.	नेपाल परिवार नियोजन संघ	१	-
१४.	नागरिक सरोकार मञ्च	-	१
१५.	नेपाल महिला संघ	-	१
१६.	मकवानपुर महिला समूह	-	१
१९.	फर्केका तथा तिनका आफन्त	४	३
२०.	प्लान नेपाल	६	३
२१.	हिमराइट्स	५	५
२२.	श्रोत व्यक्ति	२	१
२३.	पत्रकार	१	१
	जम्मा	३७	३५

अनुसूचि २

संस्था, क्रियाकलाप तथा कार्यक्षेत्र

क्र.सं.	संस्था	क्रियाकलाप	कार्य क्षेत्र
१	महिला विकास कार्यालय	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जनचेतना मूलक अनुशिक्षण, बैठक, तालिम गोष्ठी आदी । उद्धार कोष स्थापना । चुरियामाई गाविसमा तथ्यांक संकलन । 	जिल्ला भरी
२	नेपाल परिवार नियोजन संघ	<p>हिंसामा परेका महिला बालबालिकाहरुका लागि कार्यक्रम :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> जनचेतनामूलक कार्यक्रम जस्तै सडक नाटक, सचेतनामूलक कार्यक्रम, तालिम गोष्ठी आदी । 	बसामाडी, हटिया, हर्नामाडी, छतिवन, गढी, नामटार, भैसे, मनहरी, राक्सिराड, सरिखेत, चुरियामाई, पदमपोखरी, हाँडीखोला, आमभञ्ज्याङ, निवुवाटार, भीमफेदी र पालुङ
३	प्लान नेपाल/हिमराइट्स	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> सहकर्मी संस्था हिमराइट्स मार्फत कार्य गर्ने । सहकर्मी संस्था हिमराइट्सलाई सल्लाह/सुझाव दिने । हिमराइट्सले गर्ने क्रियाकलापको अनुगमन/मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने । 	पदमपोखरी, सुकौरा, चित्लाङ, इपा, आग्रा, बसामाडी, बुढीचौर, कोगटे, सरिखेत, ठिंगन, चुरियामाई, भीमफेदी, मनहरी, गोगने, फाखेल, बज्रवराही, नामटार, निवुवाटार, राक्सिराड, कुलेखानी, सिस्नेरी, भैसे, टिस्टुङ, गढी, आमभञ्ज्याङ, मार्खु र हाँडीखोला ।
४	हिमराइट्स/निगरानी समूह	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> कार्यक्षेत्रका सबै गाविसमा निगरानी समूह गठन । जनचेतना मुलक कार्यक्रम, क्षमता अभिवृद्धी तालिम, प्रशिक्षक प्रशिक्षण तालिम, वडास्तरीय सचेतनामूलक कार्यक्रम जोखिममा परेका महिला र युवती, बालबालिकाहरुलाई आकस्मिक सहयोग, सीममूलक तालिम सञ्चालन । सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारीबारे परामर्श, यस सम्बन्धी परेका निवेदनहरुमा सरकारी क्षेत्र समक्ष पहल । सुरक्षित वैदेशिक रोजगारी सम्बन्धी पुस्तिका प्रकाशन । अवस्था विश्लेषण कार्यशाला र अनुभव आदान/प्रदान कार्यक्रम । 	पदमपोखरी, सुकौरा, चित्लाङ, इपा, आग्रा, बसामाडी, बुढीचौर, कोगटे, सरिखेत, ठिंगन, चुरियामाई, भीमफेदी, मनहरी, गोगने, हटिया, फाखेल, बज्रवराही, नामटार, निवुवाटार, राक्सिराड, कुलेखानी, सिस्नेरी, भैसे, टिस्टुङ, गढी, आमभञ्ज्याङ, मार्खु र हाँडीखोला ।
५	माइती नेपाल	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> हराएका महिला र बालबालिकाहरुको पहिचान खोजी अभियान । जोखिममा रहेका महिला र युवतीहरुलाई सिलाई तालिम । स्वास्थ्य परिक्षण, कानूनी सहयोग र जनचेतनामूलक कार्यक्रम । रोकथाम गृह सञ्चालन, परिवारसंग पुनर्मिलन र मनोसामाजिक परामर्श सेवा । 	जिल्ला भरी
६	सेलर्ड	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> जनचेतनामूलक कार्यक्रम । 	विगतमा मानव बेचबिखन विरुद्ध जनचेतनामूलक र कार्यदललाई

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • कानूनी अभिमुखीकरण । • गाविस कार्यदल गठन र यसको क्रियाशीलताको लागि सहयोग । 	क्रियाशील गराउन विभिन्न गतिविधि सञ्चालन गरेपनि हाल खास कार्यक्रम नगरेको ।
७	शेयर एण्ड केयर	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • लक्षित क्षेत्र र समुदायमा जनचेतनामूलक, कानूनी सचेतनामूलक कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन, अवस्था विश्लेषण कार्यशाला । • जीवन उपयोगी शिक्षा, सीपमूलक तालिम, समूह गठन, क्षमता अभिवृद्धी तालिम, मनोसामाजिक परामर्श, अनुगमन/भ्रमण । 	वसामाडी, पदमपोखरी र मनहरी गाविस तथा हेटौँडा नगरपालिकाको वडा नम्बर ७, ८ र ११ ।
८	नारी सीप सिर्जना केन्द्र	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • जनचेतनामूलक कार्यक्रम । • जोखिममा रहेका महिला र युवतीहरूलाई व्यूटी पार्लर, बिकेट, मैनबत्ति, सिलाई जस्ता तालिम र आय आर्जन हुने तरकारी खेती जस्ता कार्यक्रम सहयोग गर्ने । 	पदमपोखरी, हटिया, चुरियामाई, मनहरी, हर्नामाडी, हाँडीखोला, धियाँल, छतिवन, राईगाउँ, फापरवारी र बसामाडी ।
९	मकवानपुर महिला समूह	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • एचआईभी संक्रमित महिलाहरूलाई सहयोग । • हिंसामा परेका महिलाहरूलाई सहयोग । • जनचेतना र सीपमूलक कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन । • समूह गठन, सीपमूलक तालिम र लगानी । 	हेटौँडा नगरपालिका, हाँडीखोला, पदमपोखरी, बसामाडी, चुरियामाई र हटिया ।
१०	शक्ति समूह	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • वेचबिखनमा परी फर्किएका महिलाहरूको सहयोग । • मनोसामाजिक परामर्श । • सीपमूलक तालिम । 	वसामाडी, पदमपोखरी र हाँडीखोला ।
११	अस्मीता नेपाल	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • जनचेतनामूलक कार्यक्रम । 	विगतका वर्षहरूमा यस क्षेत्रमा काम गरेपनि हाल खास काम नगरेको । इन्सेक सहकर्मी संस्था भएको नाताले मानव अधिकारको क्षेत्रमा केही काम गरेको ।
१२	एस्थर बेन्जामिन फाउण्डेशन	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • सर्कसमा गएका बालबालिकालाई उद्धार गरी नेपाल फर्काउने, मनोसामाजिक परामर्श दिने, सीपमूलक तालिम सञ्चालन र उद्धार गरिएका बालबालिकाहरूलाई परिवारको जिम्मा लगाउने । 	मकवानपुर जिल्ला र अन्य जिल्लाका सर्कसमा बेचिएका बालबालिकालाई उद्धार गर्ने ।
१३	गाविस र गाउँ कार्यदल	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • विनियोजित बजेट अनुसार गाउँ क्षेत्रमा जनचेतनामूलक कार्यक्रम गर्ने, होर्डिङ बोर्ड राख्ने आदी । 	गाविस भरी
१४	जिविस र जिल्ला कार्यदल	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • गाउँ कार्यदलको लागि बजेट तर्जुमा गर्ने । • बजेट अनुसार काम भए नभएको अनुगमन/मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने । 	जिल्ला भरी
१५	जिल्ला प्रहरी कार्यालय/महिला	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • हराएका महिला र बालबालिकाको खोजतलास । 	जिल्ला भरी

	सेल	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● महिला र बालबालिकाको उजुरी दर्ता । ● मध्यस्थता र पुनर्मिलन । 	
१६	बाल कल्याण समाज	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● जनचेनतामूलक कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने, जोखिममा परेका महिला / बालबालिकालाई आकस्मिक सहयोग गर्ने, सिपमूलक तालिम सञ्चालन, सडक बालबालिकाहरुका लागि मनोरञ्जन केन्द्र र बचत कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन । 	वसामाडी, हाँडीखोला, मनहरी, सरिखेत, राक्सीराड, आग्रा, गोगने, चित्लाड, बज्रवाराही र नामटार । द्वन्द्व पीडित प्रभावित बालबालिकाहरुको लागि जिल्लाका विभिन्न ३५ गाविस ।