



PRAYAS INTERVENTION
IN
COMBATING
Human TRAFFICKING

A narration of Prayas Endeavours
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AYAS INTERVENTION IN COMBATING TRAFICKING

A PUBLICATION OF PRAYAS INSTITUTE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

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Prayas came into existence in the year 1988 as a Juvenile Aid Centre with the collaborative efforts of Delhi Police, Delhi School of Social Work and Shramik Vidyapeeth to provide succor to the marginalized urban slum children of Delhi. Prayas started a contact point for the children and since then it has been working for protecting childhood of destitute children coming from the most marginalized background like survivors of trafficking, victims of abuse, child labour and migrant children reaching the capital in search of better future. The organization today has expanded its intervention in the earthquake ravaged villages in Bhuj district of Gujarat, several districts of Bihar, Haryana, Assam, Rajasthan, Andaman Nicobar Islands & Arunachal Pradesh. Starting its intervention with 25 children the organization today directly serves more than 50,000 children, youth and women in these states and works for the holistic care and development of the beneficiaries through need based comprehensive programmes.

The founder secretary Mr Amod K. Kanth as DCP (Crime) in Delhi during late 80's, conducted a rescue operation following a landmark Judgement of the Supreme Court (Vishaljeet vs Union of India) as well as the request by the lawyers & civil societies and voluntary organisations on the G.B. Road, the red light areas of Delhi. Associated with the concerned Governmental and non-Governmental agencies for comprehensive solutions to the problem of proper care of the 'neglected children'(under the 1986-Juvenile Justice Act) of the commercial sex workers, Mr. Kanth rescued 117 children with the help of social workers, lawyers and policemen which drew nation- wide attention and focused the problem of the children in the trade. Mr. Kanth personally supervised as a police officer and as the General Secretary of the NGO 'Prayas', and the stand of Prayas was to rehabilitate these children in children Homes because they were the children in need of care and protection. But due to the demonstration by the sex workers and their associates in the trade the children were handed over back to the commercial sex workers without the due consideration of their future (as 91 children out of them were having no parental care.) It is important to mention that these children were sent back to the commercial sex workers by the order of the court; even 91 children who were either parentless or homeless were treated under the course of the same order and we had to hand over them suppressing our ethos. The lack of knowledge pertinent to Laws of Trafficking has remained the very cause the confinement of the children in the brothel. The then time, no one could sense

the in-depth view of the General Secretary of Prayas; in reality the neglected children were the responsibility of the state but none the better the situation remained more or less the same. The term Responsibility only contained in the papers, in actual practices it was a far cry. In the momentous year of 2013 following the huge public-outcry on women safety with the inputs from many activists, practitioners and experts including Mr Kanth from Prayas , 'Justice Verma Commission' submitted its report to the government for the purpose of amendment in the Criminal Law. The submitted report resulted in the change of the long-standing demand in the definition of Human Trafficking. Significantly, Section 370 of IPC agrees with UN Protocol and covers 'exploitation' in the wider sense of physical and sexual exploitation, slavery and slavery-like practices, servitude, forced removal of organs besides recruitment, transportation etc , use of threat, force, abduction, and it provides punishment upto life imprisonment. It is significant to mention that Prayas had shared its experience with the Committee regarding Trafficking and age of Juveniles and children, on the latter issue successfully fighting a battle in the Supreme Court of India.

The organization has been working with Children in crisis as well as children in the need of Care and Protection. Prayas constantly confronted since the beginning the issues concerning the Homeless, street, working and exploited children who had been mostly trafficked and exploited. To recognize that the nexus of trafficking is very well-organized and to combat the problem along with the rehabilitation of Victims of trafficking by a single initiative, there is need of cohesive networking. Convergence amongst different Government and Non Government Agencies and departments & networking with Allied Systems (Government and Non-Government agencies) are pre-conditions to deal with the issues relating to human trafficking. Prayas brought to the attention an important area for the success of any intervention undertaken especially for care, rehabilitation, and reintegration with biological/ adoptive families. Prayas has been participating in numerous national and international programs pertaining to Immoral Trafficking and creating innovative programs that directly served thousands of survivors and vulnerable children and women on day to day basis.

Prayas Institute of Juvenile Justice(PIJJ), which came into existence under the partnership of the Government of Norway (NORAD) to work on serious issues and themes relating to the children, delved deeper into the various dimensions of human trafficking, most of which were uncovered by the law. IJJ has coordinated with the governments and NGOs operating nationally and internationally in various official and non-official capacities. Prayas has remained associated with the Apex Committees on legislation and policy formulation pertaining to Juvenile justice , Child Labour, Human Trafficking besides child sex abuse-through the National study of the

Ministry of WCD-Unicef resulting in the POCSO(Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences) Act Etc. The Organization participated in preparing several other authentic reports and processes, such as, Child Labour, Child Marriages, Custodial care (including for children) as a member of High-Power Committees constituted by the governments of India and other States/ UTs. While running its multiple programs relating to children , youth and women that were expanding across the country in various states through educational, vocational, health, child protection and other services, the PIJJ was simultaneously developing thematic projects, like, railway children, child labour, migrant-homeless-missing and trafficked children , who are all inter-connected and required to be dealt with comprehensively.

The issue of trafficking in woman and children emerged as a priority issue on the National agenda during late 2000. As an outcome of the emerging need to combat trafficking, a Plan of Action was prepared by the Department of Woman & child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998. This was in pursuance of the Supreme Court judgment that directed the Government to ensure that the basic human rights of trafficked victims should be protected and basic civic amenities could be extended to them. The Action Plan for the same was endorsed at the highest policy making chaired by the Prime Minister. However, the implementation of the Action Plan did not take place, albeit, rescue of the 117 children from Delhi's red light area was one of the un-planned outcomes of this Supreme Court dictat. Without any sound legal support which was yet to be created, Prayas kept on providing holistic treatment to the children who could be covered within the UN Protocol which much later in the day acquired a legal sanction in India.

It was felt by several NGOs working in this field that a holistic multispectral approach was essential input to address this problem effectively. It was also necessary to generate commitment from multispectral stakeholders by initiating discussions. So then, a two days Consultative Workshop on the issue of Trafficking in Person was organized by Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre in Collaboration with United Nations Development Program and Royal Norwegian Embassies on 21st & 22 Sept. 2000. In this workshop, Prayas insisted upon the legal reforms, law enforcement, rescue, restoration, rehabilitation and focused on situational analysis with particular reference to Delhi. He, further, added that after Supreme Court landmark judgment, the Government has to ensure the basic human rights of trafficked women.

Representing Prayas, Mr. Kanth went to the USA on the invitation of **Children's Hope India, Inc.** to participate in their annual function at Sheraton Towers, New York, on 22nd September

2002. It was an opportunity to visit multiple programs, Institutions & activities pertaining to the street and disadvantaged children and the homeless. Fortunately, the officials of the **US Departments of State and Justice**, both in India and in the US, got interested in this visit and they organized several **Round Tables** on the issues like Trafficking of women and children, juvenile justice and crimes against children. They also joined the **Children's Hope** in facilitating his visits to several organizations in Washington, DC and New York who are working for Trafficking. In March 2002 Prayas initiated a project '**Action program on trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children** in collaboration with USAID. The main objective of the project was to orient and sensitize the multi-sectoral partners on the issue of human trafficking in order to have better impact in terms of victim identification, rescue, rehabilitation & effective prosecution. About the same time in 2003, Prayas developed a highly innovative economic empowerment project for the trafficking survivors, namely Project ERTV - (Economic Rehabilitation of the Trafficked Victims) under which the Organization inaugurated shops named 'Sanchay Prayas' which have been run by the rescued trafficked Girls, supported by the International organization for Migration (IOM) and India's leading milk endeavour, Amul, to mainstream them.

In recognition to the multiple services through integrated approach provided by Prayas to combat Human Trafficking Prayas was invited on various platforms & Charters of Conclaves for Trafficking in Person. During the period Prayas JAC Society had transformed the lives of thousands of survivors of Trafficking in spite of the country not having any clear cut definition of Child Trafficking. However, the organization utilized, concerted several available alternative legislations to prosecute the perpetrators. Further, in this context Mr. Kanth represented the organization at the international Conference on "Path breaking Strategies in the Global Fight Against Human Trafficking' organized in 2003 at Washington, USA, by the US Department of State, hosted by the Secretary of State Mr. Colin Powell himself. During the Conference there was an opportunity to share the various path breaking initiatives undertaken by Prayas to tackle this ever increasing menace which had become a societal curse. Prayas one of the foremost non-government organizations in India working on issues relating to trafficking including rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims, had the requisite expertise, hence Mr. Kanth was invited to moderate the session relating to the legal processes adopted across the globe at the Conference which had participants from more than 140 countries. Subsequent to his visit to the USA, Prayas engagement with the global war of the US was enhanced and later the organization was declared as one of the 'best Global Practices' on Anti Human Trafficking initiatives in the TIP Report published by the US Department of State in 2006 and, simultaneously, Mr. Kanth was declared as one of the 'Global Heroes'.

During her visit to India, Mrs. Laura Bush, the then First Lady of USA visited Prayas and was



overwhelmed by the various innovative interventions undertaken by Prayas on Counter Trafficking, the rehabilitation of the victims of trafficking and their reintegration. Ms. Bush interacted with the children-trafficking survivors of the shelter Home & showed her deep empathy towards them & appreciated our efforts in providing dedicated services to the survivors as well as homeless children. Inspired by the work done by the organization, she invited the organization to share experience in the US and, subsequently, the Founder Secretary Mr. Kanth visited the USA and made a presentation on counter trafficking in the White House. This culminated in Prayas being awarded with the prestigious G/TIP (Global Trafficking in Persons) project which led to directly supporting and rehabilitating nearly 2100 persons endangered by human trafficking. **ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE GTIP PROJECT**

Achievements of GTIP Project

The entire machinery to implement the JJ Act, 2000 was totally non functional in Bihar. The project achieved the outcomes through orientation & sensitization of the stakeholders i.e. Police, child Welfare Committee, District Child Protection Units, media, & the law enforcement agencies.

Patna:

1) Rescued of more than 300 victims of trafficking each year, deliverance of services at the drop in center to these victims / survivors, facilitation of need based services including legal aid and rehabilitation to them

2) Established various Advocacy lobbying and establishing partnership with the functionaries as well as NGOs for network at district and state level.

3) Liaison with different state child welfare department, WDC (women Development Corporation) and other departments of state/district for the integrated services to the victims.

Raxaul

1) Rescued more than 150 victims of trafficking each year, deliverance of services at the drop in center to these victims / survivors, facilitation of need based services including legal aid and rehabilitation to them

2) Spread awareness among the several matrix of civil society in Raxaul for safe migration prevention of domestic violence and slavery.

3) Prevention of cross border trafficking through advocacy, lobbying and establishing partnership with the NGOs for network including cross border networking.

4) Liaison with the different functionaries dedicated to the cause of children of both countries (India and Nepal) districts development department, CWC, child welfare departments and NGOs state welfare departments WDC (Women Development Corporation) and other government departments for the integrated services of the victims.

Samastipur:

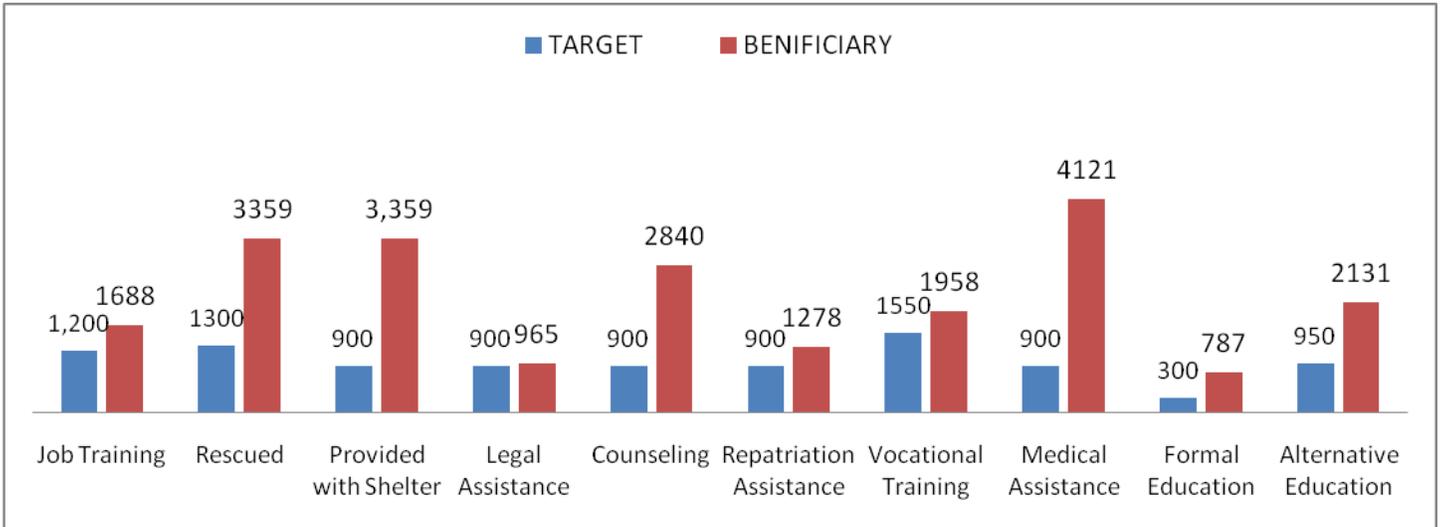
1) Established community development center in the 9 blocks of the district and impart vocational training to members of marginalized community each year of the project period for their livelihood promotion.

2) Raising awareness among the several matrix of civil society in Raxaul for safe migration prevention of domestic violence and slavery.

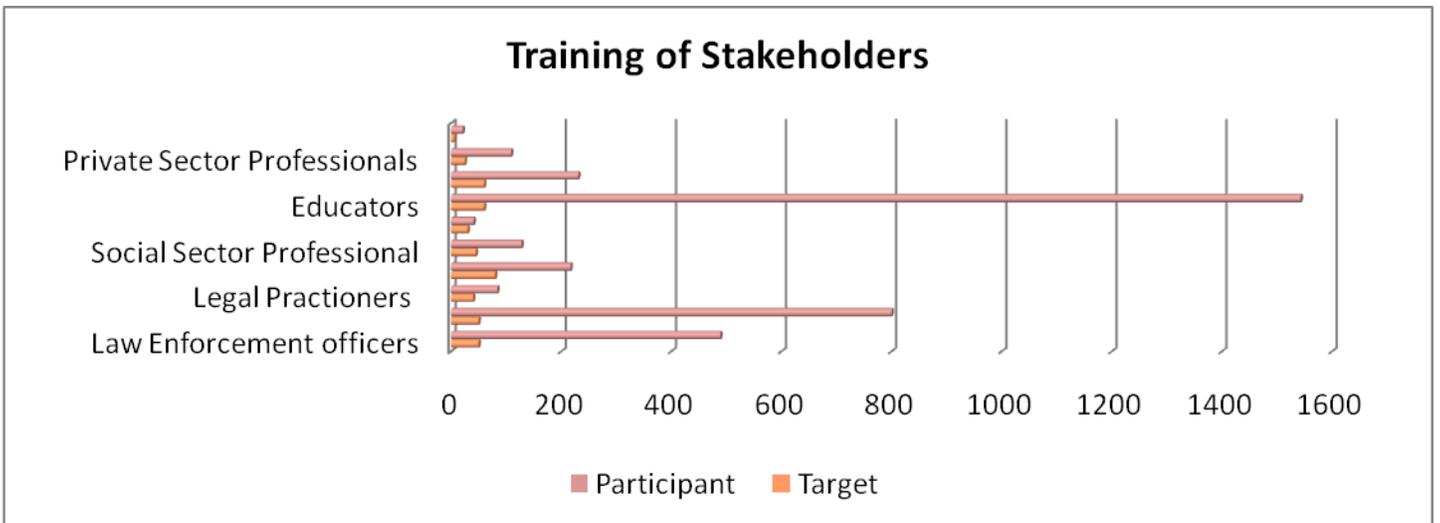
3) Rescued 200 children and girl victims of trafficking + block level each year and deliverance of several services including shelter facility to these victims / survivors.

4) Advocacy and networking on the issues of child and girl trafficking would be raised and developed at various levels.

The following graphs & charts explain the quantitative achievement of the organization in Combating Trafficking in person.



Total number of network meetings (with agencies, departments, etc)



NORAD

The Institute of Juvenile Justice (IJJ), set up with the support of NORAD which has been the largest and the longest-standing donor partner of Prayas, is the apex unit of Prayas (JAC)

which serves as a resource center at the National level to pursue developmental goals related to children's rights and juvenile justice. It was set up and inaugurated jointly by Mr. Murli Manohar Joshi, India's HRD Minister and Mr. Knut Vollebaek, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Government of Norway on 9th January, 2000 in the building constructed with the help and support of Norwegian Agency for Development Corporation (NORAD) at 59, Tughlakabad Institutional Area, New Delhi. This Institution became the focal point and Resource Centre for the multiple activities relating to human trafficking, child labour, juvenile justice, child abuse and exploitation etc, and also the coordinating body for various projects related to them.

The NORAD sponsored project having a powerful component of human trafficking related themes and programs, was sanctioned for an amount of INR 3, 60, 12, 258 under the first contract and subsequently INR 54,00,000 under the addendum contract for construction of the building, to provide shelter, non formal education, nutrition, vocational training clothing, recreation, and counseling of 100 neglected destitute girls. The support was extended to undertake following other activities as well such as to start Non-Formal Education Center in 3 locations for 150 children, to publish journals such as "Child Watch India, Prayas Reflections, To conduct research studies and national workshop on the functioning of the juveniles and to organize training manual on different steps of handling the juveniles under the framework of Juvenile Justice Act. To organize quarterly discussions with experts on issues related to juvenile justice and child neglect. As a result, Prayas made significant contribution in "Policy Development on Elementary Education Program" of the Ministry of Human Resource Development Government of India.

The Institute of Juvenile Justice has made significant contributions in drafting the entire amendment bill of the Juvenile Justice Act 1986 based on the Prayas experiment at Observation Home for Boys at Delhi Gate and non custodial children home for boys at Jahangirpuri and children home for girls at Tughlakabad. The contributions pave the way in the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act in its letter and spirit. It made meaningful efforts in the areas of advocacy on policies at the macro level while strengthening its grass roots programs for the gradual and phased elimination of child labour.

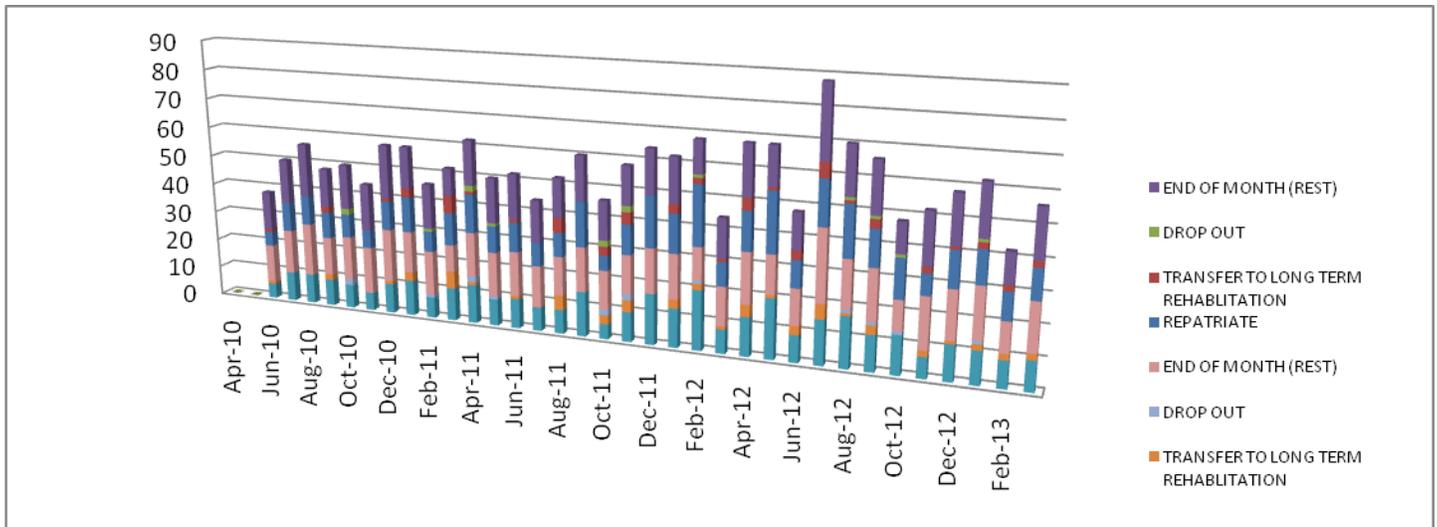
Prayas intervened fully after realizing that the community participation is essentially needed in the program development and implementation at the grass root level. As a matter of

organization policy, Prayas has developed strategies for community participation at three levels

In November 2003 Prayas started UNODC project on Action Program for building support Structure for Child victims of violent crimes and trafficking in persons for advocacy and capacity building program in Delhi, Bihar and Gujarat aimed at promoting a practical approach to address the issues of victims of violent crime including trafficked persons and created support services for their rehabilitation and reintegration to the mainstream them. The project addressed these issues both at a micro and macro levels and aimed to achieve demonstrative result on a pilot basis in three selected crime prone states of Delhi, Bihar and Gujarat. Initially, this project was implemented in a phased manner in the selected states of India and developing mechanisms for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the victim- centered activities. During the project period many cases of domestic violence, human Trafficking & child labour were reported leading to many successful interventions.

Largest number of children found to be trafficked through the railways which have always been both transit and destination for thousands of homeless, run-away and destitute children, Prayas with the support of 'Railway Children, U.K.', for the first time, initiated its activities for such Children in the year 2004. Initially, it started with its work at Samastipur and Patna railway stations in Bihar and New Delhi Railway Station, Delhi. The aim of these projects was to ensure the rescue, care, protection, support and development of the trafficked children, run-away, and abandoned children at the respective railway stations. Gradually, it increased its ambit of activities to other major railway stations in Delhi and railway stations of Bihar. In Bihar, more than 3000 children were rescued, rehabilitated & reintegrated through the project. Same as Bihar, Delhi project is also provided their services to more the 5000 children. Alongwith Delhi GRP(Government Railway Police) right from the beginning, and subsequently, with RPF(Railway Protection Force) , Prayas carried projects on the railways under which huge number of children and women have been rescued and rehabilitated over the past 25 years.

The last two years figure is presented in the chart



MAJOR FINDINGS of a Survey; Delhi Railway stations

New Delhi station survey; 03 August - 07 August 2007

- On an average, 120 children were contacted by Outreach workers and Volunteers in the railway platforms
- They belong to states of Bihar(35-40%) , UP(20%), Rajasthan(05-08%) , Haryana(05%), Punjab(2%) , Andhra Pradesh(1%), and West Bengal(05-08%)
- Atleast 15, 000 -20,000 children run away and land up in Delhi railway stations every year
- Nearly 90% of the children come in between 5am-11pm only around 10% come to platform in the night time.
- 795 children run away from home were found in the platforms in only 5 days.
- The number will go up to around 1000-1500 children a month.
- Of the 795 children contacted, 96 children were produced before Child Welfare Committee and 25 children were placed back to home. 25 children were reunited back with the parents within the period of 1 week.
- Majority of these children were from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and very less number from the states West Bengal, Assam and Orissa.

Survey of old Delhi station- 3 days (31st June, 1st and 2nd July '08)

- 75% of the children contacted belonged to the 10-15 years age group.
- 51% of the children were school-going, while 48% reported that they never went to school.

- Majority of the children belonged to UP and Bihar states (64%)
- There is a greater count of children who are new to the platform life and can be restored early. About 47% of the children contacted had spent just 1-3 days on the platform. This lot is the most vulnerable one and needs to be rescued at the earliest so that they do not get absorbed into the reckless life on platforms or streets.
- This data also shows that inflow of new children clearly surpasses the number of children coming again or staying on the platforms since long, highlighting the need for an intervention here.
- Majority of the children (64%) reported that they had come to Delhi for the first time and stayed.
- About one third of the respondents said that this is not the first time they have runaway to Delhi. This speaks of the urgent need to study the pull/push factors which bring children to this station repeatedly.
- Children who had runaway from or left home by choice comprise the highest proportion (43%) of children found on Old Delhi railway station.
- The second highest percentage (24%) is of children who have either come in search for work or have been misguided and brought for work by traffickers.
- More than 50% of the children said that they have left home for the first time. This highlights the need for all concerned agencies to intervene with this group and make sure they do not become accustomed to life outside home and come back.
- Contrary to general perception that children are on platforms or streets because they don't have a family or parents to live with, the survey data reflects that about 73% of the children confessed having both parents alive, at home.
- Less than 10% of the children said they were orphans.
- About three fourths of the children were found to be working and earning their own money for survival.
- About 39% of the children engage themselves in odd jobs like rag picking, sweeping bogies or begging.
- About 24% of the children earn more than Rs. 100 per day from the work they do on platforms
- About 48% earn anything between Rs. 10 to Rs. 100, through begging or other petty jobs.
- Most of the children (32%) earn for their food and substance use. High addiction levels and struggle for survival are, therefore, two major pull factors for children turning to earning options.

- Majority of the children (56%) interviewed during the survey said they are happy being on the station! This itself indicates how luring life must be for young children on the platforms. Availability of freedom, easy money making options, access to addictive substances etc could be some pull factors we can quote from our observations.
- More than 60% of the children see the police as the major deterrent to living carefree on the platforms.
- Some children also reported that they are not scared of anybody on the platforms.
- Observations say that this could be due to two (opposite) reasons—because they have not experienced any ill treatment or because they have seen so much of harsh treatment that it does not matter anymore. The latter is a cause of concern and the former is the group we need to rescue early to prevent any future abuse.
- About 38% of the children reported being addicted to one or more than one substances.
- The count of non-addicted lot is more than the addicted ones, highlighting greater possibility of rehabilitation and restoration success in majority of cases.
- Tobacco forms the major cause of addiction amongst children (47%) on Old Delhi station.
- Away from home, in an unknown place, majority of children (83%) said they either stay alone or in company of other children like them (peer group) on the platforms.

Prayas launched the UNDP PROJECT 'Action Program on Trafficked and Commercial Sex Exploitation and Forced Labour of children in India phase 1 & phase ii' in 2005 for 3 yrs of periods. Phase 1 started from May 2005 to April 2006 and second phase of project was 2006 to 2007. The project aimed at promoting a need-based approach to address the issues of victims of violent crime including trafficked persons and created support service for the rehabilitation and reintegration in to the mainstream life. The project addressed these issues both at micro level wherein the trafficking survivors and vulnerable children were rescued and directly looked after and in the macro perspective aimed to achieve demonstrative results on a pilot basis in three selected crime prone states of Delhi Gujarat and Bihar. In the first year around 100 girls were provided shelter in source and destination areas under this project. These girls were enrolled in educational activities, vocational training programs and placed in to different jobs or self-help groups. Proper health check-up, educational trips and other activities like long term sustainable rehabilitation, job placement training, restoration and sponsorships was the main features of the project.

From July to January 2008 UNDP Project carried out various activities on human trafficking in connection with the victim care support and protection in their shelter home in Motihari district in Bihar. More than 500 children were directly catered during the period. The thematic areas covered under the project basically emphasized upon cross border Trafficking and child protection policies for the children in difficult circumstances.

INDUS Child labor Project, which came as an improved substitute to the National Child Labour Project of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, GOI, was taken up with Prayas JAC Society on 12th of June 2006 as a model project in Delhi, and it was very successfully for several years. The project had comprehensive foresight towards eradicating child labour with its mandate to support marginalized working children through alternative education, vocational training to adolescents (former child labour) and income generation activities with mothers of child labour families residing in poorest locations of Delhi with a package of integrated services of alternative quality education, health support, sanitation facilities and livelihood opportunities for mainstreaming into life of dignity and decent work and facilitating community women through standard & quality adult education. Vocational training under INDUS child labour project became formally operational since 5th February, 2007, following the approval from Delhi Child Labour Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare Society (DCLRWS). These Transitional Education Centres (TECs) had objective and the project component to withdraw children from hazardous work and provide them education up to class V in the Transitional Education Centres (TECs) set up under INDUS. During the period thousands of lives were transformed significantly through the effective management of the resources to meet the end goal. However, the task was pretty challenging and needed more partnership & support in order to create an impact throughout the territory. Hence, the Government machinery & the law enforcement agency was the prime focus of the organization in order to make the sustainable change.

In 2008 prayas started another International Program to combat trafficking with U.S. Department of State in Bihar, Delhi, Assam and Gujarat. Prayas established integrated approach **P-P-P Model** i.e., prevention, protection, and prosecution. In project during december 2009 to march 2010 under the project around more 500 children were rescued and a number of training and programs were organized with different stakeholders. During the period July-Sept 2010 from Delhi 87 children were rescued and 70 children were restored. Such programs directed towards the identification, rescue and rehabilitation alongwith the intervening

programs of holistic care, protection and development was carried out all across the project areas of the organization, depending on the resources and the availability of funds.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE SURVIVORS OF THE TRAFFICKING AND DOMESTIC LABOUR BY PRAYAS

There has always been a clear need to have holistic programs that focuses on the most vulnerable categories of children in need of care, particularly the girls, and their protection and integration into mainstream society. Hence, an Integrated Program to provide care and protection to the victims was needed. This programme should encompass crisis outreach services as well as services meant to promote rehabilitation with their families. Prayas Home for Girls, Tughlakabad is a unit that provides non-custodial intuitional care and community-based facilities to deal with such cases. It also has restored children back to their families wherever needed. These children come from the background of trafficking for commercial exploitation and domestic labour, neglected, abandoned, destitute, orphan, sexually and physically abused etc. The sources of referrals are Police, Child line, Railway Prayas project, Child Welfare Committee and self referral.

For shelter, protection prevention and rehabilitation prayas has so far established 22 juvenile, children and shelter Homes across the country. The shelter homes are fully equipped with trained professionals and care takers to prevent relapsed trafficking. Despite the fact that many children are not interested to be in the institutional care but intensive counseling along with expertise care and protection transformed them to believe that they may have a better future on their own also They have been empowered to support themselves for life.

Prayas programs include the provision of alternative education, nutrition, health, counseling, recreation and shelter. To strengthen the services it also runs vocational skill training programs that respond to market driven needs. The protection programs of Prayas are based on the belief that needs and rights of children are synonymous.

As part of the anti-trafficking program, Prayas has started Child Assistance Booths at the New Delhi, Patna and Samastipur Railway Stations under the railway children project to save a large no. of children who are trafficked through railways. The versions of services were extended to the child victims of abandonment, Run away children and children susceptible to trafficking as well as formation of a network comprising stakeholders i.e. Coolie , vendors, GRP , RPF and rail authorities at the rail station premises of Samastipur brought about and carried out serialized

input intervention to disseminate the issue of child vulnerability, child trafficking, Child Rights & Child Protection not only in the social phylum of civil society but also in the wider confederations of stakeholders and multi layered functionaries. This, largely, proved a multi faced corner stone for the organization to build up a concerted platform to attain recognized urgency for the children in the need of care and protection across the working areas equally the liaison intertwined proved a milestone to initiate such support intervention for the child victims with mutant compression of deliverables at other rail stations of Samastipur Rail division. Recently, more than 150 trafficked children were rescued at Patna Railway Station. Above 100 girls have been rescued at New Delhi railway assistance booth, in partnership with Department of Social Welfare, Railway Protection Force and with UNODC's support.

Nearly 150 girls were referred to Prayas Home for Girls in January 2005. 70 girls out of these were trafficked victim and 90% of these had been trafficked for domestic labour. 20 girls were referred from West Bengal, 35 from Jharkhand and 15 from others which includes Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Delhi etc.

On 07 December 2005, 08 girls and 06 boys were rescued from one of the numerous placement agencies operating at Delhi. All these children were brought from West Bengal to be employed as domestic help/ cheap labour. True to expectations none of them was given the remuneration promised. The bone ossification test revealed that out of 8 girls, 5 were minors between 12-18 years of age. The children rescued by the police were referred the same day to the children home of Prayas. Under the directions of the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) the willing minor children were restored. Those who are above eighteen years of age however, did not wish to go back. Counseling revealed that all these children had been sexually abused at least once in their lives. With the efforts of Prayas the recruiting agency was summoned to appear before the CWC and made to give the salary of Neha-11, Meenu-800 and Pyal-5, 400 on 27 December 2005 and the investigating officer was directed to monitor the placement agency.

Prayas initiated project of Rape Crisis intervention Center (RCIC) in partnership with Delhi Police and Delhi Commission for Women in the year 2000 dedicated to provide aid to the victims trafficking & sexual exploitation of children & women. An immediate intense counseling is provided to such women/girls along with the legal assistance to victim and tries to secure no further victimization. In addition Prayas is instrumental in providing services to the survivors directly with provisions of shelter, emotional support, counseling, legal assistance, recreation,

quality education, life skills, vocational training & mainstreaming. This project is fundamental in providing services to the survivors of rape, exploitation, and trafficking.

Significance of CIC to Trafficking

GENESIS: PROCESS OF CONSULTATION

- Initiated by Prayas, Delhi Police & DCW supported by CSWB
- Police focus - Investigation, Arrest & Prosecution
- Insensitivity towards the victims
- Paradigm shift in child rape cases,
- Social, psychological & rehabilitative
- Legitimacy through - CP's Standing Order 303 : June 2000
- CIC established in all 9 police districts

• PROVIDE SUPPORT STRUCTURE TO THE VICTIMS OF:

- RAPE
- CHILD ABUSE
- VIOLENT SEX CRIMES

• SENSITIVE, PROFESSIONAL & SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION

• TO ENSURE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION & CONVICTION

PREHABILITATIVE INTERVENTIONS THROUGH:

- COUNSELLING
- MEDICAL AID
- LEGAL AID
- FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Prayas has been constantly raising the issue of sexual exploitation, domestic servitude and trafficking in person through evidence based advocacy for the rehabilitation of the victims/survivors. The cell has been instrumental in emotional counseling of the victim through emotional release therapy which is substantial in emotional rehabilitation.

This model needs to be replicated in all over India to provide support services to the victims to save them from further traumatization & equally helping them in their rehabilitation.

Child Helplines of Prayas and the Basic protection to the trafficked children

CHILDLINE(1098), which was launched a national level project at Prayas following the pilot project initiated by the TISS(Tata Institute of Social Sciences) has become a key machinery to identify and rescue children vulnerable to trafficking & provide direct support and counseling to the survivors. Prayas Childlines are operational in Delhi right from the beginning under which thousands of children have been rescued and received support , which have been functional at Jahangirpuri in North Delhi and at Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands since the Tsunami. CHILDLINE primarily aims to reach and link the street and working children with rehabilitation programmes, whenever an emergency call is received. However during the course of last five years, CHILDLINE has gone beyond its mandate. Among the beneficiaries of all interventions by CHILDLINE are thousands of trafficked children working in tea stall, dhabas, self-employed children, child baggers, rag pickers, girls rescued from commercial sexual exploitation, children working as domestic servant.

During our interventions through Child line we found that the missing & run away children even children from well to do families are living in vulnerable conditions & there is a need to provide them with spot counseling, shelter, & legal assistance. The survivors of trafficking are sheltered at Prayas Homes and after completion of the legal formalities they are later on restored to their families. ``The children rescued are dealt under JJACT.2000 and are mandatorily produced before the child Welfare Committee for further enquiry as well as legal action is initiated against the perpetrators. Further, depending upon the cases the children are dealt with legal provisions of Child Labour Prohibition Act & compensations are mandatorily claimed for the rehabilitation.

As per the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986, Children less than 14 years are dealt under relevant sections of the Act, although under the JJ Act, 2000 the age of children is 18 years and the street, homeless and working children are covered within the definition of

the children in Need of Care and Protection. Considering the age difference in both the legislations Prayas along with other civil society organizations has been attempting to undertake a harmonized application of the two laws and also recommended for the amendment of the law in order to provide fair opportunities for protected life and development besides justice to the children . Prayas JAC Society is a member of Central Advisory Board of the MOL&E which formulated the policy and recommended to amend the existing child Labour prohibition Act that is under way. In a meeting of CAB the organization emphasized to ban the child labour up to the age of 14 in all forms and disagreed with the figures presented by NSSO which reflected a declining trend of child labour in India. Subsequently, it was also suggested that the parents of the children many times joined hands with the perpetrators of the crime, thus they should also be penalized. This has been accepted and it's instrumental as a preventive measure to stop trafficking. Now in the recent consultations with the CAB Prays recommended that the age of children in the present Act is 14 and this should be increased up to the universal age of 18 years. The amendment seeks to match the uniform age as declared in the UNCRC as well as JJ Act 2000. The board has accepted our views and the Bill still under consideration by the Ministry.

Prayas is running a very significant project to Combat Human Trafficking in Bihar, Samastipur, Raxaul, Patna to reduce Trafficking in Person, exploitation & slavery through child focused community development, minimization of migration (safe migration) and reduction in domestic violence, prevention of child/girl trafficking in border areas of Raxaul through convergence of services and concerted efforts of stakeholders and community from India and Nepal and complete implementation of juvenile Justice Act through advocacy, liaison and networking in the state. In 2012 Prayas with Development Nepal extend project location and establish the shelter home in Birganj Nepal and other activity to support victims of trafficking and prevent cross border trafficking.

In the on-going process of tracking and rescue of thousands of children annually, recently 32 children were rescued from Prayas Samastipur Railway Station on 25.10.12 along with two traffickers from Jannayak Express by our team along with the railway police force. The Traffickers were intercepted and sent to jail. This is one of the succusful rescue operations of our Bihar team.About 50 children have just been rescued at Bangalore from various forms of slavery, exploitation were finally repatriated to Bihar with the help of Social Welfare Department, Karnataka. The organization coordinated all the processes for the repatriation as well as provided escort & shelters to all the victims. We are in process of rehabilitating them through several schemes of Government & other agencies.

Main Outcomes

Through the project it is estimated that from three sources i.e. Patna, Raxaul, Samastipur there is a substantial shift in trend pertaining the child trafficking as now the pockets of the source area are constantly changing.

The outcomes of the project are as follows:

- Proper deliverance of services at the drop in-centres to the victims.
- Legal aid will be provided along with rehabilitation services.
- In order to prevent cross-border trafficking the project is corroborating with local NGO's and establishing a network at the district and state levels.
- Liaisons with child welfare departments and other departments at the state and district level to provide better and integrated services to the victims.
- Spreading awareness at different level of societies to prevent slavery and domestic violence.
- Considerable Reduction in the overall number of migrations.
- Proper implementation of the principles laid down in the Juvenile Justice Act, through the procedure of advocacy, liaisons and networking.

Bihar Chapter to counter Trafficking

The assertions of cohesive input services remained in the progressions of the outreach program undertaken by Prayas Samastipur to prevent child trafficking from the very district as well as to promote the issues pertinent to Child Rights and Child protection. Marching ahead with the interventions, in terms of prevention for the issues related to (TES) Trafficking, Exploitation and slavery a project for platform children was launched at Samastipur and Patna in 2004. The components under the project became yardstick to combat the indexation of the incidences of child abandonment due to one reason or the other and the subsequent practices of child trafficking in multi-tier forms ; the transportation of the victims through the railways. Rationally, in close coordination with Rail authorities and RPF a Child Protection Booth was established on platform no.9 of Samastipur Rail Junction to keep vigilance on the movement of children equally to identify the vulnerable groups of children

prone to trafficking. Basically, the strategy was to form a network of stakeholders to sensitize them in order to establish an interception point at Samastipur Rail station as many trains touch the rail junction of Samastipur, destined to Metropolitan cities and other places with enormity in several aspects as well. Initially, the target group comprised the marginalized, vagabond, destitute and children in the need of care and protection. A night shelter was made functional in the rail station premises in order to protect the homeless children and discounting the possibility of their being trafficked at the hands of the cunning traffickers and their crime syndicate as well as and categorically under the auspices of the project facilities namely nutrition, counseling, N F Education, soft skill and vocational training were extended to the rescued children in the wider text of their repatriation and mainstreaming in the present social configuration of assorted typology. Gradually, as years passed, peer group influencers were also made attentive and sensitive to prevent the practices at ground level and they were encouraged to identify such children vulnerable to trafficking, Drug Abuse and exploitation in multiple forms including sexual exploitation. Evidence based Advocacy, liaison with Government functionaries, likeminded voluntary organizations, Sensitization programs on the issue of JJ Act and TIP reflected significant outcomes and resulted in formation and proper functioning of the Child Welfare Committee, Special Juvenile Police Unit as well as recognition of Prayas Boys Shelter Home as a Fit Institution by the Social Welfare Department of Bihar. The available infrastructure along with the efficient and dedicated skilled human resources boosted by the sensitized stake holders enveloped and minimized the negative environment of flesh trading, exploitation of minor girls, begging, traffickers and their nexus on the platform and rail station premises.

Since the inception of GGP anti trafficking project at Samastipur under the aegis of Prayas Juvenile Aid Center; Samastipur witnessed the first intervention for TIP in terms of partnership, prevention, protection and prosecution over the issue of child trafficking. In addition to this, we expedited significantly the process of repatriation and rehabilitative measures to deliver appropriate services to the victims as service provider. There were reasons to select Samastipur for intervention as the areas was being badly impacted by recurrent flood as well as the railways division having many trains to the destination points; which aggravated the practices of child trafficking from the district established the areas as the source and transit point for transporting the trafficked children. Initially, the very problem of child trafficking was directly linked with parents of the children, who provoked their children to earn their bread subsequently resulting in their abandonment and vulnerable to their being trafficked.

In this approach , the organization in partnership with Rail Police established an infrastructure to intervene the issue at the Rail Junction of Samastipur district as well as entered into partnership with the stakeholders in the rails station premises i.e. coolie, Vendors, GRP, RPF and rail staffs to attain adhesions to prevent trafficking of children through railways. Further, a Shelter home was established to extend basic amenities to the rescued children equally a Drop -in Center was made operational to deliver instant services to the victims of human trafficking as well. In the early months of the project it was felt that Community Meetings would be one of the significant deterrents to prevent child trafficking, following this strategy we stated conducting community meetings in the rural areas in the presence of the PRIs; this brought effective awareness among the community over the trafficking of children from the underprivileged communities of the intermixed social configuration of the district. Sequentially, we took serious concern of the Advocacy and liaison to involve the functionaries, stakeholders and civil society to intercept the emergent practices of child trafficking from the district. To attain the impact intervention, several Workshops were organized to sensitize police, GRP, Social Welfare Department and likeminded voluntary organizations to attain their inhesion to prevent the monstrous practices of trafficking as well as to streamline the cohesion to get improved input services I.e. legal and socio- psycho support to the survivors of trafficking.

Activities undertaken during 2008 to 2010 under GGP Samastipur

1. Spot Counseling and post counseling
2. Shelter facility with basic education and amenities.
3. Production before CWC & Restoration
4. Legal Support
5. Socio- Psycho support
6. Process of Rehabilitation i.e. association with schools, covering the parents of survivors with several livelihood programs and Counseling of the parents.
7. Community Meetings during restoration
8. Sensitization program and liaison with functionaries, stakeholders and frontline workers.
9. Formation of Child Motivator Groups
10. Workshops over the issue of JJAct, 2000, Child protection and Child Rights & Developing Action Plan and strategy to combat trafficking.

After the completion of three years, we mapped the most sensitive nine blocks of Samastipur in terms of endemic to trafficking and on the basis of the findings of the mapping conducted we established Community Center in the selected rural villages/ Panchayats to promote livelihood of the parents of the restored children and disadvantaged community individuals in order to discourage the practices of trafficking through the intervention at all nine points. Further, we organized a Workshop at Raxaul to sensitize the Functionaries and law enforcement agency especially SSB of India and Arm forces of Nepal to prevent cross border human trafficking and to expedite the process of repatriation of the survivors as well.

Further, we expended the program approach to Indo-Nepal Border at Birganj and Raxaul to combat cross border trafficking in person and deliver polyvalent services to the victims of the both nations. We organized several Advocacy program in the bordering areas to attain the significant attention of the law enforcement agencies to prevent and militate the perpetrations of allied practices of cross border trafficking.

In the project during 2011- 13 our focus was on the following components of intervention:

1 Rescue

2. Need based services including Legal Aid

3. Advocacy & Lobbying

4. Establishing partnership with functionaries & Networking with NGOs

5. Community Development Centers

6. Raising Awareness for safe migration, domestic violence and elimination of slavery

7. Training Program for SSB Battalion headquarters of both UP and Bihar in the seven cross border areas.

8. Social Mapping of fifty villages in the working areas especially the bordering areas to understand social, economic factors influencing, compelling and luring the victims and their families. **Number of children Rescued year wise**

S.I No.	Years	No. of children rescued from Samastipur Railway Station
1	2009	502
2	2010	180
3	2011	164
4	2012	139

S.I No	Years	No. of children rescued from Raxaul Railway Station	Nepal	India
1	2010	161	72	89
2	2011	141	60	81
3	2012	300	125	175
4	2013 (April)	263	116	146

Note: one from Pakistan

ACHIEVEMENTS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING PROJECTS IN BIHAR

S.NO.	YEARS	SAMASTIPUR RAILWAY STATION
1	2011	502
2	2012	139
3	2013 Till date	132
S.NO	YEARS	PATNA
1	2011	96
2	2012	127

3	2013 Till date			125
S.NO.	YEARS	INDO-NEPAL	NEPAL	INDIA
1.	2011	141	60	81
2.	2012	300	125	175
3.	2013	253	108	144

Case Stories

Recently, Jharna was referred by Railway Prayas Project to the Girls Home at Prayas. She belongs to tribal community and hailed from West Bengal. Due to poor financial condition at home, she came to work in Delhi. She had worked for two months in a house with four members. She was subjected to severe physical abuse. Here she was beaten up by rods and knives for minor mistakes. One day, in the wee hours, she ran away from the house and got trafficked from there. She was rescued by our railway project team at New Delhi Railway Station. From where, she came to Prayas.



It was found that she was bearing several internal and external injuries. Immediate medical attention was given to her. On the legal side, the perpetrator i.e. employers were arrested who

are now in judicial custody. She wants to go back to her family and does not want to re-live the whole incidence of abuse. Prayas helped her to get wages due to her for two months from the placement agency through the intervention of the child welfare committee, Delhi.

Counseling revealed that all of them hailed from very poor families, illiterate. The traffickers comprised relatives, neighbors, influential person in the community and even teachers. They were lured for better job opportunities and better life. Due to lack of education and skill training, they could only work as laborers with very less amount. They were put into very unhygienic conditions and got jobs through placement agencies. At times their good looks became curse because they were sexually exploited. Here she learnt vocational skills during her stay.

CONCLUSION

As mentioned earlier, trafficking is a multi-sectoral issue that requires a multi-dimensional approach for its resolution. The most important factors that can help to cope with this menace comprises political will, a judiciary that is willing to understand the spirit of the law and the need of urgent action, a compassionate police force and, above all, a community that is willing to open its arms to welcome the victims of trafficking without attaching any stigma to them. There can be no compromise in diluting any of these factors. Clearly, the need of the hour is not rhetoric but result oriented action that is capable of bringing together NGO's, government, the corporate sector, the local leadership and the common man in a bond that highlights a re-thinking on this issue. During the past 25 years of its existence, Prayas has travelled a long way evolving its need-based service delivery programs in different parts of the country, since the organization has been operating with varying degrees of interventions in 9 States/UTs of the country. Since the beginning Prayas undertook programs joining hands with the govt, enforcement agencies and the civil society organizations attempting to cover as much of 'rescue to rehabilitation cycle' of activities as it could muster. With a combination network of institutional and non-institutional services the organization has covered some ground which has been brought out in this document. Fortuitously today, we appear to be at a juncture and stage of legal and attitudinal changes in which neither the millions of trafficking survivors and vulnerable populations, which shall be demanding the action and programs under the re-defined

laws of trafficking being pro-actively supported by judiciary, nor the right-thinking segments of the society is prepared to wait further.