

no 3



**Internal Trafficking Among
Children and Youth Engaged
in Prostitution**



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Internal Trafficking Among Children and Youth Engaged In Prostitution in Nepal

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Acknowledgements

The present study Internal Trafficking Among Children and Youth Engaged in Prostitution attempts to identify the causes and elements of trafficking among children and youth engaged in prostitution in the Kathmandu Valley.

First of all, the Study Team is highly grateful to ILO-IPEC, Kathmandu for entrusting such an important study to CAC-Nepal. This study has had the support of various people. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to Ms. Tine Staermose (Chief Technical Advisor, ILO/IPEC) Mr. Bimal Rawal (National Project Coordinator, ILO/IPEC), Mr. Anil Raghuvanshi (National Project Coordinator, ILO/IPEC), Mr. Anders Lisborg (Associate Expert, ILO/IPEC) and Ms. Kapila Amatya (Programme Assistant, ILO/IPEC) for their valuable input and assistance at various stages of the study.

The study has been feasible largely due to the cooperation of General Welfare Pratisthan (GWP). We would especially like to express our sincere thanks to Mr. Mahesh Bhattarai, Director, GWP, for his professional input as well as administrative support to the study. We are highly obliged to the support extended by the outreach workers of the GWP who worked as field research assistants and made this study a success.

Last but not least, we would like to express our sincere appreciation to all the respondents who gave us such sincere and candid replies.

The Study Team

Foreword

The Government of Nepal ratified the ILO Convention concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, 1999 (No. 182) in September 2001. Slavery, debt bondage, trafficking, sexual exploitation, the use of children in the drug trade and in armed conflict, as well as hazardous work are all defined as worst forms of child labour. The related ILO Recommendation (No. 190) states that “detailed information and statistical data on the nature and extent of child labour should be compiled and kept up to date....” This is particularly challenging as the worst forms of child labour are often hidden from public view, since many of them are illegal or even criminal in nature.

In order to assist the government of Nepal in setting up a National Action Plan for the elimination of child labour, the ILO undertook the first national child labour survey in partnership with the Central Department of Population Studies in 1996. This was followed by a number of studies over the years including five recent rapid assessments on the worst forms of child labour in preparation for the Time-Bound Programme in Nepal. Although these endeavors have contributed to our body of knowledge and helped constitute a database on child labour in the country, gaps still remain.

ILO-IPEC is presently implementing a Sub-regional Project against Trafficking in Children in South Asia (TICSA) covering Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka that is funded by the United States Department of Labor.

In partnership with local agencies working in the field, new areas of research in Nepal were identified to investigate unexplored trafficking issues at grassroots level and to design new and effective strategies to combat trafficking. The trafficking issues and research locations were carefully chosen by our partners and three investigations were carried out: **i) Trafficking and sexual abuse among the street children, ii) Cross border trafficking of boys and iii) Internal trafficking among children engaged in prostitution.** The present publication is the report of the second of these investigations.

I would like to express my gratitude to the TICSA project colleagues and other partners who have contributed to the realization of this report for their sensitive approach in undertaking research on these difficult subjects. Moreover, we feel particularly indebted to the children who consented to providing us with an insight into their intolerable living and working conditions.

I sincerely hope that the information provided in this report will give us a deeper understanding of the harsh realities they endure and help us in designing more effective strategies against trafficking together with other stakeholders including policy makers, trade unions, employers’ organizations, NGOs and the children themselves in Nepal.



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Acronyms

BSS	Behaviour Sentinel Surveillance
CAC-Nepal	Community Action Centre-Nepal
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
GWP	General Welfare Pratisthan
ILO	International Labour Office
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
MWCSW/HMG	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare/HMG
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PLR	Place of Last Residence
SLC	School Leaving Certificate
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TICSA	Trafficking in Children - South Asia
TV	Television
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UoH/GWP	University of Heidelberg and General Welfare Pratisthan

Executive Summary

More than 2,650 (1999)¹ girls and women are involved in prostitution in Kathmandu. Several studies have already been undertaken to identify the health risks that these children and youth engaged in prostitution are exposed to, but none of them have integrated any research on trafficking. The present study, under the ILO-IPEC project Trafficking in Children - South Asia (TICSA), analyses the particular elements of trafficking among a group of children and adults currently engaged in Prostitution in Kathmandu. The focus is on girls below 18 years of age, but the sample size contains adult sex workers as well in order to understand the lives of children and youth engaged in prostitution over time. Although there are no laws that explicitly prohibit prostitution, pimping is not legal in Nepal.

Different quantitative and qualitative data collection methods have been applied to elicit information. Quantitative data were collected through a sample survey of 440 people engaged in prostitution (82 children² and 358 adults). In addition, the case history method was applied to retrieve qualitative information. The 440 respondents were interviewed from three sites – streets, restaurants and massage parlours in Kathmandu and Lalitpur municipalities. A convenience sampling method was adopted.³ The study was undertaken over a three-month period during the fall of 2001.

Major Findings

Socio-economic Characteristics of the children and youth engaged in prostitution

- The proportion of children (<= 17 years) engaged in prostitution in Kathmandu is relatively high (18.7 %). Compared to other sites, the proportion of children is significantly high in the street-based prostitution.
- Out of the sample of 440 , 43 % belong to the Hill ethnic communities (Gurung, Magar, Rai, Limbu, Tamang, Lama and Sherpa) followed by the Chhetris (33 %), Brahmins (9.8 %) and Newars (9.8 %). This finding challenges earlier perception that Chhetris, Brahmins and Newars are less involved in prostitution.
- Interestingly, half of the respondents can read and write. Educational attainment (59 %) among them compares favourably with the national average for females (35.4 %)⁴. There is, however, a very high percentage of children who drop out after completing or during the primary school years. Parents/guardians' disagreement/family problems (54.4 %) and economic difficulties (42.9 %) are the major reasons for not attending schools among children and youth engaged in prostitution.
- Both children and adults involved in prostitution in Kathmandu also undertake a variety of jobs, such as working as waitresses (52.4 % of children and 52.8 %

¹ From GWP Study, 1999.

² The term 'children' is used throughout this report to refer to the persons under the age of 18 years. Youth refers to persons falling between the ages of 15 and 24 years inclusive

³ Same as the snowballing method, where new informants are identified through information from other informants.

⁴ UNDP HRD 2001, adult 15 +, male 65.8, female 35.4, total = 50.7

adults), masseuses (12.2 % of children and 24.3 % of adults), and operating petty shops (2.4 % of children and 4.2 % of adults) to supplement their income.

- In some cases, husbands' silent consent in the trafficking/sexual exploitation of their wives has been identified. More than half of the children and youth engaged prostitution in Kathmandu are married and three-fourths of them are mothers. A sixth of the children engaged in prostitution are married, and 14 % of them became mothers before they reached the age of 18 years.

Awareness

- Children and youth engaged in prostitution in Kathmandu have limited knowledge about traffickers. About 16 % of them are completely ignorant about who are involved in the trafficking of girls, while 65.7 % are aware of the involvement of dalals⁵ only. Similarly, their awareness about the methods used in trafficking is also mostly limited to the belief that girls are lured with promises of good jobs, good money and a better life or are tricked into fake marriages. This resembles the stereotypical perception that can be interpreted as a psychological way of coping with a harsh reality (unconsciously forgetting or suppressing the negative aspects).
- Although most children and youth engaged in prostitution are aware that girls are vulnerable to trafficking, their actual knowledge about the vulnerability factors is mostly limited to the commonly known push factors such as illiteracy/ignorance and poverty at the place of origin. Only a few of them are aware of the pull factors operating at the place of destination. But they are unable to make the connection.

Involvement in Prostitution and its Impacts

- Some establishments that provide jobs to young girls under 18 years of age as waitresses and masseuses in Kathmandu seem to have developed a sophisticated mechanism of concealing the reality that these girls are also involved in providing sexual services.
- Out of the 440 respondents, 81 % (358 – 82 below 18 years and 276 above 18) are employed as waitresses and masseuses. Many of them also provide sexual services in the establishments. Moreover, 75 % of them are on a monthly fixed salary, which gives them less negotiating power vis-à-vis control over the income earned through prostitution, which normally is paid according to the number of customers. Of these 75 % who are paid by their employers/dalals, 89 % feel that they receive less than 50 % of their actual earnings from providing sex services.
- The girls enter the sex trade at an early age. More than a fourth of the children were involved in prostitutions before they turned 15 years of age. Among the adult sex workers, 3.4 % entered the business before they were 18.
- Two distinct patterns of recruitment have emerged – so-called long-distance trafficking and short-distance trafficking. The first relates to trafficking from outside the Kathmandu Valley, and the purpose is not necessarily sexual exploitation. Short-distance trafficking occurs within the valley, where force and abuse are involved, and the motive, in all cases, is exclusively sexual exploitation.
- Not surprisingly, most of the girls who entered the prostitution on their own free will stated economic hardships and family breakdown as the reasons for entering the sex trade and most of them entered using friends (63 %) to find a job.

⁵ Dalal is a generic term in Nepalese meaning pimp, broker, middleman and trafficker.

- Although no financial transfers are reported to have taken place between the “friends” or others who helped them, the research has not identified any other motives among this group. On the other hand, it cannot be excluded that other kinds of benefits may have indirectly befallen this group of “friends”.
- 6 % of those who enter the sex trade against their will had been forced/pressurized or deceived with false promises. This is form of local trafficking. Also among girls in this group, friends and peers played an active role as traffickers. Financial transactions took place between the concerned parties with the intention of selling them.
- Interestingly, friends also appear prominently when it comes to borrowing money. Most of those girls who have debts are indebted to their friends (57 %). 4 % are indebted to their employers (2.2 %) and dalals (2.2 %) implying debt bondage of children and youth engaged in prostitution.
- The mobility of children and youth engaged in prostitution is generally not restricted. This can be related to the supply and demand structure of prostitution in Kathmandu. Key informant interviews have revealed a situation where there is an excess supply of young girls who move around between establishments. So employers do not need to impose strict control over them because they are easily available. The demand and supply of girls aged less than 18 years, therefore, seem more “voluntary” in nature than the so-called cage stories from other countries.⁶
- The pattern that has emerged from this research is characterized by a small floating population of girls who are easily exploited through a sophisticated system that blurs the pimping aspect of the employers’ actual activities.
- Part of this “voluntary” scenario is reflected in different aspects of the girls’ lives. For instance, they have relative freedom of movement, have reasonable good contact with their families – although their actual work is kept secret and hidden from their families – many are married and their husbands are knowledgeable about the prostitution from which they themselves benefit. Elements of torture, rape and beating common in transborder trafficking are not reported.
- Despite this seemingly non-exploitative environment, all girls clearly stated that if they were given an alternative viable economic opportunity, they would willingly shift away from prostitution. The research found that the contradiction revealed in these statements prompts a revisit of the entire notion of “voluntariness”.
- The prevalence of STDs/symptoms of STDs is quite low among children and youth engaged in prostitution in Kathmandu, which can be attributed to the existing NGO programmes targeting these issues (awareness is 92 % among the entire group).

Migration and Trafficking

- An overwhelming majority of children and youth engaged in prostitution in Kathmandu are migrants (86 %). The majority of them (64 % children and 52 % adult sex workers) originate from the Central region itself. Most of them came to Kathmandu when they were children (59.6 %).
- Most of the children and youth engaged in prostitution in Kathmandu migrated either on their own free will or due to family migration and/or marriage.
- Only 3 % of the children and youth engaged in prostitution (4.5 % children and 2.6 % adults) stated that they left the place of last residence against their will.

⁶ examples from Indian brothels have indicated that young girls are completely restricted in their movement and even sometimes kept in a kind of a cage.

This is believed to be coercive migration through force/pressure and deception and, therefore, trafficked (long-distance). Most of them were trafficked at the age of 15 years or below. Trickery/deception and persuasion form the major methods adopted by the traffickers.

- Most trafficking cases do not appear to be cross-border types, as the presence of dalals is not there. No monetary transactions between the concerned parties with the intention of selling them were found, and they did not face any abuse during transportation.
- None of them had prior and accurate information about the work they were asked to perform upon arrival in Kathmandu.
- Eight out of the nine victims of long-distance internal trafficking were recruited as domestic servants (4), in carpet weaving (3) and waitressing (1) upon arrival in Kathmandu. They only became involved in the sex trade subsequently. Only one was brought directly from her original home to engage in the sex business in Kathmandu. (This finding is indicative, not representative, as the sample is only nine persons).

1.1 Introduction

Increased involvement of children and women in prostitution is a grim reality of today's world. Rane and Lambay (1997)¹ have noted that commercial sex is increasing in the third world countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and in Eastern Europe because of high unemployment, rural poverty, growing inequalities in wealth and growing demand.

Prostitution and related practices such as trafficking, sex tourism, pornography, etc. are, forms of sexual violence against women and children, and reinforce gender inequalities in the society (Dios, 1999).² The sexual exploitation of women and children by the local and global sex industries grossly violate the human rights of women and children.

Adult prostitutes and children engaged in prostitution are found in every part of Nepal (New Era/UNICEF, 1998)³. The number of prostituted girls under 16 years of age in Nepal is estimated at around 5,000.

Though trafficking is distinct from prostitution, there are still important links as many cases of cross-border trafficking takes place for the purpose of engaging the victims in prostitution. Many people question voluntary prostitution, because apart from commodification of the women's body, there is an element of underlying compulsions - economic, social and or cultural. However,

with respect to children, i.e., persons under 18 years of age, who engage in prostitution with or without consent, there is no dispute over the fact that they exploited. The ILO Convention No. 182 classifies children engaged in prostitution by any means and in any form as one of the worst forms of child labour and calls for urgent action to eliminate such exploitative practices. Trafficking in human beings is a fundamental violation of human rights.

A study by CAC-Nepal (2001)⁴ reveals that there is a serious lack of understanding about internal trafficking of children and women in Nepal. This is mainly due to the hidden and dispersed nature of the phenomenon and also due to the lack of understanding and/or misunderstanding of the term "trafficking". Most commonly, trafficking is understood as the sale or purchase of girls and their transportation across the national borders to India (specifically Mumbai). However, it is believed that growth of urban, semi-urban city centers and expansion of transportation facilities to erstwhile isolated communities within Nepal are promoting the sex trade and the trafficking of village girls. The situation is further compounded by the rise in the number of internally displaced people due to the present political unrest, as they become vulnerable to trafficking and other forms of exploitation.

¹ Rane, A., and F. Lambay, 1997, "Child Prostitution in India: Facts at a Glance", Paper Presented at Conference on "Girls' Rights: Society's Responsibility, Taking Action Against Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking.

² Dios, A., 1999, "Position Paper for Seminar on Prostitution and Trafficking in Women", Geneva.

³ The New Era/UNICEF, 1998, A Situation Analysis of Sex Work and Trafficking in Nepal with Reference to Children, Kathmandu.

⁴ Community Action Centre-Nepal (CAC-Nepal), 2001, Stock Taking of Existing Research and Data on Trafficking of Women and Girls, Research Report Submitted to Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW)/HMG and United Nations System Task Force Against Trafficking, Kathmandu.

1.2 Objectives

The main objective of the present study is to examine the situation, causes and elements of internal trafficking of children and youth among respondents involved in prostitution in Kathmandu. It closely looks into:

1.2.1 Situation and Causes

- Magnitude and root causes of internal trafficking.

1.2.2 Elements

- Knowledge about trafficking.
- Procurement methods and strategies - coercion/fraudulence, presence of pimps, traffickers, recruiters, financial transactions, etc.
- Routes of trafficking - steps, routes.
- Issues of choice vs. coercion to enter the sex services, issues of prostitution out of free will, selling and reselling.
- Issues of financial control
- Issues of freedom of mobility and connection with family members.

1.2.3. Others

- Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents involved in prostitution.
- Terms and conditions of work.
- Consequences of prostitution.

1.3 Methodology

Both quantitative and qualitative information were collected. Quantitative information was collected through the interviews with the children. The sample case study method was used to collect qualitative information.

1.3.1. Survey of Female Involved in Prostitution

A survey of female involved in prostitution was conducted in different localities of the Kathmandu Valley.

1.3.1.1 Sample Size

The target was to interview about 500 female involved in prostitution. A total of 440 of them were successfully interviewed.

1.3.1.2 Selection of Respondents

The Target Group Record, maintained by General Welfare Pratisthan (GWP), served as the sample frame. GWP is one of the leading organizations working with respondents involved in prostitution in Kathmandu and along the national highways. They have information on more than 1,000 people involved in prostitution. The research team also worked in close collaboration with the local police to gather information on the issue.

Before selecting the sample, the target group was categorized according to their work sites (street, cabin restaurant, massage parlour, etc.) and the sample size for each of the categories determined in accordance with the proportion of their population. The convenience sampling method was employed.⁵

1.3.1.3 Questionnaire

A semi-structured questionnaire was used for the interview. The questionnaire was divided into six sections to collect information on the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents, their knowledge and attitude about trafficking, perceived reasons for trafficking, migration, trafficking and trafficking strategies, procurement strategies,

⁵ The systematic random sampling procedure was tried initially. However, application of this method was not possible due to the high occupational movement of the respondents involved in prostitution.

routes of trafficking, profile of the traffickers and trafficking networks, recruitment strategies, reasons for involving in prostitution, steps of trafficking, terms and conditions of work and health consequences of prostitution. The questionnaire was finalized in consultation with ILO-IPEC.

1.3.1.4 Hiring and Training

A total of seven field research assistants were hired from among the GWP's outreach workers. They were given seven days' intensive training on the objective of the study, methods of survey, meaning of each question, ways of filling up the questionnaire, etc. A mock test and a one-day field practice followed the training.

1.3.1.5 Data Management and Analysis of Data

All the completed questionnaires were collected at the CAC-Nepal Office. All the questionnaires were edited and coded. Data was managed and edited using the dBase III+ programme. The necessary tables and statistics were generated with the help of the SPSS/PC+ programme.

1.3.1.6. Sample Case Studies

The sample case study method was employed to provide specific details on the cases of the respondents involved in prostitution. More than 15 case studies were conducted. Unique and typical cases were also interviewed. A set of discussion guidelines was developed for the sample case study.

1.4 Operational Definitions

The research is guided by the framework laid down in the ILO Convention No. 182 which defines trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation as one of the worst forms of child labor and in the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.

According to the ILO Convention No. 182, the definition of the worst forms of child labour comprises:

- a. all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- b. the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- c. the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs, as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- d. work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. (Article 3 of the Convention).

The UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, goes a step further in defining trafficking as:

- a. "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;
- b. The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;

- c. The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;
- d. "Child" shall mean any person under 18 years of age.

This definition entails that trafficking involves the removal of the person from a familiar environment, but not necessarily the crossing of international borders.

In order to frame the elements entailed in these legal instruments, the research has focused on the exploitative nature of the work that the children have been recruited to do or have ended up doing through a web of manipulations and abuse of power. This regardless of whether the child has been trafficked internally, i.e. within Nepal, or has been trafficked across the borders to another country.

Consent is irrelevant if the person is under

18 years of age. Children who end up in the prostitution caused by a number of push and pull factors, including peer pressure and brokers, are considered trafficked.

If a child is manipulated or does not resist the abuse, it could be because that particular child has never known anything else or feels dependent, trapped and powerless. Thus, we believe that the issue of consent does not exist and should not exist when it comes to children.

The approach adopted in this research is based on the conviction that it is only possible to provide full protection to children under the age of 18.

Short-distance and Long-distance Trafficking

Short-distance trafficking is defined as trafficking within the three cities of Kathmandu exclusively for sexual purposes, while long-distance trafficking takes place from outside the valley, and sexual exploitation is not necessarily the motive.

Socio-Economic-Demographic Characteristics Of the Respondents

This chapter analyses the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents. The major variables analysed are caste/ethnicity, literacy, school attendance, educational attainment, reasons for not attending school, sources of income, age, marital composition and number of living sons and daughters.

2.1 Age Composition

Overall, 18.7 % of the total number of respondents (440) are children, i.e. below 18 years of age (1.4 % are aged 10-14 years and 17.3 % 15-17 years) (Table 2.1). The remaining 81.4 % are above 17.

As compared to other sites (restaurants and massage parlours), proportion of children is found to be higher in street-based

prostitution. About one-fourth (24.4 % - 4.9 % in 10-14 age group and 19.5 % in 15-17) of the total number of respondents involved in prostitution interviewed from street-based prostitution were found to be children compared to 20.2 % from restaurants (0.4 % in 10-14 age group and 19.8 % in 15-17), and 9.9 % from massage parlours (1.0 % in 10-14 age group and 8.9 % in 15-17).

The minimum age reported by the respondents involved in prostitution is 10 years. The mean age of the respondents involved in prostitution (both adults and children) is 22 years. Their mean age varies according to the type of work site. The restaurant-based respondents involved in prostitution have the lowest mean age (20.6 years), indicating younger age composition of restaurant-based respondents involved in prostitution.

Table 2.1 Age Compositions by Types of Work Places

Age	Type of Respondent			Total
	Street based	Restaurant	Massage	
10-14 yrs	4.9	0.4	1.0	1.4
15-17 yrs	19.5	19.8	8.9	17.3
>=18 yrs	75.6	79.8	90.1	81.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	257	101	440
Minimum Age	13	14	10	-
Average Age	23.8	20.6	24.2	22.0

2.2 Caste/Ethnic Composition

Table 2.2 presents the caste/ethnic composition of the respondents involved in prostitution by age⁶. The table reveals that most of the respondents involved in prostitution belong to the Hill ethnic communities, such as the Gurung, Magar, Rai, Limbu, Tamang, Lama, and Sherpa. Overall, this group accounts for about 42.7 % of the respondents in the sample. This is followed by the Chhetri group (33.0 %). A significant proportion of the respondents involved in prostitution also come from the Brahmin caste (9.8 %). The Newar community comprises 9.8 %, ethnic groups and castes of the Terai 3.2 %, Dalits (Kami, Damai, and Sarki) 0.9 % and others 0.7 %.

2.3 School Attendance and Educational Attainment

School attendance is high, but educational attainment among the respondents involved in prostitution is fairly low, implying a high percentage of school dropouts. Table 2.3 reveals that less than three-fifths of the respondents involved in prostitution (58.6 %) have attended school. About half of them have completed primary school (47.7 %), while the remaining, 52.3%, have completed secondary school. None of them have obtained an education above secondary level.

A significant proportion (12.8 %) stated that they have completed SLC (6.1 % of children and 14.4 % of adults). This compares favourably with other children engaged in the worst forms of child labour.

Table 2.2 Caste/Ethnic Composition

Caste/Ethnicity	Age		Total
	>=17	>=18	
Brahmin	12.2	9.2	9.8
Chhetri	24.4	34.9	33.0
Newar	7.3	10.3	9.8
Hill Ethnic Group*	50.0	41.1	42.7
Dalits (Kami, Damai, Sarki)	2.4	0.6	0.9
Terai Caste	2.4	3.4	3.2
Others**	1.2	0.6	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	358	440

*Gurung, Magar, Rai, Limbu, Tamang, Lama, Sherpa.

**Bhujel, Dhami, Gandharva.

Table 2.3 School Attendance and Educational Attainment

School Attendance and Educational Attainment	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Yes	59.8	58.4	58.6
No	40.2	41.6	41.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	358	440
<i>If Attended School, Completed Grades</i>			440
1-5 Grade	55.1	45.9	47.7
6-9 Grade	38.8	39.7	39.5
SLC	6.1	14.4	12.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	49	209	258

⁶ As there are very few cases relating to children 14 years or below (Table 2.1), it is not possible to analyse the breakdown of children engaged in prostitution according to the recommended age groups, such as 5-9 (no cases) and 10-14 (6 cases: 1.4%).

2.4 Reasons for Not Attending School

The present study also acquired information about the reasons for not attending school. For this, all the respondents who reported never attending school were further asked why they did not do so. The findings are documented in Table 2.4. Parents/guardians' disagreement/family problems appear to be the most common reasons for not attending school (54.4 %). The family problems, as reported by the respondents involved in prostitution, are "abandoned by parents" or "death of parents during childhood" or "presence of step mother".

Economic difficulties stopped 42.9 % of the respondents involved in prostitution from attending school. Some 23.1 % reported not attending school due to household work while 8-10 % stated reasons like having to work for others and one's own unwillingness.

Parents/guardians' disagreement and family problems appear to be the most common reasons for not attending school with about 57.6 % of the children involved in respondents involved in prostitution and 53.7

% of adult respondents involved in prostitution reporting them. Some 30.3 % of the children and 45.6 % of adults also did not attend school due to economic difficulties. A comparatively higher proportion (30.3 %) of children blamed household work for not being able to attend school as opposed to 21.5 % of adult respondents involved in prostitution.

2.5 Literacy

In this study, literacy is defined in terms of the respondents' ability to read and write simple text. According to this definition, a person is literate if he/she is able to read and write simple text. Table 2.5 reveals that literacy is quite high among respondents involved in prostitution (50.2 %), but it is observed to be lower than their level of school attendance (58.6 %), indicating to the tendency of school dropouts before they become literate. Literacy is slightly higher among children (51.2 %) than the adult respondents involved in prostitution (50.0 %).

Table 2.4 Reasons for Not Attending School

Reasons for Not Attending School	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Parents/Guardians did not send/family problems	57.6	53.7	54.4
Economic difficulties	30.3	45.6	42.9
Household Work	30.3	21.5	23.1
Work for Others	9.1	7.4	7.7
Unwillingness	9.1	10.1	9.9
Others*	9.1	10.7	10.4
Not Stated	-	0.7	0.5
N	33	149	182

* ignorance about the importance of education, no tradition of girls' education, ran away from home in childhood, etc.
Percentage total may not add to 100 due to multiple responses.

Table 2.5 Literacy Status

Literacy Status	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Literate	51.2	50.0	50.2
Illiterate	48.8	50.0	49.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	358	440

*Gurung, Magar, Rai, Limbu, Tamang, Lama, Sherpa.

**Bhujel, Dhimi, Gandharva.

2.6 Sources of Income

All the respondents involved in prostitution in the sample were asked about their sources of income other than prostitution. Table 2.6 reveals varied sources of income, though a significant number (13.0 %) reported not having any other source of income than prostitution. An overwhelming majority of the respondents involved in prostitution are involved in other occupations, working mainly as waitresses in restaurants (52.7 %) or as masseuses in massage parlours (22.0 %) to supplement their income. About 4 % of the respondents involved in prostitution have petty shops, while some 1-3 % also generate income from skilled labor/service, selling vegetables, begging, knitting/weaving, etc.

Those respondents involved in prostitution who double as waitresses are overwhelmingly involved in performing prostitution in the restaurants. Similar is the case with the respondents involved in prostitution who work as masseuses in massage parlours.

Compared to adult respondents involved in prostitution (11.5 %), a significantly higher percentage of children are not having any other sources of income than the prostitution (19.5 %). On the contrary, a higher proportion of adults are involved in massage work (12.2 % children and 24.3 % adults). Some 2.4 % of the children and 4.2 % adult respondents involved in prostitution run petty shops, while 2-5 % are engaged in skilled labour/services.

2.7 Marital Status

More than half of the respondents involved in prostitution are married (50.9 %) while 45.5 % are unmarried (Table 2.7). Some 3.7 % are widowed/separated/ divorced. About 31 % of the adult respondents involved in prostitution are unmarried while 65 % are married. Marriage is also common among children as 15.9 % of them have already got married and 1.2 % are divorced (1.2 %).

Table 2.6 Other Sources of Income

Other Sources of Income	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Only Prostitution	19.5	11.5	13.0
Waitress	52.4	52.8	52.7
Masseuse	12.2	24.3	22.0
Petty Shops	2.4	4.2	3.9
Skilled Labour/Services	4.9	2.0	2.5
Vegetable Selling	1.2	1.4	1.4
Begging	1.2	1.4	1.4
Knitting/Weaving	1.2	1.4	1.4
Domestic Servant	2.4	1.1	1.4
Pick Pocketing	2.4	0.8	1.1
Dancing	1.2	1.1	1.1
Selling Alcohol	1.2	0.3	0.5
Others		2.5	2.0
N	82	358	440

Percentage total may not add to 100 due to multiple responses.

Table 2.7 Marital Status

Marital Status	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Single	82.9	36.9	45.5
Married	15.9	58.9	50.9
Widowed	-	1.1	0.9
Separated	-	1.7	1.4
Divorced	1.2	1.4	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	358	440

2.8 Child Birth

Table 2.8 presents the percentage distribution of married/divorced respondents involved in prostitution according to the number of living children. The table reveals that more than a fourth of the married respondents involved in prostitution (26.3 %) do not have any living children, and a third have only one child (34.2 %). Similarly, another one-fourth has two children. Some 8.8 % reported having three children.

About 86 % of the married youths (under 18 years of age) involved in prostitution do not have any living children⁷. It was also revealed that a significantly high proportion of these people (14.3 %) have already had children. It is essential to mention "living children" because a UoH/GWP study (2000)⁸ has revealed that 38 % of respondents involved in prostitution in Kathmandu have undergone anywhere between one and five abortions.

2.9 Synopsis

The present study indicates that the Hill ethnic communities, comprising the Gurung, Magar, Rai, Limbu, Tamang, Lama and Sherpa, account for the largest proportion of respondents involved in prostitution in Kathmandu (42.7%), followed by the Chhetri group (33.0 %).

Interestingly, 50.2 % of the respondents involved in prostitution interviewed are able to read and write, i.e. they are literate. School attendance is high (58.6 %), but educational attainment among them is low, implying a high rate of school dropouts. The most common reasons for not attending school are primarily associated with parents/guardians' disagreement/family problems (54.4 %) and economic difficulties (42.9 %).

As respondents involved in prostitution earn little from prostitution, they are compelled to

Table 2.8 Percentage Distribution of Ever Married Respondents Involved in Prostitution According to the Number of Living Children

Number of Living Children	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
0	85.7	22.6	26.3
1	14.3	35.4	34.2
2	-	27.4	25.8
3	-	9.3	8.8
4	-	5.3	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	14	226	240

⁷ As this study did not ask any questions regarding reasons for not having children among respondents involved in prostitution, it is difficult to answer why overwhelming majority of married youth involved in prostitution do not have any living children. However, given their early ages (<18 years), many of them might have got married recently, and have not experienced childbearing.

⁸ University of Heidelberg (UoH) and General Welfare Prasthian (GWP), 2000, Behaviour Sentinel Surveillance (BSS), Kathmandu.

undertake other income-generating activities to supplement their income. So an overwhelming majority of the respondents involved in prostitution work as waitresses and masseuses, while some run petty shops or are involved in skilled labour/service. For a significant 13.0 %, prostitution is their sole source of income.

About 2 out of every 10 respondents involved in prostitution in Kathmandu are children (below 18 years of age). The proportion of children is significantly higher in street-based prostitution (24.4 %) than among restaurant-based (20.2 %) and in massage parlours (9.9 %). More than half of the respondents involved in prostitution in Kathmandu are married, and three-fourths of them are already mothers.

Awareness about trafficking in children and youth

3 CHAPTER

This chapter deals with awareness of respondents involved in prostitution about trafficking of children and youth. Awareness is examined in terms of whether they have heard about trafficking in children and youth, sources of knowledge, knowledge about traffickers, methods, purpose and vulnerability of families to trafficking. Besides, this chapter also examines legal awareness, attitude and perception about the reasons for trafficking in children and youth.

3.1 Knowledge about Trafficking in Children and Youth

Knowledge about trafficking in this study is defined in terms of “information about

trafficking of children and youth”. The respondents were asked: “Have you ever heard about trafficking in children and youth?” Here, the term “trafficking in Children and Youth” refers to both the sale (bechbikhan) and transportation (osarpasar) of girls and women of all ages.

Table 3.1 presents the percentage distribution of respondents involved in prostitution (by age) according to their knowledge and sources of knowledge about trafficking in girls. The table reveals that an overwhelming majority, or 84.8 %, of the respondents involved in prostitution have heard about girl trafficking – 76.8 % of children and 86.6 % of adult respondents involved in prostitution.

Table 3.1 Knowledge about Trafficking in Children and Youth

Ever Heard about Trafficking in Children and Youth	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Yes	76.8	86.6	84.8
No	23.2	13.4	15.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	358	440
If Yes, Sources of Knowledge			
Radio/TV	79.4	81.6	81.2
Friends/Coworkers	46.0	35.2	37.0
Newspaper	23.8	30.6	29.5
Neighbors/Villagers	19.0	15.2	15.8
Book	3.2	8.4	7.5
Family Members	12.7	6.5	7.5
Office Personnel's	3.2	3.2	3.2
Brochures/Pamphlets	1.6	3.2	2.9
Dalal/Customer/Employer/ Businessmen/Police	-	1.6	1.3
Others	3.2	2.9	2.9
N	63	310	373

Percentage total may not add to 100 due to multiple responses.

A wide range of knowledge sources was reported. Among them, radio and TV appear to be the most common as eight out of every 10 respondents involved in prostitution got information about girl trafficking through them. Friends/coworkers (37.0 %), newspapers (29.5 %) and neighbours/villagers (15.8 %) are other important sources of knowledge. Some 7.5 % of them also received information from books and family members, and the least, 1-3 %, from businessmen/police/office personnel, brochures/pamphlets and dalals/customers/employers.

The radio/TV appears to be the main source of information for both the children as well as adult respondents involved in prostitution. About 79 % of children and 81.6 of the adult respondents involved in prostitution got information about girls trafficking from radio/TV. Children and adult respondents involved in prostitution significantly vary according to some of the other sources reported particularly in receiving knowledge from friends/coworkers (46.0 % children and 35.2 % adult respondents involved in prostitution), newspaper (23.8 % children and 30.5 % adult respondents involved in prostitution), family

members (12.7 % children and 6.5 % adult respondents involved in prostitution).

3.2 Knowledge about Traffickers

Table 3.2 reveals that majority of the respondents involved in prostitution are aware of traffickers as only a sixth of them could not mention the types of persons involved in the trafficking business (15.5 %). This means that more than 80 % of the respondents involved in prostitution were able to report at least one type of person involved in the trafficking of girls and women. The same pattern is seen for both the children and adult respondents involved in prostitution.

The involvement of dalals in the trafficking of children and girls is widely known to the respondents involved in prostitution (65.7 %), followed by knowledge about the involvement of relatives (30.6 %) and friends (20.6 %). Some 5-9 % also perceived that neighbours, family members and persons with "bad habits" are involved in the trafficking business. Almost the same pattern holds true for both the children and adult respondents involved in prostitution.

Table 3.2 People Involved in Trafficking

Persons Involved in Trafficking	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Dalals	65.1	65.8	65.7
Relatives	36.5	29.4	30.6
Friends	19.0	21.0	20.6
Neighbours	9.5	9.0	9.1
Family Members	6.3	8.1	7.8
Persons with Bad Habits	1.6	5.5	4.8
Others	-	1.9	1.6
Don't Know	14.3	15.8	15.5
N	63	310	373

Percent may not add to 100 due to multiple response.

3.3 Legal Awareness About Trafficking in Children and Youth

Legal awareness in this study is defined in terms of their knowledge about whether the act of trafficking in children and girls is against Nepalese law. The result is presented in Table 3.3. The table shows that an overwhelming majority of the respondents involved in prostitution are aware of the legal implications. Overall, 88.5 % of the respondents involved in prostitution - 92.1 % of children and 87.7 % of adults - reported knowing that trafficking in children and youth is against Nepalese law.

3.4 Knowledge about Methods of Trafficking in Children and Youth

Awareness about the methods used in the trafficking of children and youth quite high

among the respondents involved in prostitution. Only 6.2 % are ignorant about them (Table 3.4). A wide variety of methods adopted by traffickers have been reported. Among them, trafficking that takes place on the pretext of providing a good job or money is most widely known to them (82.3 %). Similarly, nearly two-thirds reported that girls are tricked into fake marriages. A significant proportion of the respondents involved in prostitution (18.5 %) are also aware about the pretext, adopted by the traffickers, of visiting friends and relatives or making friends. The other methods of deception and coercion reported are the pretexts of visiting new places/foreign countries or going to the cinema (8.3 %), kidnapping/abduction (5.9 %) and the pretext of making sisters/daughters (0.5 %).

Table 3.3 Percentage distribution of respondents according to legal awareness

Whether Know about Trafficking in Children and Youth Against the Nepali Law	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Yes	92.1	87.7	88.5
No	7.9	12.3	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	63	310	373

Table 3.4 Percentage distribution of sex workers perceptions about methods of trafficking

Perceptions about Methods of Trafficking	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Pretext of Good Job/Money/Life	84.1	81.9	82.3
Pretext of Marriage	73.0	64.2	65.7
Pretext of Friendship/Visit to Friends/Relatives	23.8	17.4	18.5
Visit to New Places/Film Show/Foreign Countries	9.5	8.1	8.3
Kidnapping/Abduction	4.8	6.1	5.9
Pretext of Making Sister/Daughter	-	0.6	0.5
Others	-	3.2	2.7
Don't Know	-	7.4	6.2
N	63	310	373

Percent may not add 100 due to multiple response.

3.5 Knowledge about Purposes of Trafficking

The present study acquired information about the purpose of trafficking by asking the respondents involved in prostitution: "In your opinion, what type of work trafficked children are compelled to take up?" The question was confined to those respondents involved in prostitution who had heard of trafficking of women and children. The results are presented in Table 3.5. A wide variety of occupations that the victims of trafficking are forced into have been reported, although about 7 % of the interviewees were ignorant about any of them.

It is apparent from the table that respondents involved in prostitution' knowledge about the type of work for girls who are trafficked is confined mostly to prostitution. The fact that about 91.7 % of the respondents involved in prostitution reported prostitution as the only work for the trafficked children indicates that there is still very limited knowledge about trafficking, and the traditional perception about ending up in a brothel in Mumbai persists. In contrast, only 1-6 % mentioned that trafficked children are also involved as domestic servants, in pornography, circuses, sex tourism, dancers, etc. The same pattern of understanding holds true for both the children and adult respondents involved in prostitution. The children were able to report only a limited number of occupations for girls who are trafficked.

3.6 Knowledge about Vulnerability to Trafficking

Those respondents who had heard about trafficking in children and youth were asked a spontaneous question: "What types of girls are at risk of being trafficked?" Table 3.6 shows that the respondents involved in prostitution are quite aware about the vulnerability factors as only about 2.9 % were unable to identify them.

Among the factors identified, illiteracy/ignorance (83.9 %), poverty (65.4 %) and unemployment (45.3 %) are most widely known to the respondents involved in prostitution. A significant proportion also mentioned that migrant workers (15.0 %) and victims of sexual abuse (11.5 %) are at risk of being trafficked. Some 5.6 % also think family problems/domestic violence is a factor.

The level of awareness about the vulnerability factors does not vary much between the children and adult respondents involved in prostitution. However, some important factors, particularly illiteracy, ignorance, unemployment, family problems and domestic violence are less known to the children in comparison to adult respondents involved in prostitution.

Table 3.5 Knowledge about Types of Work

Knowledge about Purposes of Trafficking	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Prostitution	92.1	91.6	91.7
Domestic Servant	3.2	7.1	6.4
Pornography	3.2	3.9	3.8
Circus	1.6	0.6	0.8
Sex Tourism	-	1.0	0.8
Dancing	-	0.6	0.5
Concubine/Sexual Offering to Guest	-	0.6	0.5
Work in Restaurant/Carpet Industries	-	0.6	0.5
Bad Job/Pick Pocketing	-	0.6	0.5
Others	-	1.0	0.8
Don't Know	6.3	6.8	6.7
N	63	310	373

Percent may not add 100 due to multiple response.

Table 3.6 Percentage distribution of sex workers perceived factors for vulnerability

Vulnerability to Trafficking	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Illiterate/Ignorant	82.5	84.2	83.9
Girls From Poor Families	68.3	64.8	65.4
Unemployed	36.5	47.1	45.3
Migrant Workers	20.6	13.9	15.0
Sexually Abused	9.5	11.9	11.5
Family Problems/Violence	1.6	6.5	5.6
Deprived of Love and Care	1.6	2.3	2.1
Anybody	-	1.6	1.3
Young/Beautiful Girls	-	1.6	1.3
Others	3.2	3.9	3.8
Don't Know	1.6	3.2	2.9
N	63	310	373

Percent may not add 100 due to multiple response.

3.7 Push Factors

All those who had heard about trafficking in children and youth were asked another question as to why they might have been trafficked. As shown in Table 3.7, they have identified several factors, associated with places of origin and destination, which contributed to the trafficking in girls. Among the contributing factors, lack of education (72.4 %), which is associated with the place of origin, is most widely known to them. About 58 % also perceive ignorance as a factor, making them easy prey for traffickers. The other factors associated with the place of

origin are poverty (45.3 %), unemployment (42.9 %) and family problems (20.4 %).

Respondents involved in prostitution have been found to be little aware of the reasons behind the trafficking of girls associated with the place of destination. Only a few respondents knew that girls were lured by promises of cash income (4.3 %) and jobs (3.5 %). This indicates that these pull factors are not widely known to respondents involved in prostitution, nor is there any information about the demand side as most of the

responses are focused on factors associated with the place of origin.

The level of awareness about the reasons behind the trafficking among the children and adult respondents involved in prostitution is about the same. However, compared to adult respondents involved in prostitution (44.2 %), the children appear to be less aware of poverty as a factor contributing to the trafficking in children and youth (36.5 %).

3.8 Synopsis

Overall, 84.8 % of the respondents involved in prostitution in Kathmandu have heard about trafficking in children and women. The proportion of respondents involved in prostitution ignorant about such trafficking is naturally higher among the children (23.2 %). Radio/TV appears to be the most common source of knowledge about trafficking in children and girls for them (81.2 %). Legal awareness about the issue is also quite high among the respondents involved in prostitution as 88.5 % reported knowing that trafficking in children and youth is against Nepalese law.

Awareness about trafficking in children and youth may be fairly high among the respondents involved in prostitution, but a

significant proportion (15.5 %) are completely ignorant about who might be involved in the business. Their knowledge about traffickers is mostly limited to the dalal (65.7 %), whose victims are said to be sold into prostitution (91.7 %). Only less than a third of them could identify the involvement of others like relatives, friends, neighbours, family members, etc. Similarly, their knowledge about the methods used in trafficking is limited to the pretext of providing a good job/money/life and to the pretext of marriage. Less than 20 % could identify other methods used in trafficking.

The respondents involved in prostitution have identified a wide range of factors that make children and youth vulnerable to traffickers. Illiteracy and ignorance are most widely known to them (83.9 %) followed by poverty in the family (65.4 %) and unemployment (45.3 %). Compared to adults, the children are less aware of the vulnerability factors. The respondents involved in prostitution have also identified a number of reasons associated with the area of origin and destination as to why they are trafficked. Among the factors associated with the place of origin, lack of education (72.4 %), ignorance (57.9 %), unemployment (45.3 %), and poverty (42.9 %) are most commonly known.

Table 3.7 Push Factors

Push Factors	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Lack of Education	69.8	72.9	72.4
Ignorance	55.6	58.4	57.9
Unemployment	41.3	46.1	45.3
Poverty	36.5	44.2	42.9
Family Problems	22.2	20.0	20.4
Attraction for Cash Income	3.2	4.5	4.3
Attraction for Job	6.3	2.9	3.5
Pretext of Marriage, Persuasion	3.2	1.3	1.6
Others	-	2.3	1.9
Don't Know	4.8	4.8	4.8
N	63	310	373

Percent may not add 100 due to multiple response.

Migration and Trafficking

4 CHAPTER

This chapter examines migration and the situation of trafficking among respondents involved in prostitution. Migration has been analysed in terms of such migration-related variables as place of birth, place of last residence, age while moving, types of work at the previous place of residence, types of movement, etc. Similarly, trafficking is described in terms of various trafficking elements such as types of force/deception involved, profile of traffickers, methods of trafficking, procurement strategies, routes of trafficking, financial exchange, and prior knowledge about work.

4.1 Migration

4.1.1 Migration Status

The place of birth approach has been adopted to identify the respondents' migration status. According to this approach, a person is a migrant if her/his current place of residence is different from that in her/his place of birth. For this, all the respondents involved in prostitution were asked if the current place of residence (in Kathmandu) was her place of birth. The results are presented in Table 4.1. The table reveals that an overwhelming majority of the respondents involved in prostitution in Kathmandu are migrants as 86.4 % of them are not currently living in their place of birth. This means that only 13.6 % of the respondents involved in prostitution are non-migrants (local). The same pattern holds true for both the children and adult respondents involved in prostitution.

Those who reported their current place of residence was different from their place of birth were further asked the district they were born in. As shown in Table 4.1, based on the district of birth, more than half of the respondents (52.9 %) were born in the districts of Central region - children, 62.7 % and adults, 50.8 %. A third of them were born in the districts of Eastern region (32.1 %). Only a few reported being born in the districts of the Western and Mid Western region, while there were none from the Far-Western region. About 4 % of them were born abroad, mostly in India, Bhutan or Hong Kong, while 2.1 % - 1.5 % of children and 2.6 % of adult respondents involved in prostitution - did not know the district they were born in.

4.1.2 Place of Origin

All the respondents whose current place of residence was different from their place of birth were further asked if they had been living in their place of birth before coming to Kathmandu. The results are documented in Table 4.2. The table reveals that around 86 % of both children and adult respondents involved in prostitution were living in their place of birth before migrating to Kathmandu, while the remaining 14 % were living in places other than their birthplace. This indicates that 14 % of the migrant respondents involved in prostitution had intermediate movement in between their place of birth and current place of residence.

Table 4.1 Percentage Distribution According to Birth Place

Whether Currently Living in Birth Place	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Yes	18.3	12.6	13.6
No	81.7	87.4	86.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	358	440
If no, region of birthplace ?			
Eastern	29.9	32.6	32.1
Central	62.7	50.8	52.9
Western	3.0	7.3	6.6
Mid Western	1.5	2.2	2.1
Other Countries	1.5	4.5	3.9
District/Region Not Known	1.5	2.6	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	67	313	380

Table 4.2 Percentage Distribution According to Place of Last Residence and Place of Origin

Place of Last Residence	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Birthplace Itself	86.6	85.9	86.1
Elsewhere	13.4	14.1	13.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	358	440
<i>Region of Origin</i>			
Eastern	28.4	34.8	33.7
Central	64.2	51.8	53.9
Western	3.0	7.0	6.3
Mid Western	1.5	1.9	1.8
Other Countries	3.0	2.6	2.6
District/Region Not Known		1.9	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	67	313	380

More than half (53.9 %) of the migrant respondents involved in prostitution originate from the Central region itself and another one third from the Eastern region. Only a few reported coming from the other regions (1-6 %), while 2.6 % came from abroad. Another 1.6 % of the migrants were ignorant about the district/region of origin. There is much variation in the proportion of migrant children and adult respondents involved in prostitution originating from Eastern and Central region. As compared to 51.8 % of adult respondents involved in prostitution, 64.2 % of children

originate from Central region. As against, compared to children (28.4 %), quite high proportion of adult respondents involved in prostitution (34.8 %) originated from the Eastern region.

4.1.3 Age when Migrated to Kathmandu

Majority of the respondents involved in prostitution (59.6 %) came to Kathmandu when they were at children ages, i.e. below 18 and 38.9 % came when they were 18 years or above. A much higher proportion of those

coming to Kathmandu at children ages came at 15-17 (36.1 %), 16.1 % at 10-14, and 7.4 % at less than 10 years of age.

Age when migrated to Kathmandu among the respondents involved in prostitution varies significantly. A fourth of the children came to Kathmandu when they were 10-14 years of age as opposed to 14.1 % of adult respondents involved in prostitution. Similarly, about 64.2 % of the children reported coming to Kathmandu at age 15-17 compared to 30 % of adults.

4.1.4. Types of Work at Place of Last Residence

Table 4.4 reveals that most of the children and adult respondents involved in prostitution were confined to household work at their place of origin. Household work here refers to work of both an economic and non-economic nature. A comparatively higher proportion of the children were studying (13.9 %). Only a few of them were involved in work other than household work. Less than 0.5 % reported being respondents involved in prostitution at the place of origin (Table 4.4).

Table 4.3 Percentage distribution according to age when migrated to Kathmandu

Age at Migration to Kathmandu from the Previous Place of Residence	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
<=9	6.0	7.7	7.4
10-14	25.4	14.1	16.1
15-17	64.2	30.0	36.1
>=18	-	47.3	38.9
Don't Know	4.5	1.0	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	67	313	380

Percentage total may not add to 100 due to multiple responses

Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution According to Types of Work at the Place of Last Residence

Types of Work at the Place of Last Residence	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Too Small to Work	10.4	5.8	6.6
Nothing	7.5	7.0	7.1
Study	19.4	12.8	13.9
Help in Household Work	68.7	83.1	80.5
Help in Household Enterprise	9.0	2.6	3.7
Weaving/Knitting/Cutting	-	1.3	1.1
Prostitution	1.5	0.3	0.5
Tea Shop/Petty Shop	-	2.2	1.8
Service	-	1.0	0.8
Others	-	1.6	1.3
N	67	313	380

Per cent may not add to 100 due to multiple response.

4.1.5 Voluntary vs. Coercive Migration

In order to know why they migrated, all the migrant respondents involved in prostitution were asked if they had left their previous place of residence on their own free will⁹. The results are presented in Table 4.5. The table shows that a large majority of them left their place of last residence (PLR)¹⁰ on their own free will (68.9 %). They arrived here mostly alone or were accompanied by friends. Only 2.9 % reported leaving their PLR against their free will. The remaining left either due to family migration (18.2 %) or marriage (9.7 %). In one case (0.3 %), a children and youth engaged in prostitution reportedly left her PLR due to the Maoist insurgency. It must, however, be kept in mind that children have little say in the family decision-making process.

Those who mentioned leaving their PLR on their own free will were further asked who inspired or advised them to come to

Kathmandu. The table reveals that 39.7 % of them - 41.7 % children and 39.3 % adult respondents involved in prostitution - were not inspired/advised by anyone into leaving their PLR. These girls and women, in fact, decided to migrate not because of advice/inspiration of others but on own knowledge (about Kathmandu). Many of them who were "thrown out of home" also fall in this category (as we see in case stories, "thrown out of home" cases is quite high).

A third of the respondents involved in prostitution said they were inspired by friends (32.8 %) and family members (22.9 %), indicating friends and family members are heavily involved in influencing girls and women to migrate. Others inspiring or advising them to migrate are relatives (3.8 %), employers (1.1 %), neighbours (0.8 %), etc.

Table 4.5 Percentage distribution according to decision to migrate to Kathmandu, persons inspiring them to come to Kathmandu

Whether Left the Previous Place of Residence on Own Will	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Yes	71.6	68.4	68.9
No	4.5	2.6	2.9
Due to Family Migration	20.9	17.6	18.2
Due to Marriage	3.0	11.2	9.7
Due to Maoist Insurgency	-	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	67	313	380
<i>If yes, who inspired/advised ?</i>			
Nobody	41.7	39.3	39.7
Friends	39.6	31.3	32.8
Family Members	8.3	26.2	22.9
Relatives	8.3	2.8	3.8
Employer	2.1	0.9	1.1
Neighbours	4.2	-	0.8
Run Away	2.1	-	0.4
<i>Dalals</i>	-	0.5	0.4
Others	-	0.9	0.8
N	48	214	262

Percent may not add to 100 due to multiple response.

⁹ This category of "free will" does not include the cases of duping and deception.

¹⁰ PLR may be both birthplace as well as others

4.1.6 Inspiration/Intention to Come to Kathmandu

The respondents who were inspired/advised by other people to leave their PLR were further asked about their intention to come to Kathmandu or the type of advice given them. The results are documented in Table 4.6. The table shows that an overwhelming majority, i.e. 83.5 % - 92.9 % of children and 81.5 % of adult respondents involved in prostitution - were told they would be able to earn good money and get a job in Kathmandu. About a fifth, or 19 %, of them - 14.3 % of children and 20.0 % of adults - also reported being inspired by the glamorous/better life in Kathmandu, while 1.9 % left so that they or their children could get a better education.

Backward socio-economic conditions, deprivation during childhood and domestic violence appear to be the major push factors among those leaving PLR on town free will (see case stories).

4.2 Coercive Migration

4.2.1 Types of Coercion

All 11 respondents who reported leaving their PLR against their will were further asked if there had been any force/pressure or deception/trickery that compelled them to leave.

Of the 11 respondents, nine said that they left their PLR due to force/pressure or deception/trickery. The nine are believed to have been trafficked. They represent 2 % of the respondents involved in prostitution and 2.4 % of migrant respondents involved in prostitution. No force/pressure or deception/trickery was involved in the case of two persons who left due to their own compulsions.

Three cases involving children (≤ 17 years) who left their PLR against their will were reported. They represent 3.7 % of the children and 4.5 % of migrant children. Altogether six cases involving adults who left their PLR due to force/pressure or deception/trickery were reported. They comprise 1.7 % of the adult prostitutes.

Force/pressure was involved in two cases involving children and temptation in the remaining one. One was compelled to leave her PLR due to deception/trickery. (The distribution of cases does not add to 3 due to multiple reasons reported). Similarly, three of the adults had to leave their PLR under force/pressure, while four were tricked/deceived. Threat and kidnapping/abduction were involved in two separate cases involving adults. (The distribution of cases does not add to exactly 6 due to multiple reasons reported).

Table 4.6 Percentage Distribution of Migrant Respondents Involved in Prostitution Leaving Places of Last Residence on their Own Will According to Types of Inspiration/ Advice Given

<i>Inspired by/Intentions to Come to Kathmandu</i>	Age		Total
	≤ 17	≥ 18	
Good Job/Money	92.9	81.5	83.5
Glamorous/Better Life	14.3	20.0	19.0
Own/Children's Education	-	2.3	1.9
Others	-	8.5	7.0
Missing	-	0.8	0.6
N	28	130	158

Percent may not add 100 due to multiple response.

Domestic violence, sexual abuse and yearning for a good life in the cities appear to be the major reasons abetting in-country trafficking of girls for sexual purposes.

4.2.2 Place of Trafficking

Of the nine respondents involved in prostitution who were trafficked, eight were trafficked directly from the residence of their families, and the remaining one from her work place. None of the children were trafficked from the workplace.

The victims were also asked to name the district they were trafficked from. They reported six districts (in Nepal) and the hill town of Darjeeling in northeast India. Two each were trafficked from Kavre and Sunsari districts, and one each from Chitwan, Makwanpur, Parsa and Syangja and one from Darjeeling. Of the three children who were trafficked, two were trafficked from Kavre and one from Sunsari.

4.2.3 Age When Trafficked

Majority of the girls were trafficked at a very young age. Of the nine who stated leaving their PLR under pressure or due to deception, six were aged 15 years or less. One was trafficked when she was 18 years of age and the remaining two when they were 19 or above. All three children were trafficked when they were 15 years or below. Of the six adult respondents involved in prostitution, three were trafficked when they were still children (≤ 17 years) and the remaining three were trafficked at age 19 or above

4.2.4 Profile of People Involved in Coercion

4.2.4.1 People Involved in Coercion at the Place of Origin

Friends were most often involved in forcing/pressurising and in deception. Five of the nine victims of trafficking (two children and three adult respondents involved in prostitution)

reported leaving their PLR due to force/pressure or deception by friends. The remaining four said they were forced/pressurised or deceived by their husbands, sisters, neighbours, etc.

4.2.4.2 Presence of Dalals

None of the trafficked women and children were accompanied by dalals during their transportation to Kathmandu. Of the nine victims, five (2 children and 3 adult respondents involved in prostitution) were accompanied by friends; two were accompanied by distant relatives and one by a person working in Kathmandu. One was accompanied by a person who "buys" girls in the city.

4.2.4.3 Usual Place of Residence of Escorts

Six of the nine girls who were trafficked stated that the person who accompanied them during the transportation to Kathmandu usually lived in the capital. One said her escort lived in a place other than Kathmandu, while another reported India. One girl could not identify the place of residence of her escort.

4.2.4.4 Frequency of Visit of the Escorts to the Villages

Four of the trafficked people reported that their escorts rarely came to the villages, while another three mentioned that their escorts visited the villages frequently. Two of them could not say how often the escorts called on their villages.

4.2.5 Commodification of Girls

None of the trafficked people felt that the people involved in forcing/pressurising or in deception took money from others with the intention of selling them. Similarly, of the nine trafficked people, eight reported that their escorts did not take money from others with the intention of selling them. One child could not decide.

4.2.6 Main Routes of Trafficking

Considering the district of origin, three main routes are used for trafficking. The East-West Highway upto Narayanghat via Mugling is used to bring children and girls from Chitwan, and Darjeeling. Children and girls from Syangja in the Western region are transported via Pokhara, Mugling and Malekhu. Girls from Kavre, on the periphery of Kathmandu, are brought via Dhulikhel, Sanga and Bhaktapur.

4.2.7 Abuse During Transportation

All the victims were asked if they were given drugs to make them unconscious during transportation, or if they experienced any abuse or threat from their escorts during their transportation to Kathmandu. The results show that none of them were given drugs, nor did they experience any kind of abuse or threat.

4.2.8 Types of Work Compelled to Do and Prior Information

Of the nine children and girls who were trafficked, four were involved as domestic servants and three in carpet weaving upon arrival in Kathmandu. One was made a waitress in a restaurant while another was forced into prostitution. None of them were informed about the nature of their work before coming to Kathmandu.

4.2.9 Coercion on Arrival in Kathmandu to Involve in the Work

Although none of the trafficked respondents had any idea about the nature of the work they would be doing in Kathmandu, most of them - three children and four adults - accepted their work. Only two of them refused to become involved in the assigned work. Of these two, one tried to escape while another showed desire to return home. In response, one was verbally abused while the other was tempted with offers of good work.

4.3 Synopsis

An overwhelming majority of the respondents involved in prostitution in Kathmandu are migrants (86 %). Majority of them - 64 % of children and 52 % of adults - originate from the Central region itself. An overwhelming majority (60 %) came to Kathmandu when they were 17 years of age or below.

More than two-thirds of them said that they left their place of last residence on their own free will (69 %). About 40 % of them were not inspired/advised by anyone, which implies that independent migration is quite high among respondents involved in prostitution in Kathmandu. Such independent migration is also quite high among children (42 %). 18 % of the migrant respondents involved in prostitution left their PLR due to family migration, 10 % due to marriage and 0.3 % due to the Maoist insurgency. Only a few were involved in prostitution in their PLR (0.5 %). This indicates that an overwhelming majority of the migrant respondents involved in prostitution got involved in the sex business only after coming to Kathmandu. Getting a good job and earning money appear to be the major reasons for migrating to Kathmandu as 93 % of the children and 82 % of adults in the sample study migrated for these reasons.

Some 2 % of the migrant respondents involved in prostitution said that they left their PLR against their will (3.7 % of children and 1.7 % of adult ones). This indicates that there is a presence of coercive migration, hence trafficking (long-distance), among respondents involved in prostitution of Kathmandu. However, the magnitude of obvious long-distance trafficking is very low. All three children and 50 % of the adult respondents involved in prostitution were trafficked when they were 15 years or below. Force/pressure (55 %) and deception (55 %) are the major methods adopted by the traffickers. Friends are mostly involved in the process (66 % in the case of children and 50 % in the case of adult respondents involved in prostitution).

None of the trafficked respondents reported that the persons involved in coercion or those accompanying them during their transportation to Kathmandu were dalals. Only one said that she was accompanied by a person who "buys" girls in the city. However, none of them feel that there had been any monetary transaction between the concerned parties with the intention of selling them, and none of them experienced any coercion/threat or abuse during the transportation to Kathmandu. However, none of them had prior information about the work they would be doing in Kathmandu.

Socio-economic factors play an important role in the trafficking of children and youth.

Factors such as poor economic condition of the family, deprivation during childhood, domestic violence, sexual abuse and family breakdown are some of the factors abetting the internal trafficking in children and girls.

About 44 % of the victims of local trafficking were involved as domestic servants upon arrival in Kathmandu and another 33 % in carpet weaving. One of the nine victims was forced into prostitution while another was made a waitress. Although none of them had prior information about the nature of their work, most of them accepted it silently without any coercion (78 %). This shows that sexual exploitation is not the main motive behind the long-distance trafficking in children and girls.

Involvement in Prostitution and its impacts

5 CHAPTER

This chapter describes the recruitment strategies for prostitution, reasons for involving in prostitution; steps involved in entering prostitution, financial control and health effects of prostitution. The recruitment strategies and reasons for involving in prostitution are described in the first section of the chapter. The second part of the chapter describes commodification of respondents involved in prostitution and their knowledge about the sale of other children and girls (particularly their friends) via Kathmandu to other countries. The third section will analyse the control over the earnings of respondents involved in prostitution and last section of the chapter describes the health effects of prostitution.

5.1 Recruitment Strategies

5.1.1 Involvement in Prostitution

Most of the respondents involved in prostitution, of all ages, were found to be involved in prostitution on their own free will (94 %) (Table 5.1). Only 6 % (19 cases) mentioned that they were involved in prostitution against their will. This is a form of short-distance (local) trafficking in children and girls for sexual purposes. Of the victims of local trafficking, 68 % are street-based, while the remaining 32 % are restaurant-based respondents involved in prostitution.

Table 5.1 Percentage distribution of respondent involved in prostitution according to their decision in involving in sex work

Whether Involved in Respondent Involved in Prostitution on Own Will	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Yes	93.8	94.1	94.0
No	6.3	5.9	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	80	354	434
<i>If yes, who helped to find the job?</i>			
Nobody	32.0	25.2	26.5
Friends	60.0	63.7	63.0
Sister	4.0	4.2	4.2
Neighbour	4.0	3.3	3.4
Relatives	1.3	1.8	1.7
Dalal		1.2	1.0
Husband		1.2	1.0
Teacher/Doctor/Office People		0.9	0.7
Others	1.3	0.3	0.5
N	75	333	408
<i>Whether anything was given to the people helping to find the job?</i>			
Nothing	100.0	99.6	99.7
Cash	-	0.4	0.3
Kind	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	51	250	301

Percent may not add 100 due to multiple response.

About a fourth of the respondents - children, 32 % and adult respondents involved in prostitution, 25 % - said that they got involved in this profession on their own free will and without the help of anyone. This indicates the necessity to have initial linkages and connections to enter the market. It is, therefore, very common to seek help from others to be initiated into the profession. Seeking help from friends is widely prevalent as six out of every 10 respondents involved in prostitution mentioned that they sought help from friends (children, 60 % and adult respondents involved in prostitution, 64 %). The tendency to seek the help of family members, such as sisters and husbands, to find prostitution (1-4 %) is also reported. Besides, some of them also sought help from neighbours (3 %), teacher/ doctor/office personnel (0.7 %).

It is not common to pay, either in cash or kind, the person who helps find the job in the sex market (99.7 %) as only one respondent had to give money to such a person (0.3 %).

5.1.2 Age of Entry to Prostitution

About 39 % of the respondents involved in prostitution to entered when they were less than 17 years of age - 31 % between 15 and

17 years and 8 % below 15 years of age (Table 5.2). Thus, about 4 of 10 girls entered prostitution at an age when they are still considered to be children both by the ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). 46.6 % stated that they entered the profession when they were 18-24 years of age, while another 14 % entered at age 25 or above.

About a fourth of children were involved in prostitution when they were less than 15 years of age (25.6 %), and the remaining 74.4 % at age 15-17. About 57 % of the adult respondents involved in prostitution entered prostitution at 18-24 years of age, one-fifth at 15-17 years and 17 % at 25 or above. On average, the girls entered prostitution when they were 20 years old - children, 15.1 years and adult respondents involved in prostitution, 21.3 years.

Of the 19 victims of local trafficking, 58 % were trafficked when they were still children (<= 17 years) - 10.5 % when they were below 15 years of age and 47.4 % between 15-17 years. An overwhelming majority of the children (80 %) were trafficked when they were 15-17 years of age.

Table 5.2 Percentage distribution of respondents according to age upon entering prostitution

Age of Entry to Prostitution	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
<=14	25.6	3.4	7.5
15-17	74.4	21.5	31.4
18-24	-	57.3	46.6
25 and Above	-	17.0	13.9
Don't Know	-	0.8	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean	15.1	21.3	20.1
N	82	358	440

Percent may not add 100 due to multiple response.

5.1.3 Types of Coercion and Deception Involved in Recruitment

Of the 26 respondents who entered prostitution against their free will, 38.5 % were compelled to do so under force/pressure while 12 % were deceived (Table 5.3). Both force/pressure and deception was involved in the 23 % of the cases. About a fourth of them, however, joined this profession due to certain compulsions.

A higher Percentage of the children entered prostitution due to force/pressure (60 %) and deception (20 %), compared to adults (33 % and 10 % respectively). On the contrary, none of the children stated that they entered this profession under compulsion as opposed to 33 % of adults

5.1.4 People Involved in Coercion and Deception

Friends are most commonly involved in force/pressure and deception (Table 5.4). Nearly half of the respondents involved in prostitution (47 %) reported being forced/pressurized and deceived by friends into entering prostitution - children, 60 % and adults, 43 %. A significant proportion was also forced/pressurized and deceived by lovers (11 %), dalals (11 %), and husbands (11 %). Others involved in forcing/pressurizing and deceiving are neighbors, unfamiliar persons, local dalals and aunts.

Table 5.3 Involvement in Prostitution by Use of Force/Pressure and Deception

People Involvement in Prostitution by Use of Force/Pressure and Deception	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Force/Pressure	60.0	33.3	38.5
Deception	20.0	9.5	11.5
Force/Pressure/Deception	20.0	23.8	23.1
Own Compulsion*	-	33.3	26.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	5	21	26

* Does not involve force/pressure and deception.

Table 5.4 Involvement in Prostitution Due to Force/Pressure and Deception According to the Persons Involved in Force/Pressure and Deception

People Involved in Forcing/Pressurizing and Deception	Age		Total
	<=18	>=19	
Friends	60.0	42.9	47.4
Lover	-	14.3	10.5
Dalal	-	14.3	10.5
Husband	-	14.3	10.5
Neighbour	20.0	-	5.3
Others	20.0	14.3	15.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	5	14	19

5.1.5 Types of Force and Deception

Kidnapping is the most common method adopted. Nearly a third of the respondents involved in prostitution who entered the profession against their will were forced into the business after being kidnapped (Table 5.5). Another one-fourth were duped on the pretext of visiting a new place (26 %) while a fifth were threatened into taking up prostitution (21 %). A significant proportion of the respondents involved in prostitution were deceived by assurances of good jobs (11 %). However, 26 % of them were neither kidnapped nor duped, but compelled to undertake the profession by their husbands or friends.

5.1.6 Reasons and Compulsions for Entering Prostitution

All the respondents who said that they entered the sex business on their own free will or by compulsion (does not involve force/pressure, deception) were further asked what made them take up the job. A variety of reasons/compulsions have been reported (Table 5.6). Yearning for a luxurious life seems to be the most common motive, with 43 % citing this reason. The compulsions for taking up the profession are related to the economic hardships faced in bringing up children (28

%), financial difficulties (16 %) and insufficient sources of income/employment (10 %). Similarly, a significant proportion also reported family disintegration and family problems for engaging in prostitution. About 14 % entered the sex business after being abandoned by their husbands or after their husbands landed up in jail. Death of husband (3.4 %), and family problems (1.7 %) were the other compulsions. About 8 % of the respondents involved in prostitution who entered the profession voluntarily did so for sexual pleasure. The other reasons cited are drug abuse (1.4 %), rape (0.5 %) and the police (0.2 %).

In comparison to adult respondents involved in prostitution (42 %), a higher proportion of the children stated that they took up the sex profession to lead a luxurious life (51 %). However, a much higher percentage of adults entered the trade due to economic compulsions related to the difficulties faced in raising children (31 % of adult respondents involved in prostitution vs. 13 % of children); financial difficulties (17 % of adults vs. 12 % of children) and family breakdown after being abandoned by the husband or after the husband landed up in jail (14 % of adults vs. 11 % of children).

Table 5.5 Percentage Distribution of Respondents Involved in Prostitution Due to Force/ Pressure and Deception According to the Methods Used

Methods of Force/Pressure, Deception	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Kidnapping	-	42.9	31.6
Visit to New Places	60.0	14.3	26.3
Threat	20.0	21.4	21.1
Pretext of Good Job	-	14.3	10.5
Pretext of Film Show	-	7.1	5.3
Others*	40.0	21.4	26.3
N	5	14	19

* Sent by husband, forced/pressurized by friends

Percentage total may not add to 100 due to multiple responses.

5.2 Commodification

5.2.1 Sale of Human Beings for Commercial Sexual Exploitation

Of the 19 respondents who were forced into the sex business, 42 % said that financial transactions might have taken place between the persons involved in forcing/pressurising or deception and the employer with the intention of selling them (Table 5.7). An equal proportion, however, felt there had been no such transactions, while 16 % were unsure if there had been any. In comparison to adult respondents involved in prostitution (50 %), a lower percentage of the children felt that any financial transaction was involved (20 %).

The sex workers who worked in other places of Kathmandu were also further asked about whether they were compelled to discontinue their job with force/pressure, deception for the benefit of somebody else by selling them elsewhere. It is apparent from the Table 5.7 that a significant proportion of respondents involved in prostitution were compelled to discontinue their jobs in previous places due to force/pressure, deception of somebody else (13%). Proportion of such girls is much higher among child victims (21% among child victims and 12% among adult sex workers).

Table 5.6 Reasons/Compulsions for Entering Prostitution

Reasons/Compulsions for Entering Prostitution	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
For Luxurious Life	50.7	42.4	43.9
To Raise Children	13.3	31.2	28.0
Economic Difficulties	12.0	16.8	15.9
Abandoned by Husband/Husband Jailed	10.7	14.4	13.7
Lack of Other Sources of Income/Employment	8.0	10.6	10.1
For Sexual Pleasure	6.7	8.8	8.4
Death of Husband	2.7	3.5	3.4
Family Problems	4.0	1.2	1.7
Drug Abuse	1.3	1.5	1.4
Rape		0.6	0.5
Due to Police Maltreatment		0.3	0.2
Others	8.0	5.0	5.5
N	75	340	415

Percent may not add 100 due to multiple response.

Table 5.7 Percentage Distribution of Respondents Involved in Prostitution Due to Force/ Pressure and Deception According to Financial Transactions

Whether Received Money from the Employer by the People Involved in Forcing/Pressurizing and Deception	Age		Total
	<=18	>=19	
Yes	20.0	50.0	42.1
No	80.0	28.6	42.1
Don't Know	-	21.4	15.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	5	14	19
<i>Ever Experienced Force/Pressure, Deception in Previous Place of Work in Kathmandu</i>			
Yes	15.4	13.2	13.4
No	84.6	86.8	86.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	13	151	164

5.2.2 Awareness About Trafficking of Girls to Other Countries via Kathmandu

All the respondents involved in prostitution were asked if they had heard about trafficking of children and youth to other countries via Kathmandu (Table 5.8). It is apparent from the table that their awareness regarding this issue is fairly high, as about two-thirds of them have heard about it. However, compared to adults (66.5 %), children seem to be less aware (57 %) of this fact.

Those respondents involved in prostitution who were aware about girls being trafficked via Kathmandu to other countries were further asked if this had happened to a friend and/or someone familiar. A significant proportion (17 %) reported knowing friends or someone familiar who had been trafficked.

5.3 Financial Control

5.3.1 Remuneration

Table 5.9 shows that an overwhelming majority of the respondents involved in prostitution received remuneration for their services (95 %). Only 5 % stated that they did not receive any. This could have happened because these respondents involved in prostitution joined the profession only recently. Of the 19 victims of local trafficking, 17 - eight children and nine adult respondents involved in prostitution - received remuneration.

The table shows that 86 % of the respondents involved in prostitution - 87 % children and 86 % adult respondents involved in prostitution - receive remuneration from their employers. These are the respondents involved in prostitution who work in restaurants and massage parlours. A third of them also mentioned that they receive remuneration directly from the customers. Some 2 % - all of them street-based respondents involved in prostitution - said they received remuneration through the dalals. Among those receiving remuneration from their employers and dalals, 14 % of the children and adults felt that they were given only about 20 % of their earnings. 62 % felt they received only 25 % of their earnings, while 7 % of the children and 14 of adult respondents involved in prostitution felt they received up to 50 % of the earnings.

5.3.2 Methods of Payment

Three-fourths of the respondents involved in prostitution interviewed - 80 % of children and 74 % of adults - said they received remuneration on a monthly basis (Table 5.10). Actually, only those respondents involved in prostitution who work in restaurants and massage parlours get paid monthly. Some 28 % also got remuneration as commission, while 6 % got tips.

Table 5.8 Percentage Distribution According to the Knowledge about Trafficking in children and youth

Whether Heard About Trafficking of girls to Other Countries via Kathmandu	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Yes	57.3	66.5	64.8
No	42.7	33.5	35.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	358	440
<i>If yes, was trafficked person a friend or a familiar person?</i>			
Yes	19.1	16.4	16.8
No	80.9	83.6	83.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	47	238	285

Table 5.9 Percentage distribution of respondents engaged in prostitution according to remuneration status

Whether received remuneration?	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Yes	93.9	95.5	95.2
No	6.1	4.5	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	358	440
<i>If yes, Who pays remuneration?</i>			
Employer	87.0	85.7	85.9
Through dalals	1.3	2.3	2.1
Customer	39.0	32.5	33.7
N	77	342	419
<i>If paid by employer and dalals, payment received as a percentage of earnings</i>			
20 %	14.3	13.8	13.9
25 %	57.1	63.1	62.0
50 %	7.1	13.8	12.7
100 %	21.4	9.2	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	14	65	79

Percent total may not add to 100 due to multiple response

Table 5.10 Remuneration According to Methods of Payment

Methods of Payment	Age		Total
	<=18	>=19	
Monthly Salary	80.3	73.9	75.1
Commission	22.7	29.2	28.0
Whatever Customer Gives	-	0.7	0.6
Tips	9.1	5.2	5.9
Others	-	0.7	0.6
N	66	291	357

Percent total may not add 100 due to multiple response.

5.3.3 Handing of Money

Nearly all the respondents involved in prostitution, or 98 %, keep money with themselves - 96 % of children and 98 % of adults (Table 5.11). A significant proportion also surrenders their earnings to their parents (12 %). A comparatively higher percentage of children hand over their earnings to their parents (22 % as opposed to 9 % of adults). A few of them also give money to their husbands. Of the 17 victims of local trafficking who receive remuneration, 16 said they keep the money with themselves, while one said she gave it to her husband.

Respondents involved in prostitution spend their income on a variety of things. The most common items are, of course, clothing and food, with 96 % and 95 % of the respondents involved in prostitution reporting spending on them respectively. About a fifth of them reported having to pay for house rent (22 %). Some 10 % used their earnings to repay loans to friends while 3 % spent money on luxury items/ entertainment. (It must be borne in mind that the items of luxury are primarily her tools of the trade). The other expenses include alcohol/drug (0.7 %), education (0.5 %) and household expenses (0.2 %).

Table 5.11 Percentage Distribution According to Handling of Money

Who Keeps the Money Earned?	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Keep With Self	96.1	98.2	97.9
Give to Father/Mother	22.1	9.4	11.7
Give to Husband	-	0.9	0.7
N	77	342	419
<i>Spending Items</i>			
Clothing	100.0	95.3	96.2
Food	92.2	95.3	94.7
Pay House Rent	16.9	22.8	21.7
Children's Education/Upbringing	3.9	15.8	13.6
Pay Back Loan	6.5	10.8	10.0
Purchase of Luxury Items/Entertainment	6.5	2.3	3.1
Purchase of Alcohol/Drug	1.3	0.6	0.7
Expense for Education	2.6	-	0.5
Household Spending	-	0.3	0.2
Others	1.3	2.4	2.2
N	77	324	419

Percent total may not add 100 due to multiple response.

5.3.4 Indebtedness and Repayment of Loans

Those respondents involved in prostitution, who had debts were further asked whom they were repaying. It is evident from Table 5.12 that majority of them (56 %) owe money to friends. Another 17 % said that they were repaying the loans taken from the finance companies or moneylenders in the village (categorised here as "others"). Some 6-11 % said they owed money to their relatives or to the shopkeepers while 2 % were paying money either to the employers, dalals, taxi owners or to the landlord. None of the victims of trafficking said that they owed money to the employer or dalal.

5.4 Connection With the Families

5.4.1 Restriction from Employers to Visit Family

Two-thirds of the respondents involved in prostitution stated that they were currently living with their families (Table 5.13). Compared to adult respondents involved in prostitution (31 %), a higher percentage (44 %) of the children were not living with their

families. It could be because they have been thrown out of home or have run away from home or are too afraid to tell parents about their profession. However, the present study does not probe into these factors.

Among the respondents involved in prostitution who are currently not living with their families, only a few feel that their employers restrict them from visiting their families (6 %) - 5.6 % of children and 6.3 % of adults. Similarly, of the nine victims of local trafficking, eight said that there was no restriction to visit their families.

5.4.2 Family Contacts

Table 5.14 shows that two-thirds of the respondents involved in prostitution who are currently not living with their families - 69 % of children and 65 % of adults - have visited their families after being involved in the sex business. Similarly, of the nine victims of local trafficking, five have gone to visit their families.

In the case of those respondents involved in prostitution who did not go to visit their families (34 %), family members came to visit them - 27.3 % in the case of children and 23 % in the case of adults. In this way, about 90 % of the respondents involved in prostitution

have family contact. This indicates that respondents involved in prostitution have good contacts with their family, although this is not to imply that they tell their parents about their profession.

Table 5.12 Percentage Distribution by Spending

Respondents Involved in Prostitution Repay To	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Employer	12.5	-	2.2
Friends	62.5	55.3	56.5
Dalals	-	2.6	2.2
Shopkeepers	12.5	10.5	10.9
Relatives	12.5	5.3	6.5
Taxi Owner	-	2.6	2.2
Landlord	-	2.6	2.2
Others	-	21.1	17.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	8	38	46

Table 5.13 Percentage Distribution According to Living Status with their Families

Whether Living with Family	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Yes	56.1	68.7	66.4
No	43.9	31.3	33.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	358	440
<i>If no, whether feel any restriction from employer to go to visit family?</i>			
Yes	5.6	6.3	6.1
No	94.4	93.8	93.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	36	112	148

Table 5.14 Percentage distribution of respondents involved in prostitution who are not currently living with family according to family visit

Whether visited the Family	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Yes	69.4	65.2	66.2
No	30.6	34.8	33.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	36	112	148
<i>If no, whether any family member came to visit?</i>			
Yes	27.3	23.1	24.0
No	72.7	76.9	76.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	11	39	50

5.5 Health Hazards

5.5.1 Awareness About Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Awareness about STDs is quite high among the respondents involved in prostitution with 91 % of them having heard about them (Table 5.15). Only 9 % were found ignorant. Ignorance about STDs is higher among the children (16 % compared to 7.5 % of adults).

5.5.2 Prevalence of STDs/Symptoms of STDs

Prevalence or symptoms of STDs among the respondents involved in prostitution are quite low as only 5% - children as well as adults - reported experiencing any STD (Table 5.16). Vaginal discharge (77%) and pain in the lower abdomen (68%) are the two most common types of STDs/symptoms prevalent among the respondents involved in prostitution. A significant proportion also experienced vaginal itching and sores.

Compared to adult respondents involved in prostitution (72%), pain in the lower abdomen has been found comparatively lower in the children (50%). On the contrary, more children seem to suffer from vaginal itching and sores. However, the findings cannot be generalised due to the small sample size.

5.6 Synopsis

The study shows that 94 % of the respondents in Kathmandu entered prostitution on their own free will. About a fourth of the children were introduced to prostitution when they were below 15 years of age. Similarly, more than a fifth of the adults joined the profession when they were 17 or less. It is very common to seek the help of others, particularly friends, to find a job in the sex market (63 %).

Table 5.15 Percentage Distribution According to Awareness about Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Whether Heard of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Yes	84.1	92.5	90.9
No	15.9	7.5	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	358	440

Table 5.16 Problems and Types/Symptoms of STDs

Whether Ever Experienced Any STDs	Age		Total
	<=17	>=18	
Yes	4.9	5.0	5.0
No	95.1	95.0	95.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	82	358	440
<i>If yes, types of STDs/symptoms of STDs experienced?</i>			
Gonorrhea		5.6	4.5
Pain in Lower Abdomen	50.0	72.2	68.2
Vaginal Discharge	75.0	77.8	77.3
Vaginal Itching/Sores	25.0	11.1	13.6
N	4	18	22

Percent may not add 100 due to multiple response.

However, more than a fourth of them entered the profession without the help of anyone. It is very uncommon to pay cash or kind to those who help find the job (99.7 % of the respondents said they paid nothing).

Those who adopted the sex business on their own free will said they did so because they wanted to lead a more luxurious life (44 %). The items of luxury on which a person engaged in prostitution spends a substantial amount of money are primarily her tools of the trade. Many of them also stated their compulsions for entering the sex business, such as the financial difficulties faced in bringing up children (28 %), economic difficulties (16 %) and insufficient sources of income/employment (10 %). Similarly, a significant proportion, or 14 %, reported family breakdown after being abandoned by the husband or after the husband was jailed. This indicates that many respondents involved in prostitution are compelled to ply the trade due to certain social or economic compulsion.

The tendency to recruit girls in the sex business through coercion/deception has been found (6 %). Kidnapping, threats, pretext of visiting a new place or going to the cinema and promises of a good job are some of the forms of coercion/deception. As in the case of long-distance trafficking, friends are most commonly involved in local trafficking (47 %). The involvement of dalals (11 %) and commodification of girls is also found quite common in local trafficking. Some 20 % of the children and 42 % of adult respondents involved in prostitution felt that financial transactions had taken place between those involved in force/deception and the employer with the intention of selling them.

Quite a high proportion of the respondents involved in prostitution were found ignorant of the fact that Nepali girls are trafficked to

other countries via Kathmandu (35 %). Among those who are aware, some 17 % mentioned knowing friends and someone familiar who had been trafficked through the capital.

Most respondents involved in prostitution are paid (95 %) either through the employers or directly by the customers. Generally, respondents involved in prostitution working in restaurants and massage parlours are paid by the employers on a monthly basis while street-based respondents involved in prostitution receive remuneration directly from the customers. An exploitative work situation, thus, exists in relation to prostitution as about 89 % of the respondents involved in prostitution felt that they received only up to 50 % of their earnings as remuneration from their employers/dalals. The respondents involved in prostitution share their income with their parents and husbands. Besides spending on food and clothing, a significant 14 % also spent their income on bringing up children and on their education, while 10 % used their earnings to pay back debts. Some 4 % of the respondents involved in prostitution are indebted to the employer (2.2 %) and to the dalals (2.2 %). This indicates the presence of debt bondage among respondents involved in prostitution of Kathmandu.

Mobility of the respondents involved in prostitution is not restricted by the employers. The respondents involved in prostitution have been found to have good contact with their families. They are also free to choose to provide/not to provide sex services, and leave the job according to their will. The sex profession is, however, a well-guarded secret.

Most respondents involved in prostitution, 92 %, are aware of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). However, a significant proportion of the children, 17 %, were found ignorant about them.

Major findings

6

CHAPTER

The report reveals that children and girls engaged in prostitution cut across all ethnic communities and castes, but the Hill ethnic communities (Gurung, Magar, Rai, Limbu, Tamang, Lama and Sherpa) seem to be the most vulnerable. The reasons are manifold, but poverty and dysfunctional families appear to be among the major causes. It is not surprising that these specific communities are also highly vulnerable to cross border trafficking (ILO-IPEC, 2001)¹¹.

Many children drop out of school before completing primary education (Grades 1-5). This pushes them into a vulnerable situation where they do not qualify for available economic/employment opportunities in the society. More or less, a majority of respondent children had followed this pattern before ending up in prostitution.

Many of the children are found in all the prostitution sites - 25 % in street-based, 20 % in restaurant-based and 10 % in massage parlors). Respondents involved in prostitution and children in street-based prostitution seem to be the least secure, hence more vulnerable to social crimes, exploitation, and HIV prevalence. A seroprevalence study (2001) indicates that syphilis prevalence (14.3 %) and HIV prevalence (15.7 %) among street-based respondents involved in prostitution of Kathmandu is higher than for non-street based respondents involved in prostitution (3 % - HIV prevalence, and 4 % syphilis prevalence).

Although the children located in restaurants and massage parlors seem provided them with some kind of security, these so-called havens simultaneously trap them in an exploitative relationship with the restaurant owners, who act as pimps for the girls. Most of these girls start engaging in prostitution through restaurants and bars before they are 18 years of age.

An overwhelming majority of the respondents involved in prostitution undertake other professions, working mainly as waitresses and masseuses (also identified as sexual service delivery points) to augment income to meet expenses as “they can earn little out of prostitution” (GWP, 2000) or have social commitments or expenses beyond their earnings.

Marriage and childbirth among children are also quite common as nearly a sixth of them are married, and some 14 % have already become mothers. A UoH/GWP study (2000) has also revealed a high number of abortions and some cases of STDs among respondents involved in prostitution, implying the highly hazardous work situation.

An overwhelming majority of both the children and adult respondents involved in prostitution are migrants. Almost none of them were involved in the sex business in their original place of residence, and it is only in Kathmandu, due to a variety of push factors, that they ended up in the profession.

¹¹ ILO-IPEC, 2001, *Trafficking in Girls with Special Reference to Prostitution: A Rapid Assessment*, International Labour Office, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), Geneva.

Friends and peers were the main inspiration to migrate to Kathmandu. Therefore, it is essential to understand their “intent” for they themselves were already involved in the sex profession. In such cases, there may be a subtle element of trafficking. It is, however, evident that most migrated for better financial status although they were not fully informed of the work expected of them, implying elements of misinformation, fraud or deception. This suggests once again the presence of internal trafficking of children and girls in Nepal. However, the magnitude of such blatant trafficking is small.

Among children who migrate to Kathmandu, it looks as if most boys end up as porters, rag pickers or in the transport sector while girls are engaged as domestic servants, carpet weavers and respondents involved in prostitution.

Considering the place of origin, all cases of trafficking may be classified as “long-distance trafficking” as all of the victims were trafficked from outside the Kathmandu Valley. Most of the girls were trafficked when they were 18 years of age or less. Friends were most commonly involved in their trafficking. Unlike cross-border trafficking, trafficking of girls to Kathmandu takes place mostly for purposes other than sexual exploitation. But with a high percentage of them ended up in the sex trade, it can be concluded that there may have been that intent to sexually exploit/traffic from the very beginning. They may also have found themselves compelled to engage in prostitution due to unsafe migration and other pull factors.

The elements of internal trafficking in children and girls are very different from those of external trafficking. Unlike in the cases of external trafficking, there seem to be no elements of coercion or abuse during their transportation to Kathmandu (long-distance internal trafficking). The work environment is also very different.

However, it is essential to have a deeper look into the issue and understand why internal trafficking is different from external trafficking. Firstly, it can be speculated that a fair-complexioned girl with Mongoloid features would fetch a good price in India, where children and girls can be sold in the designated red light areas. Most importantly, a trafficker would feel much safer to ensure that the girl is out of sight and not in contact with the local people, thus, ensuring an element of safety. Under such circumstances, the tools and dimensions of internal trafficking are bound to be very subtle and complex.

Although majority of the respondents entered the sex business on their own free will, implying no element of direct trafficking – though there may have been elements of socio-economic compulsions – it is quite common to recruit children and girls in the profession through various coercive and deceptive means. The methods of coercion/deception reported are kidnapping, threats, pretext of visiting a new place or going to a film show and promises of a good job. This is classified as “local/short distance” trafficking of girls for sexual purposes. The magnitude of local trafficking for sexual purposes appears to be greater than long-distance trafficking. Unlike in long-distance trafficking, the involvement of dalals and commodification of children and girls are quite common in local/short distance trafficking. It is evident that once a child or girl has migrated to Kathmandu, the chances of her being trafficked are high.

Yearnings for a luxurious life and sexual pleasure are some of the major reasons given by children and girls for entering the sex business. On the contrary, various compulsions for taking up the sex business have been reported, such as the need to raise children, economic difficulties, family breakdown, lack of other sources of income/employment, etc.

An overwhelming majority of the respondents involved in prostitution are paid for their services. However, an exploitative labour condition exists because a large majority of them feel that their employers pay them less than 50 % of their earnings. There is also an indication of debt bondage of respondents involved in prostitution in Kathmandu.

There is no control on the mobility of the respondents involved in prostitution by the employers. The respondents generally have good links with their families, but would not inform family members about their profession. It is noticed from discussions with the respondents that they are free to leave the job whenever they want. It is also noticed that they frequently change their work place.

At a glance, this seems like a fair situation. However, it is evident that the employers have a lot of financial control and “harbour” and exploit the girls for sexual purposes for their own benefit. There seems to be an ample

supply of girls in the market, who are bound by their own compulsions to enter the sex trade. So there is no need for the employer to keep them constantly under control.

Informal discussions with the respondents involved in prostitution showed that they would be willing to leave the sex trade if other viable economic opportunities were available. It is evident that economic opportunities backed with some social security in the rural communities will ensure that children are prevented from ending up in the Worst Forms of Child Labour situation.

The elements of internal trafficking, which the study has revealed, are very subtle and require an in-depth analysis, especially when our thinking is tuned to the elements of overt cross border trafficking. This research is limited in scope and indicates the necessity to identify the components, elements and magnitude of internal trafficking.

Annex 1

CASE HISTORIES

Case History of Roma

Deprived Childhood, Survivor of Domestic Violence

Roma, 18, wanted to attend school, but her parents would not allow her to do so. Most of the time she was kept busy with household work. She could not understand her parents' attitude toward her education and often cried at home. Frustrated with her life, she eloped at an early age. Since Roma could not provide her new family with a dowry, her in-laws maltreated her. She was verbally abused and psychologically tormented. Finally, when she was unable to withstand the abuse of her in-laws any longer, she and her husband decided to leave their home and settle in Kathmandu. Her husband is currently working as a labourer. Roma became involved with prostitution in order to supplement the family income - with the full knowledge and consent of her husband.

Case History of Pratima

Survivor of Domestic Violence and Sexual Harassment

Pratima, 20, married early and soon became the mother of two daughters. Her husband had badly wanted a son. Blaming Pratima, he not only insulted her frequently, but soon also brought a second wife into the house. Pratima was thrown out. Carrying her two children with her, she migrated to Kathmandu in search of work. She began as a domestic servant, but the master of the house would often make advances towards her when the children were asleep and his wife was away. Fearing her safety, she left to find work in a carpet factory. Here, too, she was not spared the inappropriate advances of her employer. So she left her second job and, with no means to support herself and her children, eventually became involved with sex work. Pratima says she is illiterate and can see no work alternatives.

Case History of Brinda

Survivor of Sexual Abuse and Domestic Violence, Deceived by Her Husband

Soon after Brinda's marriage to her husband, he took her to Janakpur, where they rented a room together for three years. One day he brought home a group of 'friends.' After these friends had eaten, her husband went out, saying he would be back soon. She was left alone in the company of the five strange men, who then revealed to Brinda that her husband had sold her to them for Rs. 40,000. She tried to escape, but the door would not open. The five men strapped her to the bed and took turns to raping her. Although she was pregnant at the time, her pleas and cries went unheard. After raping her, the five men broke down the door and fled.

About two weeks later, Brinda's husband returned, and the two continued to live together for another two weeks. He again sold her to another group of men. Thus, she was forced into prostitution, with her own husband acting as her pimp.

Eventually, Brinda was cajoled into relocating to Kathmandu. Her husband would abuse her frequently, disowning the baby she was carrying in her womb. One day she found him gone, only to learn that she had once again been sold, for Rs. 30,000. Her situation forced her to turn to street-based prostitution as a means of support.

Case History of Sobha

Survivor of Domestic Violence, Deceived by an Unknown Village Woman

In her parents' home, Sobha, now 15, spent her childhood assisting with the household chores and grazing cattle. She never attended school. After Sobha's mother died, her father took a second wife. So began Sobha's traumatic troubles. Her stepmother gave her little food and constantly harassed and beat her, while her father remained a silent spectator.

One day a woman in Sobha's village asked her what she would like to do in life. She broke down and expressed her desire to go to school. The woman consoled her and said that instead, she should marry, because at least she would then be taken care of. The woman helped her find a boy, whom she married with her father's consent. Unfortunately, her new husband would often beat her. One day he beat her particularly badly and then left her for dead. He returned home after about 15 days, surprised to find Sobha still alive. He again began beating her, and, finally, threw her out of the house.

A few days later, Sobha met another village woman. After hearing Sobha's story, the woman promised to find her a good job in Kathmandu, and Sobha agreed. The woman took her to a massage parlour, where she began working as a masseuse. She soon discovered that sex work was also part of the business there.

Case History of Purnima

Seeking a Good Job in the City, Deceived by Her Friend

Purnima, 21, completed Grade 6 at the age of twelve. However, she was unable to continue with her studies after her father, the family breadwinner, died shortly after she sat for her Grade 6 exams.

About two years ago, during the Dashain festival, Purnima met her classmate Sunita, who had been working in Kathmandu for the past three years. Purnima told her friend about her family's financial difficulties and how desperately she needed work.

Purnima soon received a letter from Sunita that said she'd found employment for her in Kathmandu. When Purnima arrived, Sunita took her to a massage parlour.

Purnima was unaware of the nature of the job and was shocked and surprised by the advances of her customers. However, financially unable to leave this job, she accepted the sex work that accompanied it. Purnima feels she makes good money out of both the massage work and sex work that she is involved in. She send half of her earning to her mother.

Case History of Rama

Survivor of a Broken Family and Domestic Violence, Deceived by a Woman

Rama, 24, was born in the hills of Nepal. After her mother died, her father married a second wife. Rama's stepmother would not give her enough food and would often scold her excessively. Embittered by her life, she decided to run away to Kathmandu, where she immediately started working as a domestic servant. Unfortunately, Rama was maltreated by the landlord, who not only did not give her enough food, but also frequently beat her.

Eventually Rama fell in love with a boy and got married. After giving birth to her first child, her husband's attitude towards her suddenly changed. Her husband would beat her, screaming, "You have become old (thotro), you can go and live with another boy. I cannot keep you with me." Holding her baby in her arms and crying, she left the house. Rama could not find work, not even as a domestic servant, because she had a baby. Eventually, finding no alternative, she took to begging.

After living on the streets for sometime, a woman, whom she affectionately referred to as didi (sister), suggested that she work at a massage parlour in Thamel. However, Rama was unaware of the nature of the employment. "I did not know what went on in the massage parlours. I now see that most of the customers want to have sex with the masseuses...many of them even force sex on them." She dislikes the job and would like to quit, but can see no alternative.

Case History of Namrata, Survivor of Domestic Violence, Kidnapping, and Rape

Namrata, 28, was born in one of the Terai districts in Eastern Nepal. According to local custom, she got married when she was just 13 years old. Since her family was poor, her parents could not provide any dowry for the marriage. Her husband and in-laws were very unhappy with her for this reason. They scolded and beat her. When she was 17, her husband married a second wife who was able to provide a very large dowry. Sometime later Namrata learned from her sister-in-law that her father-in-law and mother-in-law were planning to kill her by setting her on fire. Fearing for her life, she fled home and then later migrated to Kathmandu.

Initially unable to find any work, Namrata started begging. She also started a petty shop (*nanglo pasal*) out of her savings, but thugs looted her shop. She then began selling envelopes in front of the Post Office at Sundhara, where she became friends with one of the other women who sold envelopes there. One day, the woman asked Namrata to accompany her to a hotel for lunch. Immediately after eating the food offered to her by the woman, Namrata fell unconscious. When she regained consciousness, she found that she was bleeding and that her clothes were missing. She knew she had been raped.

After sometime, she married a local boy, who turned out to be a drug addict. Although they had two children together, he, too, took to beating her. Unable to withstand the abuse, she left him and entered the sex business in order to support herself and her children.

Case History of Hira Survivor of Sexual Abuse, Domestic Violence

Hira, 21, was born in Janakpur. One day, when she was still a child, a woman in her village proposed that they go see a film together, and Hira agreed. The woman offered her a bottle of Coca Cola. Immediately after drinking it, Hira lost consciousness. When she regained consciousness, she found herself in pain and saw bloodstains on the bed. She knew she had been raped.

A few months after this incident, she got married to a boy who ran a furniture shop close to her home. Soon, however, he brought another woman into the house. He would often scold Hira, and tell her to bring home money, by any means necessary, if she wanted to stay with him.

So with the consent of her husband, Hira became involved in sex work. She is illiterate, and sees no other employment options. She gives some of her earnings to her husband in order to earn his sympathy.

Case History of Shanti Family Problems, Economic Hardships

Shanti, 24, married at an early age. She has two daughters and her husband suffers from paralysis, so all the responsibilities of running a household rest with her. Barely able to read and write, Shanti became involved with sex work in order to support the family. Her family members are unaware of the nature of her work. They believe Shanti works as a labourer.

Shanti says that she believes sex work is bad, and knows that her family members would be horrified knew the reality of her working situation.

Annex 2

QUESTIONNAIRE

Internal Trafficking among Children and Youth engaged in prostitution *ILO-IPEC / CAC-Nepal*

Individual Questionnaire for Respondents Involved in Prostitution

Informed Consent:

My name is I am working as a Field Research Assistant in the study on INTERNAL TRAFFICKING AMONGST RESPONDENTS INVOLVED IN PROSTITUTION IN KATHMANDU WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHILDREN conducted by Community Action Centre-Nepal (CAC-Nepal) with the support of International Labour Organization (ILO) and General Welfare Prastisthan (GWP). The main objectives of the study are to bring out about situation and causes of and elements in trafficking of girls under 18 years of age among respondents involved in prostitution in Kathmandu. The findings of the study is expected to provide useful insight for formulating more effective anti-trafficking policies and programmes in the country.

In this connection, I have to take an interview with the girls like you who are registered as a client of GWP (briefly state main points of the questionnaire). The interview will take 20-25 minutes. You are free to choose to give/not to give answers of all/part of the questions. However, we hope that you will cooperate us and make our endeavour a success. Your contribution is highly appreciated. I assure that all information collected will be kept confidential and the results will never be produced on an individual basis.

Can I start interview with you? Yes.....1
No.....2 (terminate interview)

SECTION A: Identification

A.1 Name of the Respondent.....

A.2 Serial Number of Respondent.....

A.3 Respondent's Current District of Residence.....

A.4 VDC/Municipality Name:.....(VDC.....1, Municipality.....2)

A5. Locality

A.6 Type of Respondent: ...(Street....1, Restaurant....2, Massage parlor...3).....

A.7 Survey Operation

Q.N.	Item	First Visit	Second Visit
A.7.1	Date		
A.7.2	Interviewer's Name		
A.7.3	Result		
A.7.4	Date for Next Visit		
A.7.5	Name and Sig. of Field Supervisor		

Result Code for A.7:

Completed.....1
 Incomplete.....2

SECTION B: Socioeconomic-Demographic Characteristics Of the Respondents

SN	Questions	Response Categories	Skip to
B.1	How old are you?	Completed age (in years) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
B.2	Caste/Ethnicity	Brahmin 01 Chhetri 02 Newar 03 Gurung 04 Magar 05 Rai 06 Limbu 07 Tamang/Lama 08 Kami/Damai/Sarki 09 Other (specify)	
B.3	Can you read?	Yes 1 No 2	
B.4	Can you write?	Yes 1 No 2	
B.5	Have you ever attended school?	Yes 1 No 2	B.7
B.6	What is the highest grade completed? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Completed Grade	B.8

SN	Questions	Response Categories	Skip to
B.7	If no, what are the reasons for not attending school? (Multiple Response possible)	Parents did not send 1 Unable to pay fees and buy stationeries 2 To work for own family 3 To work for others 4 Long distance of school 5 Others (specify)	
B.8	Are you currently attending school/college?	Yes 1 No 2	B.10
B.9	If no, why? (Multiple Response possible)	Unwillingness 1 Unable to pay fees and buy stationeries 2 Due to work 3 No need of more education 4 Others (specify)	
B.10	What is are the other sources of income than prostitution?	Sale of alcohol 01 Tea shop 02 Sale of vegetables 03 Pick-pocketing 04 Massage 05 Waitress 06 Dancing 07 Begging 08 Others (specify)	
B.11	What is your marital status?	Unmarried 1 Married 2 Widow 3 Divorced 4 Separated 5	Sec.C
B.12	How many living children do you currently have? B.12a Number of sons..... B.12b Number of daughters.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

SECTION C: Knowledge and Attitude about Trafficking Of Girls

SN	Questions	Response Categories	Skip to
C.1	Have you ever heard about trafficking of girls?	Yes 1 No 2	Sec. D
C.2	If yes, from what sources you got to know about trafficking in girls? (Multiple response possible)	Books 01 Newspaper 02 Radio/television 03 Friends 04 Family members 05 Neighbours 06 Pamphlets/posters 07 Others (specify)	
C.3	Who do you think are directly or indirectly involved in trafficking of girls? (Multiple response possible)	Family members 1 Relatives 2 Friends 3 Dalals 4 Neighbours 5 Others	
C.4	In your opinion, men or women are mostly involved in trafficking of girls?	Men 1 Women 2 Equal 3 Don't know 8	
C.5	What methods are adopted for trafficking of girls? (Multiple response possible)	Kidnapping/abduction 1 Pretext of marriage 2 Pretext of job 3 Pretext of visit of relatives/ friends 4 Other (specify)	
C.6	What types of work the trafficked girls have to be done? (Multiple response possible)	Sex services in brothels 01 Domestic servant 02 Pornography 03 Sex shows 04 Circus performers 05 Sex tourism 06 Other (specify)	

SN	Questions	Response Categories	Skip to
C.7	What do you feel about trafficking of girls?	Good 1 Bad 2	
C.8	Do you know that trafficking of girls is against the law?	Yes 1 No 2	
C.9	In your opinion, what types of girls are at risk of trafficking?	Illiterate 1 Unemployed 2 Girls from poor family 3 Sexually abused 4 Girls from broken family 5 Migrant girls to cities 6 Other (specify)	
C.10	In your opinion, what are the reasons for trafficking of girls?	Lack of education 1 Ignorance 2 Unemployment 3 Poverty 4 Family problem 5 Attraction for cash income 6 Attraction for job 7 Other (specify)	

SECTION D: Trafficking and Trafficking Strategies

SN	Questions	Response Categories	Skip to												
D.1	Is your current place of residence is your birthplace?	Yes 1 No 2	Sec. D												
D.2	If no, where is your birthplace? <i>(If response is "Don't know", use 88 code)</i>	Nepal 1 District <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> VDC/Municipality <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> Ward <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> India 2 Other country (specify)													
D.3	Where did you live before you came to the current place of residence?	Birth place itself 1 Elsewhere 2													
D.4	If elsewhere, where? <i>(If response is "Don't know", use 88 code)</i>	Nepal 1 District <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> VDC/Municipality <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> Ward <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> India.....2 Other country (specify).....													
D.5	How old were you at the time you left previous place of residence? <i>(If response is "Don't know", use 88 code)</i>	Age <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>													
D.6	What did you usually do in the previous place of residence? <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Small age 1 Nothing 2 Study 3 Help in HH farm 3 Help in HH enterprise 4 Others (specify)													
D.7	Did you leave previous place of residence on your free own will?	Yes 1 No 2 Due to family migration 3 Due to marriage 4 Other (specify)													
D.8	If yes, who mainly suggested/advised you for leaving your previous place of residence? <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Nobody 01 Husband 02 Parents 03 Sisters 04 Brothers 05 Friends 06 Neighbours 07 Employer 08 Others (specify)													

SN	Questions	Response Categories	Skip to												
D.9	How the persons suggested/inspired you for leaving the previous place of residence?	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>							Sec. F						
D.10	If not left previous place of residence on own free will, why did you left your previous place of residence? D.10.1. Force D.10.2. Threat D.10.3. Trickery D.10.4. Temptation D.10.5. Kidnapping/Abduction	<table> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	No	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	If 2 in all items, D.14
Yes	No														
1	2														
1	2														
1	2														
1	2														
1	2														
D.11	Who were involved in force force/pressure, deception? <i>(Multiple response possible)</i>	Husband 01 Parents 02 Sisters 03 Brothers 04 Uncle 05 Friends 06 Neighbours 07 Employer 08 Unfamiliar person 09 Other (specify)													
D.12	Do you feel that the persons who were involved in force/pressure, deception took money from somebody else with the intention of selling you?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	Sec. E Sec. E												
D.13	If yes, from whom?	From employer 1 Other (specify)	Sec. E Sec. E												
D.14	If not left due to the reasons in Q.10, what are the reasons?	Own compulsions 1 Other (specify)	Sec. F												
D.15	What are the compulsions?	Unemployment 1 Economic hardships 2 Death of husband 3 Left by husband 4 Rear children 5 Other (specify)													

SECTION E: Procurement and Recruitment Strategies, Routes Of Trafficking, and Profile of Traffickers

SN	Questions	Response Categories	Skip to
E.1	From where you were directly taken to this place?	From the place of residence . 1 From the place of work 2 From relative home 3 From Hat/Bazaar 4 Others (specify)	E.6 E.8 E.8
E.2	Which place was that?(If response is "Don't know", use 88 code)	Nepal 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> VDC/Municipality <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Ward India 2 Other country (specify)	
E.3	How many persons were accompanied you during transportation? D.2a No. of males..... D.2b No. of females.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
E.4	Where these persons usually live?	Back in the village 1 Kathmandu 2 Elsewhere in Nepal 3 India Other country (specify)	
E.5	How often the persons use to go to the village?	Most often 1 Often 2 Don't know 3	
E.6	Who were these persons? E.6.1. Dalals..... E.6.2. Who buy girls in the city..... E.6.3. None of the above.....	Yes No 1 2 1 2 1 2	
E.7	If the persons were not dalals and buyers of girls, who the persons were?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

SN	Questions	Response Categories	Skip to
E.8	Which route was used to transport you to Kathmandu (Note down main city or road points) First brought to..... Then..... Then..... Then.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
E.9	Do you feel any financial transactions between the persons who transport you and somebody else with the intension of selling you?	Yes 1 No 2	
E.10	What means of transport was mainly used?	On foot 1 Bus 2 Truck 4 Air 3 Other (specify)	E.12 E.12 E.12
E.11	Were you given any neurotic drugs during travel?	Yes 1 No 2	
E.12	Did you experience any kind of abuse by the persons who accompanied during transportation, or their acquaintances? (Multiple response possible)	Yes, verbal abuse 1 Yes, physical 2 Yes, sexual 3 No 4	
E.13	Did the persons who accompanied you use threat to you?	Yes 1 No 2	E.16
E.14	If yes, what types of threat?	Police 1 Death 2 Beating 3 Others (specify)	
E.15	In what situation, they used threat?	When I refused to act as instructed by them 1 Others (specify)	
E.16	Where you were taken to in Kathmandu first? E.16.1. District..... E.16.2. VDC/Municipality..... E.16.3. Locality.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

SN	Questions	Response Categories	Skip to
E.17	In what types of work did they make you involved at arrival in Kathmandu?	Carpet weaving 1 Domestic servant 2 Worker in garment factory 3 Work in hotel/restaurant 4 Prostitution 5 Massage 6 Restaurant Waitress 7 Dancer in Restaurant 8 Other (specify)	E.6 E.8 E.8
E.18	Did you know about the work before?	Yes 1 No 2	
E.19	If no, did you accept the work silently?	Yes 1 No 2	
E.20	If no, what did you do?	Tried to escape 1 Threatened to them 2 Other (specify)	
E.21	What did they do then?	Beaten 1 Scolded 2 Raped 3 Withdrawal of food 4 Other (specify)	

SECTION F: Recruitment Strategies, Reasons For Involving In Sex Business, Steps Of Trafficking, Terms and Conditions of Work and Health Consequences of Prostitution

SN	Questions	Response Categories	Skip to
F.1	How old were you when you first entered into sex business?	Age..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	E.6
F.1.1	Did you choose the sex business on your own will?	Yes 1 No 2	E.8 E.8
F.2	If yes, who helped you to find the job?(Multiple response possible)	Nobody 1 Friends 2 Dalals 3 Neighbors 4 Other (specify)	
F.3	Did you pay cash or kind to the persons who helped you find the job?	No 1 Yes, cash 2 Yes, kind 3	
F.4	If not on own free will, how did you end up in it? F.5.1. Force/pressure..... F.5.2. Deception.....	Yes No 1 2 1 2	
F.5	Who were involved in force/pressure, deception?	Friends 1 Lover 2 Neighbors 3 Employer 4 Dalal 5 Local dalals 6 Police 7 Unfamiliar person 8 Others (specify)	
F.6	How were you forced/pressurized, deceived?	Threat 1 Abduction/Kidnapping 2 Pretext of job 3 Pretext of film show 4 Pretext of visit of new places 5 Pretext of marriage 6 Others (specify)	

SN	Questions	Response Categories	Skip to
F.7	Do you feel any financial transactions between the person who were involved in force/pressure, deception and somebody else with the intention of selling you?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	F.10 F.10 F.10
F.8	If not due to force/pressure, deception, why did you enter into sex business?	Own compulsions 1 Other (specify)	F.10
F.9	What are your the reasons/compulsion for choosing sex business?	Because of husband's death ... 01 Because husband left 02 After rape 03 For pleasure 04 For earning money for luxury .. 05 To rear the children 06 Because of drugs 07 Other (specify)	
F.10	Besides current place of work, have you ever worked in any other places of Kathmandu valley?	Yes 1 No 2	F.17
F.11	If yes, how many places?	No. of places <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
F.12	What types of works did you do in the previous places? F.12.1. 1st:..... F.12.2. 2nd:..... F.12.3. 3rd:..... F.12.4. 4th:..... (Don't include current work)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
F.13	Did you ever experience sexual abuse in the previous places of work?	Yes 1 No 2	F.15
F.14	Did you have to leave the job due to sexual abuse?	Yes 1 No 2	
F.15	Did somebody else forcefully compel you to leave the job in previous places of work for his/her benefit?	Yes 1 No 2 Other (specify)	F.17 F.17
F.16	If yes, in which places?	1st to 2nd 1 2nd to 3rd 2 Other (specify)	

SN	Questions	Response Categories	Skip to				
F.17	Have you ever heard about trafficking of girls via Kathmandu to other countries?	Yes 1 No 2	F.19				
F.18	Have you heard of such things happened to your friends or acquaintances?	Yes 1 No 2					
F.19	How long have you been involving in sex business? F.19.1. Year..... F.19.2. Month.....	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>					
F.20	On an average, how long do you usually involve in prostitution in a day?	From <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> to <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>					
F.21	On an average, how many clients do you serve per day?	From <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> to <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>					
F.22	Do you receive remuneration?	Yes.....1 No.....2	F.24				
F.23	If no, why?		F.30				
F.24	If yes, from whom do you receive remuneration?	Employer.....1 Dalals.....2 Customer.....3	F.27				
F.25	If from employer/dalals, who do you receive?	As monthly salary.....1 As commission.....2 Other (specify).....					
F.26	About what percentage of your earnings do you receive as remuneration?	Percentage <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>					
F.27	What do you do the money you earn?	Keep with myself.....1 Give to parents.....2 Other (specify).....					
F.28	On what items, do you spend your earnings?	Food.....1 Clothes.....2 Repayment of loan.....3 Other (specify).....	F.30 F.30 F.30				

SN	Questions	Response Categories	Skip to
F.29	If spend on repayment of loan, whom are you indebted to?	Employer 1 Friends 2 Dalal 3 Other (specify)	
F.30	Are you currently living with your family?	Yes 1 No 2	F.35
F.31	If no, does your family know where you are?	Yes 1 No 2	
F.32	Do you feel any restriction from you employer to go to visit your family?	Yes 1 No 2	
F.33	Have you ever you visited your family since you entered into sex business?	Yes 1 No 2	F.35
F.34	If not, did your family members came to visit you?	Yes 1 No 2	
F.35	Are you aware of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)?	Yes 1 No 2	
F.36	Have you ever contacted STDs?	Yes 1 No 2	End of Intv.
F.37	If yes, what types of STDs?	Gonorrhea 1 Lower abdominal pain 2 Vaginal discharge 3 Vaginal itching, sores 4 Other (specify)	
F.38	How far the diseases affected your health condition?	Not badly 1 Badly 2 Very badly 3	

Lastly, any thing you want to say:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION
THIS IS THE END OF THE INTERVIEW

Reference

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