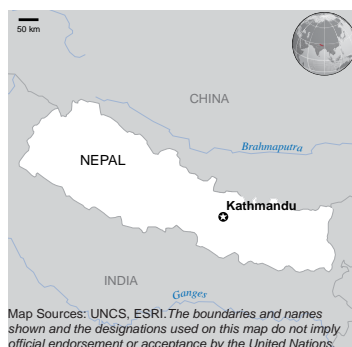


Beyond trafficking: A joint initiative in the Millennium against trafficking of girls and women



UN Trust Fund for Human Security



Fast Facts

Country: Nepal

Duration: September 2002 to October 2005

Implementing UN Agencies: UNDP

Other Implementing Partners: National Ministries

Budget: \$480,640.23

Key Words: Human trafficking

BACKGROUND

In 2002, women and girls in Nepal had little autonomy and few legal rights. Under the law, they could not inherit property and many were excluded from educational and economic opportunities. As organized crime was on the rise, the marginalization of women strongly contributed to trafficking of Nepalese women and girls, primarily to India, for the purposes of sexual

exploitation, forced labour, organ transplant, involuntary marriage or domestic work. According to UNDP, about 10,000 women and girls were trafficked yearly from Nepal, and studies indicated that some 200,000 Nepalese women and girls were being exploited by the sex industry outside the country.

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The project's objective was to reverse the incidence of trafficking of women and girls in Nepal by building deterrence capacities against traffickers at the community level and by empowering at-risk women and girls with the knowledge and capacities to better protect themselves. To this end, the project aimed to (i) increase women's access to information regarding

their rights and opportunities; (ii) promote the adoption of gender-sensitive policies and legislation that supported economic and educational opportunities for women and girls; and (iii) build the capacities of local and national authorities to address trafficking and establish district-wide networks and cross-border partnerships.

BENEFICIARIES

The project's main beneficiaries were women and girls in the districts of Kaski, Nuwakot and Ramechhap who benefited from capacity building trainings on leadership, safe health practices, entrepreneurship and micro-finance. While victims of

trafficking were provided legal assistance and were referred to the justice system when needed, national policy makers participated in workshops and trainings that strengthened institutional capacities to combat human trafficking.