



Poverty



Work and Employment Community



Gender Community

Solution Exchange for the Work and Employment Community

**Solution Exchange for the Gender Community
Consolidated Reply**

Query: Safe Migration and Prevention of Trafficking to Combat Forced Labour – Examples; Referrals

Compiled by [Warisha Yunus](#) and [Malika Basu](#), Resource Persons

Issue Date: 27 February 2015

From [Bharti Birla](#), International Labour Organization (ILO), New Delhi

Posted 16 July 2014

Dear Members,

I work as the National Project Coordinator for a project titled [Work in Freedom](#) - a partnership program of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Department for International Development (DFID), UK for prevention of trafficking of women and girls from South Asia in the domestic work and garment sector. The ILO Global Estimate on Forced Labour (2012) shows that internal and cross-border migration are two important factor that renders people more vulnerable to trafficking and forced labour. It also estimates that almost half of all victims of forced labour (44 %) have moved prior to their exploitation, often under the pretense of false promises.

According to the ILO, there are more than 21 million domestic workers in Asia and the Pacific, 80 per cent of who are women. Many of these workers face an increased risk of trafficking because of their vulnerability, uninformed and unsafe migration, unprotected nature of work and the highly personalized relationship between the intermediaries who often help the unscrupulous agents to take the children, adolescent girls and women to cities for work. **The Work in Freedom program adopts an integrated and targeted approach to prevent trafficking of women and girls** in South Asian countries of origin (Bangladesh, India and Nepal) and in selected destination countries (India, Jordan, Lebanon and United Arab Emirates).

Within this context, we request the members of the Work and Employment Community and the Gender Community to help us collect information on the following:

- **Knowledge products** prepared on prevention of trafficking, pre-departure orientation, financial literacy etc. including awareness generation material on the rights of workers (audio/video/print).
- **Main issues, challenges and gaps** in community-based trafficking prevention activities undertaken by civil society and/or government pertaining to content of messages, targeting of stakeholders, length of exposure or any other aspect of current initiatives.
- **Names of organizations** working on the issue of prevention of trafficking and enabling safe migration for work – internal and overseas - with special focus on women migrants and emerging successful practices, if any

Your inputs will enable us to comprehensively collate emerging good practices, knowledge tools and material currently being utilized in community-based awareness and prevention initiatives. This will, essentially, help us to address the issues, challenges and gaps in the current prevention space more effectively under the Work for Freedom program.

The collated information will be shared back with the members for their reference and usage. I look forward to your valuable contributions.

Responses were received, with thanks, from

1. [Charu WaliKhanna](#), National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi
2. [Archi Basu](#), Society for Peoples' Awareness (SPAN), Kolkata, West Bengal
3. [Kedareswar Choudhury](#), Darabar Sahitya Sansad (DSS), Khurda, Orissa
4. Biswajit Ghosh, Department of Sociology, University of Burdwan, West Bengal ([Response1](#); [Response2](#))
5. [Savi Mull](#), Global Development Network (GDN), New Delhi
6. [Monisha Behal](#), North East Network, Assam
7. [Mohan Ramba](#), Swami Vivekananda Institute of Technology, Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh
8. [Sneha Mishra](#), Aaina, Bhubaneswar
9. [Manabendra Mandal](#), Socio Legal Aid Research and Training Centre (SLARTC), Kolkata, West Bengal
10. [Indrani Sinha](#), Sanlaap, Kolkata, West Bengal
11. [Rakesh Nair](#), Manav Seva Sansthan "SEVA", Gorakhpur
12. [Digambar Narzary](#), Nedan Foundation, Kokrajhar, Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), Assam
13. [Rajib K. Haldar](#), Child in Need Institute (CINI), Child Protection Resource Centre (CPRC), Kolkata, West Bengal
14. [Daljeet Singh](#), Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA), New Delhi
15. [Venu Arora](#), Ideosync Media Combine, Faridabad, Haryana
16. [Mohammad Motiur Rahman](#), Khanpur Azad Gram Unnayan Samity (KAGUS), Malda, West Bengal
17. [Ashok Sharma](#), Development Consultant, New Delhi *

**Offline Contribution*

Further contributions are welcome!

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Responses in Full

Summary of Responses

Migration and trafficking have many linkages. Evidently, in many situations, migration of young children and women makes them vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation.

India has recognized safe migration and combating human trafficking as priority areas since last many decades. Human trafficking is not only a socio-economic issue for families but also a law and order issue. Therefore, there are several ministries of Government of India (GoI) that have a key role in managing the issues of safe migration and combating human trafficking. A close coordination between these Ministries is needed so as to launch a strong coordinated crusade against the menace of human trafficking in India. On the specific questions, members shared the following:

Knowledge Products:

1. The National Commission for Women (NCW) has drafted **Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)** that introduce the concept of migration and human trafficking and attempts to establish the links between the two. The SOPs includes *inter alia* the current initiatives on migration and human trafficking taken by the states, analysis of available data through various sources, issues in ensuring safe migration and good practices. The document also has three annexes that presents a comprehensive analysis of the legal framework on the subject, international instruments and guidelines available and an analysis conducted by S. Rajan on changing trends of international migration from India.
2. The Economic and Political Weekly – Review of Rural Affairs published an article on its edition of 28th June 2014 titled **Vulnerability, Forced Migration and Trafficking in Children and Women**. The article is based on a study done in 12 sick and closed tea gardens in Jalpaiguri district which demonstrate a close link between vulnerabilities, migration, and trafficking in children and women.
3. A project South Asia Regional Initiative /Equity Support Program (SARIQ) funded by United States Agency for International Development (USAID) looked at **good practices** on anti-trafficking, safe migration and child sexual abuse with a focus on the South Asia region and published a **Guide for Replicable Approaches** titled **Prevention of Trafficking and Protection of Victims of Violence** which can be accessed [here](#). The completion report of the project can be accessed [here](#).
4. An Odisha based organization – AAINA - prepared a booklet on safe migration in local language carrying information on where to and how to register before migration, carrying important identification documents and keeping them safe, some important helpline numbers in case of any emergency requirement. They are available with the organization.
5. Another Odisha based organization - Darabar Sahitya Sansad (DSS) - conducted two studies which are soon to be published:
 - Problems of Women Left Behind After the Migration of Men/Other Family Members
 - Problems of Young Migrant at Destination

Key Issues, Challenges and Gaps in Community-based Trafficking Prevention Activities:

- 1) Issues are mainly related to **safe migration and repatriation**, advocacy with the different stakeholders at the grassroot level, campaign for general awareness of local public, of local leaders, children, young people from the area and women. For community based trafficking prevention, there is a tremendous need to identify stakeholders and sensitize them and build their capacities. Further, there is a need to network with Panchayats, schools, other NGOs, and child line to combat trafficking in the areas as done in [Jharkhand](#).
- 2) Trafficking of women and girls also occurs in the form of **marriage migration**. Odisha has some pockets which are prone to migration and the thin line between trafficking and migration creates problems - endangering the life of women, children as well as men sometimes.
- 3) The Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) established by the GoI at the district level hardly has any trained personnel. Ujjawala and Swadhar homes are providing the short stay facilities but intensive planning is required for **rehabilitation of the survivors**.
- 4) It is observed that returnees again fall in the same trap of traffickers in the absence of a secure livelihood at source. Therefore a consistent and comprehensive **rehabilitation approach** is required to prevent trafficking and further **secondary prevention** as done in [Assam](#).
- 5) There is a tremendous need for **disseminating information to potential migrants** to help them make informed choice and beware of unscrupulous people who may harm them through use of communication technologies including community radio. There is also a need to set up reporting centers for the larger community of missing women and children as done in [Assam](#), [Uttar Pradesh](#) and [West Bengal](#).
- 6) There is a huge need to establish **support systems** for trafficking survivors to enable them to get their life back on track and fight for their rights and entitlements as done in [Assam](#).
- 7) There is a need to reform the legal system and to undertake **advocacy with Police** to lodge First Information Report (FIR) instead of making an entry in General Register as is done in case of missing children. This would help in taking up the task of tracking the child seriously without delay and arrest the trafficker.
- 8) There is also a need to do advocacy, in case of missing/runaway/trafficked children from across the border, with law enforcement agencies to **avoid the Foreigners Act under Section 14** to consider the children as victim rather than Juveniles in conflict with law to ensure smooth rehabilitation.

Names of Organizations: Members listed the following organizations working directly or through partner agencies to combat human trafficking. They are - National Domestic Workers Movement (NDWM), Migrant Forum, Save the children, Sanlaap, Society for Peoples' Awareness (SPA), Aajeevika Bureau, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (SDTT), Darbar Sahitya Sansad (DSS), Save the Children, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Global Development Network (GDN), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Impulse NGO Network, North East Network, SEWA, Aaina, Pragati, Gania Unnayan Committee (GUC), Project Swarajya, Joint Endeavour for Emancipation and Training Action for Women (JEETA), National Alliance for Women (NAWO), Prajwala, Sanlaap, Global Alliance Against Trafficking of Women (GAATW), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), Shakti Samuh, Socio Legal Aid Research and Training Centre (SLARTC), Save the Children-Bangladesh, Child Relief and You (CRY), End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT), Manav Sewa Sansthan (MSS), United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) and BMW Group.

Safe migration can take place when illegal and unsafe migration is restricted, repatriation processes are made faster and partnerships are forged with NGOs working on the other side of the border or other countries for collaborative work to prevent human trafficking.

Comparative Experiences

From [Digambar Narzary](#)

Assam

Focusing on a Vulnerable Group for Information Sharing, Kokrajhar, Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC)

An organization educates Internally Displaced Population (IDP) on safe migration since the IDPs become the epicenter for luring women & girls, unsafe mobility, migration & trafficking nexus. It creates Drop in Centres, Adolescent Clubs & Community Child Protection Committees. They are trained to work towards early prevention of child trafficking, child labour, luring of girls by agents, child marriage etc to become safety nets for children, women & adolescents in five locations.

Mentoring Potential Migrants on Entrepreneurship and Livelihood Support for Survivors of Trafficking, Kokrajhar, Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC)

An organization mentors potential migrants on entrepreneurship and livelihood support for rescued domestic workers and survivors of trafficking through Weaving Destination Social Enterprise (WDSE). The items produced by those women and girls at WDSE are sold through their online portal www.etsy.com/uk/shop/WeavingDestination. It is imperative to create livelihood opportunities in the source areas to reduce the vulnerabilities of the concerned communities.

Creating Survivors Network for Strength and Support, Kokrajhar, Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC)

An organization forms and supports survivors network to work on the entitlements of the victims/survivors of trafficking. Through Trafficked Survivors Network Forum (TSNF), it strengthens domestic workers and survivors of trafficking to advocate and raise their voices for justice and their rights. Providing such a support gives strength to a vulnerable set of people to start life all over again and instills hope in them of a better future.

Jharkhand

Creating Child Friendly Villages - Model to Protect Children from Trafficking and Exploitation (from [Daljeet Singh](#))

An organization develops child friendly villages by increasing awareness about child participation, child rights education, enhanced community participation, gender equality & women's empowerment. It protects children from trafficking by ensuring access to quality education, enforcement of law, changing mindset & monitoring of interventions. It ensures empowerment of all stakeholders, establishes strong linkages with PRIs & government departments.

Uttar Pradesh

More Informed Migrants Equals Less Vulnerability to Trafficking, Gorakhpur (from [Rakesh Nair](#))

An organization facilitates safe migration by creating Life Guard Centres located along the India-Nepal border. They inform the migrants to reduce their vulnerability to human trafficking. They distribute 'safe crossing' information on legal rights, healthcare & access to services they can expect

to find at their destinations & also serves, as a 'clearing house' for information on trafficked victims with the aim of repatriation, rehabilitation & reunification of rescued trafficked victims with families.

West Bengal

Reforming the Legal System Important for Preventing Trafficking, Multiple Districts

From [Archi Basu](#), *Society for Peoples' Awareness (SPAN)*, Kolkata, West Bengal

An organization in the state finds many cases of trafficking in its operational districts and they inform the police. But their experience is that when they inform the police, the process gets very delayed due to police interrogations regarding the victim like if it is a minor, girl or boy etc. If someone is above 18 years of age then its difficult to porve if he/she is travelling on his/her own is being trafficked. Such issues makes identification, timely rescue etc very difficult.

Adopting a Child and Women Friendly Community (CWFC) Approach, Kolkata (from [Rajib K. Haldar](#))

An organization works for anti-human trafficking of under 18 age group thorough Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (RRR). It works as a facilitator and strengthens community structures with a focus on prevention and tracking of vulnerable and child trafficking victims. It implements the CWFC approach which is a tested model for prevention and setting accountability of the service providers, Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Related Resources

Recommended Documentation

From [Charuwali Khanna](#)

Major Challenges and NCW Recommendation to the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD)

Standard Operating Procecedures (SOPs); by National Commission for Women (NCW)

Available at <ftp://ftp.solutionexchange.net.in/public/emp/cr/res-160714-01.docx> (DOCX 18 KB)

Points out major challenges faced in tackling trafficking and lays down recommendations for the Ministry to act on.

Major Challenges and NCW Recommendation to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs); by NCW

Available at <ftp://ftp.solutionexchange.net.in/public/emp/cr/res-160714-02.docx> (DOCX 17 KB)

Points out major challenges faced in tackling trafficking and lays down recommendations for the Ministry to take steps to overcome the challenges and ensure safe migration.

Major Challenges and NCW Recommendation to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MoOIA)

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs); by NCW

Available at <ftp://ftp.solutionexchange.net.in/public/emp/cr/res-160714-03.docx> (DOCX 17 KB)

Points out major challenges faced in tackling trafficking especially international trafficking and lays down recommendations for the Ministry to act on.

NCW Recommendation to the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE)

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs); by NCW

Available at <ftp://ftp.solutionexchange.net.in/public/emp/cr/res-160714-05.docx> (DOCX 14 KB)

Lists recommendations for MoLE to assist the survivors/victims of trafficking including creating viable livelihood options through vocational training and skills education.

Major Challenges and NCW Recommendation to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR)

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs); by NCW

Available at <ftp://ftp.solutionexchange.net.in/public/emp/cr/res-160714-04.docx> (DOCX 15 KB)

Discusses challenges of migration and gives recommendations to MoPR to make it safe including inter alia setting up of Migration Facilitation Centres at panchayat level.

Vulnerability, Forced Migration and Trafficking in Children and Women - A Field View from the Plantation Industry in West Bengal (from [Biswajit Ghosh](#), Department of Sociology, University of Burdwan, West Bengal)

Article; by Biswajit Ghosh; University of Burdwan; Economic and Political Weekly (EPW); 28 June 2014

Available at <http://www.epw.in/review-rural-affairs/vulnerability-forced-migration-and-trafficking-children-and-women.html>

Study done in 12 sick & closed tea gardens in Jalpaiguri district which demonstrate a close link between vulnerabilities, migration, & trafficking in children & women.

Prevention of Trafficking and Protection of Victims of Violence (from [Savi Mull](#), Global Development Network (GDN), New Delhi)

Guide to Replicable Approaches; by South Asia Regional Initiative/Equity Support Program

Available at <ftp://ftp.solutionexchange.net.in/public/emp/cr/res-160714-06.pdf> (PDF 815 KB)

Provides replicable approaches for prevention of trafficking and protection of victims of violence and their rescue and repatriation.

Recommended Contacts and Experts

Sr. Sally Michael, National Domestic Workers Movement (NDWM), Maharashtra

A – 104, St. Mary's Apts, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, Mumbai 400010; Tel: 91-9249514935; sr.sallymichael@gmail.com; <http://www.ndwm.org/anti-trafficking-safe-migration/>

Works with NDWM in organizing and unionizing Domestic Workers, empowering them through leadership and capacity building programmes and informing them of their rights.

Sr. Lissy Joseph, NDWM, Andhra Pradesh

Hyderabad; Tel: 91-9441675817; lissy9j@yahoo.com; <http://www.ndwm.org/anti-trafficking-safe-migration/>

Works with NDWM in organizing and unionizing Domestic Workers, empowering them through leadership and capacity building programmes and informing them of their rights.

Fr. Susai Sebastian, Chetnalaya, New Delhi

Building 9-10, Bhai Vir Singh Marg, New Delhi 110001; Tel: 91-11-23347506; Fax: 91-11-23747293; chetnalaya@gmail.com; <http://www.chetnalaya.org.in/interventions/promotion-of-rights-of-domestic-workers-prevention-of-trafficking/>

Works to empower the underprivileged, marginalized and vulnerable sections of society including trafficking victims and survivors towards self-reliance and human dignity.

Sr. Leona, Chetnalaya, Jharkhand

Provide preferred contact information (ensure no personal information is revealed): Address; Tel: 91-8010814736; dwf@chetnalaya.org

Works to empower the underprivileged, marginalized and vulnerable sections of society including trafficking victims and survivors towards self-reliance and human dignity.

Recommended Organizations and Programmes

From [Bharti Birla](#), International Labour Organization (ILO), New Delhi

Department for International Development (DFID), Delhi

British High Commission, Shantipath, Chankayapuri, New Delhi 110021; Tel: 91-11-24192100; Fax: 91-11-33143137; enquiry@dfid.gov.uk;
<https://www.gov.uk/government/world/organisations/dfid-india>

Works with the Government for poverty alleviation with a focus on sharing skills and expertise in priority areas such a growth, trade and investment, skills and health etc.

Work in Freedom, Switzerland

International Labour Office, Route des Morillons 4, 1211 Geneva 22;
http://www.ilo.org/wcmstp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/projectdocumentation/wcms_217626.pdf; Contact Leanne Melnyk; Programme and Operations Officer; melnyk@ilo.org

Promotes empowerment & education, fair recruitment, safe migration and decent work for women & girls in South Asia to prevent human trafficking in this region and Middle East.

International Labour Organization (ILO), Delhi

ILO DWT for South Asia and Country Office for India (DWT/CO-New Delhi), India Habitat Centre, Core 4B, 3rd Floor, Lodhi Road, New Delhi 110003; Tel: 91-11-24602101; Fax: 91-11-24602111; delhi@ilo.org; <http://www.ilo.org/newdelhi/lang--en/index.htm>

Provides knowledge-based, high quality technical & advisory services to tripartite constituents & builds partnerships to effectively promote ILO values & principles.

From [Charu Walikhanna](#), National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi

National Commission for Women (NCW), Delhi

4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, Near ITO, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi, Delhi 110002; Tel: 91-11-23222845; Fax: 91-11-23236153; ncw@nic.in; <http://ncw.nic.in/frmAboutUS.aspx>

Since 1992, reviews the constitutional & legal safeguards for women, recommend remedial legislative measures, facilitate redressal of grievances & advise GoI on policy matters.

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD), Delhi

Shastri Bhawan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi 110001; Tel: 91-11-23383586; Fax: 91-11-23381495; <http://wcd.nic.in/>; Contact V. S. Oberoi; Secretary; Tel: 91-11-23383586; secy.wcd@nic.in

Formulates plans, policies & programmes, enacts/ amends legislation, guides & coordinates efforts of both governmental and NGOs working in Women & Child Development domain.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Delhi

North Block, Central Secretariat, New Delhi 110001; Tel: 91-11-23092462; Fax: 91-11-23092979; <http://mha.nic.in/>; Contact V. Shashank Shekhar Joint Secretary; jscpg-mha@nic.in

Interior ministry of GoI, mainly responsible for the maintenance of internal security of the place and people, including the trafficking victims.

Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MoOIA), Delhi

Akbar Bhawan, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; Tel: 91-11-24197900; Fax: 91-11-24197919; info@moia.nic.in; Contact Jagjeet Singh Deswal; Private Secretary to Minister; Tel: 91-11-24676836; psmin@moia.nic.in

Ministry of GoI that is primarily responsible to provide various kinds of services to Indian emigrants going for international migration.

Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE), Delhi

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi 110001; Tel: 91-11-23717515; Fax: 91-11-23711708; Email; Website; Contact Shanker Agarwal; Secretary; Tel: 91-11-23710265; secy-labour@nic.in

Works to protect & safeguard the interests of workers & those who constitute the poor, deprived & disadvantaged by creating a healthy work environment for higher productivity.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), Delhi

Krishi Bhawan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi 110001; Tel: 91-11-23782373; Fax: 91-11-23385876; Website; Contact Manju Rajpal; Private Secretary; Tel: 91-11-2323383548; manjurajpal@hotmail.com

Works for empowerment, enablement & accountability of PRIs to ensure inclusive development with social justice, and efficient delivery of services.

National Domestic Workers Movement (NDWM), Maharashtra

A – 104, St. Mary's Apts, Nesbit Road, Mazegoan, Mumbai 400010; Tel: 91-22-23702498; Fax: 91-22-23771131; ndwmmumbai@yahoo.com; <http://www.ndwm.org/>

Works to create a just society for all domestic workers, where they are treated with dignity & justice & where child domestic work is completely abolished.

Migrant Forum in Asia, Philippines

84 C Maginoo, Corner Masigla Extension Streets, Central District, Diliman, Quezon City 1100; Tel: +63-2-277-9484; Fax: +63-2-433-3508; mfa@mfasia.org; <http://www.mfasia.org/about-mfa>

Works for the rights of migrants - documented or undocumented, irrespective of race, gender, class, age and religious belief - as guaranteed by UN Declaration of Human Rights.

From [Archi Basu](#), Society for Peoples' Awareness (SPAN), Kolkata, West Bengal

Society for Peoples' Awareness (SPAN), West Bengal

64/1, Sarat Chandra Dhar Road, Kolkata 700090; Tel: 91-8584969544; Info@spanvoice.org; <http://www.spanvoice.org/index.php>

Works for social change by advocating for education, collectivization and control over resources to have a society that have equity, equality and justice assured.

From [Archi Basu](#), Society for Peoples' Awareness (SPAN), Kolkata, West Bengal

From [Sneha Mishra](#), Aaina, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Sanlaap, West Bengal

38B Mahanirban Road, Kolkata 700029; Tel: 91-33-24649596; Fax: 91-33-24653395; hq@sanlaapindia.org; Website; Contact Indrani Sinha; Chief Executive Officer; indranisinha@sanlaapindia.org

Works against injustice, oppression & violence and strives to make the world a better place by protecting the rights of women & children including the victims of trafficking.

From [Kedareswar Choudhury](#), Darabar Sahitya Kendra (DSS), Khurda, Orissa

Aajeevika Bureau, Rajasthan

2, Paneri Upwan, Street No.3, Bedla Road, Udaipur; Tel: 91-294-2454092; <http://www.aajeevika.org/index.php>; Contact Amrita Sharma; Coordinator; cmls@aajeevika.org

Works to provide lasting solutions to economic & socio-legal problems of migrant workers by creating replicable models offering services and security both at source and destination.

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (SDTT)

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and the Allied Trusts, Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Mumbai 400001; Tel: 91-22-66658282; Fax: 91-22-22045427; sdtt@sdtatatrust.com; <http://www.dorabjitatatrust.org/>

Supports NGOs working on the issue of migration under their Migration and Urban Poverty portfolio, to make migration safe, informed and empowered.

Darabar Sahitya Sansad (DSS), Delhi

Sodhua, Post Office-Dalakasoti, Via-Balipatna, District Kharda; Tel: 91-6755-42468744; http://www.shram.org/partners_page.php?partnerid=8

Works with women's groups with a focus on livelihood promotion, disaster preparedness and management, entrepreneurship development and cooperatives.

From [Biswajit Ghosh](#), Department of Sociology, University of Burdwan, West Bengal

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), West Bengal

4th Floor L&T Chambers, 16, Camac Street, Kolkata 700017; Tel: 91-33-40151600; Fax: 91-33-40151601; kolkata@unicef.org; http://www.unicef.org/india/overview_138.htm

Works to develop innovative interventions to ensure that women and children are able to access basic services such as clean water, health visitors and educational facilities.

From [Archi Basu](#), Society for Peoples' Awareness (SPAN), Kolkata, West Bengal and [Biswajit Ghosh](#), Department of Sociology, University of Burdwan, West Bengal

Save the Children, Maharashtra

Vandan Bungalow, Plot 30, Shivaji Co-Operative HSG Society, Behind J W Marriot, Senapati Bapat Marg, Shivaji Nagar. Pune 411016; Tel: 91-20-25633337; <https://www.savethechildren.in/about-us.html>; Contact Arun Gholap; Tel: 91-7350523674

Works for survival, protection and education of children through inter alia policy changes for which acts as a catalyst.

From [Savi Mull](#), Global Development Network (GDN), New Delhi

United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Delhi

USAID/India, American Embassy, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; Tel: 91-11-24198000; Fax: 91-11-24198612; indiaprogramsupport@usaid.gov; <http://www.usaid.gov/india>; Contact John A. Beed; Mission Director

Leverages India's growing financial & human resources, & harnesses the strengths & capabilities of both countries to tackle development challenges.

South Asia Regional Initiative/Equity Support Program (SARIQ), South Asia

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pdacj034.pdf

Supported initiatives to reduce trafficking & improve implementation of laws in South Asia, by enhancing knowledge, skills, strengthening networks & replicating effective approaches.

Global Development Network (GDN), Delhi

2nd Floor, West Wing, ISID Complex, 4, Vasant Kunj Institutional Area, New Delhi 110070; Tel: 91-11-43239494; Fax: 91-11-26136893; communications@gn.int; <http://www.gdn.int/html/page8.php?MID=12&SID=35>

Supports the research capacity of social scientists in developing countries, and connects them as a cadre of global leaders in development research.

Impulse NGO Network (INCON), Meghalaya

Ranee's Abode, Near Horse Shoe Building, Lower Lachumiere, Shillong 793001; Tel: 91-9436702626; www.impulseasia.org; Contact Soma Bhowmick; Programme Manager; somabhowmick@gmail.com

Combating human trafficking through a comprehensive framework that engages multiple stakeholders.

North East Network (NEN), Assam (from [Monisha Behal](#))

J.N. Borooh Lane, Jorpukhuri, Guwahati 781001; Tel: 91-361-2603833; assammen@yahoo.co.uk; <http://www.northeastnetwork.org/content/welcome-north-east-network>

Facilitates empowerment of northeast women around issues of livelihood, health, conflict & governance by capacity building, awareness raising, networking, research & advocacy.

From [Sneha Mishra](#), Aaina, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Aaina, Odisha

Plot-70/3530, Ground Floor, Behind Hotel Mayfair, Bhubaneswar 751013; Tel: 91-674-2360630; info@aaina.org.in; <http://www.aaina.org.in/index.asp>

Works for the upliftment of the vulnerable sections of our society and is committed to the realization of their human rights through appropriate participatory program interventions.

Pragati, Odisha

Pujariput, PO and District Koraput 764020; Tel: 91-6852-250241; Fax: 91-6852-252784; pragatikoraput@gmail.com; <http://pragatikoraput.org/pragatikoraput/>

Builds vibrant people's organizations that protect & manage resources & advocate for pro-poor governance and bring women, children, tribals & downtrodden, into the mainstream.

Gania Unnayan Committee (GUC), Odisha

AT/PO Belapadapatna, District Nayagarh 752085; Tel: 91-6757-226022; Fax: 91-6757-226322; gucorissa@yahoo.com; Contact Parikshita Pattanayak; Chief Functionary; Tel: 91-9437016822

GUC serves the poor socially, educationally and economically by establishing educational & vocational institutes which train villagers in developing Khadi and other village industries.

Project Swarajya, Odisha

Ganesh Ghat, Bakharabad, Cuttack 753002; Tel: 91-671-2421097; projectswarajya@sify.com; www.projectswarajya.com

Works for women & weaker sections for their effective participation in policymaking and programme development & strengthening institutions like PRIs and SHGs.

Joint Endeavour for Emancipation and Training Action for Women (JEETA), Odisha

Prakrutipalli, PO-Gurusang Via-Barkotw, District Deogarh 768110; jeeta_94@rediffmail.com; Contact Anupama Rout; Chief Functionary; Tel: 91-9437452719

Works to empower the women and other marginalized section of the society for their upliftment and development.

National Alliance of Women (NAWO), Delhi

B4/206, Safdurjung Enclave, New Delhi 110029; Tel: 91-11-26171446; nawo.india@gmail.com; <http://nawoindia.org/index.html>

Works for protecting women's rights with a focus on CEDAW, UNCHR etc. and advocates, lobbies and campaigns on women related issues.

Prajwala, Andhra Pradesh

20-4-34, III Floor, Behind Charminar Bus Stand, Charminar, Hyderabad 500002; Tel: 91-40-24510290; Fax: 91-40-24410813; praj_2010@yahoo.com; <http://www.prajwalaindia.com/trafficking.html>; Contact Sunitha Krishnan; Chief Functionary; sunitha_2002@yahoo.com

Prajwala works as an anti-trafficking organization, which believes in preventing women and children from entering prostitution, which is the worst form of sexual slavery.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), Delhi

P.O. Box 3059, New Delhi 110003; Tel: 91-11-42225000; Fax: 91-11-24104962; <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html?ref=menuside>

Focuses on the criminal justice element of the crimes of human trafficking & smuggling of migrants based on UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime.

Global Alliance against Trafficking of Women (GAATW), Thailand

GAATW International Secretariat, 191/41, 6th Floor, Sivalai Condominium, Soi 33 Itsaraphap Road, Bangkok-Yai, Bangkok 10600; Tel: +66-2-864-1427/8; Fax: +66-2-864-1637; gaatw@gaatw.org; <http://www.gaatw.org/>

Work to change political, economic, social & legal systems & structures which contribute to persistence of trafficking in persons in the context of migratory movements.

Shakti Samuh, Nepal

Chawahil (Hospital Marg, House no. 203-behind Medicare Hospital), Kathmahdu; Tel: 01-4478117; shaktisamuha.nepal@gmail.com; Website

Working in 11 district of Nepal, the goal of Shakti Samuha is to establish a progressive society, devoid of trafficking and other kinds of violence against women.

From [Manabendra Mandal](#), Socio Legal Aid Research and Training Centre (SLARTC), Kolkata, West Bengal

Socio Legal Aid Research and Training Centre (SLARTC), West Bengal

P-112 Lake Terrace, Kolkata 29; Tel: 91-33-24646098; Fax: 91-33-24665659; slartc@cal.vsnl.net.in; <http://slartc.org/index.html>

Provides legal aid to the poor, conducts awareness building for women's rights, prevention of child labour & sexual exploitations and on HIV/AIDS care and protection issues.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Delhi

Shastri Bhawan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi 110001; Tel: 91-11-23074052; min-wcd@nic.in; <http://wcd.nic.in/icds.htm>; Contact V. S. Oberoi; Secretary; Tel: 91-11-23383586; secy.wcd@nic.in

Aims to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical & social development of children to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), Delhi

Shastri Bhawan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi 110001; Tel: 91-11-23074052; min-wcd@nic.in; <http://wcd.nic.in/icpsmon/home1.aspx>

A centrally sponsored scheme, it aims at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, & other vulnerable children, through GO-NGO partnership.

Department of Social Welfare (DoSW), Delhi

Government of NCT of Delhi, GLNS Complex, Delhi Gate, New Delhi 110002; Tel: 91-11-23314810; Fax: 91-11-23314819; dsw@nic.in; http://delhi.gov.in/wps/wcm/connect/doit_socialwelfare/SocialWelfare/Home/

Provides services to handicapped persons, social security for aged & destitute through the network of residential care homes and non-institutional services.

Save the Children, Bangladesh

House No. CWN (A) 35, Road No. 43, Gulshan 2, Dhaka 1212; Tel: +88- 02-8828081; Fax: +88-02-9886372; info.bangladesh@savethechildren.org; <https://bangladesh.savethechildren.net/>;

Works in areas of Child Protection, Health & Nutrition, Livelihoods & Food Security, HIV/AIDS, Humanitarian & Emergency response, Education & Child Rights Governance.

Child Relief and You (CRY), Delhi

632, Lane No.3, Westend Marg, Near Saket Metro Station, Saiyad-ul-Ajaib, New Delhi 110030; Tel: 91-11-29533451; Fax: 91-11-29533732; cryinfo.del@crymail.org; Website

Looks at children's issues in entirety by understanding the root causes of deprivation and finally ensuring relevant laws & policies that guarantee implementation of their rights.

End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT), Thailand

ECPAT International 328 Phayathai Road, Rachathewi, Bangkok 10400; Tel: +662-215-3388; Fax: +662-215-8272; info@ecpat.net; <http://www.ecpat.net/what-we-do>

A global network of organisations, it works together for the elimination of child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes.

From [Rakesh Nair](#), Manav Seva Sansthan "SEVA". Gorakhpur

United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC), United States of America

United Nations Alliance of Civilizations, 730 Third Avenue, 20th floor, New York 10017; Tel: +1-212-457-1751; award@interculturalinnovation.org; <http://interculturalinnovation.org/the-award/>

Partners with BMW Group to select most innovative grassroots projects for intercultural Innovation Award that encourage intercultural dialogue and cooperation around the world.

BMW Group, Germany

Corporate Social Responsibility, 80788 München; presse@bmw.de

Partners with UNAOC to select most innovative grassroots projects for intercultural Innovation Award that encourage intercultural dialogue and cooperation around the world.

From [Digambar Narzary](#), Nedan Foundation, Kokrajhar, Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), Assam

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Assam

House # 27, Basisthapur, Basisthapur Bylane # 3, Adj. to Regional Passport Office, Beltola Road, Guwahati 781028; Tel: 91-361-2235151; Fax: 91-361-2235161; guwahati@unicef.org; http://www.unicef.org/india/overview_4281.htm

Works closely with the State Government, civil society, media and communities, including children and young people, to ensure children's rights and wellbeing.

Child in Need Institute (CINI), West Bengal(from [Rajib K. Halder](#))

Daulatpur, P.O. Pailan Via Joka, 24 Parganas (S) 700104; Tel: 91-33-24978192; Fax: 91-33-24978241; cini@cinindia.org; Website

Works with a rights based approach to development to create Child and Woman Friendly Communities for improving their health, education, and protection.

Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA), Delhi(from [Daljeet Singh](#))

L- 6, Kalkaji, New Delhi 110019; Tel: 91-11-49211111; Fax: 91-11-49211138; info@bba.org.in; <http://www.bba.org.in/?q=content/about-us>

Largest grassroots movement for protection of children, ensuring their quality education, having rescued more than 83, 500 victims of trafficking, slavery and child labour.

Ideosync Media Combine (IMC), Haryana (from [Veenu Arora](#))

177, Ashoka Enclave III, Sector 35, Faridabad; Tel: 91-129-4064883; Fax: 91-129-4131883;
info@ideosyncmedia.org; www.ideosyncmedia.org

Works towards integrating innovative communication methodologies into social change programmes & make the communities & NGOs aware of communication technologies.

Responses in Full

[Charu WaliKhanna](#), National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi

Your work on adopting an integrated and targeted approach to prevent trafficking of women and girls is commendable.

India has recognized safe migration and combating human trafficking as priority areas since last many decades. Human trafficking is a socio-economic issue for families and also a law and order issue. Hence there are several ministries that have a key role in managing the issues of safe migration and combating human trafficking. What is required is a close coordination between these Ministries so as to launch a strong coordinated crusade against the menace of human trafficking in India.

The Supreme Court of India in the case of Budhadev Karmaskar versus State of West Bengal in Criminal Appeal No.135 of 2010 vide order dated 23.03.2012 requested Dr. Charu WaliKhanna, Member, National Commission for Women (NCW) and Member Secretary, NCW to be present during the Supreme Court hearings and assist the specially appointed Panel chaired by Shri Pradip Ghosh, Senior Advocate. The NCW was requested by the committee to prepare a draft paper on safe migration in its meeting dated 23.04.2014 on the functioning of the anti-human trafficking units (AHTUs) in India particularly in context of inter-state trafficking. **Hence, the NCW drafted Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) –**

Part 1: For Promoting Safe Migration of Women and Prevention of Human Trafficking and

Part 2: A Compendium of Advisories.

SOP Part 1: The first chapter introduces the concept of migration and human trafficking and attempts to establish the links between the two. Contained in this chapter is a synthesis of responses of state governments on the status of human trafficking within their respective states and current initiatives to migration and combat human trafficking. These responses have been gathered by the NCW through direct communication with the respective states. The chapter also presents analysis of available data through various sources and points towards the limitation of data and data sources.

The next chapter presents the SOPs, categorized by respective Ministries and issues in ensuring safe migration and combating human trafficking. Some of the good practices are also highlighted along with the SoPs. The chapter initially presents Stakeholder Analysis and identifies the key ministries and their roles and responsibilities in relation to migration and human trafficking.

Following this are the 5 chapters that comprehensively presents the initiatives taken by the 5 concerned Ministries, the **challenges** they face and a set of **recommendations** for each Ministry in relation to migration and trafficking dedicated to each of the identified Ministries - **Women and Child Development (MoWCD)**, **Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)**, **Ministry of Overseas**

Indian Affairs (MoOIA), Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) and Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR).

The document is accompanied by three Annexes. The first presents a comprehensive analysis of the legal framework to promote safe migration and combat human trafficking in India. The second annex lists the international instruments and guidelines available on the subject. The third Annex is an analysis conducted by S. Rajan on changing trends of international migration from India.

SOP Part 2: Along with this document, a compendium of existing Advisories, SoPs and guidelines developed by government and non-government agencies has been compiled. In all 16 such documents that are directly relevant to promoting safe migration and combating human trafficking have been collated.

The NCW is seriously concerned on the unequal status of women in every sphere of life, particularly women migrant workers. I sincerely hope that by way of Supreme Court directions, the draft Standard Operating Procedures will pave way for developing a strategic plan on establishing an adequate system for safe migration of women and prevention of human trafficking.

In reply to your specific query. I have the following to share:

Knowledge products have been prepared by many NGOs in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala on prevention of trafficking, pre-departure orientation, financial literacy etc. including awareness generation material on the rights of workers (audio/video/print). The same are in Malayali and Telegu but not available in English or Hindi.

Name of organizations working on the issues and who have developed knowledge products - National Domestic Workers Movement (NDWM) and Migrant Forum

Contact persons:

- Sr. Sally Michael; NDWM; Kerala; sr.sallymichael@gmail.com; 91-9249514935
- Sr. Lissy Joseph; NDWM; Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh; (lissy9j@yahoo.com); 91-9441675817.
- Fr. Susai Sebastian; Chetnalaya (NGO); Delhi; chetnalaya@gmail.com; 011-23347506
- Sr. Leona; Chetnalaya; Jharkhand; dwf@chetnalaya.org; 91-8010814736.

Archi Basu, Society for Peoples' Awareness (SPAN), Kolkata, West Bengal

It is great work that is also much needed in today's context. I know few NGOs who are working on the issue of trafficking. They are,

- Save the Children India, a NGO working in Mumbai, Maharashtra
- Sanlaap, an NGO in Kolkata, West Bengal

Apart from this, regarding the 2nd pointer, which is on the challenge part, I must say that we too found many cases of trafficking taking place in West Bengal in the areas where SPAN (Society for Peoples' Awareness) operates (Jalpaiguri a district of West Bengal, Titagarh, Kamarhati within the city itself etc). But every time, whenever we come to know of a possible trafficking case, we inform the police and then the process is delayed, but it happens.

I think the loophole in our legal system should be addressed first. Whenever I inform the police, they ask me if any minor (below 18 year) girl or boy is there. Else if above 18 year old, how can anyone prove that he/she is travelling on his/her own or is being trafficked. Many such difficulties come up during the course of action and we lose hope.

I hope now such a great effort can address these issues.

Kedareswar Choudhury, Darabar Sahitya Sansad (DSS), Khurda, Orissa

Aazeevika Bureau in Udaipur, Rajasthan is providing safe migration services to mostly the young migrants both at source as well as destination. They are also anchoring the programme with support from Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai and helping around 30 other NGOs with understanding and implementing their model all over India, mostly in source area for interstate migration like Odisha, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh etc. In the process they have done studies on different aspects of migration.

The partner organization like Darbar Sahitya Sansad (DSS), where I am working, have conducted two studies unpublished) viz

- Problems of women left behind after the migration of men/other family members and
- Problems of young migrant workers at destination.

Both the studies have been done on Odisha migration scenario. These two studies will be published soon. Similarly other partner organizations have also done studies on different aspects of migration.

Biswajit Ghosh, Department of Sociology, University of Burdwan, West Bengal

Kindly note that a research work was carried out in the district of Jalpaiguri, West Bengal to understand the issue of vulnerability and trafficking of children and women from the sick and closed tea gardens. The study was sponsored by Save the Children and UNICEF.

I have published a part of the report in Economic and Political Weekly's latest issue of Review of Rural Affairs (28th June 2014). The article is available on the net/EPW's website. Problems related to magnitude of trafficking, tracing the victim, close connection between migration and trafficking are all analyzed with field data and case histories in detail. Interested members may read the article.

Savi Mull, Global Development Network (GDN), New Delhi

It is good to see ILO's work in the region on migration issues. I was part of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funded project South Asia Regional Initiative/Equity Support Program (SARIQ) that closed in 2005. It looked at good practices on anti-trafficking, safe migration and child sexual abuse with a focus on the South Asia region. I am attaching [here](#) the report that documented good practices and will be happy to connect you to ex-colleagues who have additional documentation listed in the project completion report - http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/Pdacj034.pdf.

In addition, Global Development Network (GDN), where I work is funding a project that scales up a database of trafficked victims. The organization that is pushing the scale up in Myanmar is an Indian NGO - Impulse NGO Network. It may be good to connect and talk more about linking up ILO's efforts with those of GDN and SARIQ.

Monisha Behal, North East Network, Assam

We are from North East Network. We are in the process of unionizing women of Nagaland (3 districts), belonging to the unorganized sector, in collaboration with SEWA under guidance of Nalini Nayak. While most of them are not into domestic work many are into street vending and informal

labor. Problems are many. We will keep some of the suggestions made by [Charu Walikhanna](#) in mind while unionizing women in informal sector.

[Mohan Ramba](#), Swami Vivekananda Institute of Technology, Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh

Migration is relevant in the present day context particularly w.r.t. domestic workers/house maids toiling in the Middle East countries as well as in India as a result of apathy of the Indian authorities.

All the authorities, Government agencies like District magistrate, State and Central Law enforcing authorities (Police etc.) working under the Government of India should be held responsible for the efficient implementation of Anti-trafficking laws.

[Biswajit Ghosh](#), Department of Sociology, University of Burdwan, West Bengal

Your project seems to be quite interesting given the interconnectedness of globalization, migration and human trafficking. My paper published recently in EPW (28th June, [Review of Rural Affairs](#)) tried to shed some light on the issue. I would however look forward to your findings to support my argument that there is substantial change in the nature of human trafficking these days and we need a different approach beyond the issue of prostitution to tackle it.

Hope to learn more on the topic from this project.

[Sneha Mishra](#), Aaina, Bhubaneswar

It is heartening to note the initiative taken by International Labour Organization (ILO), to strengthen the services in combating trafficking and illegal migration. AAINA is an organization located in and have been dealing with trafficking issues for a decade or more. However, I would like to mention here that we encounter the trafficking of women and girls more in the form of marriage that takes place in Odisha and of course in the form of migration. Odisha has some pockets which is prone to migration and the thin line between trafficking and migration brakes down eventually endangering the life of the women and children and sometimes the men as well.

Coming back to your points of concern, below is my response:

- **Knowledge products:** We have already shared the materials produced by us few months back with Ms. Garima who also works with ILO (kindly refer them). Apart from these posters we also had developed a booklet on safe migration in local language carrying information where to and how to register before migration, Carrying important ids and keeping it safe, some important help line numbers in case of any emergency requirement etc.
- **Main issues, challenges and gaps:** The Government or even NGO initiatives on awareness raising is always limited to a certain time period and not beyond. A comprehensive and consistent rehabilitation approach required to prevent trafficking and further secondary prevention is what is required. It is observed that the returnees again fall into the same trap of traffickers in the absence of a secured livelihood at source. Apart from these Government's proactive intervention is hardly seen e.g. the AHTU (Anti Human Trafficking Unit) established at the district level hardly has any trained personnel. The pro activeness in rescue and rehabilitation is hardly seen by these officials. However presence of Ujjawala and Swadhar homes are providing the short stay facilities but intensive planning is required for rehabilitation of the survivors.

- **Names of organizations:** In Odisha there are organisations like Aaina, Pragati, Gania Unnayan Committee (GUC), Project Swarajya, Joint Endeavour for Emancipation and Training Action for Women (JEETA), National Alliance of Women (NAWO) – Odisha. There are other organizations like Prajwala in Hyderabad and Sanlaap, Kolkata that are also working on the issue of trafficking of women and children. There are international organisations like Global Alliance Against Trafficking of Women (GAATW), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) and Shakti Samuh - Nepal are known for their work in this regard.

Hope, my response are in line of your requirement! In case you need any other information, you are welcome to write back.

[Manabendra Mandal](#), Socio Legal Aid Research and Training Centre (SLARTC), Kolkata, West Bengal

Socio Legal Aid Research and Training Centre (SLARTC) has taken number of activities on safe migration and prevention of trafficking to combat forced labor. Though we have organized more program on commercial sexual exploitation, we have also organized number of program on safe migration and prevention of trafficking to combat forced labor. The activities are as follows:

Awareness Programs for Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabha Members

SLARTC has conducted series of sensitization programs of Gram Panchayat members, Gram Sava Members in the district of North 24 Parganas, Nadia and Murshidabad.

Orientation Program for Police Officials

In all the districts of West Bengal SLARTC has organized orientation program for Police officials with West Bengal Police, Kolkata Police and CID West Bengal. We have also organized Programs on Human Trafficking for forced labor, Juvenile Justice, Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, Bonded Labour System Abolition Act and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) etc.

Orientation Program for Government Officials, Border Security Force (BSF) Representatives, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) Project, District Child Protection Officer (DCPO), District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO)

SLARTC has conducted series of sensitization programs for government officials, ICDS and ICPS project workers, DCPO, DSWO in the district of North 24 Parganas, Nadia, East Medinipur, South 24 Parganas and Murshidabad.

Orientation Program for NGOs

SLARTC have conducted several orientation programs for NGOs in West Bengal on different issues and new amended Laws related to Human Trafficking, Domestic Violence, Child Labour, Child Marriage etc.

Orientation Program for Members of Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) Members, Child Welfare Committee (CWC) on ICPS and Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act 2000 and Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act.

In association with Directorate of Social Welfare (DoSW), Government of West Bengal SLARTC has conducted orientation programs for JJB members, CWC members and Service Providers in the districts of Kolkata, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad and Howrah.

Orientation program for Lawyers on ICPS and JJ Act 2000 and Child Labour Prohibition, Regulation Act and Bonded Labour System Abolition Act.

Orientation program for Community leaders.

We have organized 8 programs with Community leaders in Kolkata, North 24 Parganas and Murshidabad.

School based Training Program of Students and Teachers

We have organized 126 Schools programs in 21 schools in Nadia, Murshidabad, and North 24 Parganas.

Training of Youth and Women Groups

We have organized 106 training program of youth and women's group in Nadia, Murshidabad and North 24 Parganas.

Courtyard and Tea Stall Meetings with the Local Community

More than 500 orientation programs was organized amongst the local community through Tea Stalls and Courtyard meetings in the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, and North 24 Parganas.

Theme based Rally and Play on Prohibition of Child Labour

We have a trained youth group to organize theme based street plays in local area in local language.

Use of *Pat Gann*, *Boul Gann* and Use of Other Local Folk Media Including Puppet Show

We use them during our other programs communicating the issues on Prevention of Human Trafficking.

[Indrani Sinha](#), Sanlaap, Kolkata, West Bengal

Sanlaap has been working since 1987 and have always been based in West Bengal. We work for the rescue of victims of trafficking through a network of Government agencies, Police in particular and NGOs in Delhi, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Mumbai and Pune. We also have to particularly work with Government and NGOs in Bangladesh and Nepal. Today we have to particularly think about children and adults dangerously migrating from Myanmar crossing Bangladesh borders and living as refugees in Delhi and Jammu mainly. For all the above issues we have been working very closely with Government of India (GoI), Law Implementation Authorities and the UN Agencies. The UN Agencies have provided financial supports to create some **best practices** which we are continuously involved in. Some of the international Agencies have supported us in experimenting and creating best practices which has helped in our advocacy work which has been adopted by the GoI Programme also.

The **Repatriation Process** is one such example which has been institutionalized by the Government (both State and National). But it needs to be mentioned that this was a serious **advocacy** issue for us and several other NGOs were involved. The Repatriation Process is a serious safe return process across the border and needed several years of continued work between the two countries.

Sanlaap has worked against the issues of trafficking for sexual exploitation, forced labor for domestic work and thus has worked closely with community based organizations (CBOs) at the district level and in the border areas of West Bengal and Bangladesh, Nepal and also in parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Presently we are working with support from Save the Children-Bangladesh, Child Relief and You (CRY), End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes (ECPAT) and with a new project coming up in the Districts of Dinajpur, Coochbehar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Nadia, Murshidabad, Malda and North 24 Parganas.

The issues are mainly Safe Migration and Repatriation, advocacy with the different stakeholders at the grassroots level, campaign for general awareness of local public, of local leaders, children,

young people from the area and women. In some places in the border areas we have set up and are in the process of setting up **vigilance committees** which are continuously addressed and monitored during visits and capacity building trainings throughout the year. From end this year Sanlaap is engaging in prolonged and sustained work in quite a few border villages to try and enhance safer migration, restrict illegal and unsafe migration, look at faster Repatriation Processes and partner with NGOs working on the other side of the border on similar issues.

Sanlaap's best practices are based on participation of different stake holders which includes Government Authorities and relevant departments, Police, Border Security Force (BSF), CBOs, Panchayats from the area and general public from the Communities...including teachers and students who are great supporters. We believe all Sanlaap programmes should be institutionalized or sustained to help more people and we work towards it.

Having a **shelter for the victims and survivors of trafficking** (can house 150 girls and young women), we have been able to learn, experiment along with the girls and the different stake holders. Every year at least 200 students from different Universities from India and other countries intern with us, do their research at our centers and also work as short term volunteers. Without the help of such volunteers and different stakeholders we would have failed to learn and work better. Our partners are the many number of CBOs who have always supported us in our work. Several organizations national and international, visit us for exposure, particularly those who work for internal and cross border migration, trafficking, HIV AIDS etc.

We have one failure though...we have not been able to get good media coverage, partly for our lack of focus on us though we do believe that **engaging with the media** is extremely crucial for the kind of work we do. Financial support for us is also very limited and senior staff have to take lot of extra burden as the geographical area we cover is huge.

I did not mention that all our programmes are pre-tested, researched and documented in action. We may not have printed reports of every programme due to fund scarcity but we have well documented reports and we can provide information. Researchers have always appreciated the information that they have received from our documentation unit.

I feel good to share all this information and can give specific information if contacted directly.



Rakesh Nair, Manav Seva Sansthan "SEVA", Gorakhpur

I am delighted to share with you all that Manav Seva Sansthan (MSS) has bagged the **Third prize** among the eleven finalists at the 2014 Intercultural Innovation Award (IIA) held at Bali, Indonesia for its project, **Facilitating Informed and Safe Migration among Vulnerable Nepalese Migrants along the Indo-Nepal Border**, which aims to provide efficient help to migrants, to promote their rights, and to prevent human trafficking and illegal immigration.

The IIA is a partnership between the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) and the BMW Group that aims to select and support the most innovative grassroots projects that encourage intercultural dialogue and cooperation around the world, thereby making vital contributions to social stability and prosperity. Selected from more than 600 applications from more than 100 countries, the project finalists will be awarded support to help their project grow by UNAOC and BMW.

Manav Seva Sansthan has created a starting point with its Life Guard Centres located at heavily trafficked corridors along the India-Nepal border. The Centres operate on the simple notion that the more migrants know, the less vulnerable they are to human trafficking and other forms of exploitation. The Centres help alleviate fear of the unknown by distributing 'safe crossing' information on legal rights, healthcare and access to services they can expect to find at their destinations. The Centres also serve, *de facto*, as a 'clearing house' for information on trafficked

victims with the aim of repatriation, rehabilitation and reunification of rescued trafficked victims with their families. "We see migration not as a barrier but as a bridge to a better livelihood," says Seva Executive Director Rakesh Nair.

Please find few press clips on the award:

<http://businesswireindia.com/news/news-details/manav-seva-sansthan-takes-third-competition-unaocs-intercultural-innov/40506>

<http://www.prnewswire.co.in/news-releases/united-nations-alliance-of-civilizations-and-bmw-group-announce-2014-intercultural-innovation-award-winners-273443341.html>

Please also find attached few photos from the Award Night.

- [Photo 1](#): The award - third prize
- [Photo 2](#): With Ban Ki Moon, UN Secretary General
- [Photo 3](#): Receiving Intercultural Innovation From H.E. Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser United Nations High Representative for the Alliance of Civilizations and Bill McAndrew, Vice President, Corporate and Market Communication BMW.

[Digambar Narzary](#), Nedan Foundation, Kokrajhar, Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), Assam

We are happy to share with you all that NEDAN FOUNDATION has been instrumental in educating the Internally Displaced Population (IDP), due to natural calamities and conflict - on Safe Migration amongst vulnerable ethnic and minority communities in Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) Assam. The IDP many a times have become the epicenter for luring women and girls, unsafe mobility, migration and trafficking nexus. These has been major challenges while working with displaced population living in the camps for many years. Our effort is to address the safe migration in the source IDP areas itself.

There are three mechanisms through which we address the issue:

- **Drop in Centres (DICs)** – they are an open platform for recreation for children where they are also educated on Child Rights
- **Adolescent Clubs** – Here adolescents are trained to work towards early prevention of child trafficking, child labour, luring of girls by the agents, child marriage and provided life skills education
- **Community Child Protection Committees** – They work as safety net within the communities for ensuring protection need of children and adolescents in the community. NEDAN in collaboration with UNICEF, Assam has worked closely to address this grim situation in five location of displaced areas in Kokrajhar, BTC in Assam.

NEDAN also provides **mentorship** to potential migrants on entrepreneurship and livelihood support for rescued domestic workers and survivors of trafficking through our **Weaving Destination Social Enterprise (WDSE)** based at Kokrajhar. The items produced by those women and girls at WDSE are sold through our online portal www.etsy.com/uk/shop/WeavingDestination. It is imperative to create livelihood options and opportunities in the source areas to reduce the vulnerabilities of the concerned communities.

We have also formed and promoted **survivors network** to work on their entitlements. The rescued and domestic workers along with survivors of trafficking through the common platform called **Trafficked Survivors Network Forum (TSNF)** are strengthened to advocate and raise their voices for justice and for their rights.

NEDAN has established **Information Booth Centres (IBCs)** in Interstate between Kokrajhar and West Bengal and International borders between BTC with Bhutan and BTC with Bangladesh since BTC shares a long porous border. The Centres are operated by survivors and returnees who

disseminate information on safe migration to protect the vulnerable from trafficking and other forms of exploitation especially women and girls. It is also a reporting centre for the larger community for missing children and women which helps them to report the information to the police.

Through this simple but very effective mechanisms we have been able to reach out to many vulnerable communities and save thousands of young ethnic boys and girls from falling prey in the hands of unscrupulous recruitment agents and traffickers.

Rajib K. Haldar, Child in Need Institute (CINI), Child Protection Resource Centre (CPRC), Kolkata, West Bengal

Migration and trafficking have many linkages. Evidently, in many situations, migration of young children and women makes them vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation. Child in Need Institute (CINI) has been working on child protection issues for more than two decades. It has a programme for the children of sex workers residing in and around Rambagan Red Light areas in Kolkata. In Sealdah station CINI Urban is working in Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (RRR) mode for the children. Through these programmatic intervention, CINI is working for Anti -Human trafficking of under 18 age group, instead of intervening only the girl child as usual, CINI is also working with the trafficking of children.

CINI works as a facilitator and strengthens community structures with a focus on prevention and tracking of vulnerable and child trafficking victims. The Child and Woman Friendly Community (CWFC) Approach is a tested model for prevention and setting accountability of the service providers, Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for safe migration and anti-trafficking initiatives.

Some Good Practices in the Field:

- Missing Information are forwarded to Kolkata CHILDLINE call centre on a large scale- nearly 100 cases per month. CINI track the missing /trafficked/migrated children utilising a strong liaison with the Missing Persons Squad of Kolkata Police and tracing the home, CHILDLINE restores the children back to their home. In this way CINI acts as a bridge in rehabilitating missing children and in attempting to track the traffickers.
- Advocacy with the police to lodge First Information Report (FIR) instead of making an entry in General Diary as is done in case of missing children. This helps in taking up the task of tracking the child seriously without any delay and arrest the trafficker.
- In case of missing /runaway/trafficked children from across the border, we are doing advocacy to avoid the Foreigners' Act under Section 14 to consider the children as victim rather than Juveniles in Conflict with Law to ensure smooth rehabilitation.
- CINI tracks the source area of trafficked children and organize awareness programme and network with Panchayats, Schools, other NGOs & CHILDLINE to combat trafficking in the areas
- In Rambagan Red Light area, CINI Urban has formed Ward Level Child Protection Committee which is chaired by the local ward councillor and local school teachers, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) workers, health officials, club members and children representatives are the other members. The Committee works in both preventive and curative mode to combat trafficking and migration from this area.
- In Sealdah CINI has formed a Child Friendly railway station where all the children are protected through the formation of Child Protection Committee which is convened by Railway authority as per the recommendation of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR). A Child Assistance Booth has also been formed where the report of missing/trafficked children.
- Child Friendly Corners have been set up in Tollygunj Police station of Kolkata and 10 districts, initiated with assistance from Special Juvenile Police Unit of Kolkata and District Child Protection

Committee, Kolkata where the cases of missing child, child labour, child marriage are reported and intervention is made following case management approach.

- Children's Parliament has been formed with the active vocal children of selected vulnerable areas of Kolkata Slum, Red Light Area and Railway Station who do awareness against trafficking that takes place in the form of child labour and child marriage in the community, and identify vulnerable cases and ensure children's enrolment and retention in schools.
- CINI runs shelter homes for trafficked victims, open shelters and night shelter to support children and prevent trafficking.
- CINI identifies stakeholders namely, Special Juvenile Police Unit, school teachers, ward councillors, Border Security Force (BSF) and Railway Protection Force who work closely against child labour, child abuse, child trafficking and child marriage and provides capacity building support.

Daljeet Singh, Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA), New Delhi

Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA) is a pioneering grassroots initiative on child rights in India that is working towards prevention of trafficking for the last 35 years in different parts of the country utilising multiple strategies. Over the years, BBA's work has led to the rescue of over 83,500 trafficking victims at the source areas and ensured access to education for over 200,000 children.

Child Friendly Villages in Jharkhand: An Example

BBA has developed an innovative model of preventive intervention to ensure **freedom from exploitation and access to child rights through enhanced community empowerment and participation**. This unique model of intervention aims at the transformation of community through - increased awareness about child participation, child rights education, enhanced community participation, gender equality and women's empowerment - to become a child friendly village.

Jharkhand and Assam are the biggest hub of girls' trafficking, generally emanating from lack of access to quality education while resulting in several other forms of gender injustice including child marriage to slavery. Vulnerable women and girls from areas like Jharkhand and Assam are being lured into trafficking on the pretext of better employment opportunities in cities like Delhi as domestic labourers.

BBA's intervention in two districts of Jharkhand is focused on ensuring protection of children from trafficking, especially girls by ensuring access to quality education, enforcement of law, changing mindset and social norms, empowerment of adolescents as well as developing a knowledge base for improved monitoring of interventions. As a result of this intervention, 2,498 children have been withdrawn from exploitative child labour and enrolled in schools, and 11,152 children including 5,336 girls have been retained in mainstream formal education.

Through this intervention strategy, BBA has worked with communities in 60 villages including civil society actors, teachers, opinion makers and influencers, and most importantly the parents and the children themselves. In these 60 villages, BBA has worked directly with 11,637 females including 5336 girls, and 6301 adult women, including training around 500 women for economic empowerment. BBA has also rescued girl victims of trafficking based on complaints received from the source areas.

Community Empowerment: The child friendly village model ensures empowerment of all stakeholders in eradication of child labour and trafficking, promotion of gender equalities, equal preferences for education for girls and boys, eliminating gender-based violence and overall development of the villages.

The participatory and collaborative approaches of the programme have established strong linkages with Panchayati Raj Institutions, district, block level institutions, agencies and authorities including the SMCs. The programme also promotes liaison with different government departments like education, health, social welfare, etc., and their collaboration for overall community development.

Venu Arora, Ideosync Media Combine, Faridabad, Haryana

We are just starting work on a Manual for Community Radio stations to understand internal migration issues and create programs for them. The manual is being supported by UNESCO.

It would be wonderful to engage with organizations like Nedan and others to understand how Community Radios can effectively contribute to ongoing work with migrants especially towards reducing their vulnerability and creating an enabling environment for them to access their rights and entitlements.

Mohammad Motiur Rahman, Khanpur Azad Gram Unnayan Samity (KAGUS), Malda, West Bengal

Khanpur Azad Gram Unnayan Samity (KAGUS) since its inception has been working for the development of SC/ST and backward Muslim Minority poor needy in 300 underdeveloped backward villages in Chanchal Sub-Divisional area in Malda District of West Bengal. KAGUS has been directly addressing the issues of poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, poor health and sanitation, gender discrimination, food and income insecurity, natural disasters, handicrafts development etc.

Women's empowerment, micro finance, health and hygiene, education, environment had been the focus of interventions. Activities taken up were community organization and its strengthening, formation of SHGs and their awareness, capacity and skill building, food and income security programs, alliance building and networking for addressing the issues jointly. Undertaking advocacy and lobbying for their livelihood and basic rights including the protection of child rights and *inter alia* their right to freedom and dignity through the protection of physical and mental integration.

Ashok Sharma, Development Consultant, New Delhi *

Community based activities to control Trafficking concerns for Migrating labor are indeed possible. It is critical to address this problem and gradually, slowly but surely eliminate this social ill.

I would request Bharti Birla of ILO New Delhi to share as follow up, specific, exclusive and exhaustive data of recorded authentic facts of Trafficking in case of Migrant Labour force in India which would further help members to suggest a Comprehensive and or a Region based Module to be taken up.

Many thanks to all who contributed to this query!

If you have further information to share on this topic, please send it to Solution Exchange for the Work and Employment Community in India at se-emp@solutionexchange-un.net.in with the subject heading "Re: [se-emp][gen] Query: Safe Migration and Prevention of Trafficking to Combat Forced Labour – Examples; Referrals. Additional Reply."

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