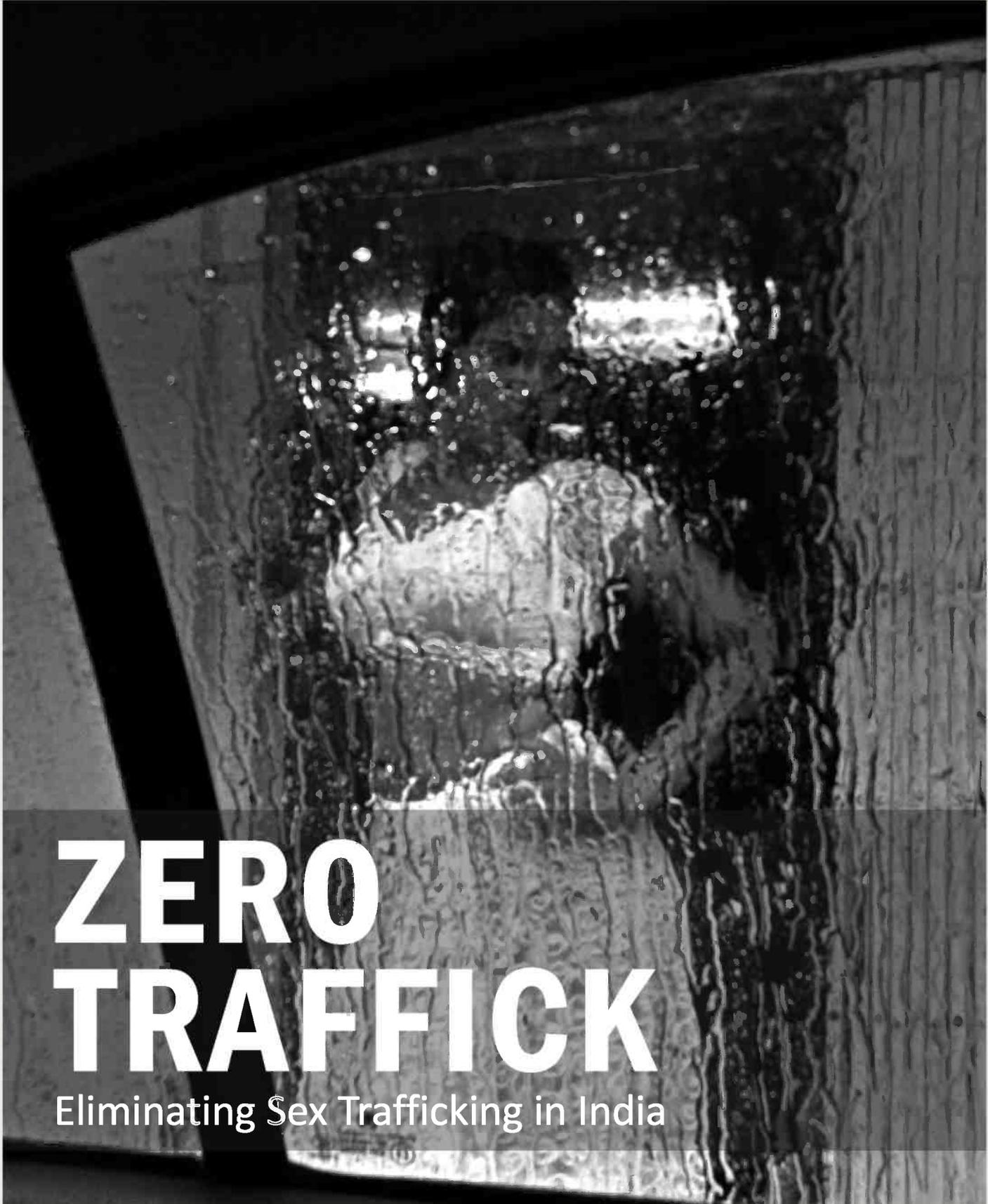




ZERO TRAFFICK: ELIMINATING SEX TRAFFICKING IN INDIA | NOVEMBER 2013



ZERO TRAFFICK

Eliminating Sex Trafficking in India



Dasra is India's leading strategic philanthropy foundation. Dasra works with philanthropists and successful social entrepreneurs to bring together knowledge, funding and people as a catalyst for social change. We ensure that strategic funding and capacity building skills reach non profit organisations and social businesses to have the greatest impact on the lives of people living in poverty.

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The Hummingbird Trust was set up in 2007 to serve as a formal vehicle through which to implement the Mathias family's philanthropic aims. With three half-Indian teenage daughters the Trustees were particularly struck by the extent of trafficking on visits to India. Hummingbird believes that human trafficking is an obscene crime and fundamentally an economic activity with a supply and demand side. Hummingbird has strategically prioritised the supply chain of human trafficking and focuses on preventative programming that reduces the vulnerabilities of women and children in Kolkata to being trafficked.

www.thehummingbirdtrust.co.uk



Kamonohashi Project (Kamo) is a non-profit organisation headquartered in Tokyo, Japan. It operates in Cambodia and India with an aim of putting an end to the issue of human trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. Kamo tackles this issue based on the evidence backed up by data from the ground, strategies shared with stakeholders on the ground and coordination with the ecosystem of human trafficking.

www.kamonohashi-project.net

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FOREWORD

I will never forget the first trafficked sex slave I met in India. She was fourteen years old and was being raped numerous times a day by grown men. Though her heart was still beating, she looked as if she was already dead. She was poor, illiterate, and had lost all hope. In many ways, she was the face of India's greatest shame: the failure to protect its most vulnerable populations – children, females, minorities, and the poor.

The issue of sex trafficking has received increasing attention in India and around the world across the last fifteen years, yet efforts to combat the crime remain woefully inadequate. Millions of women and children are trafficked into forced prostitution into and within India every year. They are treated like expendable slaves, chewed up by pimps and traffickers until there is nothing left. Society at large turns a blind eye to their suffering, while police are often complicit in the crimes. They are voiceless and powerless, and few if any of their exploiters are ever punished.

While India races into the 21st century as a burgeoning economic power, it cannot lose sight of the importance of ensuring human rights, justice, and decency for all its citizens, regardless of age, class, or gender. While hundreds of millions are exploited across the country and remain mired in poverty, the nation's sex slaves are among the most brutalized and violated of all. No child should ever be sold into servitude and raped for profit, and no one should ever have to barter their dignity just to avoid starvation. So long as the country allows these tragic realities to persist, its legitimacy on the global stage will be tainted.

There are several gaps that must be filled by stakeholders at all levels in order to tackle sex trafficking in India more effectively. First and foremost, more research must be conducted in order to understand and quantify the offense more accurately, as well as assess those forces of supply and demand that allow the crime to persist. NGO's must be more adequately resourced in order to protect the vulnerable and re-empower the trafficked. New and more aggressive laws must be passed by the government, then be effectively enforced by police and the judiciary. Male demand to purchase trafficked women and children for sex must be tackled. Broad-based awareness campaigns that convey the brutal reality of sex slavery should be disseminated across the country. In short, a robust, coordinated, and fully resourced social movement focused on the eradication of sex trafficking is required.

Dasra has done anti-trafficking activists in India a great service by issuing this report. Various NGO's such as the ones profiled in these pages are doing invaluable work to prevent sex trafficking and to protect trafficked victims. However, these efforts are often isolated and need increased support and partnerships to be scaled up, including elevated funding, technical support, and networking. Above all, local philanthropy must provide sustained and strategic funding to eliminate this shameful scar on the face of the nation.

Sex trafficking is an affront against basic human dignity. So long as this debasing practice is allowed to persist in India, injustice and violence against women will remain all too common. All of India's citizens deserve protection, empowerment, and dignity. Eradicating sex trafficking will be a promising first step.

SIDDHARTH KARA

The writer is an author, activist and one of the world's foremost experts on modern day slavery and human trafficking

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Dasra's research focuses on framing the complex issue of anti-sex trafficking in India and identifying high potential non-profits that need strategic philanthropy to scale their efforts. This year-long initiative was possible with the support of both the Hummingbird Trust and Kamonohashi Project. Their collaboration throughout the research process brought rigour, insight and relentless passion to ensure this publication would contribute to moving the needle on ending sex trafficking in India.

Dasra introduced the issue to the philanthropic community at Dasra Philanthropy Week 2013 with the expert views of Laura Entwistle, Dr. PM Nair, Sanjay Macwan and Pravin Patkar, who continued to provide critical direction and analysis. Dasra's Advisory Research team would like to particularly thank Susan Laidlaw and Lynne Smitham, who were instrumental in ensuring a clear, concise and captivating narrative. Dasra is extremely appreciative of the team at White Kettle Consulting who has patiently worked through months of editing and design; creating a colourful learning journey.

Finally and most importantly we would like to thank the non-profits that diligently work on the issue of anti-sex trafficking in Maharashtra and West Bengal. They shared ground realities and emphasised the need to prioritise strategic funding to scale high impact interventions. Their commitment to come together during Dasra's five day residential workshop is testament to their dedication in solving this issue.

We thank all the supporters for their expertise, dedication, energy, and generosity. *Zero Traffick* hopes to impact the anti-sex trafficking sector in India through all our collective contributions.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In a decade where India has seen unprecedented growth and a sharp decrease in the percentage of the population living below the poverty line, at least one group has contradicted this trend and seen falling wages, exploitation and even a decline in life expectancy. This group is India's approximately 20 million commercial sex workers.

While it is a significant challenge to determine the prevalence of trafficking due to the clandestine nature of the trade it is estimated that 80 per cent of sex workers nationwide, representing 16 million women, are victims of sex trafficking. Kidnapped or lured from their homes, they have been forced into sexual slavery through a combination of coercion, torture, starvation and rape. Typically they are taken from rural communities and relocated to cities hundreds of miles away, across state and even national borders, where they have no support network and often don't even speak the local language.

40 per cent of these victims are adolescents and children, some as young as nine years old. In fact, the demand for younger girls increases every year as the proliferation of HIV has been accompanied by a belief that sex with children holds less risk of infection and will even cure the disease. As girls are thus infected at younger ages, their own lives are cut short.

On the demand side, rampant growth in megacities such as Mumbai has seen an influx of migrant workers who have left their families to find work in the cities. This has resulted in a rapid escalation in the demand for cheap sex. Loneliness, coupled with the anonymity of the city, has made paying for sex an attractive option; a majority of migrant workers report that they have indulged.

Traffickers have met this demand through a massive increase in the number of girls trafficked. This has led to the real wages of sex workers falling by 50 per cent in the past decade, in turn making sex readily affordable to even the most poorly paid day labourer. In contrast, the traffickers themselves are estimated to enjoy a profit margin of over 70 per cent making this currently one of the most lucrative industries in the

country, as traffickers, brothel owners and corrupt officials exploit the vulnerability of impoverished and uneducated women and children to provide high volume at a cheap price.

The vulnerability factors of poverty and lack of education cannot be overstated. Over 70 per cent of all trafficked victims are illiterate and nearly a half report that their family income was less than INR 66 (approximately US\$1) a day. It is no coincidence that West Bengal, one of the poorest regions of India, accounts for 78 per cent of trafficked victims nationally. Consistent with the general country-wide trend, the actual number of trafficked victims has been increasing exponentially, doubling in only two years from 2008 to 2010. Nearly 90 per cent of trafficked girls from West Bengal report that they had dropped out of primary school, or never attended school at all, a further illustration of the link between victimisation and lack of education.

Abusive attitudes and practices that demean women at home and in the community are another significant cause of trafficking. In fact, it is not uncommon for girls to be sold to traffickers by their own family members. It is hardly surprising therefore that their customers so frequently view them as commodities. Police officials are no exception and are often conspirators in the sex trade. They have been known to accept bribes to turn a blind eye to trafficking or tip off brothel owners when they know a raid is imminent. Some even accept payment in the form of coerced sexual favours.

With such a complex and overwhelming problem, the response must necessarily be multi-faceted. Trafficking can and must be reduced through the effective implementation of the 4P framework: prevention; protection; prosecution; and partnership, in both the regions where the victims are sourced and their final destinations.

- ▶ **Prevention** seeks to reduce the vulnerability of women and children who are at risk of being trafficked. It includes programmes that mobilise communities and create awareness of trafficking



and women's rights, proactively reduces all crimes against women, and works with the children of sex workers to prevent second generation prostitution.

Programmes to promote the safe migration of women from rural to urban areas and to decrease the demand for paid sex are also important. It is noteworthy that 83 per cent of traffickers said they procured women and children directly in response to the demand of destination areas. Programmes to reduce this demand would include educating boys through school-based gender sensitisation programmes and community programmes promoting women's rights.

- ▶ **Protection** includes the care of a victim from her rescue until she is fully rehabilitated and reintegrated into mainstream society. Programmes for protection are important in both the source and destination regions, although it is not always possible to return the victim to her home community. The shame of sex work, compounded by the stigma of sexually transmitted diseases, which a majority of victims have contracted, often leads to rejection. In addition, returning victims to the same communities which allowed them to be trafficked can sometimes place them at risk of abuse or re-trafficking.

Interim housing, particularly for underage victims, is often necessary. Programmes which provide alternative livelihoods, life skills training, or continuing education are important components of protection. Counselling, including addiction counselling, is another critical element in successful rehabilitation, as many victims have developed substance abuse or other maladaptive coping mechanisms by the time they are rescued.

- ▶ **Prosecution** must be supported both in the regions where trafficking occurs and in the areas where the victims end up. Only when the cost of doing business, as a result of effective prosecution and punishment, becomes greater than the rewards of trafficking, will the industry falter.

Community programmes that help families file missing person reports or help law enforcement agencies identify and apprehend traffickers are critical. It is often non-profits working on the front lines within communities which have the information necessary for successful prosecution. Equally important are activities that support gathering evidence against traffickers to ensure they are adequately punished and their victims compensated. Many non-profits do crucial work in this area.

Corrupt officials must also be penalised, and training must be provided to sensitise law enforcement and legal authorities on issues relating to victims' rights.

- ▶ **Partnership** is vital to address the cross-regional, multi disciplinary nature of trafficking. Partnerships must include the government at all levels, communities, law enforcement and court authorities, non-profits and international development agencies, as well as indirect stakeholders such as the media, corporates, and providers of support services.

Understanding the scope and extent of the trafficking problem is critical to identifying targeted solutions and policies. Developing 'big data' through partnerships among various stakeholders will assist in identifying macro trends and developing high-impact solutions.

Linking organisations that are working in trafficking source and destination areas will allow them to frame common objectives, provide integrated and more effective support to trafficked victims, decrease the vulnerability of potential victims, and ensure accountability on the ground.

Fundamental to ending trafficking is the understanding that it is a violation of basic human rights which are protected under law. Trafficked victims are denied their right to freedom of movement, employment, access to education, safety



and health. In addition, they are frequent victims of torture and degradation. The government must recognise its responsibility to protect the rights of trafficked victims as it would any other persecuted citizen. This more global understanding of trafficking will also help in the creation of links with other sectors such as education, health and welfare, employment and women's empowerment, which will take the anti-trafficking sector's impact to a new and more robust level.

International institutional funding for anti-trafficking efforts has receded in the past decade. There is a need to develop philanthropy that is sustainable and strategic to fund and build the capacity of non-profits in India so they can continue their work and even scale up their efforts to combat this rapidly growing problem.

Funders should support networks of non-profit organisations as they play a vital role in enhancing anti-trafficking efforts on a national level. Networks also become powerful mechanisms to share knowledge, shape policy, promote legislative change, campaign, link geographies and access funds. Non-profits which implement the 4P framework are the most effective and have the greatest potential for scalability and impact.

India is a land of immense wealth and huge potential in both human and natural resources. But no country can afford to squander the lives of 16 million trafficked victims, 6 million of them children under 18 years of age. To do so would not only waste their lives but call into question our own humanity. And what is India's much-lauded success without that?



Photo Credit/JABALA



Photo Credit/SANLAAP

THE BIG PICTURE:
OVERVIEW OF
SEX TRAFFICKING
IN INDIA





It is business as usual in what looks like a run-down, ramshackle office of a small-time trader in south Mumbai. He is satisfied with the deal he has just struck with his supplier. Not only has he managed to source the product at a low cost, he is well aware that market demand is strong enough to ensure him a profit margin of no less than 70 per cent. On the face of it, it seems like a perfect business model. Except the trader is a brothel owner, his supplier is the local pimp and the “product” that he has acquired is a 12 year old girl – one more victim to fall prey to the worst form of modern day slavery – trafficking for sexual exploitation. While this may seem like a brutally stark analogy to legitimate businesses, it is in fact the reality for over three million women and girls who get trafficked and exploited for sex in India.

While trafficking and prostitution are inextricably linked, they are not the same. Prostitutes are women who voluntarily offer sexual services in exchange for money. Trafficked victims, on the other hand, are bought and sold for monetary profit, most often leading to forced prostitution. India is home to approximately 20 million prostitutes¹. While the exact ratio of prostitutes to trafficked victims remains unknown, a CEDPA-Pride report estimated that 80 per cent of all Indian women engaged in prostitution are victims of trafficking. Every year, thousands of girls and women are abducted, deceived, seduced, or sold for the purpose of Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE). They are forced to service hundreds if not thousands of men before being discarded. Trafficking in women and children violates basic human rights to life, liberty and the freedom to chart one's own life course, and instead subjects the victims to cruelty, torture, dangerous and degrading work, and inhumane living conditions.

What is sex trafficking?

“Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons” by using “force[,]... coercion, abduction, fraud, [and] deception” to control and exploit another person, including, but not limited to, sex exploitation.

- UN TIP Protocol

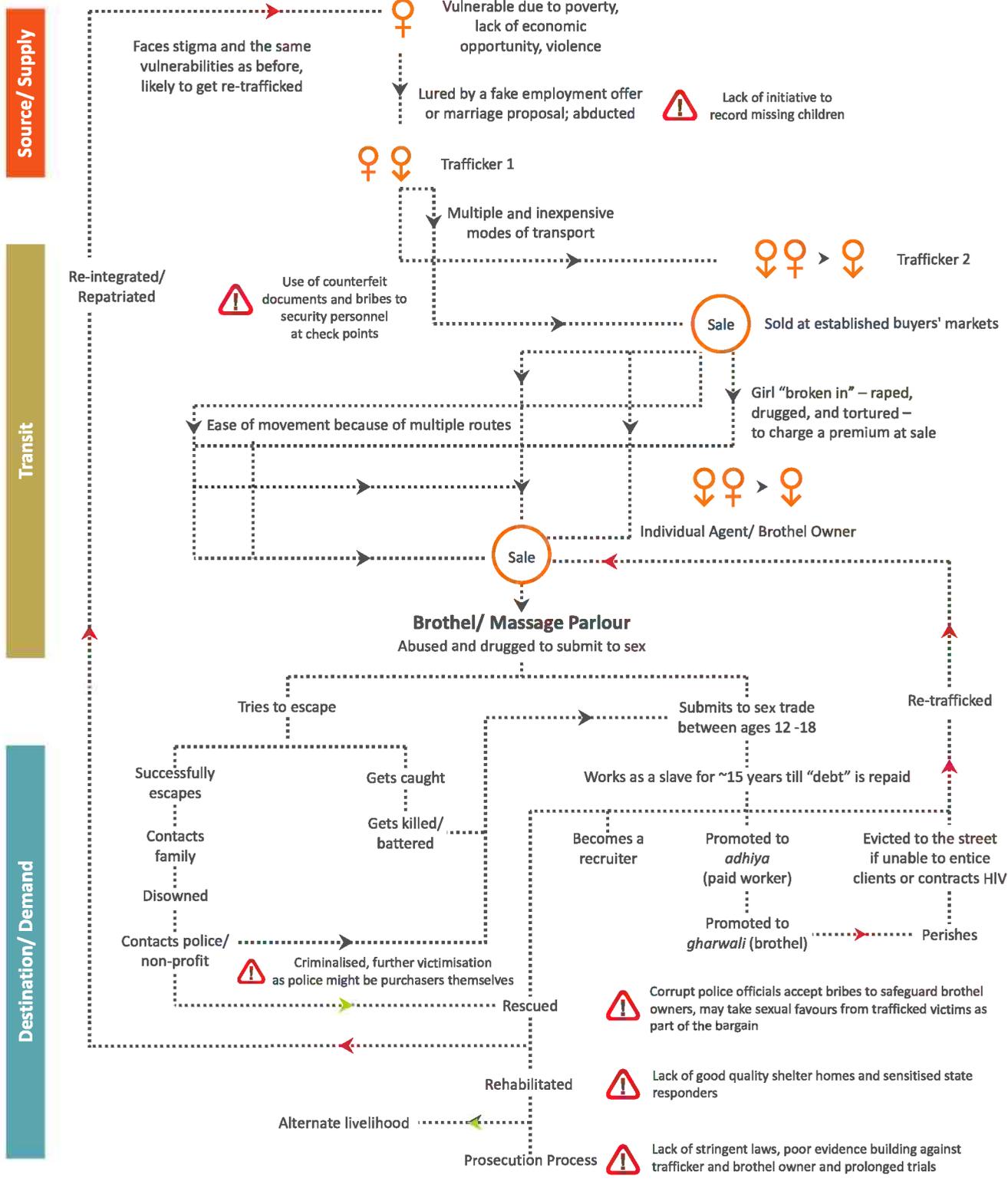
It is extremely difficult to determine the prevalence of trafficking and re-trafficking due to the clandestine nature of the trade. Information is usually available in small data sets and tends to be inconsistent across various stakeholders. While official statistics state that around 3 million women are victims of sex trafficking in India,² experts and on-field organisations reveal that in practice the numbers are four to five times higher.³ According to the Indian government, sex trafficking is on the rise in the past four years. In 2012, a total of 3,554 trafficking cases were reported, an increase of 17 per cent from 3,029 cases in 2008⁴. Moreover, estimates suggest that at least 40 per cent of trafficked victims are adolescents - 15 per cent are below 15 years of age while 25 per cent are between 15 and 18 years of age.⁵

There is almost no accurate data available on cross-border flows because of the complexities in regulations, which vary across countries. There is no government enforcement agency which has been able to collect verifiable data. Non-profits' estimates of girls trafficked from Nepal and Bangladesh into India range from 500⁶ to 10,000⁷ to more than 28,000⁸ annually.

Reena (name changed) was 12 when she became a victim of commercial sexual exploitation (CSE). Born in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) into an impoverished family of seven siblings, Reena was displaced during the 1971 Indo-Pak war and it was from a temporary camp, where she was stationed, that an acquaintance – who she considered her own sister – asked Reena to accompany her to Kolkata for a job. “I found myself in Sonagachi (Kolkata's largest red light district). After a few days I was asked to wear a saree. I was really excited as I thought I was being taken for a movie and while I was waiting to go, I peeped into an adjoining room and saw around five girls and four men drink and smoke. Just then, the man inside caught me staring and inquired after me from the madame. I was brought into another room with him where he sedated me with a pill in the coca-cola and raped me.” That was Reena's initiation into sex work, which she left once she married a local goon a few years later. After his death, Reena was ostracised by her husband's family, notwithstanding her disassociation from the sex trade years earlier.



Sex Trafficking: The Big Picture





Deconstructing the Big Picture of Sex Trafficking: The Innocent Girl to a Trafficked Victim

In order to understand the complexity of sex trafficking in its entirety and offer effective interventions it is important to understand the journey of the victim right from when she is moved from her home at the source area to when she reaches destination, the final point of exploitation.

Vulnerabilities at Source

There are several vulnerability factors that provide favourable conditions for trafficking in the first place and exacerbate them further thereby building the supply side of the trafficking continuum⁹. Vulnerability factors include both personal circumstances such as low levels of education, poverty and ignorance, and socio-structural forces such as globalisation, violence against women and natural disasters¹⁰.

Low levels of education: Education does not make one non-vulnerable to trafficking; the reverse, however, is true.¹¹ The likelihood of an educated girl being trafficked is lower than that of an uneducated one. According to a National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) study, 71 per cent of all the trafficked victims surveyed were illiterate, 14 per cent had received primary education¹² as compared to a national average of 80 per cent.¹³

Lack of livelihood and the draw of a city life: Economic deprivation at source areas due to lack of livelihood opportunities encourages migration to urban regions. The lure of higher earning potential in cities (as domestic help or in the entertainment industry) and the promise of regular remittances often misleads families into agreeing to place their daughters in the care of traffickers.

Violence against women: Abusive attitudes and practices that demean women at home and in the community are one of the main causes of trafficking. Problems such as domestic violence, abduction, rape and dowry harassment create unbearable conditions in source areas, making girls more vulnerable to fake promises of the traffickers.

Poverty: Although research by NHRC and UNIFEM has shown that poverty, alone, does not directly cause trafficking, it is the basis for the vulnerability which triggers other risk factors such as low levels of education. According to the study, nearly 50 per cent of the trafficked victims surveyed reported a family income of less than INR 66 per day.¹⁴

Lack of awareness: Families are often lured into giving away their daughters, by promises of high incomes in urban areas, or the belief that their daughter will enjoy a better quality of life post-marriage.¹⁵ They ignore known instances of trafficking within the community where girls have been trafficked on the pretext of a job or marriage, hoping that their daughters will not meet with the same fate.

Natural disasters and conflict: Occurrences of natural disasters provide traffickers additional opportunities to carry out the crimes without being traced. West Bengal is a prime source area due to its susceptibility to floods.¹⁶ During the 2009 Aila cyclone 8000 persons were reported missing, many of whom were women and children.¹⁷ A majority were suspected of being trafficked for both sex and forced labour. Likewise, cases of trafficking surge in conflict-prone regions. India's north-eastern states are examples of where widespread insurgencies due to ethnic, cultural and political unrest have exacerbated the incidence of trafficking.



Photo Credit/SANLAAP



Trading in Transit

The journey from source to destination is usually a two-step process which involves moving the victim from the point of origin in a small village or rural community, to a small town and then from this transit point to the final destination. Trafficking routes starting in rural Nepal, Bangladesh or India pass through towns such as Varanasi and Gorakhpur and end in urban centres such as Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata or Chennai. The purpose of this 'journey' is to "break in" the girl before the final 'sale'.

The trafficker or dalal rapes, tortures, starves, humiliates and drugs the girl during transportation both for his own pleasure and to make her more submissive so she is less likely to attempt escape once sold. Traffickers can typically command a 20 percent premium for a girl who has been "broken in", making this brutal initiation a cold and calculated business decision. Additionally, the trafficker uses this time to make market assessments



regarding which ethnicity is in demand at which brothels, so he can determine the most lucrative destination.

Movement is achieved by any conveyance possible. The modes of transport are numerous – car, train, plane, ship, bus, foot – and the costs are low. Traffickers tend to alternate between routes and use false documents to render victims invisible to border control or law enforcement. Paying bribes is common and 2 to 5 percent of the final price of the slave goes toward paying border security forces.

The girl might be acquired and sold several times en route to a final point of exploitation. Sales take place at

established buyers' markets, where victims are forced to strip naked to be inspected by potential buyers for deformities, venereal diseases and overall attractiveness. Individual agents or local pimps acquire these girls and transport them to brothels in red light districts with which they have established contacts. The complexity of breaking the chain is largely due to the nature of trafficking itself, where the victim changes 'hands' frequently throughout the transit process.

Exploitation at Destination

While in essence the exploitation starts when the trafficker acquires the victim, the intensity increases during transportation and continues when she reaches the red-light area. The hierarchy in a brothel is akin to that of a corporate. The *malik* is the owner of the brothel much like a founder/ CEO in a corporate. He might own one or more brothels in the same vicinity. He frequents flesh markets and deals with individual agents and local pimps to acquire trafficked girls. Apart from that, he supervises the revenues and profitability of the brothel. The *gharwali* is the manager of the brothel. She is usually a victim of trafficking herself and would have had to spend 15-18 years as a commercial sex worker before she got promoted to being a *gharwali*. For a client visiting the brothel for the first time, she is the first point of contact.

A Typical Brothel Structure





Only once she is convinced of the client's motives does she present the girls and accordingly negotiate a price.

A lodger is a sex worker who has saved enough money to move out of the brothel but rents a room in the brothel where she accepts clients. Lodgers are usually in their thirties and charge the least per sex act – around \$1.10 – because they are older than the slaves. Most lodgers will leave the brothel when they find a husband.

The *adhiya* (meaning “half”) is a slave who has come to accept her life as a commercial sex worker over the years due to the systematic conditioning by the brothel owner and apparent lack of other livelihood options. She remains in the brothel and splits one half of her earnings with the *malik*. The *adhiyas* decide whether or not they want to accept a client but have to balance that with earning sufficient revenue or they risk being replaced by another slave. They assist the *gharwali* to acclimatise newly trafficked victims. They take on the big-sister role, tending to wounds afflicted by a client and convincing them to obey the rules.

At the bottom of the brothel hierarchy is the most recently trafficked victim. On arrival, the girl is told that she needs to work off her debt by sleeping with any client who selects her. She is coerced to comply through torture, starvation and drugs. The debts are farcical. The *gharwali* gives the girl a random number – say a thousand dollars – onto which she keeps piling interest of up to 100 percent a year. Deductions are made for food, medicine, and non-compliant behaviour. These new victims rarely attempt escape because brothel owners terrorise them regarding the consequences and also threaten violence against family members back home. A token sum might be remitted to the family to encourage the parents' belief that the girl is happily married or employed. Once the *malik* decides that she has paid off her debt she is either re-trafficked, transitions to the role of an *adhiya*, or is evicted to the street because she can no longer attract enough clients. Escape from the brothel is unlikely since victims are far from home, often in a place where they don't speak the language. Going to the police is not a good option because often the police consider trafficked victims as criminals and offer no help, in turn re-victimising the girl. In fact, corrupt police officers accept bribes to allow brothels to function or warn brothel owners if an investigation is being planned. They might also take sexual favours from the slaves as part of the bargain.

Even if a girl manages to get repatriated to her place of origin, her problems are not over. Girls, trafficked for sex slavery, are looked upon as a source of extreme shame and are often disowned by their families. Many of them have become addicted to alcohol or drugs during their forced labour, and have contracted STDs, including HIV, which further stigmatises them. Moreover, returning to the same conditions of poverty, violence, and unemployment, that had resulted in their initial trafficking, compels many girls to return to the original trafficker in search of a better deal the second time around. Alternatively, many repatriated victims are recruited, deceived or seduced into a second or third round of slavery by a different trafficker. The volume and frequency of re-trafficking of repatriated victims is difficult to estimate and is currently unknown.

The Demand-driven Model at the Destination

Like any economic model, supply of trafficked victims is dependent on demand. According to the NHRC study that interviewed 160 traffickers, 83 percent of traffickers stated that they procured women and children depending on the demand they received from the destination areas.

Consider the case of Baina in Goa which confirmed the demand-side pull. In the mid-1990s, there was a growing concern for *devdasis*,¹⁸ girls dedicated to serve the goddess Yellama through sex work, being trafficked to Baina. At that time *devdasis* made up 60 per cent of victims of CSE in the area. To combat this problem, the National Commission for Women, along with the *gram panchayat* members and the state government agencies organised awareness programmes to educate parents that the ritual did not appease Gods but rather exploited their daughters. The supply of women from Karnataka was contained immediately, however the demand in Baina was not addressed and traffickers moved from Karnataka to Andhra Pradesh, which then became a hub for procuring girls; subsequently victims from Andhra Pradesh made up almost half of the population of victims of CSE in Baina.¹⁹

The reason why sex trafficking persists is straightforward: immense profitability with minimal risk. A net profit margin of over 70 per cent makes sex trafficking one of the most profitable businesses in the world. It is becoming increasingly easy and inexpensive to procure, move and exploit vulnerable girls.



Moreover, the average price of a sex act has been

Average Profitability per Sex Slave

Average purchase price per sex slave	\$ 660
Average price per sex act	\$ 4.15
Average number of sex acts per day	11
Average annual cost for maintaining a slave	\$ 4763
Average annual revenue per sex slave	\$ 16,705
Average annual profit per sex slave	\$ 11,942
Average profit margin	71%

Source: Kara S., Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Day Slavery, 2009

decreasing over time. In Kamathipura alone, prices have decreased over 50 percent²⁰ in the last decade as a direct result of increasing trafficked victims from Nepal, Bangladesh and rural India. These decreasing prices open up the market to consumers who could not previously afford the service. New customers enter the market and traditional customers return more often, thereby driving up the demand for trafficked victims and increasing overall profitability.

The trafficker gains profits by selling at a price higher than his fixed and variable costs, like any other business. Sex trafficking has high fixed costs, where average total cost is high at low quantities of trafficked individuals and decreases as operations increase in size, up to a certain point.²¹ Therefore, in a situation where a trafficker has been convicted, the trafficking route has been exposed, the houses where he would confine victims while in transit are seized, and his accomplices (including officials along the trafficking chain) have been booked, the economic gains are significantly reduced as the trafficker must factor in the cost of re-establishing his supply chain.

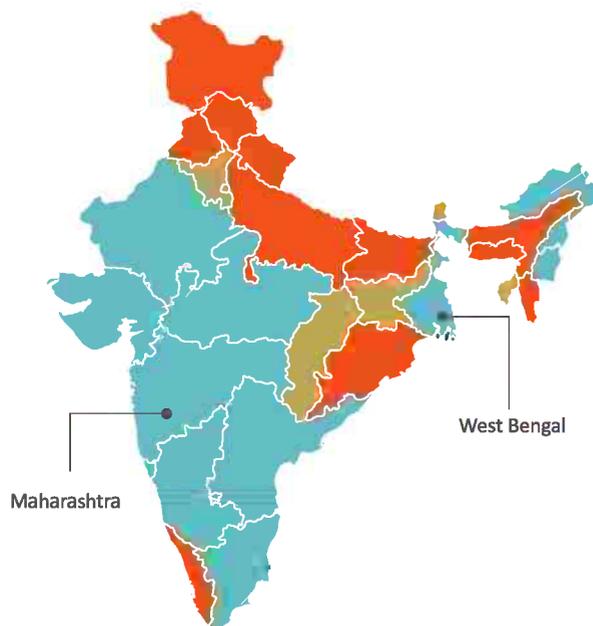
Inverting these risk-reward economics of sex trafficking by increasing the cost of 'getting-caught' will begin to diminish the business of sexually exploiting vulnerable girls. Equally important at the demand areas is public awareness through media campaigns; especially targeting boys, sensitising the public as key responders and engaging the private sector to curb sex tourism. It is pertinent to understand that unlike the supply side, the demand side remains the least visible and continues to grow through technology and less traceable mechanisms,

hiding vulnerable women and children within massage parlours, escort services, and pornography.

East to West: West Bengal to Maharashtra

According to government data, 74 per cent of Indian States have a high concentration of women engaged in the sex trade. A high concentration is one where at least 2 per cent of the total women between 15-35 years of age in that particular state are engaged in the sex trade.

While Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have emerged as major source areas, Maharashtra, Delhi and Goa are the major destination states. The geographical position of West Bengal, coupled with having some of the poorest districts in India, has made it a prime source area for CSE victims. According to experts, Mumbai, in Maharashtra, the most likely destination.²²



Concentration of women engaged in the sex trade in India

Per cent of states	Concentration	Percentage of women between 15-35 years engaged in prostitution
74 per cent	High	2 per cent
25 per cent	Medium	0.75 – 2 per cent
1 per cent	Low	< 0.75 per cent

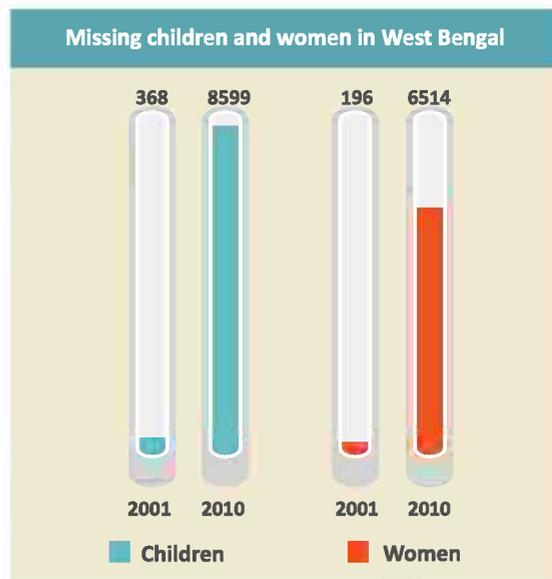
Source: NCRB Data, 2011



Supply-Source: East Side of Sex Trafficking in West Bengal

West Bengal borders the Indian states of Sikkim, Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand and Assam, and shares international borders with the countries of Nepal, Bangladesh and Bhutan. The capital, Kolkata, is the trade and cultural center of eastern India, and Siliguri, in the northern part of the state, acts as the gateway to Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and also to the North-East.

Trafficking cases in West Bengal have been on the rise in the past decade. According to the latest statistics from the Crime Investigation Department (CID), trafficking cases have nearly doubled from 2008 to 2010 (4,621 in 2008 to 8,598 in 2010).²³ Additionally, there has been an increase



in the number of reports of missing children as well as women. Seventy-four per cent of these remain untraced (the highest percentage in India) and are suspected of being trafficked to other parts of the country.²⁴

Within West Bengal, the districts of Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Malda, North 24 Parganas and South 24 Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur present particular challenges from a trafficking standpoint.

Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, which are located in the north of West Bengal, have long faced problems of unsafe out-migration by individuals bound for Kolkata and other metropolitan cities in search of livelihood opportunities. Trafficking of girls and women coming from the tea

estates of these districts is prevalent. Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling also serve as transit points for girls trafficked from Bhutan and Assam and neighbouring Indian states. As for North and South 24 Parganas, recent data indicates

When the parents of these young girls notice that their neighbours, who have sent their daughters to Mumbai, are able to buy land and properties they do not hesitate to force their daughters to go to Mumbai without considering the exploitative situation. Some of the parents expressed their willingness to send their daughters as soon as they get the chance.

- A study on vulnerabilities in West Bengal by non-profit Sanlaap

these districts are two of the most significant source areas for trafficking in the state.²⁵ In fact, a 2003 study of trafficking in Madhusudanpur, a village in South 24 Parganas, showed that every second to third household in the village lives off the income of a trafficked girl between the ages of 13 and 15.²⁶

A range of socio-economic factors, along with weak law enforcement, has led to this increase in trafficking in West Bengal. Approximately 27 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line²⁷ due to the decline of agriculture as a source of revenue, lack of alternate livelihood opportunities and susceptibility to natural disasters such as the 2009 Aila cyclone. Further, while the general crime rate in West Bengal has decreased, crimes against women have increased. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, the state of West Bengal:

- ▶ Leads the country in the numbers of procured girls (35 per cent of the national total)
- ▶ Leads the country in the numbers of girls sold for commercial sexual exploitation (78 per cent of the national total)²⁸

Also, nearly 90 per cent of trafficked girls from West Bengal have either dropped out of primary school or have never attended school, thus evidencing a strong link between lack of education and the risk of being trafficked.²⁹

Another factor that makes West Bengal vulnerable to trafficking is the ease of international and inter-state



movement. While 90 per cent of the trafficking of girls occurs within India, porous international borders and well-connected transport systems facilitate trafficking of Bangladeshi and Nepali girls into India. Crossing the border between Bangladesh and West Bengal is a daily routine for many. A well-organised bribe system which is part of the trafficker-border security nexus helps people cross over the flat terrain. Often a bribe of INR 50 (less than \$1) per person is sufficient to traffick a girl into India and across states. The fact that West Bengal accounts for only 3 per cent of all the trafficking cases registered under ITPA simply demonstrates the lack of adequate law enforcement.³⁰

Owing to this convenience of access, the state witnesses significant movement of people who are driven out of their homes in sheer desperation for a better life, across national and international borders. Once the women enter India, they are kept in West Bengal and Odisha. After being 'sorted and graded', they may be sold to pimps or sent to the Middle East, Kolkata, Bashirghat, Agra, Delhi, or most often Mumbai.³¹

Demand-Destination: The West Side of Sex Trafficking in Mumbai and Satellite Districts

Maharashtra is the second most populated state in India. It accounts for 13 per cent of India's GDP³² and Mumbai the state capital also the financial hub of India, attracts a high number of migrants every year. According to

estimates based on the 1999-2000 NSS survey, the migrant population in Mumbai has surged since the 1990s and constitutes about 37 per cent of its total population.³³ Many global and India-related studies reveal that separation from families and spouses for extended periods encourages migrants to engage in sexual activities outside of their marriage. Their anonymous status in the city also makes them feel more liberated. Another study on health issues of migrants in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra revealed that around 25 per cent of the migrants had sex outside their marriages in the last 12 months and almost 60 per cent of them had sex with victims of CSE.³⁴ Increase in migration, as a consequence of globalisation, coupled with Kamathipura's (Mumbai's prime red light area) history since the British era, has contributed to Mumbai being a destination area for trafficking. According to a report, approximately 40 per cent of the trafficking victims are found to be below 18 years. Children as young as nine years of age are purchased at auctions attended by Arab and Indian men.³⁵ According to the same study, Mumbai along with Goa, is a favored destination for pedophilic tourists from Europe and USA.

While Kamathipura and Falkland Road are old and large red light areas of Mumbai, escalating real estate prices in South Mumbai has led to mushrooming of new red light areas in the northern areas of Mumbai such as Vashi and Bhiwandi, Jamuna Mansion, and Bhandup. Additionally,



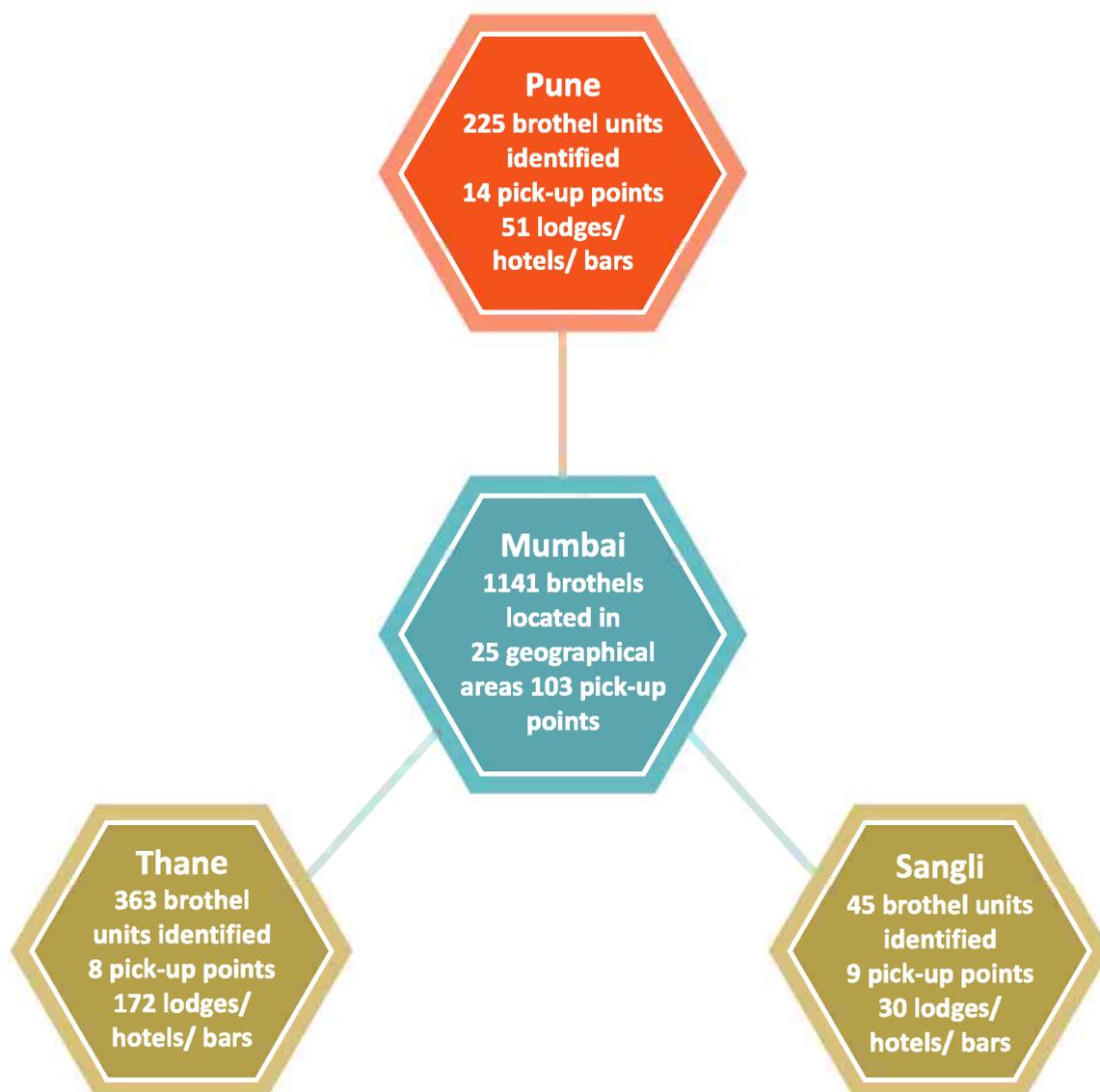
Photo Credit/JABALA



smaller towns such as Thane, Pune and Sangli in Maharashtra are emerging as satellite districts. While they are not as large as Mumbai, they are fast growing in numbers. There is a need to better understand the prevalence of the sex trade in these satellite areas to intervene effectively.

While Mumbai needs to significantly strengthen its prosecution machinery, there has been proof of progress over the past five years. The Immoral Traffic Prevention

Act (ITPA) in Mumbai recorded convictions in 81 cases in 2009 compared to 25 in 2008 and so far has ordered the closure of 45 brothels.³⁶ Further, Mumbai reported the highest number of cases registered under the ITPA and out of a survey of 88 cities accounts for 15 per cent of cases registered under the ITPA. Also, the Integrated Anti-Human Trafficking Units (IAHTUs), set up in Maharashtra, have conducted 478 rescue operations and have so far rescued 2,683 victims and arrested 1,558 traffickers.³⁷



*Source: Department of Women and Child Development



The Anti-Sex Trafficking Framework: 4Ps

Considering the sex trafficking continuum and inherent complexities within the sector, response mechanisms are typically classified into three stages: prevention, protection, and prosecution. To address the issue comprehensively, it is crucial that these responses be integrated through close partnerships among all stakeholders. The table below illustrates how all the three Ps can function effectively at the source and the destination areas, both individually and collectively.

Prevention is critical to anti-sex trafficking. Successful prevention at source areas would mean there is no need for rescue, rehabilitation, restoration and court proceedings in the first place. These interventions aim to reduce vulnerabilities of women and children who are at risk of being trafficked. Prevention includes programmes that provide livelihoods, create awareness through community vigilance groups, and reduce crime against women.

Protection occurs when a victim is rescued from a brothel at the destination area and successfully re-integrated with her family and community at the source. Effective protection at the source will prevent the victim from being re-trafficked.

Prosecution at the source occurs through community policing where the community takes lead in law enforcement by helping families file First Information Reports (FIRs) when the victim goes missing or helping law enforcement agencies trace traffickers. Arresting and charging traffickers at the source itself acts as a strong deterrent for the trafficking continuum, preventing the act of trafficking in the first place. This can be evidenced in the case of Bhakti Ram Pandey who used to traffic around 500 girls annually and was convicted in 2001 for a period of ten years; going by the previous track record of the offender, the conviction ensured that at least 5,000 girls were prevented from being trafficked in that period of ten years.

	Source/Supply	Destination/Demand
Role of Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reducing vulnerabilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Low levels of education •Lack of livelihood opportunities •Poverty •Lack of awareness •Natural disasters and conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Educating boys and men ▶ Preventing second generation trafficking ▶ Promoting safe tourism
Role of Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Repatriating to source area ▶ Providing economic and psychological rehabilitation ▶ Preventing re-trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Undertaking effective rescue operations ▶ Providing economic and psychological rehabilitation ▶ Reintegrating away from source area ▶ Building evidence for prosecution
Role of Prosecution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Community policing ▶ Promoting Problem Oriented Policing (POP) ▶ Ensuring strict law enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Ensuring strict law enforcement ▶ Promoting Problem Oriented Policing (POP) ▶ Ensuring swift court trials
Role of Partnerships	Community Community based organisations Government Non-profits Police	Non-profits Police Judiciary Private Sector Government



Destination-Demand Areas

Prevention at destination can be undertaken in various ways: awareness campaigns for communities, educating boys and men to reduce demand, engaging the private sector to promote safe tourism, and working with children of commercial sex workers to prevent second generation trafficking. While all the above interventions have the potential to be effective, currently, curbing second generation trafficking is the most prevalent at destination areas.

Protection refers to all activities relating to care and attention of a victim beginning from rescue until the person is fully rehabilitated and re-integrated. It involves measures such as enhancing life skills of the victims, re-building their emotional structures, providing shelter, counselling and medical care, and rehabilitating the victim.

Prosecution of offenders is fundamental in response to the crime of sex trafficking. Eliminating trafficking requires prosecuting, punishing and convicting the perpetrators. Prosecution involves activities such as investigating the crime, gathering evidence against traffickers, adequately punishing perpetrators and compensating victims. Effective prosecution at the destination acts as a deterrent and prevents the occurrences of similar crimes in future. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Problem Oriented Policing (POP) – a model of prosecution – is the most comprehensive response to address trafficking. It encompasses prevention and protection both on the demand and supply side through partnerships between key stakeholders. An example of POP is the establishment of Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units (IAHTUs) in India where each IAHTU is provided with its own resources, infrastructure and funds to combat trafficking. While the IAHTU aims for maximum rescues, the emphasis is on a victim-centric and multi-stakeholder approach that does not criminalise the victim and ensures a holistic response to trafficking.

The fourth P: Partnerships

The need for partnerships and convergence to combat trafficking cannot be understated considering the number of stakeholders involved. In India, there is a need for effective partnerships and convergence of activities among the government, communities, international development agencies, private sector and non-profits.

For example, the formation of IAHTUs through a tripartite agreement between UNODC, Ministry of Home Affairs and the Government of India works closely with non-profits and the civil society. Additionally, the centrally-sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) addresses the issue of child protection and aims at building a protective environment for children through government and community partnerships. While the IAHTUs and the ICPS scheme have the potential to provide impetus to anti-trafficking efforts, they need to be significantly strengthened to create optimal impact.

Going Forward

Trafficking in persons, often referred to as modern day slavery, is not only a threat to the victim's most fundamental human rights, but it also poses a serious and widespread challenge to human security at all levels of society. The individual victims of trafficking endure atrocities that physically injure, psychologically traumatise and, in some cases, kill them. Meanwhile, trafficking also has a significant impact on the communities from which victims are recruited. Creating an environment of violence, crime and fear, trafficking in persons separates families, erodes social bonds, and undermines the economic prospects of communities.³⁸ Furthermore, facilitated by large scale organised criminal networks, trafficking also compromises state security by weakening the rule of law and threatening public safety.

Trafficking is dynamic, adaptable, and opportunistic. Like many forms of criminal activity, it takes advantage of conflicts, disasters and the vulnerability of people. To combat the crime, it is essential to understand the extent of trafficking, its nature, and the underlying conditions. Trafficking is a cross-regional issue that necessitates the collaboration of a wide range of actors – government, development agencies, law enforcement agencies and non-profits – to provide an integrated, holistic and people-centred solution.



Key Takeaways

- ▶ In India, three million women are victims of trafficking³⁹ though experts suggest it could be three to five times higher.⁴⁰ Estimates suggest that at least 40 per cent of trafficked victims are adolescents - 15 per cent are below 15 years of age while 25 per cent are between 15 and 18 years of age.⁴¹
- ▶ Trafficking in women and children violates basic human rights to life, liberty and the freedom to chart one's own life course, and instead subjects the victims to cruelty, torture, dangerous and degrading work, and inhumane living conditions.
- ▶ Trafficking persists because it is a highly profitable business with a margin of over 70 per cent. There is a need to decrease this profitability and increase the risk for traffickers and other perpetrators to conduct business.
- ▶ Trafficking can be combatted through the effective functioning of the 4P framework – prevention, protection, prosecution and partnerships.

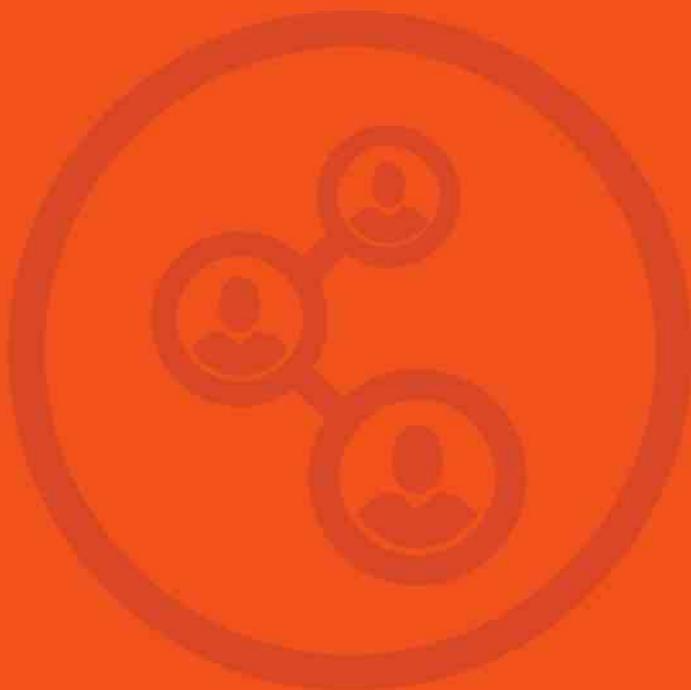


Photo Credit/JABALA



Photo Credit/SANLAAP

POWER OF ACTORS: STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS





Sex trafficking is a complex development issue which engages several stakeholders. Resolution requires a deeper analysis of the motivations, economics, and constraints of each stakeholder. The following section provides a brief description of key actors in the anti-sex trafficking landscape in India, their initiatives, distinct roles and impact on the sector. This analysis then forms the basis for recommendation of where support and influence can be most impactful.

Government and Government Agencies

The Government of India does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it has made significant progress towards being better aligned with the 2000 UN TIP Protocol. The Government's nationwide anti-trafficking effort continues, with disbursement of funds to state governments and support to several government ministries with the following:

- ▶ The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has established 194 Integrated Anti-Human Trafficking Units (IATHUs) which are responsible for combining law enforcement and rehabilitation. Each IAHTU has scorecards, which were introduced in June 2011, to improve the availability of real-time data. This has helped in increasing reporting of inter-state coordination among IATHUs resulting in more rescues. A variety of sources noted that there were many more investigations, including interstate investigations. In Mumbai, in 2011, there were 242 sex trafficking cases prosecuted in the special ITPA court; 125 sex trafficking offenders were convicted with sentences of up to three years' imprisonment, indicating progress on the prosecution effort.⁴²
- ▶ The MWCD allocated the equivalent of \$118 million in 2011-12 to fund 153 projects in 17 states under the *Ujjawala* programme, which seeks to protect and rehabilitate female sex trafficking victims, and 58 new *Swadhar* projects, which help female victims of violence, including sex trafficking.⁴³ However, funding delays continue to plague effectiveness. The MWCD also continues to support the government shelter homes for trafficked victims, though the quality and support services in these homes are dismal.
- ▶ The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in 2009 advised state government officials to use standard operating procedures, developed in partnership with UNODC, to proactively identify trafficking victims and refer them to protection services. The Ministry also launched the Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cells which hosted bi-monthly inter-ministerial meetings on trafficking with participation from the anti-trafficking officers from various state governments. They have also raised awareness through radio shows and press conferences.
- ▶ The Central Bureau of Investigation established a dedicated federal anti-trafficking unit in January 2012 whose police officers now have nationwide investigative authority to support more reporting and follow up, especially on missing person cases.
- ▶ Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs continues to work with state governments to conduct safe emigration awareness campaigns.

Considering many agencies are involved in anti-sex trafficking activities there are growing issues of accountability, coordination, implementation and effectiveness in addressing the multi disciplinary nature of anti-sex trafficking. Through Dasra's interviews, the challenges highlighted by senior police officers and government officials include understaffing IAHTUs, delayed funding from the government, complicity of public officials in human trafficking, limited reporting of comprehensive legal data, low conviction rates, poor quality of care in shelter homes and lack of follow up in assessing the impact of police and judiciary sensitisation programmes. Both Indian and international non-profit organisations are playing a key role in delivering capacity building programmes and ensuring accountability.



Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) and Judiciary

Unfortunately, investigation and prosecution of trafficking crimes remain a small part of the LEA's scope and mandate, since LEAs are engaged in the wider activity of maintaining public order, safety or other crimes like murder, robbery etc. However, law enforcement and the judiciary are powerful actors in all aspects of anti-sex trafficking. LEAs can intervene in risky situations to remove individuals, detain and file criminal charges against specific traffickers, and recommend support services for trafficked persons. In fact, Dasra's interviews highlighted that the Indian legal framework itself is quite robust. The challenge, however, is the effective implementation of the laws by the LEAs.

Police

The police are at the core of accountability when it comes to both prosecution and protection, especially as they are one of the first responders to rescued victims. They are obligated to protect victims till they are sent to the shelter or family; or follow through an investigation for a missing trafficked person. However, police do not prioritise trafficking as an offence and typically do not utilise the available violations or statutes to charge the traffickers. In fact, despite sensitisation programmes police, particularly in West Bengal, continue to use the ITPA (Immoral Traffic Prevention Act) against the victims. Considering the issue of trafficking is captured by 10 national statutes,⁴⁴ police are increasingly confused with the charges which ultimately results in low convictions. Traffickers in turn exploit poor investigative practices to evade and manipulate the judicial process.

Courts

Courts are central to the prosecution process and obligated to protect victims with police support during the trials. However, the system continues to be plagued by corrupt court practices, delays in hearings, assignment of cases to corrupt judges, 'misplacement' of documents, inadequate witness protection, unqualified public prosecutors and uninformed judges. Notwithstanding these problems, there have been marked improvements in the prosecution process such as special trafficking courts and children courts resulting in speedier convictions (especially in Maharashtra), setting time limits of six months for child trafficking cases and the contributions of reliable witnesses through community volunteers have also aided prosecution.

Dasra evaluated over 80 cases recorded by prosecution-focused non-profit organisations, where cases were not accurately recorded; trafficking cases were either recorded as kidnapping, rape, gang rape and incest and actual trafficking cases were not charged under the ITPA. Therefore, despite capacity building and training programmes for police, there are glaring mistakes in charge sheet recordings which influence the effectiveness of laws and the judicial process.

Dasra's case analysis shows that ensuring sexual assault is included (when appropriate) on charge sheets ensures stringent punishment; and that providing resources to responders (police, judges), including directories of effective non-profit organisations, improves victim protection through the judicial process. During Dasra interviews, many stakeholders referred to using an outdated directory of relevant non-profits that non-profit Prerana had compiled; a valuable low-cost resource for improving coordination among key actors.

International Development Agencies (IDAs)

The UN performs a key role in global anti-trafficking initiatives⁴⁵ and UNODC is the key agency within the UN in charge of the anti-trafficking initiative. As human trafficking is a growing global enterprise and a concern for many member nations, it continues to be part of the broader UN programmes. Similar to the cross-cutting involvement of government ministries, there are similar overlaps between UN agencies. A strong theme across the UN is the need to support systemic change and share worldwide best practices; many of India's anti-sex-trafficking efforts are supported by UN agencies:

- ▶ UNODC mainly works as a technical agency for training and capacity building of various actors. UNODC started work on trafficking in 2006 through a flagship scheme on strengthening LEAs and supporting IAHTUs, engaging with non-profit organisations and facilitating networking for mainly rescue and rehabilitation.
- ▶ UN Women is more focused on prevention in source areas. In 2010, the National Commission for Women conducted a secondary data analysis with UN Women to identify vulnerable areas for trafficking. Indices were



developed which contribute to vulnerability including economic factors, migration, income, livelihood options, political, social, disaster proneness and environmental factors. This was mapped to areas which are prone to trafficking: West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, and Rajasthan. UN Women has also recently commenced work on 'intersectionality' of different issues like HIV, AIDS, sex selection and migration by focusing on community action and state accountability through research and documentation, capacity building, and advocacy.

- ▶ UNICEF is the main partner, with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, to encourage inter-state dialogue at the national level with a focus on Maharashtra and West Bengal. UNICEF has developed training modules for judges, support service providers, capacity building for improving care in state run homes, and monitoring/evaluation for *Ujjawala* scheme.
- ▶ In February 2012, USAID launched a new Counter-Trafficking in Persons Policy to reinvigorate and focus the Agency's efforts with concrete, measurable principles and objectives. Between 2001 and 2010, the agency provided US\$164 million to anti-trafficking programmes to over 68 countries and regional missions. Despite this renewed commitment, India experienced a dramatic decrease in funds and support from USAID on anti-sex trafficking efforts from 2006 onwards due to disagreements between India and the United States regarding the status and extent of trafficking in India. Many non-profit organisations interviewed by Dasra were affected by this change in funding stream. However, India is included in the Annual Trafficking in Persons Report (although with limited data) which remains a frequently cited study on the status of anti-sex trafficking worldwide.

In addition to funding from international development agencies, the anti-trafficking sector at the global level has seen an increase in attention from private and corporate foundations.

- ▶ Pierre Omidyar (founder of eBay) and his wife Pam established Humanity United Foundation through which they have been deploying their funds and business acumen to address the issue of trafficking since 2008. They have invested US \$115 million to date in their Humanity United foundation, which funds 85 antislavery non-profits as well as on-the-ground

projects in five countries, including the first one in Nepal. Other grantee countries include Congo, Liberia, Sudan and the United States. The foundation will be using its grants in Nepal to understand the cross-border crime, potential solutions and existing interventions. The learnings from Nepal will then be used to fund more projects globally - they have already pledged to spend another \$50 million through the foundation by 2016.⁴⁶

- ▶ The Thomson Reuters Foundation⁴⁷ brings together various stakeholders such as leading financial institutions, enforcement agencies, non-profits and corporations, to discuss ways to collaborate in the fight against global human trafficking. The foundation partnered with the International Herald Tribune in December 2012 to host the first Trust Women Conference in London, sparking concrete commitments to action to help women defend their rights. The foundation has also successfully facilitated round table discussions with leading financial institutions such as American Express, Bank of America, Barclays and Citigroup. These discussions have resulted in identifying irregularities in financial transactions by potential traffickers, sharing financial and technical expertise and discussing cross-border solutions to combating this crisis.

International Non-Profit Organisations (INPOs)

Anti-sex trafficking for many nations is a global issue. Large non-profit organisations like World Vision and Save the Children, work in many countries, influence global decision making, and are supported by multilateral agencies. The INPOs provide much needed support to smaller grass roots organisations and ensure that anti-sex trafficking efforts continue despite the lack of domestic prioritisation, essentially acting as key facilitators in both the national and international dialogue. Initiatives from these agencies usually follow the international agenda of the organisation and are often carried out across international borders. Challenges faced by these actors relate to the difficulties in assigning region specific criteria and difficulties in securing continued funding support once their focus areas change.

Plan International is one of the key international donors focusing on anti-sex trafficking. The organisation focuses on the issue of child rights internationally and engages in anti-trafficking initiatives, from the angle of child rights. In



India, Plan International increases awareness of the violation of human rights in partnerships with local organisations, and facilitates inter-country dialogue, across India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka on issues of missing children – many of whom are victims of sex trafficking.

Another important INPO in the anti-sex trafficking sector in India has been Groupe Developpement, a French solidarity organisation. The issue of human trafficking began to receive political attention in France which led to a national assembly vote on a new law to combat trafficking in December 2001. In 2003, Groupe Developpement, and the European Commission funded Sanjog in India, an Indo-Bangladesh anti-trafficking programme initiated in 2003 which brought together various non-government organisations (NGOs) in Bangladesh and West Bengal to enhance coordination and collaboration on initiatives related to trafficking. The Caring Connections programme began in 2011 (with support from Oak Foundation – a Geneva based foundation) as a response to research on the impact of current systems of rehabilitation for trafficked victims called ‘Where Have All the Flowers Gone?’. The research implied that current systems of rescue and family reunification did not work in favour of victims’ interests because of the custodial nature of rehabilitation.

The benefit of enabling deeper engagement of international non-profit organisations in anti-sex trafficking efforts is the ability to share best practices across countries and encourage evidence-based local dialogue on the issue. However, the lack of sustainability and sudden changes in funding agendas has impacted the sector’s effectiveness to scale successful interventions.



Corporates

"I implore businesses, civil society and each and every person to pledge their support for the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking. The special role that the business community can play in the Fund is one where I would particularly like to hear your views. 'Have a heart' for victims of human trafficking and help us protect the victims of this crime."

- Yury Fedotov,
UNODC Executive Director

The private sector possesses unique characteristics – influence, resources and innovation, which make it uniquely situated to be a powerful actor in anti-sex trafficking efforts in both harmful and helpful ways. The skills and resources that these players offer, could move the needle on several fronts. First and foremost is safeguarding their services from being used by traffickers, and leveraging the rapid growth of social networking and technology innovation. The opportunities and risks associated with the technology industry put companies in the sector in a unique position to use their services to create major change. For example:

- ▶ **Google** and **Microsoft** have both identified anti-trafficking research initiatives as areas of focus in 2012. Microsoft recently issued a \$150,000 request for proposals on the role of technology in the advertising and selling of victims for exploitation and the purchase of victims by traffickers. Google announced that the search engine will be providing \$11.5 million in grants to ten organisations working to end modern-day slavery and human trafficking.⁴⁸
- ▶ Software company, **Palantir Technologies**, a US-based organisation has worked with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) to improve NCMEC's ability to make sense of all the data at its disposal. NCMEC uses Palantir's software to search for and analyse information relating to missing, exploited children and sex offenders. Analysts can diagram complex relationships, perform geospatial analysis, search multiple databases simultaneously, and share data and analysis with law enforcement and other partners. In 2012, Palantir also initiated a partnership

with the Polaris Project to provide the analytical platform and engineering, training, and support resources to enable the study and application of data derived from their call records.⁴⁹

- ▶ In India, **Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)** an organisation that delivers IT services and solutions is collaborating with Justice and Care, a non-profit that focuses on providing legal support to victims of trafficking. In 2012-13, TCS developed a prototype of a Case Management System to enable the Justice and Care management team to efficiently monitor trafficking cases and collaterals during and after trials.⁵⁰

Industry can also contribute effectively by providing skills training to potential victims and survivors, as well as resources for prevention, protection, and reintegration programmes. For example:

Indian Corporates:

- ▶ **Sanlaap**, a Kolkata based non-profit organisation partnered with **IOM**, **NIFT**, **Café Coffee Day**, **ITC Sonar Bangla** and **Explotec** call centre, on livelihood programmes for survivors.
- ▶ **Core**, a Delhi-based non-profit, liaised with the corporate sector, and opened up avenues for the sale of the handicraft items produced by the rescued children. This enabled the victims to produce high quality demand-based products that could be marketed easily.
- ▶ **Amul**, an organisation built as a result of one of the largest grassroots cooperative movements in India supports non-profit Prajwala to provide employment to trafficked victims. Amul trains these young girls to place them at their retail outlets in Hyderabad. With the assistance of government officials, kiosks were opened in various places including the government secretariat complex.

International Corporates:

- ▶ **Manpower, Inc.**, a Fortune 500 consulting firm with a worldwide network of 4,100 offices in 82 countries and territories, funds programmes that help women and children recognise illegal recruiters and understand the risks involved. Manpower, Inc. also partners with governments and non-profit organisations to provide employment training that reduces the risk of being trafficked.⁵¹



► **JP Morgan Chase's**, Barry Koch has developed tools for applying anti-money-laundering regimes to human trafficking networks. Because money-laundering schemes and human trafficking schemes both tend to involve hidden financial transactions, technological applications for detecting money laundering have proven useful in detecting other illicit transactions, as Koch discovered during an investigation of several credit card transactions at a nail salon during non-business hours. This investigation uncovered a human trafficking operation, and Koch further developed a regime for detecting human trafficking through technologically-tracked financial footprints and other collectible data. The establishment of such new counter-trafficking methods can inform other corporations about the impact that human trafficking has on their businesses and how to utilise existing security programmes to address the issue.⁵²

Governments, multilateral organisations and non-profits must increase private sector awareness about human trafficking through workshops, trainings and education programmes for employees. Information about the effects of trafficking, the potential weak links in the global supply chain and within businesses, the risks associated with being involved in trafficking, knowingly or not, and the opportunities for the private sector to make a successful and sustainable impact need to be communicated effectively. The recent launch of the Global Business Council Against Trafficking (gBCAT)⁵³ is an example of the power in bringing leading businesses together on the issue of trafficking. The gBCAT is a business-only coalition that counts some of the world's largest US based corporations among its founders, including Coca Cola, Exxon Mobil, Ford, Microsoft and Manpower Group. A similar platform of leading Indian companies would raise both awareness and engagement in anti-sex trafficking efforts.

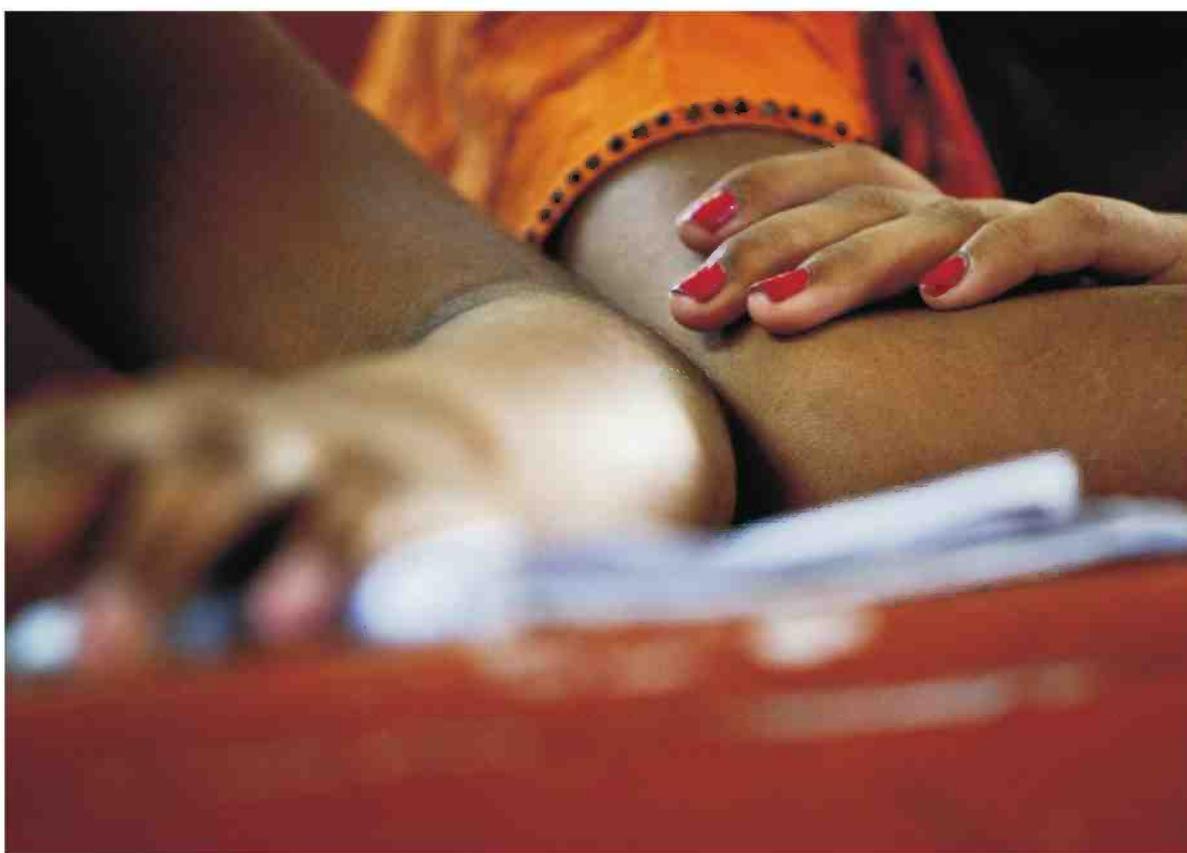


Photo Credit/SANLAAP



Media

The media has a critical role in mobilising public support to combat sex trafficking. Outreach and the ability to mould public opinion is a powerful tool in building momentum for combatting sex trafficking. The media can help in the following ways:

- ▶ Investigative journalism on sex trafficking should be promoted. Articles or broadcasts focusing on sex trafficking not only educate the public but also increase awareness on how the public can contribute towards anti-trafficking efforts. Such coverage should include helpline numbers and other sources of assistance.
- ▶ Responsible scrutiny by national media can imprison traffickers and support survivors. Media must focus on the stories in the courts and cooperate with law enforcement agencies.
- ▶ Vigilant assessment of classified advertisements which can be fronts for traffickers and only accepting cheques and credit cards, which can be traced in the event of an investigation, are both helpful contributions.

The media's role is critical in shaping the discourse on social issues. More coverage in different manners will produce more social awareness on sex trafficking. A recent study of coverage by the New York Times and CNN shows a small number of stories existing over the past decade. While the number of articles on trafficking is increasing, stories need to shift from simplistic coverage and sensationalism to advocating for more action from an economic and human rights angle.

According to the agenda setting studies, most people will consider the problem in India to be important when coverage is dynamic, longer in length, is aided by personal stories, a video report is produced, and a public demonstration takes place. Some examples of successful media engagements are:

- ▶ In 2006, MTV and USAID launched, "MTV EXIT (End Exploitation and Trafficking)," a multimedia, multi-platform awareness and prevention campaign against human trafficking that has reached over 20 million people in 21 countries in the Asia Pacific. It used documentaries, public service announcements, events, concerts and social networking. Taking into consideration all outputs of MTV EXIT including their partnerships with over 50 anti-trafficking non-profits

across Europe and Asia, the alliance has directly reached an estimated 7.5 million people through television, events, the Internet, and countless more through additional media coverage.

- ▶ An editorial mission of CNN Freedom Project to end modern-day slavery was launched in mid-2011 with a focus on amplifying the voices of victims, highlighting success stories and helping unravel criminal enterprises. It reached over 260 million viewers. Nearly 2,000 people have come out of slavery, either directly or indirectly, as a result of the hundreds of stories broadcasted on air and published online. More specifically, CNN⁵⁴ awarded Anuradha Koiralathe CNN Hero of the Year award in 2010 for the work her organisation Maiti in Nepal has accomplished by helping more than 12,000 victims of sex trafficking.
- ▶ Facebook sent out messages in support of Shweta Katti⁵⁵ who lived in a red light district in Mumbai for over 17 years. She now has a full scholarship to Bard College in New York City. She has been featured in the news recently to foster additional financial support for higher education in the USA. Newsweek Magazine has named Shweta as one of "25 Under-25 Young Women To Watch",⁵⁶ which is evidence of growing media attention towards issues related to sex trafficking.

Non-profit organisations are important partners in fostering media attention on the issues of sex trafficking.

- ▶ Efforts by Impulse, a non-profit in the state of Meghalaya, aimed at awareness generation through media campaigns, suggested a remarkable increase in the officially reported sex trafficking cases, from none in 2001, to 34 in 2003. This partnership between civil society, media, and LEAs, resulted in the arrest of 3 traffickers for the first time in the state.
- ▶ The media can also help in increasing public awareness at transit points. Campaigns which increase awareness and vigilance in public centres such as airports, and bus and train stations, are critical to breaking the trafficking chain. IOM is prioritising this effort as these transfer areas offer significant scope for identifying as well as arresting perpetrators. Bachpan Bachao Andolan, already uses this method to rescue children from railway stations through a simple system of identifying suspects and questioning their relationship with the children accompanying them.



The media can raise awareness through front-page placement of articles on the sex trafficking industry, and detailing the damaging effects of sex trafficking to both individuals and society. Indian media needs to draw together individuals to create a social consensus to

combat the demand of the industry. Media can take a lead by providing better quality programming that sets the national mind-set for greater local engagement on anti-sex trafficking in India.

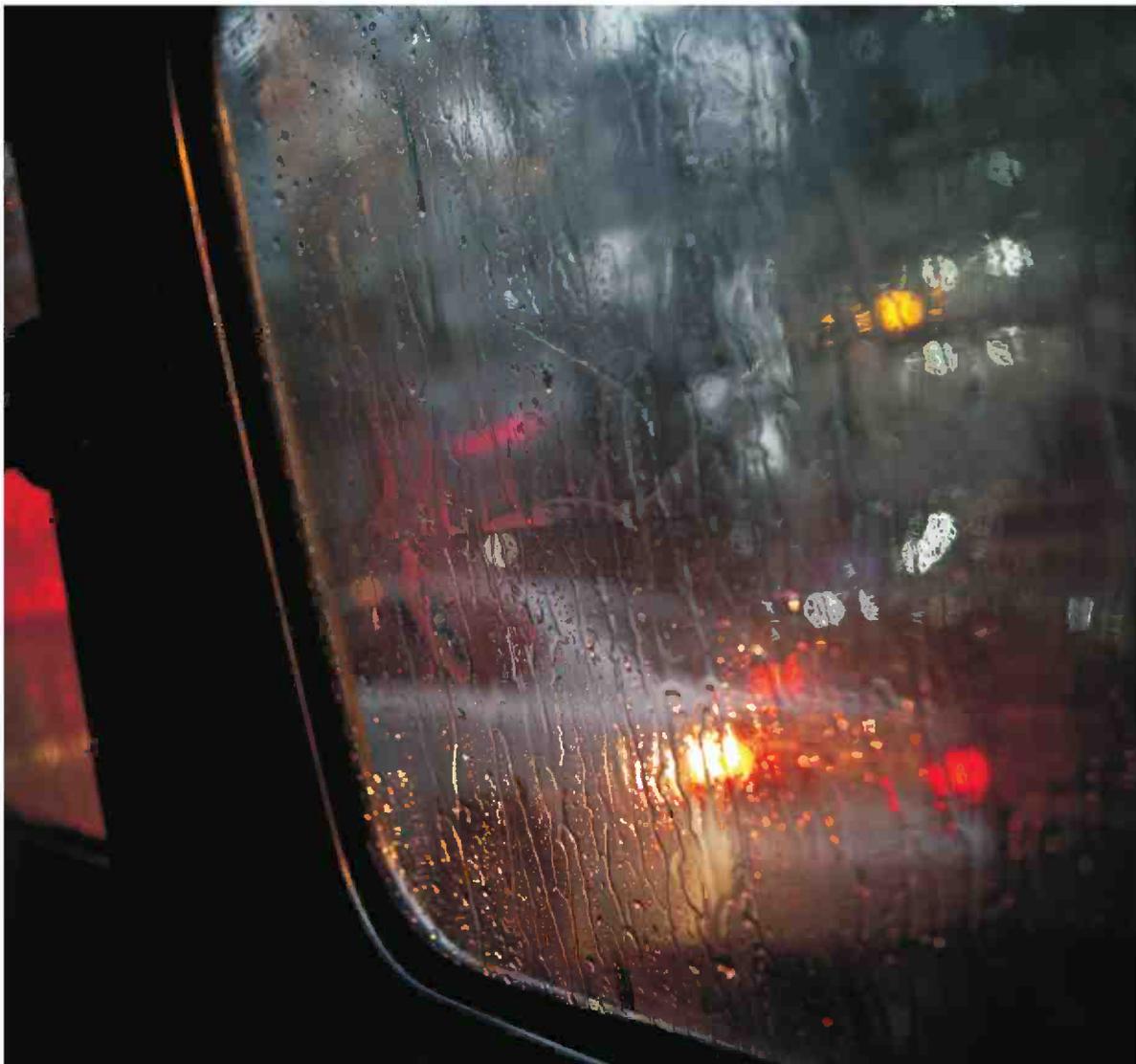


Photo Credit/JABALA



Networks in the Sector

Networks of non-profit organisations could potentially play a vital role in enhancing anti-sex trafficking efforts as coordination around common beliefs strengthens their collective voice and enhances their power to influence social policy and legislation change. Networks also allow organisations to share knowledge, develop joint campaigns, coordinate geographic interests, and better access funds.

In the past, many networks in India have been supported by international agencies such as the UN and USAID among others.

- ▶ Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (ATSEC) was the first network in South Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Mauritius, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka) supported by UN agencies. In India, the network includes 541 non-profit organisations in 26 states, through 21 state secretariats. It is a nodal agency for the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- ▶ Cross Border Anti-Trafficking Network (CBATN) founded in 2004, is a membership based coalition of 500 non-profit organisations from India, Nepal and Bangladesh, linked to curb cross border human trafficking. The key emphasis of their actions are interventions at the cross border transit junctions where there is a greater chance of successful repatriation. Currently the network is functional in 26 cross-border districts and transit points of India across Uttarakhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- ▶ Network against Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking (NACSET), started by the non-profit organisation Prerana, is a network of 253 organisations. NACSET has several achievements to its credit and is supported by UNICEF-Maharashtra, UNIFEM-SARO, USAID, and the Government of Maharashtra. It has been less effective most recently with decreased funding from USAID.
- ▶ The South Asia Regional Initiative/Equity Support Programme (SARI/Q) was a three year USAID funded project managed by the Academy of Educational Development (AED) and Management Systems International (MSI) under the South Asia Network for Advocacy against Trafficking in Persons (SANAT). SARI/Q concentrated its efforts on improving the

implementation of laws and policies for ensuring safe migration, combating trafficking and violence against women and children, and raising the standards for services for victims and survivors. The aim of the programme was also to increase the capacity of indigenous non-profits working on these issues in India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka, through targeted research, network development, advocacy and action programmes, with particular reference to region-wide and cross-border aspects of these issues.

Many of these networks are no longer functioning since funding has ended. Clearly, the anti-sex trafficking networks in India have been led by large international agencies approaching local organisations and lending their voice, resources and funding power. Currently, there are few indigenous networks funded by private foundations; however, there is a need for an effective national network in sex trafficking considering 90 per cent of sex trafficking is domestic.

Dasra conducted a focus group discussion with 20 non-profit organisations on challenges and opportunities of networks. Several challenges were highlighted:

- ▶ Largely urban based: Networks in the AST sector are largely urban based and usually do not address the issue of migration from the rural countryside to urban centres, which forms an essential component of the sex trafficking problem.
- ▶ Donor driven: All anti-sex trafficking organisations that Dasra interacted with acknowledged the utility and need for sustainable networks to improve efficiency in the sector. However, most networks in the past have been motivated by short term donor funding leading to disintegration before realising substantial impact. Moreover, many organisations mentioned the lack of stable leadership and donor-driven mandate without essential local buy-in as challenges to a successful collaboration.
- ▶ Unclear mandate and roles: Since the network is essentially supported by an external force, there is little prior understanding of the aim of collaboration. Often this develops after a network has been put together thereby raising concerns about its credibility as well as long-term sustainability. Many look at networks for fundraising opportunities rather than strengthening their collective advocacy.



While it is clear that many of the networks which have been established in anti-sex trafficking have both strengths and weaknesses, there is little doubt that an active national network is a necessity in the sector. In Dasra's discussions, non-profits expressed the need for networks to be reframed as strategic partnerships to enhance their effectiveness and relevance. This fits well with the fourth P in the prevention, protection, prosecution and partnerships framework. The non-profit organisations discussed partnerships for the following reasons:

- ▶ **Extension of geographic reach:** Anti-sex trafficking initiatives require a strong local base to facilitate interactions with the community that assist with effective preventive and rehabilitative work. This requires organisations to be proficient in the local language and customs, as well as have well-established relationships of trust and confidentiality with the community. This necessitates spending time in the community developing relationships, but that is not always possible when the community may be in a different geographic region. Developing linkages between non-profits and working in both source and destination points, increases the effectiveness of non-profits to address the full scope of the problem.
- ▶ **Development of programmatic capabilities:** An additional feature which non-profits often need to cope with is the strong inter-relationship between elements in the sex trafficking continuum such as rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation (as discussed in the first chapter) as well as re-trafficking. It is ideal for organisations who work in the area of conducting rescue operations to have strong linkages with organisations working in the rehabilitation space since it forms an effective continuum. In addition, lessons learnt from a successful organisation conducting efficient or innovative practices can also be easily applied through the sharing of best practices.
- ▶ **Ability to offer a comprehensive range of solutions:** Organisations have often cited that joint proposals covering an integrated approach to the issue of sex trafficking secure better impact.

Faith-based Non-Profit Organisations

A faith based non-profit organisation (FB-NPO) is defined as an organisation that openly provides some sort of outreach, or assistance, as an expression of faith. Many FB-NPO's physical mission is aligned closely to a spiritual mandate. However, there are degrees to which the spiritual mandate affects the work environment. In 2002, Religion Counts published a study demonstrating a rise of the Christian religious voice in the UN through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) which provides common non-profits entry into the UN system; over 61 per cent of the religious organisations are Christian (51 per cent of these are Catholics and 41 per cent are Protestants), followed by 15 per cent Islamic and Jewish and others at 7-9 per cent.⁵⁷

In the past decade, within the United States and elsewhere, a variety of Christian anti-slavery organisations have been increasingly focusing on sex trafficking issues. The influence of the evangelical right was very active in determining the wording and emphases of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) which was the first comprehensive Federal law to protect victims of human trafficking and prosecute their traffickers in the United States. This influence has been criticised for creating a policy response driven by Christian views on sexuality and prostitution. In fact, under the Bush administration, significant funds were given to anti-trafficking organisations aligned with the Christian right. This influenced the flow of funds to India, through US agencies, in 2004, and saw an increase in faith-based anti-sex trafficking activities. A study of human trafficking in Washington State discussed how Christian values have influenced the government's policies and actions, producing an understanding of the problem and the solution which combine the Christian-based form of rehabilitation with traditional law-enforcement-style brothel raids.⁵⁸ A Bush-era programme to combat HIV/AIDS requires grantees to explicitly oppose prostitution and sex trafficking through a loyalty oath; this not only alienated many groups but instigated the rise of organisations advocating legalisation of prostitution and unionisation of sex workers for protection and safety rights.

During the mapping and due diligence of anti-sex trafficking organisations, Dasra focused mainly on organisations that claimed to be working on anti sex



trafficking as a primary focus and discovered that there are many such organisations that are faith based, with varying degrees of intensity, innovation and impact. The challenge was that there was at times an apparent reluctance on the part of some FB-NPOs to identify as such. Dasra would like to highlight the benefits of being faith based, especially in the sex trafficking sector which is not easily quantifiable. In a field that is often discouraging with little immediate change seen, spiritual motivation results in committed advocates who will continue to press forward even when faced with disappointing and haunting results. They are willing to make great sacrifices for a cause, not only because of its importance to them, but because they believe their participation fits into a bigger picture that is of eternal value. Many FB-NPOs staff risk their lives during rescue missions and sacrifice their safety for freeing trafficked victims.

Maintaining an open dialogue with FB-NPOs and those working for sex worker rights is necessary as the sector builds alliances across secular non-profits. The nascent nature of the movement in sex trafficking requires a non-judgmental space to refine solutions and create platforms that enable diverse actors to coordinate in the effort to help victims of sex trafficking.

Key Takeaways

- ▶ Trafficking is a cross-regional and multi-disciplinary issue that requires the collaboration of both direct (government, law enforcement agencies, development agencies and non-profits) and indirect stakeholders (corporates, media, support service providers).
- ▶ Funders should support networks of non-profit organisations as they play a vital role in enhancing anti-sex trafficking efforts on a national level. The network also becomes a powerful mechanism to share knowledge, shape policy, facilitate legislative change, campaign, link geographies and access funds.
- ▶ International institutional funding for anti-sex trafficking efforts has receded in the past decade. There is a need to develop local philanthropy that is sustainable and strategic to fund and build the capacity of non-profits in India that can tackle the issue at scale.

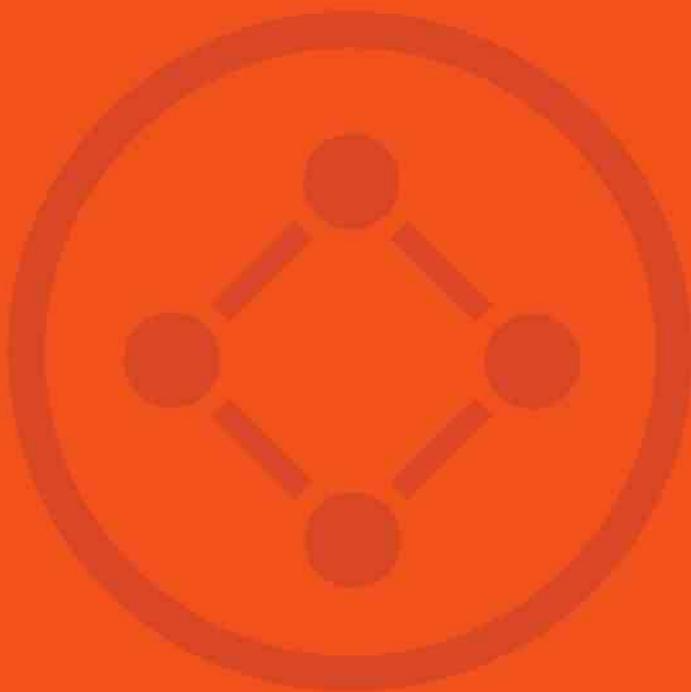


Photo Credit/SANLAAP



A graphical representation of a session held at Dasra's anti-sex trafficking workshop attended by 18 non-profits from Maharashtra and West Bengal.

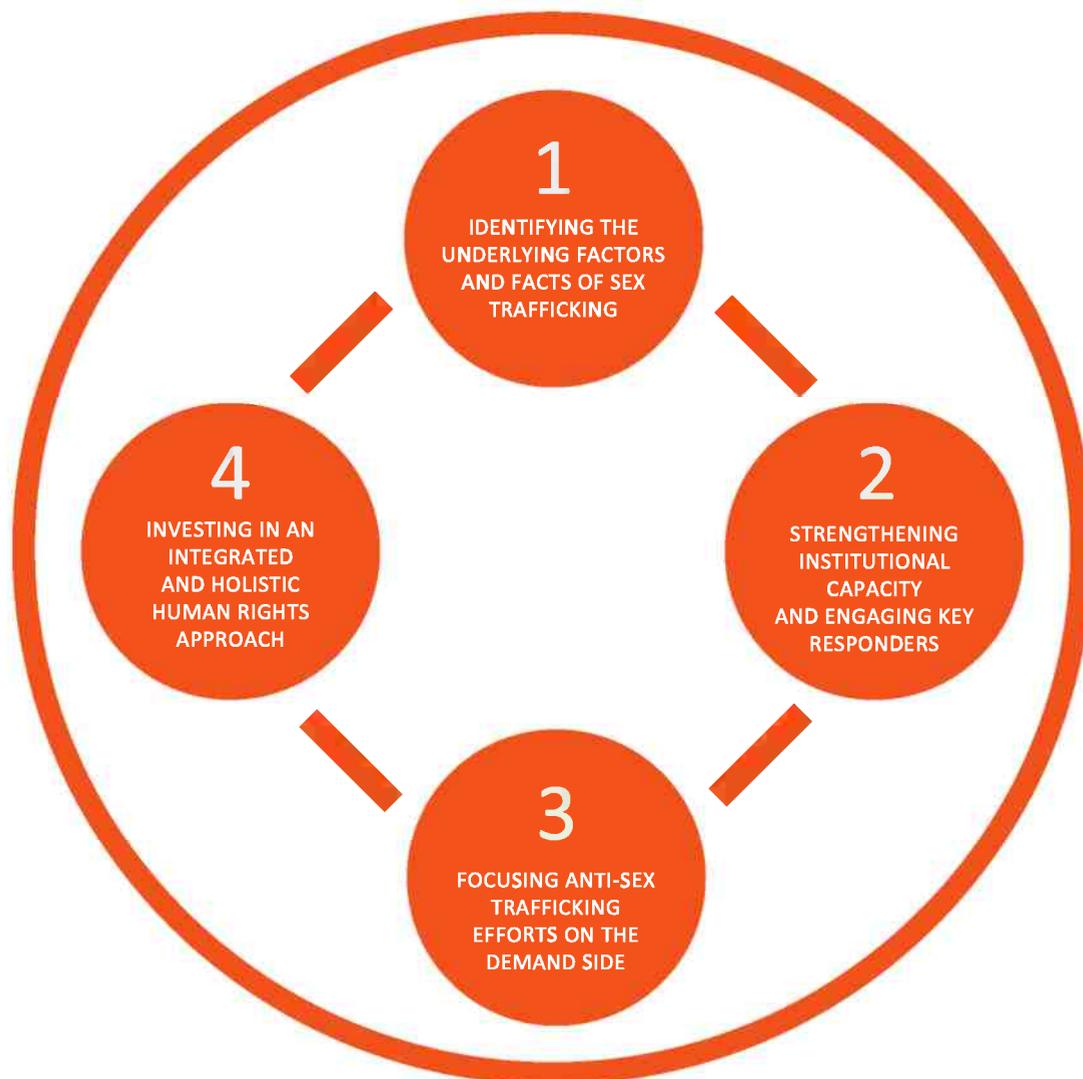
CORNERSTONES
FOR ENHANCING
ANTI-SEX
TRAFFICKING
EFFORTS IN INDIA





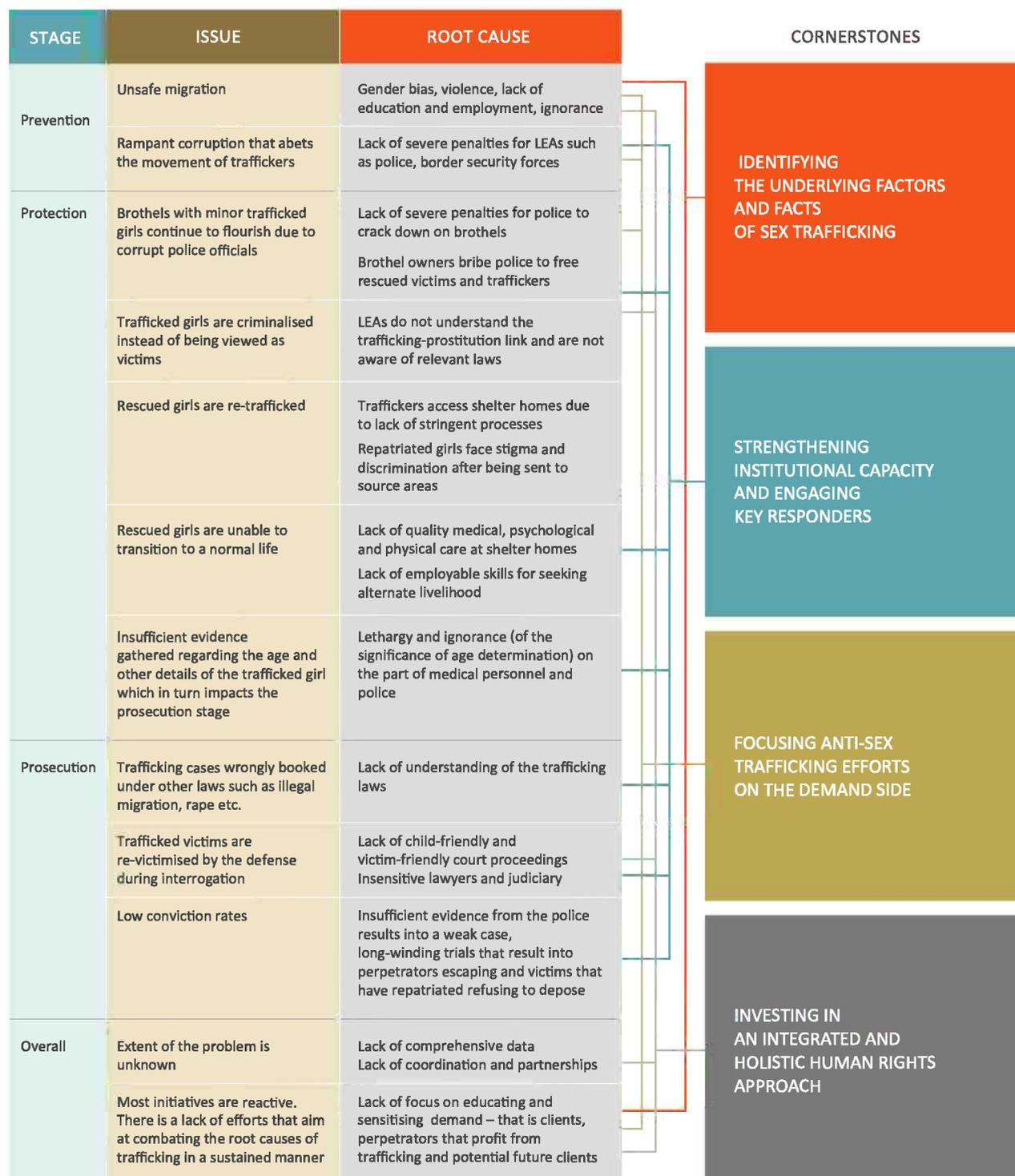
The clandestine nature of sex trafficking conceals the magnitude and prevalence of an underground business that impacts the lives of both women and children. While anti-sex trafficking efforts are gaining momentum in India, the crime continues to persist and more needs to be done to address critical gaps. Building a strong case for tackling sex trafficking through efforts aligned with the cornerstones highlighted below forms the basis for improving multi-stakeholder engagement. Dasra's research has drawn on establishing greater focus on the following four key areas:

Cornerstones for Enhancing Anti-Sex Trafficking Efforts in India





LOGIC MODEL





Identifying the Underlying Factors and Facts of Sex Trafficking

In the 1990s, 'human trafficking' was used interchangeably with the terms 'prostitution', 'human smuggling' or 'illegal migration'. Today, the crime is still often confused with related crimes such as kidnapping and rape. Stakeholders continue to confuse trafficking data with other related crime data. Shared definitions and standardisation of what constitutes sex trafficking and its variables, across various stakeholder groups will not only lead to systematic categorisation and collection of information but will also assist in comparison and integration of data from various sources.

Dasra's research process revealed that several variations in the definitions of trafficking employed by law enforcement and non-profit organisations posed a significant challenge to build consistency towards accurate measurement and analysis of the problem. In India, there are over 80 non-profits working to tackle the issue of sex trafficking in West Bengal and Maharashtra. All these organisations collect information about trafficking from the ground in the course of their daily activities. Unfortunately, this information is collected across different indicators using primitive information technology platforms. Moreover, this data collection is disparate and exists in isolated pockets.

Apart from these non-profits, other stakeholders such as the police, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Crime Investigation Department (CID), Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units (IAHTUs), child helplines and courts continue to track information inconsistently and only for sporadic reporting purposes – government agencies to satisfy administrative requirements and non-profits to meet donor requirements. There is no underlying effort to coordinate data sets that link, or match data to other data sets for larger aggregated data that could provide information on trends and form a stronger basis for policy and targeted activities.

Understanding the depth, breadth and scope of the trafficking problem is a cornerstone to identifying targeted solutions and policies. There is a need to invest in systematic, centralised collection and analysis of service-level data across stakeholder groups and geographical regions to create what is often known as 'big data'. Comprehensive data sets can then facilitate an understanding of underlying factors of trafficking,

establish important linkages, and provide valuable insights to tackle the problem. Data needs to be gathered and assimilated from entities, such as:

- ▶ police and other relevant uniformed personnel offices (e.g. border security forces)
- ▶ courts (from criminal prosecutions, applications for protection orders, civil cases)
- ▶ hospitals and health care facilities (violence screening; mortality and morbidity rates)
- ▶ social security offices and social work agencies
- ▶ educational institutions (schools, colleges and universities)
- ▶ shelters and safe spaces (both government and private homes)
- ▶ hotlines, such as Childline
- ▶ non-profits

The data collection system must be coordinated among these various institutions and agencies, and ideally, all of them must use a standardised format for recording and reporting data on sex trafficking that can be centralised from the local, to the district and the national level to improve accountability and provide consistent, accurate and actionable information. Moreover, strong partnerships need to be forged among various stakeholders at source and destination areas to determine common objectives, align initiatives to achieve those objectives, and enable effective sharing of critical data and information such as tracking girls and missing children.

Enabling the development of 'big data' through such partnerships will be useful in identifying macro trends in the trafficking continuum, which is challenging with current limited research. Analysing this information will lead to a better understanding of:

- ▶ factors that lead to trafficking
- ▶ connections (to arms, drugs, labour trafficking)
- ▶ recruitment methods
- ▶ demographics of victims such as nationality, ethnicity, gender, and age
- ▶ victim characteristics such as prior education, prior employment, health, prior income
- ▶ trafficking routes and trafficker profiles



- ▶ patterns of exploitation and exit methods
- ▶ nature of assistance provided and its impact based on present status of the trafficked person (re-trafficked, re-integrated, repatriated)

Such trends and relationships will ultimately assist in understanding high-impact solutions based on empirical evidence. This analysis will develop the knowledge bank from which statistics and detailed reports can be drawn and information distilled for further research, programme development and policy making on anti-sex trafficking efforts. Big data can be effectively analysed through information technology platforms that assist in establishing cause-effect linkages, correlations and predictive patterns in (near) real time. There need to be more Indian efforts which leverage the information technology expertise of industry players similar to the Google effort.

Strengthening Institutional Capacity and Engaging Key Responders

A key requirement of the anti-sex trafficking sector is the need to strengthen and leverage existing government infrastructure to enhance its effectiveness. Moreover, the determinants of whether a girl first enters the sex trafficking cycle, and similarly whether or not she is rehabilitated or protected from being re-trafficked successfully, all depend on how key groups of people respond to her safety at each stage of the trafficking chain. In fact, several non-profits whose core activities are working with government institutions and key responders, often do not identify exclusively with anti sex trafficking efforts; they see themselves fulfilling a broader human rights need. For example, some non-

profits in addition to improving infrastructure such as shelter homes and police stations, are addressing the quality of care within these facilities that directly impact the potential of breaking an overall chain of vulnerability. There is a need to educate, sensitise and track performance of key responders across all stages – prevention, protection and prosecution – to the issue of trafficking, especially its nuances and what their particular roles and responsibilities entail to combat trafficking.

Prevention: The *gram panchayat* is an elected local self-government body at the village level that is responsible for the well-being of villagers, and overseeing issues such as health, education, safety and infrastructure. It is the most decentralised form of local governance and the first point of reference for community issues. This proximity and access to the community, that *gram panchayats* have, enable them to easily monitor and document instances of girls dropping out of school, missing children, gender violence, child marriages, and migration within the community. *Gram panchayats* play a major role in identifying and empowering vulnerable women and children in partnerships with non-profits; alerting the police about missing persons and suspected traffickers; and re-habilitating rescued victims in the community. Considering the immense influence that the members of the *gram panchayats* exercise over the community they are critical stakeholders in shifting the social attitudes and behaviours that condone gender inequity, a root cause of trafficking. Educating and sensitising the members of the *gram panchayat* to promote gender equity through education and health mechanisms, alerting them to the tactics of traffickers and encouraging them to partner

Besides disbursing an \$ 11.5 million grant to ten non-profits (refer p.22) in April 2013, Google has granted \$ 3 million to utilise big data technology in a strategic attempt to fight human trafficking alongside anti-human trafficking organisations, including the Polaris Project. Google gathers and analyses all the information received from over 65 different international trafficking hotlines. This initiative is the first data-sharing platform that has been designed specifically for the analysis of human trafficking patterns. Other data technology companies such as Palantir Technologies and Salesforce have donated their data integration and analytics platform call tracking infrastructure respectively.

The power of aggregated global data will enable Google to identify larger, global trends that can inform broader strategic intervention thereby helping more victims escape dangerous situations.

This new network will illustrate which response efforts are most effective, which trafficking sectors undergo global spikes, and if the reduction of trafficking in one country coincides with an increase elsewhere.

The ultimate goal is to protect millions of potential and current victims.

For more information: <http://www.google.com/ideas/projects/human-trafficking-hotline-network/>



with community-based organisations, self help groups and the local police by providing critical information and data will enable sustainable prevention of trafficking at the source itself.

Apart from the *gram panchayat*, community based organisations are a crucial part of the anti-sex trafficking prevention eco system. Even though these locally based organisations might not have an anti-trafficking mandate, working closely with communities enables them to have an in-depth understanding of socio-economic pull and push factors that fuel trafficking in specific regions. It is therefore necessary for non-profits to partner with these organisations that understand the larger context. They can act as watchdogs for vulnerability indicators such as school drop-outs, kidnappings, violence and communicate the same to non-profits working specifically on anti-trafficking. However, such organisations usually have poor infrastructure, lack management skills and have minimal to no systems in place. Therefore, leveraging their on-ground experience and expertise would require considerable hand holding and capacity building on the part of anti-trafficking non-profits.

Protection: According to a pan-India field study conducted from 2002-2004,⁵⁹ more than 90 per cent of police officials interviewed had not received any training in trafficking and more than 80 per cent gave it low priority or didn't consider it a priority at all. The lack of

"I am Havildar Ram Bhajan. I joined the police force as a constable 33 years ago. All these years I have been working in various police stations, mostly in the rural areas. In my police career I have seen and participated in several raids on brothels and arrest of prostitutes. After arrest we often send them to Magistrate and then they go to jail... Today, I realised that these women and children are often victims of trafficking and not at all criminals. We have been unjust and cruel in arresting and sending them to jail..... I wish I had this training earlier."

- Feedback from a police constable after a sensitisation programme organised by SEVA, NHRC and the District Police

training and limited knowledge of the law provisions leads to insensitivity and inaction towards the victim, at times even compromising her safety. Additionally, research shows that there is an urgent need to sensitise doctors and ensure their accountability as well since they, with the police, are responsible for verifying and recording the age of the victim immediately after the rescue. Considering that the age of the victim substantially alters the subsequent stages and impacts the delivery of justice, sensitising the police and doctors is important for effective prosecution and rehabilitation.

The Trafficking in Persons Report 2012 states that there is a lack of adequate government shelter homes in India and existing homes are often overcrowded and unhygienic, offer poor food, and provide limited protection and rehabilitation services. In some cases, traffickers continue to approach shelter managers pretending to be family members to get the victims released to them, exposing the victim to the risk of being re-trafficked. Often the staff are also not prepared to provide the required quality care because of the large number of residents and the lack of adequate human resources. They may not have the required capacity or the necessary inputs to fully understand and address the physical, psychological, social, safety needs of the trafficked women. Lack of quality care at the shelter home impedes the ability to recover from the trauma, testify against traffickers and be rehabilitated to live an independent life. To ensure effective rehabilitation, there is a need to engage professional counsellors and medical staff to provide appropriate care as well as train and sensitise existing government staff at these homes regarding the unique needs of trafficked persons, especially adolescent girls.

Prosecution: The area of prosecution has unique and multiple infrastructure demands including establishment of special courts for trafficking cases, as well as trained and sensitised police and judicial officials. A review of

"The police officer cannot be the moral guardian of the Indian citizen. Judges, trying this class of cases, unless specially trained or put through courses, prove to be judicial obstacles rather than social justice vehicles."

- Justice V.R Krishna Iyer



trafficking cases shows that historically there have been very few convictions due to lack of crucial evidence, time-consuming trials, poor understanding of trafficking laws and insensitive handling of the issue on the part of the police, prosecutors and the judiciary. The police play a crucial role in gathering evidence and building a strong case against the trafficker or brothel owner. Cases often get dismissed or traffickers get acquitted due to lack of evidence resulting from police negligence. Police are easily bribed to ignore evidence and hinder the process of prosecuting the offenders.

Along with the police, the judicial officials play an equally important role in effective prosecution. "A socially sensitised judge," observed the Supreme Court, "is a better statutory answer against gender outrage than long clauses of complex section with the entire protection

Magistrate Swati Chauhan was appointed in 2008 to preside over this court and has since gained international recognition for leading it. According to Chauhan, "The ITPA is a benevolent and victim-friendly legislation and its purpose is not only to punish the accused, but to prevent re-trafficking of women through a special court which oversees the rehabilitation of victims. I am the judge in the only court in India which hears all the cases of trafficking under the ITPA in Mumbai. I feel that such courts are needed in Delhi, Goa, Pune and Kolkata."

- Thomson Reuters Foundation, Interview with Swati Chauhan. March 2, 2011

written into it." Accordingly, judges and trial magistrates need to be trained and sensitised to ensure a victim-friendly and child friendly (in case of child trafficking) ambience in the court to the extent possible. The proceedings in the court need to be monitored so that even the defence does not indulge in re-victimisation and traumatising of the victims. Training programmes for judicial officers and prosecutors should include topics such as victim-sensitive rulings, re-verification of age procedures etc. Professional training to judges, prosecutors and magistrates along with regular reorientation programmes is an essential cornerstone in improving anti-sex trafficking efforts.

Certain cases demonstrate that investing in special infrastructure, and training prosecutors and judges regarding the unique characteristics of trafficking cases increases the prosecution of traffickers. For instance, in 2008, a special court for administering the Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act (ITPA) was set up in Mumbai after the city's high court found that around 1500 trafficking cases were unattended. According to the U.S Department of State⁶⁰ this special court has been successful in clearing hundreds of backlogged trafficking cases, issuing rehabilitation orders for more than 1,200 rescued girls and women, and ensuring that sex trafficking victims are not punished under anti-prostitution provisions of the ITPA Indian law. Moreover, the number of traffickers and brothel owners convicted by the court doubled from 81 cases in 2009 to 164 cases in 2010 (many of which had multiple defendants). It has also ordered the closure of 11 brothels. The transfer of many of Mumbai's trafficking cases to a single court has helped identify trafficking patterns and repeat offenders, providing key analysis for law enforcement agencies.⁶¹

Wherever investigations have been professional and well-documented, bringing in critical evidence against the exploiters, courts have generally been prompt in convicting the trafficker. Similarly, most of the rehabilitated trafficked women have been able to lead an independent life due to adequate care and assistance post rescue. Therefore, professional policing and appropriate involvement of key responders, including doctors, psychiatrists, and counsellors, continues to be critical in tackling trafficking.

Focusing Anti-Sex Trafficking Efforts on the Demand Side

The illicit markets of sex trafficking are, like other markets, driven by demand. Wherever demand occurs, supply and distribution flow. While it may be an oversimplification to say that demand is the sole cause or influence on markets, the need for people to provide a "supply" and for pimps and traffickers to "distribute" the supply to buyers would

"I bring new children to my customers everyday. I get INR 2000-3500 per child. I don't feel bad...if I get such high profits selling something else, I will do that as well."

- 35 year old broker



not exist without demand for sex. Given that for traffickers and other perpetrators, people are the commodity that is exploited, it is difficult to restrict supply with simple product economics. Furthermore, distribution is difficult to contain since players in the trafficking chain find few barriers to entry and low cost/probability of being caught.

Reducing demand aims at primary prevention which refers to stopping negative events before they occur. The majority of efforts to combat sex trafficking have been devoted to rescue and protection after the act of trafficking has occurred. However, relatively little investment has been made in primary prevention.

The demand for sex trafficking can be divided into three components. The first factor is the men who seek out women and children, for the purpose of purchasing sex acts. These are the primary actors and constitute the first level of the demand. Without them making the decision to buy sex, prostitution would not exist. Reduction in demand of prostitution would most likely lead to lesser incidents of trafficking.

The second factor or level of demand is the profiteers in the sex industry. These include traffickers, pimps, brothel owners, and supporting corrupt officials who make money from sex trafficking and exploitation. They have vested economic interests in maintaining the flow of women from source to destination. They make a profit by supplying trafficked girls to meet the demand created.

Moreover, there is a rising demand for younger girls due to the fear of contracting sexually transmitted diseases. With price paid for sex being inversely proportionate to the age of the girl (girls between the ages of 10-12 receive the highest price), the trafficker focuses on supplying younger girls to maximize profits. This has led to a decrease in the average age of prostitutes from 14-16 years to 10-14 years.⁶²

What this essentially means is that there is a rising trend of younger girls that are being kidnapped, deceived with promises of love-marriage or lucrative jobs – resulting in being trafficked for sexual exploitation.

The third factor is the culture and gender norms in source areas that indirectly augment trafficking. Trafficking flourishes when societal attitudes towards gender (women and girls) allow abusive practices to persist. The roots of the trafficking issue lie in the systematic

devaluation of women and girls in regards to how societal constructs demean women, and how men place them in oppressive roles. This devaluation results in low levels of education and employable skills for girls, boosts violence against women at home and affects the girls' agency making them more vulnerable to traffickers. According to non-profits who advocate on behalf of trafficked girls, victims often remark that, "Our lives are better here (destination area) than in our own homes (source area)."

Attacking the root causes of sex trafficking by empowering women and girls in marginalised communities and addressing the three levels of demand, are equally necessary and important.

Increasing penalties for corrupt officials to reduce profits for traffickers: Concerted efforts need to be made to decrease the prevalence of corruption that allows sex trafficking to flourish. Penalties must be sufficiently severe to deter corrupt law enforcement officials such as border security forces, and police who often turn a blind eye towards trafficking in exchange for bribes. Increased penalties for corruption will increase the cost of bribes which in turn will decrease profitability for brothel owners.

For example,⁶³ when the government of Cambodia decided to crack down on human trafficking within its borders, it enacted harsher penalties for officials, making it significantly more costly and risky for traffickers and brothel owners to conduct business. Brothels soon began shutting down because the cost of purchasing and maintaining trafficked girls increased after corrupt officials demanded higher bribes. At a point, cost of bribes and the associated risk became too high for the



Photo Credit/SANLAAP



business to be profitable anymore. Adopting a zero tolerance policy towards corruption will send a strong message to corrupt police officers, customs agents, government officials, and civil servants.

Educating men and boys to challenge entrenched gender norms: The most effective and sustainable way of decreasing demand is to address the root causes of trafficking - societal attitudes and practices which condone or perpetuate discrimination, inequality and exploitation. Experts recommend that as part of a long-term prevention strategy, universally-applied youth

“The treatment by men of women as goods, objects, toys, amusements, or chattels is at the heart of the global trafficking of women into sex markets and those attitudes are the only place to create lasting change in the dynamics of the trade.”

- Brian Iselin, international human trafficking expert

education and mandatory school-based programmes, coupled with sustained prevention campaigns reinforced through community mobilisation interventions have the potential to influence the behaviour of future generations. Efforts such as the one undertaken by the Human Resource Development Ministry in India (refer box below) to incorporate gender sensitisation in schools through syllabus and teacher training, if implemented effectively, will be instrumental in influencing youth behavior.

Effective community mobilisation campaigns encourage

all community members – children, families, religious and community leaders – to actively participate in shifting social norms. Prevention campaigns for the community include mobilisation of peer networks, interventions specifically aimed at men's behaviours and roles to end violence against women, sensitising community leaders, and educational messages shared through popular media such as television film and theatre.

Currently there is limited expertise in how to design and implement effective primary prevention strategies. There is hence a strong need to undertake rigorous evaluations of existing behaviour change strategies, document approaches with positive impact and best practices, and encourage community based organisations to adopt these practices to effect behaviour change. To this end, the expertise of the non-profit sector (refer the Equal Community Foundation example) and the impact of behaviour-changing campaigns in other development areas, could be drawn upon.

Equal Community Foundation (ECF) aims to reduce violence and discrimination against women by training and developing mentors who can serve as role models to successive generations of men. To date, ~1,600 men have been enrolled in the Action for Equality programme; 660 men have graduated from 20 communities across Pune. 61 per cent of women who live with graduates of Action for Equality report a reduction in violence or discrimination.

Reducing demand for trafficked girls requires action at various levels – individual, policy and societal. Stringent

HRD Ministry advises states to promote gender sensitization

March 2013

The Indian government's human resource development (HRD) ministry, which oversees education, has advised state governments to promote gender sensitisation by re-examining text books and curriculum and introducing gender modules for teachers during their annual in-service training.

The ministry has also called for school monitoring systems to incorporate a checklist of parameters that promote gender sensitivity in classroom transaction and extra-curricular activities.

According to HRD Minister Pallam Raju, “Inclusion of gender sensitisation in the syllabus for students is important as it will help our younger generation have a more holistic view of women and their place in the society.”

Source: Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India



policing and punishment for corrupt officials will lead to fewer officials accepting bribes. Additionally, creating greater awareness around the victimisation of forced prostitution, and taking measures to tackle social norms will result in fewer men engaging the sexual services of trafficked victims. This will decrease the potential profits available to traffickers, thus decreasing demand for trafficked victims.

Facilitating an Integrated and Holistic Human Rights Approach

“A human rights approach to [countering] trafficking requires an acknowledgement that trafficking is, first and foremost, a violation of human rights. . . . [It] means that all those involved in anti-trafficking efforts should integrate human rights into their analysis of the problem and into their responses. This approach requires us to consider, at each and every stage, the impact that a law, policy, practice or measure may have on persons who have been trafficked and persons who are vulnerable to being trafficked. It means rejecting responses that compromise rights and freedoms.”

—Navi Pillay, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Foreword to the Commentary on the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking.

The recognition of sex trafficking in persons as a human rights violation, places specific responsibilities on the state to prevent, investigate, prosecute or compensate

for the wrongful act which interferes with established rights. This obligation forms the basis of the human rights-based approach and focuses more on changing the conditions that give rise to sex trafficking, punishing the perpetrators and providing adequate remedies to the trafficked persons. In fact, there is growing recognition that within this framework a gender sensitive and child rights approach must be integrated to ensure women's empowerment and child protection. Considering over 70 per cent of sex trafficked persons in India are adolescent girls (under 18 years) there is a need to invest in integrating both aspects more firmly into the rights framework.

The human rights-based approach to trafficking places the (potential) victim at the centre of any credible action and prevents the problem being only seen through a migration, public order or organised crime lens. Different human rights are relevant at different points in the trafficking cycle. Some rights, such as the right to education and freedom from gender-based violence are especially relevant to the causes of trafficking. Others, such as the right to freedom are relevant to the actual process of trafficking; and still others, such as the right to a fair trial, is a just response to trafficking.

It is generally acknowledged in India, that sex trafficking is a violation of the trafficked person's human rights. However, after evaluating over 80 organisations that focus on anti-sex trafficking, Dasra concludes that many responses to these violations need a more holistic

Shakti Samuha is the first organisation in Nepal established and run by survivors

Shakti Samuha received the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2013 by the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation, Manila, Philippines. Established in 1957, the award is Asia's highest honour and is widely regarded as the region's equivalent of the Nobel Prize.

In 1996, 500 girls and women were rescued from slavery in Indian brothels during widespread police raids. Among these were 148 Nepalese girls and women. These women were then locked away in remand homes in India, where conditions were as bad as - if not worse - than prison. The Nepalese government was reluctant to bring the women back to Nepal, claiming they would bring HIV into the country with them.

In the absence of Government support, several non-profits took the lead in returning and rehabilitating the girls. The women felt it was time to claim their rights so they set up Shakti Samuha.

Shakti Samuha began in 1996 and was registered in the Kathmandu District Office in 2000. Since 1996 the non-profit has been organising and empowering returning survivors of trafficking by providing shelter, legal aid, vocational training and counselling. Shakti Samuhahas also set up adolescent girls groups based in the poorest communities in order to pass on the message about the dangers of trafficking. Now the organisation is reaching out to rural districts where trafficking is prevalent, helping to keep women safe and take a united stand against traffickers.



approach that better recognises the interests of the at-risk population, the victim and their vulnerable circumstances. Dasra's research interviews with anti-sex trafficking experts emphasised how, "a rights-based approach to sex trafficking places necessary and mandatory obligation on the state to support anti-trafficking efforts with adequate resources, training and sensitisation."

Only recently, has there been a sector discourse focusing interventions on the trafficked person's rights and well-being through various interventions. This is especially important for law enforcement agencies and the judiciary, because they mainly consider the criminal and migration laws that provide ordinary protection mechanisms for victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings, without regard to their suitability for trafficked persons. The newly instituted Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units (IAHTUs) are meant to emphasise the transition to a more human rights approach by developing standardised protocols and police training. However, the capacity of the support system (shelters, counsellors, lawyers, private sector etc.) to respond with an integrated approach is inadequate. Although recently there has been increasing emphasis on police training through UNODC, more resources need to be dedicated to evaluating the impact on the trafficked victim by assessing both conviction and rehabilitation rates.

The rights-based approach in India requires the support and partnerships of other sectors such as education, employability and livelihoods to prevent trafficking. Furthermore, an extension of support is required to improve rehabilitation and development of the trafficked person which requires a focus on strengthening linkages and accountability among service providers. Investing in tracking systems and integration parameters will enable the implementation of a comprehensive rights-based approach.

Another critical component, often overlooked in the rights framework, is the participation of trafficked victims in policy and programme efforts. Few non-profits have established impactful methods of engaging the survivors in implementation. Investment in building this capability is necessary to improve adherence to the central core of rights-based movements.

Key Takeaways

- ▶ Understanding the scope and extent of the trafficking problem is critical to identifying targeted solutions and policies. Developing 'big data' through partnerships among various stakeholders such as the government, law enforcement agencies, non-profits, and community based organisations, will assist in identifying macro trends and understanding potential high-impact solutions based on empirical evidence.
- ▶ Strengthening existing institutional capacity will enable effective prevention, protection and prosecution. Establishing and strengthening anti-trafficking infrastructure such as shelter homes, Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units (IAHTU) and special courts, coupled with sensitisation of key stakeholders such as *gram panchayats*, community based organisations, police and judiciary, is critical to tackle trafficking.
- ▶ Trafficking flourishes because demand exists. Evidence suggests that focusing anti-trafficking efforts on clients, traffickers and corrupt police officials that abet trafficking will increase the risk and decrease the profitability of the trafficking business. Moreover, influencing the behaviour of young boys through school-based gender sensitisation campaigns will lead to a decrease in future demand.
- ▶ Sex trafficking is a violation of several human rights. A rights-based approach to trafficking is holistic and integrated because it places the victim at the centre of all responses and ensures that the state remains accountable for promoting and protecting the rights of existing and potential trafficked persons.

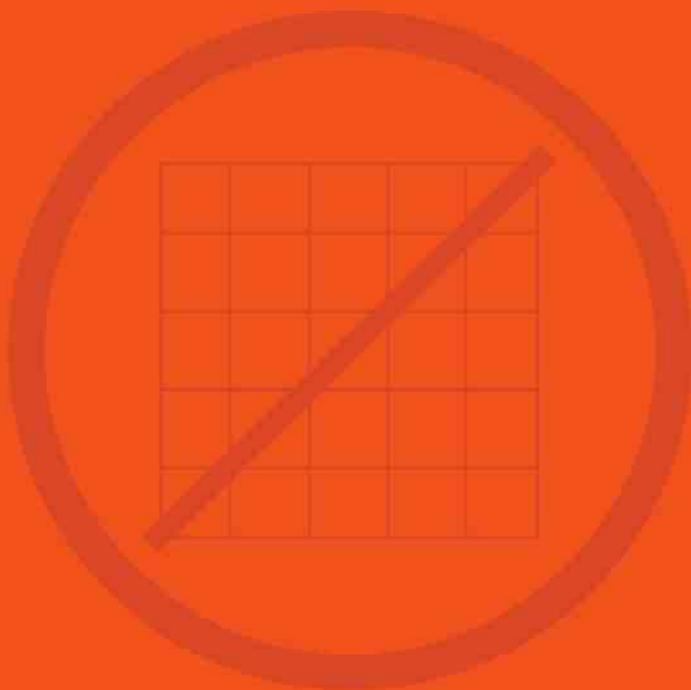


Photo Credit/SANLAAP



Photo Credit/JABALA

NON-PROFIT
TRENDS IN THE
ANTI-SEX
TRAFFICKING
SECTOR





Dasra's comprehensive sector mapping forms the basis of understanding anti-sex trafficking efforts from the ground-up and is used to highlight non-profit organisations that are both effective and scalable. The sector mapping includes organisations in West Bengal and Maharashtra, the former being one of the most vulnerable states for trafficked girls, and the latter the most common destination. This section provides an overview of Dasra's sector mapping methodology and key trends of anti-sex trafficking organisations in Maharashtra and West Bengal as observed during the sector mapping exercise.

Sector Mapping Methodology

This mapping included site visits to witness the programmes and interact with beneficiaries, in-depth personal interviews with the management of non-profit organisations, phone interviews and desk research.

The operational diligence process was as follows:

Initial Mapping: The first step of the mapping process collated a comprehensive list of non-profit organisations working within the sector. This list was compiled through internet research, participants in Dasra Social Impact (Dasra's Executive Education Programme) and referrals from sector experts. The initial mapping yielded a list of over 80 non-profit organisations across West Bengal and Maharashtra.

On-Call Interviews: This stage involved identifying non-profit organisations that allocate significant resources to an anti-sex trafficking programme. This involved telephone interviews with the heads or programme heads of these organisations. The interviews covered:

- ▶ Proportion of total budget allocated to anti-sex trafficking programmes
- ▶ Outreach of the anti-sex trafficking programme since its inception and in the last year (2012–13)
- ▶ Extent of diversification in terms of programme areas
- ▶ Organisational and anti-sex trafficking programme team size

Additional information gathered included the year in which the non-profit organisation and anti-sex trafficking programme were established, the organisation's theory of change, geographies covered, operational model and interventions implemented. Based on the information

provided by the organisations, Dasra selected 25 non-profit organisations to undertake site visits which comprised the next phase of diligence.

Site Visits: The purpose of site visits was to meet the management and field staff of the non-profit organisation, witness first-hand the operational model, and understand how well the theory of change is being translated into impact on the ground. Dasra spent two days with each organisation and sought in-depth information about the organisation in general and the anti-sex trafficking programme in particular. The information included the evolution of the programme, model, management structure, programme financials, and the outreach and outcomes achieved. This stage was used to identify those non-profit organisations that would be highlighted in this report and recommended for funding.



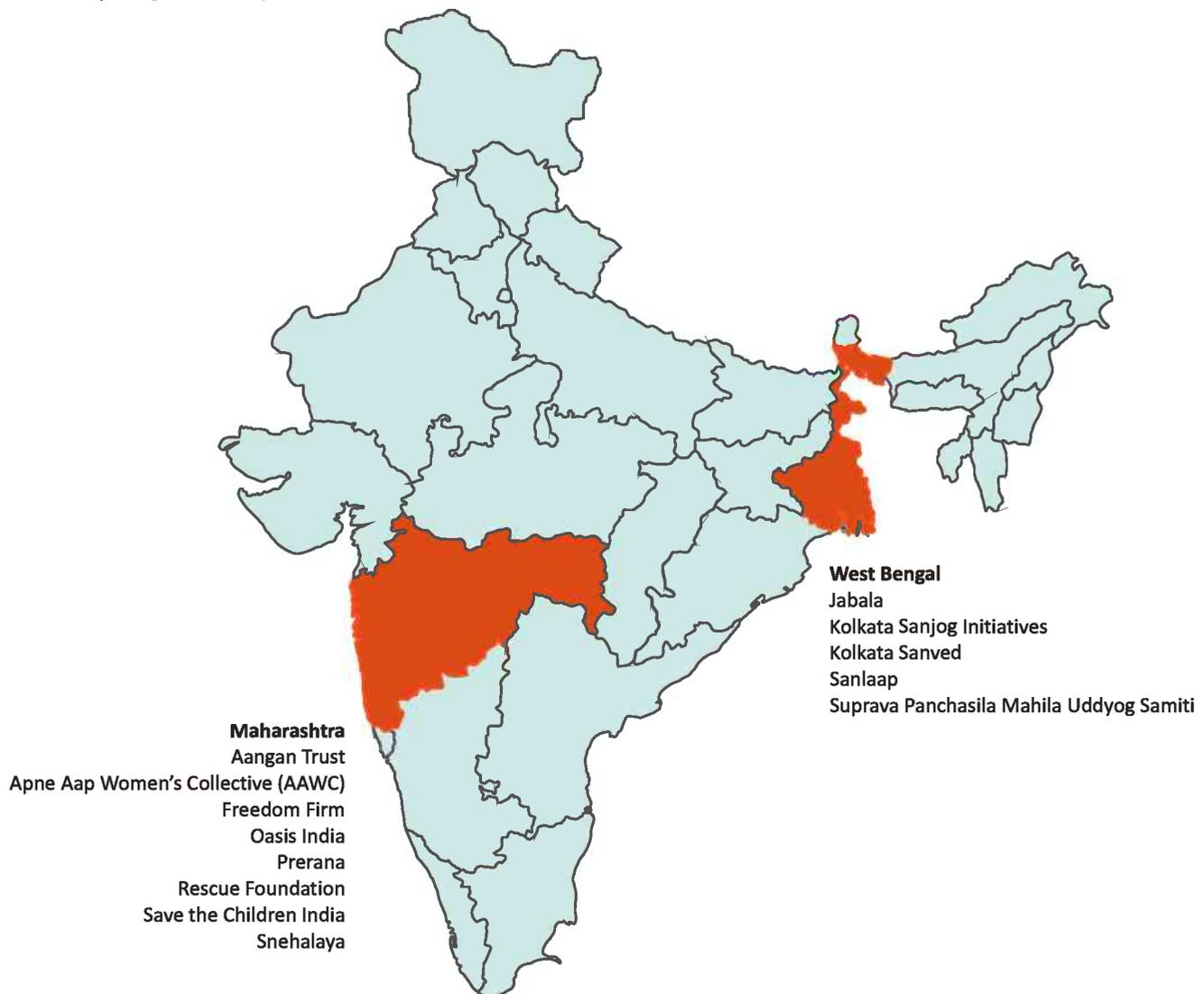
Photo Credit/SANLAAP



The dimensions used to shortlist organisations are as follows:

- ▶ Programme structure and documentation
- ▶ Management team
- ▶ Growth in the last 3 years (2010, 2011, 2012)
- ▶ Future scaling plans
- ▶ Proven outcomes/ impact
- ▶ Current partnerships (government, academia, INGO, other non-profit organisations)
- ▶ External endorsements (historical and current funders, prestigious awards)

Based on evaluating these aspects, Dasra identified 13 established non-profit organisations (see Chapter VI) implementing successful anti-sex trafficking programmes in India. Given below is a visual representation of the geographical spread of anti-sex trafficking non-profit organisations in West Bengal and Maharashtra.



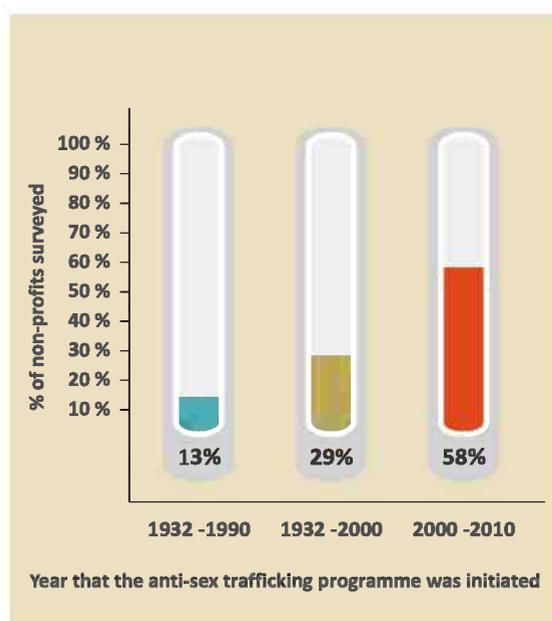


Key Non-Profit Trends

The initial Dasra mapping resulted in a universe of over 80 non-profit organisations across West Bengal and Maharashtra. Based on key organisation-specific data, Dasra has provided a snapshot of the key trends shown by anti-sex trafficking organisations in West Bengal and Maharashtra to highlight the nature of the sector:

Evolution

The anti-sex trafficking sector is of long-standing duration in India with the earliest organisation having been established in 1932. However, as discussed in an earlier chapter, international attention on the sex trafficking



issue in the 1990s led to a significant increase in the number of organisations focusing attention on anti-sex trafficking efforts. It is important to note that a stronger anti-sex trafficking focus has only emerged in the past decade or so, which is demonstrated by the fact that approximately 60 per cent of the organisations initiated anti-sex trafficking programmes post 2000.

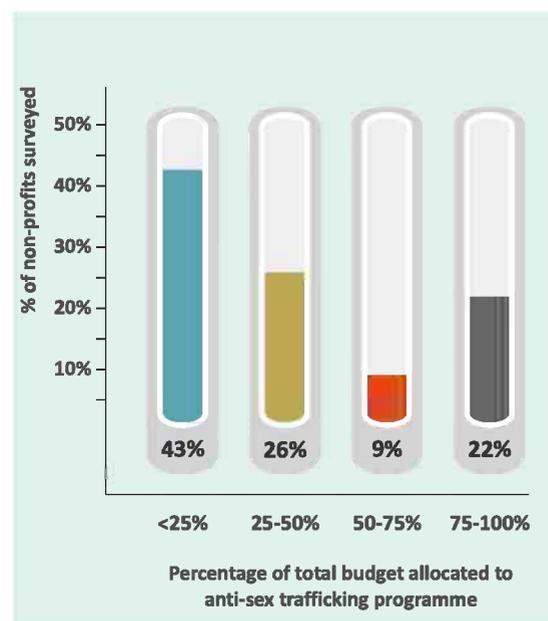
Geography

In terms of geography, nearly 70 per cent of organisations reviewed are focused on one state for their area of operation pointing towards a more regional approach for anti-sex trafficking efforts. Many organisations highlighted a need to develop a sustained relationship

with the community as essential to comprehensively tackle vulnerabilities as well as deploy strong re-integration measures. While it is advantageous to maintain a strong localised presence, there is a vital need to encourage cross-state collaboration since the nature of trafficking occurs across regions. Instances of kidnapping, child marriages, and employment need to be tracked from source to destination, while rescued women need to be re-integrated into source areas; all of which necessitates partnerships among organisations operating in source and destination areas.

Focus on anti-sex trafficking

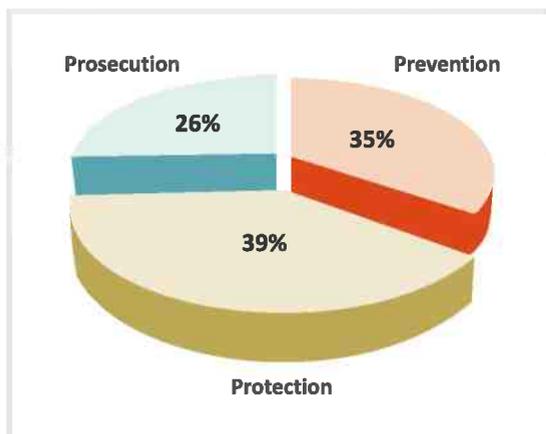
The graph below shows the deployment of funds for anti-sex trafficking purposes as part of the total budget of an organisation:



The graph demonstrates that nearly 70 per cent of the organisations reviewed spent less than 50 per cent of their total budget on an anti-sex trafficking programme. Dasra's research reveals that this trend is less due to organisational priorities but more as a result of the withdrawal of funds by development agencies towards anti-sex trafficking efforts in India in the last decade. Many organisations need more anti-sex trafficking specific funds to develop sustainable and long-term programmes that address gaps.

**Thematic focus**

The figure below represents an analysis of focus areas by organisations and it is evident that protection (including rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration) is the most



common stage for which non-profits engage within the anti-sex trafficking sector. A rising emphasis on preventing first-time trafficking over the last 5 years has given rise to an increase in prevention activities at vulnerable source areas; however, prosecution interventions are fewer. It has been found, globally, that a strong prosecution focus acts as a strong deterrent to sex trafficking. The TIP report, 2013⁶⁴ also highlights the need for strengthening prosecution in India.

Lack of evaluation

A key trend observed by the Dasra team during the diligence process is the lack of structured systems within non-profits to effectively evaluate programmatic progress and impact. While most non-profits could provide outreach figures for their activities, few could furnish outcomes or impact. For instance, information on whether preventive efforts such as community engagement are decreasing the number of trafficked girls or whether interventions such as sensitising the police and judiciary are leading to successful prosecution remains largely unmonitored and unknown. According to experts, this absence of monitoring and evaluation which seems to be largely due to a constraint in financial and human resources, is impeding further philanthropic funding in the sector. There is therefore a need to educate donors in this space to fund and support evaluation of programmes thereby leading to a greater understanding of effective interventions.

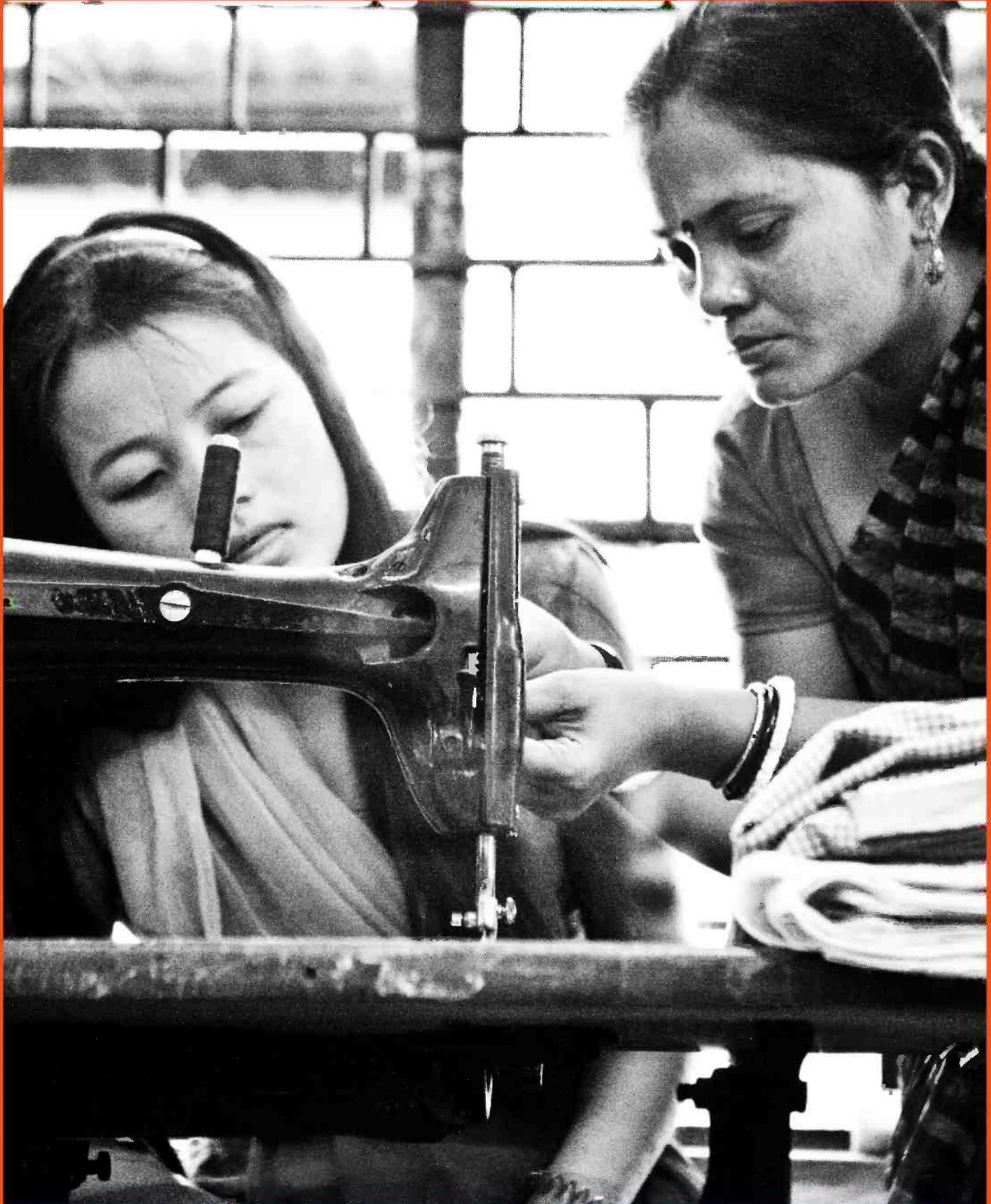


Photo Credit/SANLAAP

NON-PROFIT INTERVENTIONS





The logic model on the adjoining page provides a link between the issues in the anti-sex trafficking sector as these relate to addressing root causes, cornerstones and interventions. For instance, one of the issues at the protection stage is that trafficked girls are criminalised instead of being viewed as victims by law enforcement agencies such as the police. That particular issue can be addressed by investing in the cornerstone that promotes “strengthening institutional capacity and engaging key responders”. On the ground, this cornerstone is manifested by various non-profits by training and sensitising the police and judiciary.

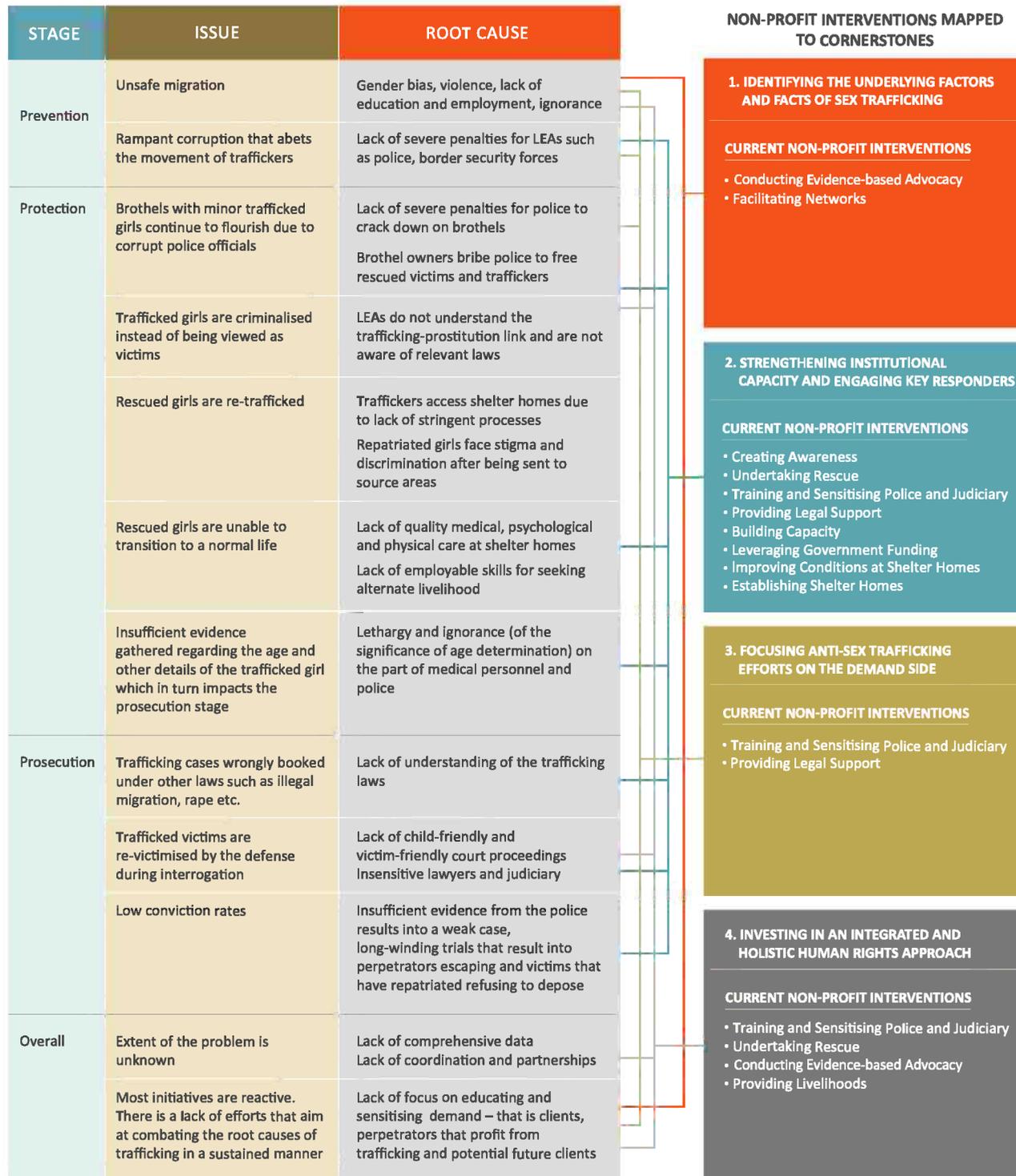
It should be noted that not all cornerstones translate into interventions as evaluated by Dasra. Most interventions in the anti-sex trafficking sector are engaged in strengthening institutional capacity and engaging key responders. There is a critical need for funders to support interventions that align with other cornerstones such as facilitating a more rights-based approach, focusing on the demand side, and identifying underlying factors and facts of trafficking.



Photo Credit/SANLAAP



LOGIC MODEL





Mapping Non-Profit Interventions

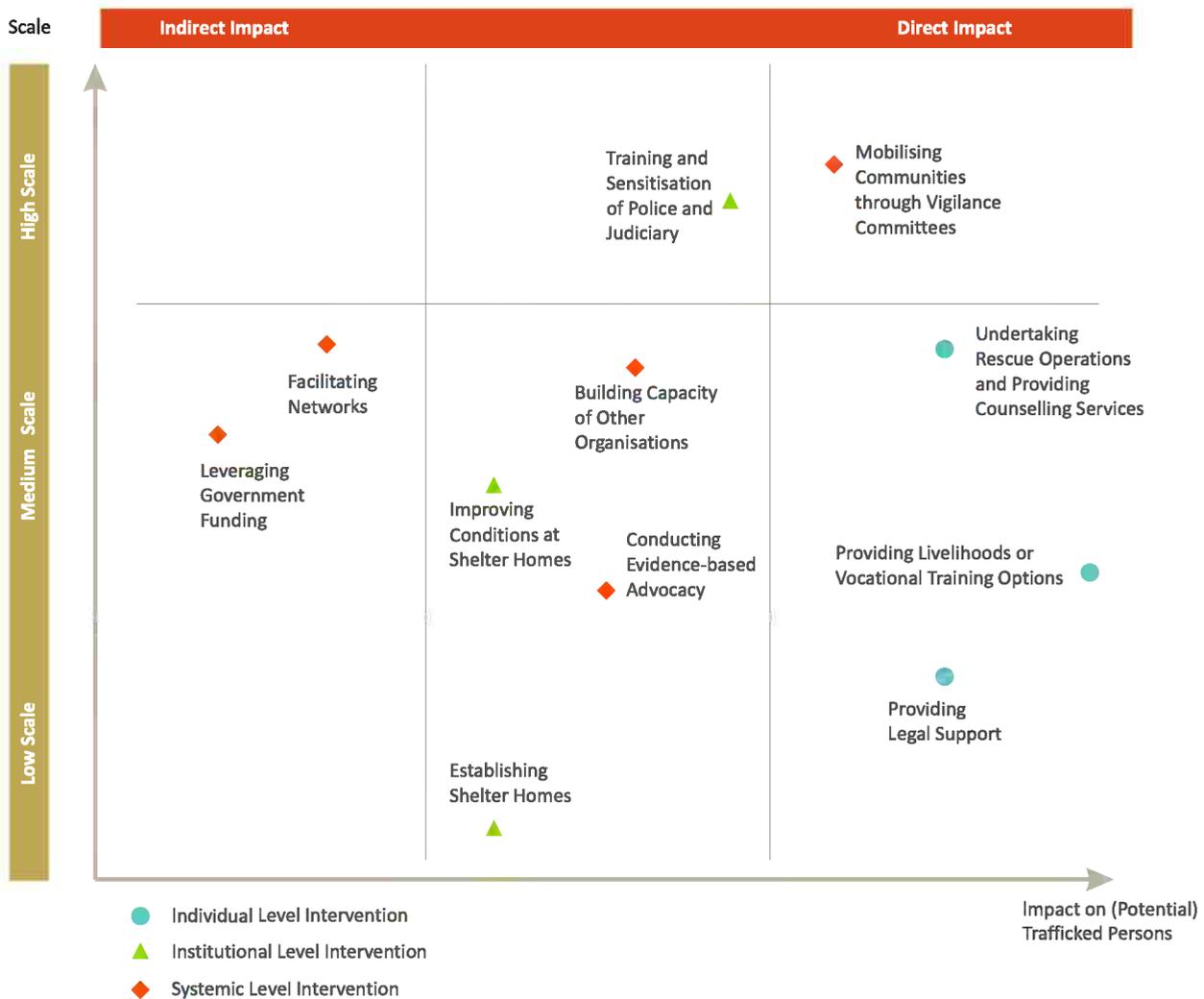
Dasra's sector mapping reveals an array of non-profit interventions that are currently being implemented at varying degrees of scale that directly or indirectly impact the (potential) trafficked person. Direct impact is when the end beneficiary, in this case a (potential) trafficked person experiences a positive impact as a direct result of the non-profit intervention. Indirect impact involves a few degrees of separation from the end beneficiary and typically impacts the eco system of the sector. Interventions have been further categorised as individual, institutional and systemic.

Individual interventions are directly engaged with the end beneficiary and in the case of the anti-sex trafficking

sector involve activities post the rescue of the trafficked victim. Since these interventions engage the individual closely, they tend to have lower potential to scale.

Institutional interventions refer to non-profit activities that focus on strengthening existing government resources to assist the (potential) trafficked person. The scalability of these interventions differs based on capital intensity.

Systemic interventions refer to non-profit activities that focus on strengthening the eco system of the sector by engaging multiple stakeholders. While these interventions are inherently scalable, various challenges such as lack of funding and bureaucracy impede their ability to scale.





Scalability

Dasra defines scalability as:

- ▶ **The evident availability of required resources:** for example, the need for skilled medical practitioners to provide a service in urban slums may be a factor constricting an increase in scale; on the other hand, training community members to provide a service is an example of a scalable intervention.
- ▶ **Gestation period:** the time required to realise impact from the start of the programme.
- ▶ **Partnerships leveraged:** for example, an organisation that trains or builds the capacity of other organisations has the potential to affect more beneficiaries in a shorter timeframe than an organisation that implements the programme in communities directly.

Impact on Beneficiaries

Dasra defines impact as proximity to the end beneficiary and the quality of the intervention when it reaches the end beneficiary.

There are a number of challenges in measuring impact in the anti-sex trafficking sector in general and particularly in India, given the current state of the sector.

- ▶ Most non-profit organisations have not undertaken baseline studies, making evaluation of programmes difficult at a later stage.
- ▶ Robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) necessitates sophisticated tools and methodologies. Most non-profit organisations currently are directing their funding to strengthen their programmes on the ground. They do not have the resources (funding and human capital) to undertake M&E themselves or employ a research agency to do so.

Measuring impact and outcomes as opposed to outreach can be challenging. Wherever available, Dasra includes impact measurement based on external evaluations undertaken by non-profit organisations; in other cases we rely on the organisation's reach. To ensure that we do not only rely on outreach, Dasra sought inputs from an Advisory Committee consisting of Indian and international experts from various stakeholder groups in the anti-sex trafficking sector: Amit Bhardwaj (IOM), Anju Pandey (UN Women), Dora Giusti (UNICEF), Dr. PM Nair (National Disaster Response Force), Satyajit Ghosh (Plan India).



The following table analyses each intervention to understand its current scale and impact and suggest factors that could improve its effectiveness to tackle trafficking:

Intervention	Average Current Scale of the Intervention	Current Impact on (Potential) Trafficked Victim	Recommendations to Enhance Impact and Increase Scale of the Intervention
Mobilising Communities through Vigilance Committees	High	Direct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including more stakeholders such as schools, police, railway officials • Empowering more existing community groups (such as SHGs) to become vigilant committees • Creating awareness about and promoting the rights-based approach
Undertaking Rescue Operations and Providing Counselling Services	Medium	Direct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the frequency of rescue operations so as to reach out to more victims • Create and follow standardised protocols to undertake a human rights-based approach during rescue operations • Rescue operations must be followed by provision of legal services to aid in prosecution
Training and Sensitising of Police and Judiciary	High	Indirect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted training of IAHTU personnel • Evaluating training to determine positive impact of sensitised police and judiciary which can help in partnering with the government to scale training programmes
Conducting Evidence-based Advocacy	Medium	Indirect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective data gathering and advocacy
Providing Livelihoods or Vocational Training Options	Medium	Direct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnering with non-profits in the employability sector • Establishing long-term corporate partnerships • This intervention is currently undertaken for trafficked victims post-rescue. Instead, providing vocational training or livelihood at source areas will help prevent trafficking in the first place
Providing Legal Support	Low	Direct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive data collection through research and gathering of evidence immediately post rescue operations will help strengthen the legal process • Partnering with corporate law firms to provide legal expertise and guidance
Building Capacity of Other Organisations	Medium	Indirect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documenting effective processes • Monitoring and evaluating impact of 'trainee' organisations • Organisations that specialise in certain interventions such as rescue or providing legal support must build capacity of other non-profits to undertake that activity as well.
Facilitating Networks	Medium	Indirect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained funding for longer durations • Strong leadership and facilitation • Clear and common objectives and responsibilities
Leveraging Government Funding	Medium	Indirect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective advocacy for more and timely funds • Non-profits must also leverage government resources other than specific funding for anti-sex trafficking, such as IAHTUs, livelihood schemes, conditional cash transfers
Establishing Shelter Homes	Low	Indirect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing exclusive homes for trafficking victims
Improving Conditions at Shelter Homes	Medium	Indirect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing partnerships with state governments • Partnering with other non-profits that provide quality medical, psychological services • Creating monitoring tools that are participatory, practical and replicable



High Potential Interventions

Mobilising Communities through Vigilance Committees

The use of deceptive mechanisms such as fake marriages and false job opportunities to abet trafficking is common. Therefore, engaging the community is crucial to create awareness about the techniques employed by traffickers and mitigate vulnerabilities associated with trafficking. Awareness creation takes place in different ways such as multi-media campaigns, organising vigilance groups, facilitating peer learning, educating at-risk populations, and spreading messages through theatre and allied activities.

Currently, the most common form of community engagement at source areas is the creation of vigilance committees. Generally speaking, a vigilance committee is a sort of watchdog that keeps check on the vulnerable population, acts as a whistle-blower and involves the concerned parties in case a trafficking instance is identified. In most cases these comprise different stakeholders in the village such as the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) worker, an ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) representative, *gram panchayat* members and other community members. There are other instances where the existing SHGs double up for a vigilance committee.

Though evidence of awareness generating activities is difficult to gather, a documented study revealed that Rahat, a UNODC supported non-profit in Bihar, conducted community awareness training on trafficking, child marriages and fake marriages through 102 village vigilance committees and 55 SHGs.⁶⁵ Through its vigilance committees, it has been successful in preventing 233 fake marriages and 108 child marriages. It also prevented 222 boys and girls from becoming child labourers. Additionally, through street theatre, the non-profit reached nearly 65,000 villagers with key messages on human trafficking and how to prevent it.

Similarly, *Jabala* mobilises village level vigilance committees with local stakeholders and block level authorities who then act as community facilitators and watchdogs for the prevention of trafficking, child marriage and other child rights violations. Over the years, *Jabala* has reached out to 630 *gram panchayats*, 6,840 *gram panchayat* functionaries, 36 police departments, 656 front line workers, 38,000 members of SHGs and 65 CBOs.

Sanlaap also trains *gram panchayat* members, block development officers, sub division officers, child welfare committee (CWC) members, district protection officers and dowry prohibition officers in dealing with trafficked victims.

Field experiences show that these interventions are highly effective for preventing sex trafficking. Girls who are made aware of their rights have a reduced risk of being trafficked even when tempted by job offers or marriage proposals. The girls are also trained to report any suspicious offers so that action can be taken to prevent other girls being trafficked.



Training and Sensitising Police and Judiciary

As discussed in the earlier sections, police officials tend to be the first responders to rescued trafficked victims. It is often observed that the rescued girl is dealt with as if she were a criminal instead of a victim. Moreover, in some cases the officials miss booking the perpetrators under appropriate laws, thereby lessening the severity of their punishment. There is a need to sensitise the police so as to avoid criminalisation of trafficked victims and ensure that traffickers and brothel owners are appropriately punished. Also, there is a need to sensitise secondary responders, such as prosecutors and judges, since they play a crucial role in successful prosecution.

Addressing these lacunae, some non-profits have focused on training and sensitising the police and judiciary. Non-profits design curriculum, standard operating procedures and guidelines for law enforcement agencies that they then introduce through professional trainings and workshops. These trainings are held, especially at the field level, along with regular reorientation programmes relating to human rights, women's rights, child rights and trafficking of women and children.

Non-profits encourage the police to cooperate with the missing girl's family when they lodge the First Information Record (FIR) and to follow up with rescue operations which refrain from criminalising victims and gather evidence to build a strong case against the trafficker and brothel owner. Non-profits also make the judiciary aware of the latest laws and amendments relating to sex trafficking, as well as provide training on creating victim-friendly environments during court proceedings. For instance, judges are encouraged to use technology, such as video conferencing, so the victim is not physically needed in the court to testify against the trafficker. This both mitigates her discomfort and assures her safety.

Prerana has conducted over 100 such trainings throughout the country that includes the police, judiciary, public prosecutors and civil society organisations. Prerana has also developed a handbook for practitioners on minimum standards of care and support for trafficked victims in South Asia in collaboration with USAID.

Likewise, **Save the Children India** (a Mumbai-based non-profit) has trained 3,000 police officers so far and has developed a manual for training judges that is now being used by the Maharashtra Judicial Academy.

Many policemen who participated in the rescue used abusive language, often calling us prostitutes. They treated us with utmost contempt and hatred. It is ironical that some of these very same policemen used to come to us as customers. Ill treatment not only hurts us but also makes us hate ourselves. Many of us want to commit suicide because of the shame and indignity we face. Policemen should be either avoided or trained to behave sensitively.

- Rescued victim of trafficking

The police and judiciary can be made competent, efficient and accountable in addressing anti-sex trafficking needs through mandatory orientation and training. Being the first responders to the victim, the police can be empathetic to the victim and counter any fear she might have of being prosecuted herself. This will also encourage people in source areas to report dubious activities resulting in better preventive measures. The train-the-trainer model and easily replicable modules contribute to this intervention's scalability.

Providing Livelihoods or Vocational Training Options

Poverty, among other factors is an overarching vulnerability that perpetuates the problem of trafficking; entrapping victims in the net of trafficking as the promise of a better life lures women and girls into the sex trafficking trade.

In order to attack these vulnerabilities, it is important to provide employable skills through vocational training and alternate livelihood options to the at-risk population. However, it is important to note that the organisations Dasra evaluated did not actively engage in providing these activities at source areas, instead, they were providing livelihoods training to the rescued victims of commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) and using this as a rehabilitative tool. Most organisations are training rescued women in low skill, sedentary options like stitching garments, beautician courses, block printing, weaving and other such traditional skills. These opportunities require little or no education, have low



level of skill building, are repetitive and do not develop the victim's agency. While these skills are useful in procuring minimum earnings, they might be unable to provide a sustainable source of income to live an independent life unless better linked to a market. Offering market-aligned skills and linking a survivor to livelihoods that are aligned to her choices and interests ensures that she is empowered and is financially sustainable, significantly reducing the risk of her being re-trafficked. These options are limited by both the organisation's and victim's capacity as the trauma of trafficking threatens their cognitive skills and many survivors are not receptive of the training. Apart from this, the organisations concurred that it was difficult for them to come up with innovative livelihood models as the existing ones were limited with their internal capacities and capabilities. Some non-profits have been successful in partnering with corporates to ensure a steady income for the victims.

Rescue Foundation that trains survivors in jewellery designing, key chain making etc. works on a contract basis with companies and girls earn around INR 3,000 monthly.

Prerana at its shelter, Nauhnihal, meant for girls over 18 years, provides training in hospitality and catering, house-keeping, advanced embroidery and jewellery making. Prerana partners with organisations such as Institute of Technology and Management (ITM), Sundaram Jewels, the Taj Group of Hotels, BPCL and SNTD University for providing skills development and placement.

Freedom Firm under its for-profit initiative called Ruhamah scheme, trains survivors in jewellery making in Pune, Ooty and Bangalore and these survivors are paid between INR 5,000- 7,000 per month.

“My sister and I came to know that our mother was a sex worker and we felt sick about it. After my husband left me, I had few options and was thinking about entering the trade. That is when I saw the board of Sari Bari and met the 'didis' here. I received three months of tailoring training. Now I make between INR 4,000-5,000 every month. I have also been able to rescue three girls from the trade. I told them that this job is more respectable and that that they could live with dignity. Now I have saved money and also bought a life insurance policy.”

– Tinki, SarBari (Dasra, site visit)

Jabala partners with the police to employ survivors at canteens in two police facilities in Kolkata where survivors are trained by Jabala to run and earn through catering facilities. Survivors are also employed with the Green Police as security at metro and traffic control junctions.

While employment opportunities at the source areas are a great preventive tool to reduce the risk of being trafficked and empower adolescent girls, it is prevalent more as a rehabilitative intervention at the destination area. Providing employable skills and linking survivors to livelihoods that are aligned to her choices and interests ensure that she is empowered and significantly reduces her risk of being re-trafficked. An important factor to keep in mind is that rural communities will continue to migrate to urban centres in search of employment. Therefore, in addition to providing marketable skills, it is vital for non-profits to ensure safe migration of girls and women to safeguard them from being exploited.

Top Shop's Key to Freedom

Top Shop, the British high street fashion giant has introduced a collection of printed silk scarves, hand-crafted by vulnerable women from West Bengal.

The collection is being sold in partnership with Key To Freedom, an initiative set up to support Women's Interlink Foundation, an organisation which provides training, skills and safe houses for vulnerable young women from West Bengal. The project works with girls who have been exposed from an early age to domestic abuse, in many cases trafficked into the sex trade. The project provides them with accommodation where they are taught skills including sewing and textile printing.

Top Shop has committed to support the initiative for a year, working directly with the women to help develop products, and for the first time, selling the scarves outside of India in a selection of its stores around the world.



Undertaking Rescue Operations and Providing Counselling Services

Undertaking a rescue operation is the act of removing the trafficked person from the control of the brothel owners or traffickers and restricting any further exploitation. Rescue operations are usually coupled with immediate counselling services such as medical, legal and psychological aid.

Rescue operations, have two overlapping dimensions that need to be improved in order for them to be successful. Firstly, they need to be operationally efficient and secondly, they need to have an immediate relief element for the rescue to be meaningful in protecting the trafficked person.

a. Operational Efficiency: Operational efficiency means that rescue work is being carried out efficiently and effectively – whereby the police makes sure the victims are rescued in an appropriate manner. For example when a victim of CSE is being rescued, two women officials of any rank should be present as a part of the rescue team and if children below 18 years have been rescued, they should be brought before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC).

b. Counselling Services: This relates to counselling that victims receive on being rescued that continues throughout their stay in rehabilitation homes. Being the first responders, police also act as counsellors. If police officials validate the suffering of the victim and give assurances that they will work to prosecute the offenders the victim is put at ease, particularly because they have been conditioned by the pimps and madams into believing that they are criminals. This initial phase is a critical one as this is a frightening period for the victim where she may experience many conflicting emotions and could become non-cooperative or even violent if she feels unsupported.⁶⁶ Government homes provide their own counsellors; however, non-profits provide additional staff as the former are not fully qualified, trained and sensitised to deal with the unique needs of the victims. Government counsellors also typically feel that they are underpaid, overworked and undervalued and may therefore be less motivated than non-profit counsellors.

All three types of counselling – medical, legal and trauma – are essential for rehabilitating the rescued victims. While medical counselling includes steps to ensure the health issues of the victim are addressed and that the

victim is given addiction counselling where required, legal counselling supports the victim through the entire process starting from rescue (filing FIR) to attending the court proceedings (testifying against the trafficker). Legal counselling also overlaps with trauma counselling as both reinforce that the victim is the injured party and needs to bring the traffickers to justice.

Hope Foundation, Rescue Foundation, and Sanlaap are some of the leading non-profits that conduct rescue operations and also provide trauma, psycho-social and legal counselling. This integrated approach ensures that the victim has the support to testify against the trafficker and also make a seamless reintegration into mainstream society.

Conducting Evidence-based Advocacy

Evidence-based advocacy is the act of pleading or arguing in favour of something based on proven impact. Non-profits in the development sector often advocate with the government, through state/national panels and committees, based on their field experiences with the intent of institutionalising successful solutions through policy and laws.

Evidence-based advocacy in the anti-sex trafficking sector is critical to have a sustained impact on the sector and thereby the (potential) trafficked person. Many established non-profits have been able to advocate for some policy changes that have been extremely beneficial to the victims of CSE. For instance, Sanlaap, one of the forerunners in advocacy has been able to achieve a landmark decision which permits separation of the victim and the accused using a curtain in court, so as to prevent eye contact between them. Further, facilities such as video conferencing and recording (if the victim has been repatriated to her home community and is unwilling to return) have also been permitted. Such techniques help ensure that the victim is not intimidated and that she effectively testifies against the trafficker.

Jabala is involved in several government committees such as State Level Convergence Committee for Women and Children Programme and the Technical Committee for the Rehabilitation of the Prostitute. The organisation is also part of the core committee for rehabilitation of the trafficked survivors constituted by Kolkata Police, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and different leading business houses and is a member of ITPA. Jabala's advocacy efforts have led the Education Department of



West Bengal to issue a circular to all schools to support admission of children from red-light areas.

Aangan Trust has been selected to be a member of the Review Committee to review the Juvenile Justice (JJ) Act in its entirety, and make necessary amendments based on the shortcomings, problems and issues that have arisen in the decade since the Act's inception. The organisation works closely with the Department of Women and Child Development particularly in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha to advocate for improvements in shelter homes.

Sanjog undertakes evidence based research on cross border trafficking, structural vulnerabilities and the impact of rehabilitation programmes on survivors of sex trafficking. This research has been instrumental in advocating for and impacting policy at both the state and national levels.



Photo Credit/JABALA



Providing Legal Support

Providing legal support includes specialised processes or structures to ensure the efficient progression of cases through a judicial system and improved access to justice. Accordingly, justice should be more about providing a mechanism that produces an acceptable result in the shortest time possible, with the least expense and with minimum stress on the participants. In several instances, participants in sex trafficking cases experience something far short of justice in the final outcome.⁶⁷

At an individual level, legal support relates to maintaining and assisting a victim's case after she has been rescued. This includes maintaining records of the rescue operation (which could involve other non-profits from the source and transit areas), monitoring and recording progress through the rehabilitation phase with a special emphasis on the victim's response to legal counselling and assisting through the prosecution. This would involve ensuring that the victim is represented by a public prosecutor, hand holding the victim through the court proceedings, following up diligently on the case, documenting all proceedings and ensuring effective action on judgments.

Improving legal support has multi-fold advantages. Firstly, it is extremely beneficial for the victims as this process ensures that the victim makes a successful transition from a situation of extreme desperation to self-sufficiency by educating them on their rights including immigration and human rights, providing them legal and emotional support and assisting them in accessing welfare schemes. Legal support can also be an effective tool for ensuring that the trafficker is appropriately charged, which in turn can prevent more such crimes taking place. In addition, case managers can assist in providing and preparing witnesses who will help in the prosecution. However, it can become challenging because of undue delay in the court proceedings, inexperienced judicial and prosecutorial staff, as well as instances of intimidation and stigmatisation.

Prerana runs a post rescue operation (PRO) which is based in the Special Rehabilitation Home for minors at Deonar. PRO includes professional intervention and services such as legal aid, emergency aid, property recovery, training and development, livelihood opportunities, health care and nutrition, education, repatriation, restoration, reintegration, etc. and works to ensure that the victims are not re-victimised within a system that is meant to bring justice to them.

"I have been staying in this (rescue) home since August 2001. More than two years have passed. I was told that I need to stay for court hearings. I have gone to the court whenever they have called me and have said all I have to say. Why should I be detained here not knowing how many more years I will have to spend in these unbearable conditions? I feel like a criminal myself... I wish I had not been rescued at all."

- Trafficked victim awaiting court verdict

Suprava provides legal support from the point of source to destination. The organisation procures information on missing people from the police stations, partners with non-profits at different locations to undertake rescue operations, and assists rescued women in filing cases, identifying and arresting traffickers and ultimately reunifies the victim with her family. Suprava has successfully dealt with 52 such cases in the last 3 years.

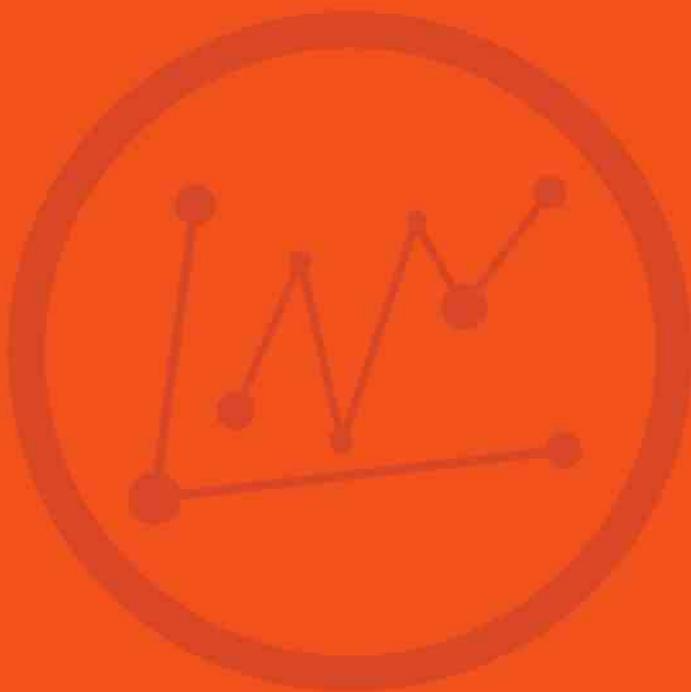


Photo Credit/SANLAAP



Photo Credit/SANLAAP

MAPPING
NON-PROFITS
TO HIGH IMPACT
INTERVENTIONS





Dasra identified over 80 non-profit organisations in West Bengal and Maharashtra to evaluate approaches, models and interventions. Following a comprehensive diligence process, Dasra has shortlisted and highlighted 13 high-potential non-profit organisations which are preventing trafficking, protecting victims and supporting the prosecution of trafficking perpetrators by working within the community and in partnership with law enforcement agencies and international agencies.

Several of the following organisations implement programmes other than anti-trafficking. However, for the purpose of this report, Dasra has chosen to focus only on their anti-sex trafficking initiatives. Below is a comparison of the most scalable and high-impact non-profit organisations mapped to interventions as discussed in the preceding chapter.



Photo Credit/SANLAAP



	Providing Vocational Training or Livelihood Opportunities	Undertaking Rescue Operations and Providing Counselling Services	Training and Sensitising the Police and Judiciary	Conducting Evidence-based Advocacy	Mobilising Communities through Vigilance Committees	Providing Legal Support	Building Capacity of other Organisations	Facilitating Networks	Improving Conditions at Shelter Homes	Establishing Shelter Homes
Aangan Trust										
AAWC										
Freedom Firm										
Jabala										
Kolkata Sanjog Initiatives										
Kolkata Sanved										
Oasis Foundation										
Prerana										
Rescue Foundation										
Sanlaap										
Shehalaya										
STCI										
Suprava										

Note: The intervention of 'Leveraging Government Funding' has not been included in this table as none of the 13 shortlisted organisations are implementing it.

Aangan Trust

- Executive Director: Shailja Mehta • Website: www.aanganindia.org • Founded: 2001 • Location: Mumbai
- Coverage: 16 states • Total Budget: INR 1.98 Crore (\$ 360,000) • AST Budget: INR 0.59 Crore (\$ 108,000)

OVERVIEW

Founded in 2001, Aangan Trust works with vulnerable children with the aim of improving their living conditions in institutional care and enabling communities to be child safe.

Aangan trains its partners such as shelter homes, government functionaries and non-profits by building their capacities. It orients its institutional partners about the Juvenile Justice Act, the Integrated Child Protection Scheme and the Standards of Care in childcare institutions. Aangan ensures that institutions are run in the most child friendly manner as safe rehab spaces for their protection and development by opening up institutions to provide children their basic services and rights. It works with partners and caregivers to ensure that children are dealt with empathetically. Aangan has been instrumental in facilitating access for non-profits into previously inaccessible government run homes. Its community based partners are trained to identify and work with vulnerable children to build their resilience through group work and help them access protective mechanisms. This outreach is enabled through peer leaders and community girls who refer and induct more girls into the group. The training is designed such that partners can augment programme delivery to cater to their respective target groups. As a facilitator, Aangan aims at extending the quality of care across the continuum of prevention, protection and rehabilitation of children.

HIGH IMPACT INTERVENTIONS

- Building capacity of other organisations
- Training and sensitising police and judiciary
- Conducting evidence based advocacy
- Mobilising communities through vigilance committees
- Providing legal support

Aangan adopts a participatory multi-stakeholder approach. It builds the capacities of its partners on the use of innovative tools such as the standards of care in institutions and vulnerability mapping in communities. It trains staff to be empathetic towards children. It enables children to negotiate for themselves through peer groups and uses a child based activation methodology to take the voice of children to policy makers through a bottom up approach. It strongly advocates for instituting case management through robust documentation practices within institutions.

THEORY OF CHANGE

If service providers such as shelter homes, Government functionaries and non-profits are trained in child participatory approaches to deliver quality of care across the continuum for children at risk then they will be able to enhance the resilience of vulnerable children from being trafficked.

SCALABILITY

Aangan's model has met with success particularly in the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Chhattisgarh. In addition to intensifying its existing programmes by implementing case management practices, it currently seeks to scale by building capacities of different stakeholders such as aanganwadi workers, chairpersons of the CWC, superintendents of children's homes, non-profits, CBOs with the view of addressing the issue of sex trafficking in the states of West Bengal and Maharashtra.

QUALITY INDICATORS

OUTREACH

Currently present in 16 states, Aangan has trained over 4,000 staff through 28 training programmes impacting over 50,000 children. This has resulted in better access to quality education, healthcare, hygiene, addressing complaints of violence and activating safety networks of children in the community to ensure their safety. In 2012-13, Aangan worked with 668 institutions – up from 368 and 411 in the preceding two years.

ENDORSEMENT

Aangan Trust has received financial and technical support from LGT Venture Philanthropy, Geneva Global, Empower, EdelGive Foundation, HDFC Bank, British Asian Trust and Dasra. In 2011, Dalberg Global Development Advisors conducted an independent impact assessment of Aangan Trust.

LEADERSHIP

Suparna Gupta, founding Director-Trustee, has been a 2009 Ashoka Fellowship awardee and elected as an Asia 21 Young Leader in 2011. Shailja Mehta, Executive Director is an Aspen fellow and has been a part of the Dasra Social-Impact programmes. Atiya Bose, Advocacy and Policy Director represents Aangan on different panels set up by the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

PARTNERSHIPS

Aangan Trust works closely with the Department of Women and Child Development particularly in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, along with non-governmental partners like UNICEF India, TISS, Educate Girls to develop and implement modules and tools around child friendly institutional spaces and communities. Recently it also partnered with Vera Solutions for data management solutions.

OVERVIEW

AAWC works to inhibit intergenerational prostitution by providing brothel based sex workers and their children with a holistic set of services. Through a range of services which encompass education, healthcare, financial inclusion, recreation and provision of shelter, AAWC seeks to empower its beneficiaries to achieve their maximum potential and access their rights.

Umeed: Started in 1998, the programme works with brothel based sex workers who are over the age of 18, by providing them with access to bank accounts, awareness/literacy workshops, vocational training and identification documents.

Udaan: This programme works with sex workers daughters, aged 6-18, by offering them access to a night shelter, nutritional care, job placements, educational excursions, vocational training, school and college enrollment and after school tutoring.

Umang: Launched in 2002, this programme serves toddlers from the ages of 2.5 to 5 years, by providing them with access to a day care center, pre school education, school enrollment, nutritious food/supplements, and recreational activities.

Apart from the above services which are unique to each programme, beneficiaries also have access to counselling, hospital/shelter referrals, medical camps and festival celebrations.

HIGH IMPACT INTERVENTIONS

Establishing shelter homes

Providing vocational training or livelihood opportunities

AAWC's day care centers at Kamathipura and Falkland Road, provide a safe physical and psychological environment for its beneficiaries to access its comprehensive range of services and develop their communication skills. At these centers, Umang toddlers receive access to preschool education, nutritious food/supplements and recreation facilities while Udaan girls avail of after school tutoring in addition to nutritional care. AAWC also maintains a night shelter in Kamathipura which is utilised by 16 Udaan girls.

THEORY OF CHANGE

If daughters of women in prostitution are empowered to lead a life of dignity, it eliminates the vulnerability of them being victims of trafficking in addition to ensuring a better future for themselves and their families.

SCALABILITY

AAWC is looking to increase the size of its outreach staff in order to effectively reach out to the large number of sex workers that are estimated to live in Kamathipura. Due to an emphasis on quality of services delivered, the organisation is cautious of scaling rapidly and plans to serve over 4,075 beneficiaries by 2016. There are also plans to increase the nutrition offering for its Umeed and Umang beneficiaries in addition to the construction of a suburban shelter home for Udaan girls.

QUALITY INDICATORS

OUTREACH

Since its inception, AAWC has served over 1,426 sex workers and 1,011 of their children in Mumbai's red light areas of Kamathipura and Falkland Road. A strong focus on delivery of comprehensive and high quality services has led to robust impact figures such as 95% exam pass rate for its Udaan girls and a 89% reduction in malnutrition for its Udaan and Umang beneficiaries.

ENDORSEMENT

AAWC's work in Mumbai has been featured by reputed media organisations such as Times of India, Indian Express, ABC and Radio Australia. In addition to being funded by prominent organisations such as CRY, United Way and the Irish Embassy, the organisation has also been chosen as one of the three non-profit partners for the Vodafone Foundations' Red Rickshaw Revolution.

LEADERSHIP

Director Manju Vyas, a graduate of the Dasra Social-Impact programme, has over a decade of experience working on issues related to inter-generational prostitution. She is assisted by a team of 30 highly committed employees led by Pratishta Kale, who serves as the Chief Coordinator overseeing the implementation of the organisations flagship programmes.

PARTNERSHIPS

AAWC is a member of the Maharashtra Governments Advisory Committee of District Women and Child Welfare Department, which enables it to advocate for changes at a policy level. It has partnered with organisations such as Pratham and Oberoi that help in the delivery of its holistic services. AAWC also works with ATMA to help enhance the capacity of its own staff.

Freedom Firm

- Co-Founder and National Director: Greg Malstead • Website: www.freedom.firm.in • Founded: 2006
- Location: Ooty • Coverage: 4 states • Total Budget: INR 80 Lakhs (\$145,500) • AST Budget: INR 80 Lakhs (\$145,500)

OVERVIEW

Freedom Firm was founded in Ooty, Tamil Nadu in 2006 with the vision of not only rescuing trafficked girls and bringing their perpetrators to justice, but also restoring these girls to lives of physical, emotional, and spiritual wholeness and equipping them for a future of self-reliance.

Freedom Firm's target group for rescue is girls under the age of 18, legally considered children, who have been trafficked into the sex trade. The organisation's interventions are focused in the following areas:

- Rescue of minor girls from red-light areas
- Restoration of rescued girls through counselling in government run shelter homes and innovative therapy
- Justice for the victims through prosecution of pimps and brothel owners

Since establishing a regional office in Pune in 2008, Freedom Firm has rapidly expanded its work to other cities with large red light areas, such as Nagpur, Nashik and Sangli. Over the years, the organisation has continued its strong focus on prosecution with several writ petitions to ensure speedy conviction of perpetrators filed in the courts of Mumbai and Nagpur.

HIGH IMPACT INTERVENTIONS

- Providing vocational training or livelihood opportunities
- Undertaking rescue operations and providing counselling services
- Providing legal support

Freedom Firm equips rescued girls with job skills by providing them training and employment opportunities in jewellery making through sister concern - Ruhamah Designs. The organisation works intensively in government shelter homes to provide counselling to rescued girls, and also offers them innovative horse therapy and nature camps in Ooty through another sister organisation – Leg Up. Freedom Firm has an in-house legal counsel who assists public prosecutors and ensures convictions of perpetrators of trafficking.

THEORY OF CHANGE

If a holistic model for addressing trafficking is implemented, including rescue and restoration, and each girl is equipped with tools she needs for a life of self-worth and self-reliance outside of prostitution, she will not re-enter into prostitution. If the cost of trafficking is increased by bringing perpetrators to justice, child prostitution in India can be eliminated.

SCALABILITY

Freedom Firm plans expansion based on where the need is greatest, and with this approach the organisation will be scaling to Uttar Pradesh this year. Freedom Firm's Rescue and Restoration interventions have strong potential to scale; the organisation has proved this through its successful exit from red light areas in Pune in five years. Given the nature of the judiciary in India, prosecution requires a longer timeframe to achieve scale, though it is the most impactful of the interventions.

QUALITY INDICATORS

OUTREACH

Since its inception, Freedom Firm has conducted over 250 investigations and rescued over 250 girls from central and southern India. Proceedings have been initiated against the perpetrators in over 90 criminal cases in the Indian judicial system, with 9 convictions achieved to date and many cases with strong potential for a conviction.

ENDORSEMENT

In 2011, Freedom Firm partnered with award winning director, Ben Stamper to create a narrative documentary about its work with trafficked girls. The documentary, *Horse and Rider*, is the official selection for the Soho International Festival and has won several awards such as the Activist Award for Best Feature on Children's Advocacy.

LEADERSHIP

Freedom Firm has a strong team of 21 driven by their common faith and motivation. Greg Malstead (Co-founder and Director) had several years of experience with International Justice Mission before he founded Freedom Firm. Mala, Greg's wife, studied education at University of Georgia. Since her early days, she dedicated her life to work for children forced into sex trafficking.

PARTNERSHIPS

The Freedom Firm investigation team has a strong network in red light areas that helps them identify underage girls. Freedom Firm works with other non-profits such as Sanlaap, Mahima Home and Rescue Foundation as part of its rehabilitation programme. In addition, the organisation works closely with sister concerns, Ruhamah Designs and Leg Up.

OVERVIEW

Jabala started in 1992 by working with vulnerable children in red light areas to prevent second generation trafficking. It has now progressed into addressing the issue through a multi-pronged approach of prevention, rehabilitation, re-integration, prosecution and advocacy. They also work on related issues of child marriage, HIV/AIDS and gender issues.

Community-based Prevention Programmes: These aim to prevent trafficking, help reintegrate victims and prevent their re-trafficking. This is done through mobilisation, awareness campaigns, trainings and capacity building of village level vigilante groups, panchayat members, front line workers, police, adolescent girl groups, youth and community members.

Survivor Rehabilitation, Restoration and Reintegration Programmes: These receive rescued victims and provides them with trauma care, counselling, cultural therapy and vocational training. After investigation of victims' background and suitability, victims are restored with thorough follow up. Restored victims and those that continue in the shelter home are integrated into strong economic empowerment programmes with livelihood options.

HIGH IMPACT INTERVENTIONS

Providing vocational training or livelihood opportunities

Training and sensitising police and judiciary

Conducting evidence based advocacy

Mobilising communities through vigilance committees

Providing counselling services

Jabala runs "Crisis Intervention Centers" to act as a safety net for survivors who are restored and a shelter home for those who are not. Through therapy and trainings, potential victims and survivors are reintegrated into sustainable livelihood programmes such as running canteens, retail chains, "green policing" and organic farming. Jabala also lobbies and trains communities for effective implementation of available systems by sensitising and mobilising vigilante groups, police, panchayat, adolescent girl groups and frontline workers.

THEORY OF CHANGE

If vulnerable children, victims, members of the community and local authorities are engaged and empowered socially, economically and politically, they will be able to prevent abuse of youth, leading to a more prosperous society.

SCALABILITY

Jabala believes in either piloting replicable models such as the safe migration programme that the government can scale through institutionalisation or creating models that the community can sustain by utilising available systems and making it into the "people's programme". Jabala intends to consolidate its various programmes to create an integrated replicable model for scale.

QUALITY INDICATORS

OUTREACH

Till date, Jabala has restored and rehabilitated 872 survivors of trafficking, providing 345 girls with livelihood options. The prevention programme has been able to reach 1,612 adolescent girls, 536 village level committees, 6,840 Gram Panchayat functionaries, 656 frontline workers, 36 police stations, 65 CBOs and 38,000 SHG member across 3,780 villages in 126 blocks in 15 Districts in West Bengal.

ENDORSEMENT

Jabala's safe migration programme was accepted and institutionalised by the Government of West Bengal. This, along with two livelihood programmes was listed in the United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime compendium of best practices on Anti-Human Trafficking by NGOs. Jabala has been funded by Ford Foundation, Mac Arthur Foundation, Global Fund for Children and GOAL.

LEADERSHIP

Jabala's team of 76 fulltime, 12 part-time staff and 132 volunteers is lead by Baitali Ganguly, a well known anti-trafficking activist with over 20 years of experience. She has published booklets, consulted government committees and is a regular contributor to Bengali newspapers on the issue. Jabala's board has diverse experts in finance, culture and corporate networks and they involve themselves very closely with the organisation.

PARTNERSHIPS

Jabala partners with rescue organisations such Rescue Foundation, networking both with cross border and domestic non-profits, CBOs and government authorities for rescue, restoration and repatriation of survivors. It also runs livelihood programmes in partnership with the Murshidabad Institute of Technology, the private sector and the police department.

Kolkata Sanjog Initiatives

- Executive Director: Uma Chatterjee • Website: www.sanjogindia.org • Founded: 2012 • Location: Kolkata
- Coverage: India, Bangladesh, Nepal • Total Budget: INR 70 Lakhs (\$127,300) • AST Budget: INR 70 Lakhs (\$127,300)

OVERVIEW

Between 2003 and 2010, Sanjog (formally registered in 2012 as Kolkata Sanjog Initiatives) researched and designed responses to address sectoral gaps in areas of information management followed by evidence based analysis to influence planning, psychosocial programming to enable practitioners to work with individual children, groups and communities as well as build partnerships between organisations, service providers and beneficiaries and State and non-profits. Series of such successful experiments led to the formation of a technical resource organisation.

Capacity Building of Organisations

Sanjog works on building continuity of care for caregivers in destination, transit and source areas (of trafficking) in restorative care, capacity building of duty bearers and service providers involved in repatriation and strengthening capacities of organisations in India, Nepal, Bangladesh for reintegration of survivors.

Policy Advocacy & Systems Monitoring

Evidence based research on repatriation of children, advocating for systems' streamlining, improved regional coordination through building evidence of impact of such trainings on coordination in case management.

HIGH IMPACT INTERVENTIONS

Building capacity of other organisations

Training and sensitising police and judiciary

Conducting evidence based advocacy

Providing legal support

Facilitating networks

Each of Sanjog's child protection projects have focused on capacity building; from caregivers working in shelters and para social workers implementing life skills programme to bringing service providers together on case management and victim care. Sanjog through its evidence based research reports on cross border trafficking, structural vulnerabilities and impact of rehabilitation programmes on survivors of sex trafficking have been successful in advocating for and impacting policy both at state and national level.

THEORY OF CHANGE

Only if key stakeholders are provided with a platform of informed participation and collective action, will the most affected have the opportunity to speak for themselves and have faith in their own power to change their contexts .

SCALABILITY

Sanjog invests its efforts towards strengthening the programmatic and institutional capacities of grassroots organisations to meet with contextual, organisational and stakeholder needs. With the objective to facilitate partnerships between civil society organisations and state, Sanjog continues to focus on and design affirmative actions towards rural India, Bangladesh and Nepal. The collaborative model thus strongly works on scaling impact by deploying sustainable interventions.

QUALITY INDICATORS

OUTREACH

Direct beneficiaries include non-profits, a small sample of children and adolescents from the programmes therein, stakeholders such as families, communities, service providers and duty bearers. Having started working with 5 organisations in 2003, the number has gone up to 28 by 2012. In each project, the number of direct beneficiaries of children were around 10,000.

ENDORSEMENT

Sanjog has a strong identity and credibility amongst several regional and national State agencies (Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Home, India and Bangladesh, SAIEVAC), as an organisation that knows how to effectively analyse data for research and development. Sanjog's funders include OAK Foundation, Groupe Developpement, ANESVAD and Kamonohashi Project.

LEADERSHIP

Roop Sen and Uma Chatterjee are founding members and form the core executive team along with heads of other departments. They are the principal visionaries, experts in the domain and primarily drive the strategic planning and direction. The organisation has a diverse board, which meets once in a month with discussions generally revolving around systemic compliance.

PARTNERSHIPS

Sanjog works in close partnership with large urban non-profits (Rescue Foundation, BNWLA), mid-sized and rural community based organisations in rural and peri-urban India and Bangladesh (SPAR, BUP, SRDTC, GGBK, Chapra SEWA, SPMUS, HELP, Rights Jessore) managing inter-organisational dynamics to foster trust, empathy and partnerships between organisations.

OVERVIEW

Kolkata Sanved uses Dance Movement Therapy (DMT) for psychosocial rehabilitation and empowerment of survivors of sex-trafficking and violence. DMT is the psychotherapeutic use of movement and dance through which a person can engage creatively in a process to further their physical, emotional, cognitive and social integration. Kolkata Sanved's core project 'Saving Lives through Dance' works with survivors of sex-trafficking and violence, children in need of care and protection, children in conflict with law, children living in red light areas and slums, addicted children and people living with HIV/AIDS and mental illness.

The Kolkata Sanved trainers conduct DMT sessions at government shelters and non-profit organisations that support survivors of abuse and violence. They help survivors to express and deal with their trauma, feelings of anger and frustration, build self-confidence and feel empowered to make informed decisions about their life. They have also started working with survivors of sex trafficking in Mumbai to support them through the prosecution process.

HIGH IMPACT INTERVENTIONS

Conducting evidence based advocacy

Providing vocational training or livelihood opportunities

Undertaking rescue operations and providing counselling services

Kolkata Sanved actively engages with the State Department of Women and Child Development and Social Welfare to help create a child-friendly environment in the government shelters and facilitate dance movement therapy sessions. They bring stakeholders together to discuss innovative ways to facilitate rehabilitation of survivors. The DMT trainers engage with the survivors for 12-18 months, conducting weekly sessions to assess and address the psychosocial needs of the survivors through DMT.

THEORY OF CHANGE

If Dance Movement Therapy is successfully used for the psychosocial rehabilitation of survivors of trafficking and violence, it will empower them and enable them to live with dignity.

SCALABILITY

Kolkata Sanved aims to become a Centre of Excellence for DMT in the next three years. They plan to build capacity of five other organisations to sustain DMT independently. Their trainers will continue to work directly with beneficiaries and aim to reach 5,000 people over the next three years. In the year 2013-14, they plan to raise an additional INR 1 crore (\$182,000) of funding to build their own premises.

QUALITY INDICATORS

OUTREACH

Kolkata Sanved works with government shelters and non-profit organisations. They have worked with over 30 organisations and reached 8000 marginalised individuals since its inception in 2004. Since then 14 survivors who went through the DMT process have become DMT trainers. They have held workshops in Bangladesh, Nepal, Thailand and Indonesia.

ENDORSEMENT

Sohini won the Aparajita Award in March 2013 awarded by FICCI. Kolkata Sanved won the 24 Ghanta Newsmaker award in 2012, the Diane von Furstenberg award in 2011 and The Beyond Sport award in 2009. It has been featured in TIME magazine, Washington Post, CNN, The Daily Beast and several other national and international publications.

LEADERSHIP

An Ashoka Fellow, Sohini Chakraborty founded Kolkata Sanved, bringing her two interests, sociology and dance together to provide psycho-social support to survivors of trafficking and violence. She is supported by very capable programme coordinators and managers. Kolkata Sanved's board comprises of experts in DMT, dance and organisation development and they are very closely involved with the organisation.

PARTNERSHIPS

Kolkata Sanved has strong partnerships with Sadler's Wells Theatre, UK and Darpana Academy, Ahmedabad, whose trainers train the Kolkata Sanved trainers each year. They have launched a certificate course in DMT with Tata Institute of Social Sciences. Their other partners are American Dance Therapy Association, Living Lens, UK, Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women, Vital Voices and the World Dance Alliance, Asia Pacific.

Oasis India

- National Director, Projects: Aaboo Varghese • Website: www.oasisindia.org • Founded: 1994 • Location: Mumbai
- Coverage: Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai • Total Budget: INR 2.8 Crores (\$510,000) • AST Budget: INR 1.3 Crores (\$240,000)

OVERVIEW

Oasis India works with excluded people and disadvantaged communities to ensure they can achieve their God-given potential. In Mumbai, its anti-sex trafficking programmes have been active since 1998 and focus on the areas of prevention, outreach and rehabilitation of sex workers.

Under programmes to prevent sex trafficking, Oasis runs:

The Aruna Day Care Center (DCC), a crèche and night shelter for the children of sex workers in Kamathipura, Mumbai which provides them with education, shelter, healthcare, and life skills.

The outreach programmes for sex workers include the Aruna Drop In Center (DIC) in Grant Road, Mumbai. The DIC provides healthcare, counselling, legal services, and a safe community for trafficked women.

For rehabilitation support, Nirmal Bhavan in Mira Road, Mumbai, is a safe house for survivors of trafficking. Additionally, Oasis also has a referral partnership with the government under its Government Homes programme. In addition to safe spaces, Oasis also runs the Learning and Livelihoods Center (LLC) which equips trafficked women with the vocational and life skills necessary to escape the sex trade and live and work independently.

HIGH IMPACT INTERVENTIONS

Establishing shelter homes

Providing vocational training or livelihood opportunities

Undertaking rescue operations and providing counselling services

The programmes run by Oasis focus on prevention of sex trafficking, as well as on rehabilitation and reintegration of sex workers looking for alternative livelihoods. The DCC provides children of the red light district with a safe space in which to learn and imagine lives outside of sex work. The DIC, Nirmal Bhavan, Government Homes and LLC programme all work to ensure that women who want to pursue alternative livelihoods are able to access the healthcare, counselling, emotional support, and vocational skills they need.

THEORY OF CHANGE

If excluded members of society are given care, support and life skills, then they will be empowered to transform their lives for the better. If they are thus empowered, then they can be reintegrated into their community, enabling them to go from brokenness to wholeness.

SCALABILITY

Oasis is in the process of streamlining its programmes along the continuum of services needed in the prevention of sex trafficking and rehabilitation of sex workers. To this end, it plans to expand capacities of both DCC and Nirmal Bhavan. The LLC is a three-phase programme that can be modularised and replicated to other partner NGOs. There remains a great need for the support provided by Oasis to government shelters, and therefore great potential to scale this programme.

QUALITY INDICATORS

OUTREACH

In 2012, Oasis' work in anti-sex trafficking impacted the lives of 737 women and girls in the sex trade, empowering them to lead healthier lives. Oasis also engaged with 30,000 women and youth from disadvantaged communities to create awareness around the issue of sex trafficking. Oasis India currently works with 40 children at DCC and 12 women at Nirmal Bhavan.

ENDORSEMENT

Since inception, Oasis India has had several well respected funders, including local governments (Maharashtra and Karnataka), USAID, AUSAID, DFID, long-term corporate funders like Blue Dart as well as church groups such as the All Virtues Baptist Fund.

LEADERSHIP

Oasis India has a strong team motivated by their common ethos and values. The Executive Director, Anita Kanaiya and National Director-Projects, Aaboo Varghese, along with the three city heads have been involved with Oasis for several years. The team has a deep relationship with the community in the red light district, established through years of service to the area.

PARTNERSHIPS

Oasis partners with non-profits in the red light areas of Mumbai, including Prerana, Navjeen, and International Justice Mission. Globally, it works with partner non-profits in Nepal and Bangladesh to facilitate successful repatriation, and is also a member of Stop The Traffik UK. Oasis has strong ties with the local government homes and the Child Welfare Committee.

OVERVIEW

Prerana works on elimination of second-generation trafficking (ESGT) and protection of vulnerable women and children by providing a safe environment and supporting their education and health needs.

Night Care Centre (NCC): Setup in 1986, the NCC was the first of its kind worldwide. It provides a safe space where sex workers can send their children to stay during night hours. This protects them from dangers present in red light areas, and reduces the chances of the children adopting a similar profession. Prerana currently runs three NCCs, which provide a range of services including healthcare, education and nutrition.

Educational Support Programme (ESP): The ESP housed in the NCCs provides complementary and remedial education, extra-curricular activities and life skills education to children from red light districts after their school hours.

Institutional Placement Programme (IPP): Prerana assists women in prostitution to place their children in residential care institutions.

Prerana also leads several research and evidence-based advocacy initiatives and runs a specialised resource center called 'Anti Trafficking Centre'.

HIGH IMPACT INTERVENTIONS

Establishing shelter homes

Training and sensitising police and judiciary

Conducting evidence based advocacy

Providing legal support

Prerana's programmes provide a comprehensive approach to ESGT. Not only are children housed in safe spaces through the NCCs, they are also provided with education, health, counseling and life skills through the ESP. These act to holistically decrease the children's vulnerability so that they can escape the sex trade. Through an increasing focus on advocacy, Prerana is trying to use its extensive network to impact government policies and programmes, and mainstream best practices within the government system.

THEORY OF CHANGE

If Prerana focuses on evidence-based research and advocacy informed by its work on ESGT and anti-trafficking, it can mainstream best practices within government programmes and positively impact the lives of sex workers and their children.

SCALABILITY

Prerana pioneered the ESGT model and developed standardised curriculum and protocols to easily replicate its interventions. While the ESGT model can be replicated in other areas outside Mumbai as well, Prerana's focus is now on expanding its research and advocacy. Prerana believes that by increasing evidence-based advocacy, it can influence national and state policies that can benefit women in prostitution and their children in a far-reaching and long-lasting manner.

QUALITY INDICATORS

OUTREACH

Prerana has enrolled over 7,500 children in its NCCs since they started operation. Through its unique MIS system, Prerana tracks the status of every child over multiple indicators, including health and education. These indicators are tracked every four months and necessary action is taken to ensure a holistic approach towards decreasing each child's vulnerability.

ENDORSEMENT

Prerana has worked with numerous UN agencies, the central and Maharashtra governments. Its work has been used by the Supreme Court, the National Commission for Women, and the Asia Foundation. Prerana has also been the recipient of numerous awards, particularly for its child protection policies.

LEADERSHIP

Pravin and Priti Patkar, the founders of Prerana, are well-respected experts on the subject of anti-sex trafficking and are consulted by numerous stakeholders. Preeti Iyer, Project Director manages the Kamathipura and Falkland Road NCCs and is an integral part of the second line management.

PARTNERSHIPS

Prerana is a founding member of several anti-trafficking networks in India and South Asia that collaborate on information sharing and best practices, including NATSEC. It works with civil society organisations, child welfare committees, police and judiciary on sensitisation and trainings. Its corporate partners include Johnson & Johnson, Goldman Sachs and Thomson Reuters.

Rescue Foundation

- President: Triveni Balkrishna Acharya • Website: www.rescuefoundation.net • Founded: 1993 • Location: Mumbai
- Coverage: Maharashtra, New Delhi • Total Budget: INR 2.7 Crore (\$491,000) • AST Budget: INR 2.7 Crore (\$491,000)

OVERVIEW

The organisation was founded as Maiti Nepal (Mumbai) in 1993, and later renamed as Rescue Foundation in 2000.

It is actively involved in Rescuing, Rehabilitating, Repatriating and Reintegrating unfortunate girls and women who are trafficked from different parts of India, Nepal & Bangladesh and sold in the Brothels of Mumbai, Pune and Delhi for forced Prostitution.

Their programme includes:

- Investigation of children involved in sex trade and identification of girls missing from India, Nepal & Bangladesh;
- Rescue of girls & children from brothels and while they are in-transit in collaboration with the police;
- Shelter and healthcare through self-owned homes;
- Vocational Training for development of skills;
- Legal Aid to prosecute & punish the perpetrators;
- Psycho-social counseling for the rescued victims; and
- Repatriation to reunite the victims with their families and reintegrate them with the society

HIGH IMPACT INTERVENTIONS

- Providing vocational training or livelihood opportunities
- Establishing shelter homes
- Training and sensitiing of police and judiciary
- Conducting Rescue Operations and Providing Counselling Services
- Conducting evidence based advocacy
- Providing legal support

It has three shelter homes of its own: Mumbai, Pune, Boisar (Thane), and works with the government home of Nav Jivan in providing legal and psycho-social counseling to their girls. The vocational training includes courses on beautician training, computer training, sports activities, and other livelihood skills such as jewelry making, and key chain assembling. Its advocacy initiatives are aimed towards increasing the rate of prosecution, sensitizing police officers, and holding in-camera judicial proceedings.

THEORY OF CHANGE

If proper rehabilitative & health care, counseling, vocational training, and legal support is provided after rescuing trafficked girls/ women, then they would be empowered to seek alternative livelihoods and reintegrate into their societies.

SCALABILITY

In addition to rescue operations in Maharashtra, its Delhi team carries out raids in Delhi, Meerut, and parts of Rajasthan, UP, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Rescue Foundation wants to increase its presence in these states and establish a new shelter home in Delhi. As a long term plan the organisation wants to partner with other organisations and work in stronger networks. Rescue foundation also wants to work towards increasing the rate of prosecution and conviction of perpetrators.

QUALITY INDICATORS

OUTREACH

It rescues about 300 girls and rehabilitates and repatriates over 700 girls annually. The 3 shelter homes of the organisation have the capacity to provide rehabilitative care to about 300 girls. In 2012, the organisation conducted 38 rescue operations, rescuing 397 girls and repatriating 761. It filed FIR against 248 offenders and managed to get 6 convictions.

ENDORSEMENT

Triveni Acharya has been conferred with several awards for her work including the ones by Life OK Channel in 2012 and Mrs. Sonia Gandhi in 2008, and international awards like Democracy & Human Rights and Civil Courage. Rescue Foundation has received support from funders such as Stop Kindermisbruik, Netherlands & Annenberg Foundation, U.S.A.

LEADERSHIP

It was founded by Balkrishna Acharya. However, after his unfortunate demise in 2005, his wife and co-founder Triveni Acharya took the reins. Since then, she has played a key role in expanding the activities of the organisation within Mumbai and to new locations in Pune, Thane and New Delhi. She is supported by Mahesh Ruparelia, responsible for projects and funding management.

PARTNERSHIPS

Rescue Foundation has strong partnerships with various organisations such as Sanlaap, Jabala, Prajwala, BNWLA, Rights Jassor, Shakti Samooh, Maiti Nepal, and other smaller grass roots organisations as part of Groupe Developpment initiative. Triveni Acharya has been nominated on state & central advisory committees, and on the task force on cross border repatriation.

OVERVIEW

Sanlaap is a pioneering organisation focused on the issues of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women. The organisation is reputed not only for its on-ground interventions in West Bengal, but also for its advocacy efforts in the South East Asia region. Sanlaap has programmes addressing several key parts of the anti-trafficking value chain as follows:

District Based Prevention Model aims to prevent unsafe migration from rural districts as well as to ensure successful reintegration of rescued victims with families to prevent re-trafficking.

Institutional Care and Protection provides the required medical, psychological, educational and livelihood support to rescued victims through short term and long term shelter homes in order to ensure their rehabilitation into the mainstream.

Prevention of Second Generation Prostitution protects children of prostitutes from exploitation and abuse, and eventually entering into the profession by providing safe spaces in red light areas.

Legal Aid provides special protection and support to rescued victims and also ensures that offenders are brought to justice.

HIGH IMPACT INTERVENTIONS

Establishing shelter homes

Providing vocational training or livelihood options

Building capacity of other organisations

Conducting rescue operations and providing counselling services

Training and sensitising police & judiciary

Conducting evidence based advocacy

Mobilising communities through vigilance committees

Facilitating networks

Sanlaap has a holistic model consisting of several high-impact interventions crucial to anti-trafficking – through its District Based Prevention Model, Sanlaap trains local CBOs as well as Panchayat members, police, BSF, judiciary, etc. to build their capacity to tackle trafficking. Sanlaap has a network of CBOs it partners with to prevent trafficking and rehabilitate victims. As part of this model as well as the Second Generation Prevention programme, Sanlaap forms youth groups in red light areas and trafficking prone areas on the issue of exploitation.

THEORY OF CHANGE

If a holistic model for addressing trafficking is implemented, addressing all parts of the trafficking value chain and involving all the key government and non-profit stakeholders, then trafficking can be addressed in the most effective, scalable manner.

SCALABILITY

Sanlaap's strong relationship with CBOs and government functionaries is its greatest strength. Sanlaap aims to leverage this strength to scale its District Based Prevention Model over the next three years. Sanlaap will work with 30 CBOs from six trafficking prone districts of West Bengal and train policemen, Panchayat members and girls from these districts to prevent re-trafficking as well as unsafe migration.

QUALITY INDICATORS

OUTREACH

Through its Institutional Care and Protection programme, Sanlaap provides shelter to 150 girls at any point in time. The organisation runs 16 drop-in centres in Kolkata which provide services to 2,000 children. The Legal Aid team manages around 45 cases of trafficking victims per year. Lastly, Sanlaap trains all police officials in West Bengal according to its agreement with the state government.

ENDORSEMENT

Sanlaap was awarded the National Award for Child Welfare by the President of India in 1997. The organisation has advised the UN on combating trafficking in Kosovo. Additionally, the organisation is supported by a strong set of Indian and international donors such as Save the Children, CRY, Terres des Hommes, Government of India and Government of West Bengal.

LEADERSHIP

Sanlaap has a team of 84 led by Founder-Director Indrani Sinha. Indrani founded Sanlaap to address women issues in general, and soon focused exclusively on anti-trafficking. She is an expert in the sector and received the 1000 Peace Women Award in 2006. Indrani is supported by a strong second-line management team that has been with the organisation since its early days.

PARTNERSHIPS

Sanlaap has a strong relationship with the Government at various levels – implementing state and central government schemes, training the BSF, police, judiciary, Panchayat and advising on government committees. In addition, Sanlaap has a strong network of CBOs in West Bengal. The organisation is also a part of anti-trafficking networks such as ATSEC, AWHRC, ECPAT and CATW.

Save the Children India

- Chief Executive Officer: Dr Subhadra Anand • Website: www.savethechildrenindia.org • Founded: 1988
- Location: Mumbai • Coverage: Pan-India • Total Budget: INR 14.1 Crore (\$2.2 Million) • AST Budget: INR 1.14 Crore (\$228,000)

OVERVIEW

Save the Children India (STCI) works to empower women and children from vulnerable backgrounds by undertaking activities in the areas of education, health, vocational training and anti-human trafficking.

The Save Our Sisters (SOS) programme uses a multi-pronged approach to holistically address the issue of trafficking for sexual exploitation through four flagship interventions.

Prevention focuses on addressing the root causes of trafficking such as gender discrimination, violence and lack of livelihoods by empowering communities from areas that are known to be sources of human trafficking.

The Protection and Rehabilitation programme works with victims of trafficking to impart practical vocational training, counselling and job placement support.

The Increasing Prosecution programme aims to improve the functioning of law enforcement agencies such as the police, prosecutors and judges to work effectively together.

Through the Policy and Advocacy initiative, STCI has formed the State Coordination unit with the Department of Women and Child Development, Maharashtra to combat human trafficking at both the state and national level.

HIGH IMPACT INTERVENTIONS

Providing vocational training or livelihood opportunities

Building capacity of other organisations

Training and sensitising police and judiciary

Conducting evidence based advocacy

Facilitating networks

STCI creates a network of grassroots non-profits and community based organisations such as self-help groups, adolescent girls and boys groups, youth groups and vigilance committees. They train influencers such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) workers, teachers, sarpanch etc. for sensitisation and awareness creation. Practical trainings are conducted for police, prosecutors and judges. The rehabilitation center, 'Sahas Kendra', provides training in new economy jobs such as beauty care, tailoring, retail, nursing, etc. to rescued girls and assists in job placements.

THEORY OF CHANGE

If various stakeholders in the community are sensitised and empowered, through training and capacity building, then human trafficking can be prevented, and vulnerable women and children will be safe from sexual exploitation.

SCALABILITY

STCI plans on consolidating its successful strategies and best practices to create training modules, manuals and learning tools to form a Resource Agency for scaling their prevention programme across vulnerable districts of Maharashtra. The outreach in villages will be to train master trainers from Community Based Organisations (CBOs) to reach out to ICDS workers, panchayats and facilitate livelihood promotion. Police, prosecutors and judges will be trained in districts particularly Nagpur, Pune and Mumbai in a concerted manner.

QUALITY INDICATORS

OUTREACH

The SOS programme has been able to create a network of 150 NGO partners impacting over 84,000 people since 2001. 170 girls have received training and certification in vocational courses over the past 4 years. 2,704 police, 526 prosecutors and 564 judges across Maharashtra have been trained. STCI has been instrumental in the creation of two task forces with West Bengal and Bangladesh.

ENDORSEMENT

STCI was selected to be an implementing partner under the SARI Equity initiative of USAID in education, refurbishment of existing government homes and provision of legal assistance to survivors. Other supporters include agencies such as UNODC and DFID-PACS. The vocational courses are certified by Mitcon and Usha International which also conduct trainings.

LEADERSHIP

Started in 1988 under the stewardship of pioneer social worker Vipula Kadri, STCI is now led by Dr. Subhadra Anand who brings 36 years of expertise in the field of education. The Board comprises of individuals from diverse corporate backgrounds such as Mr. IM Kadri and Indu Shahani (both former Sheriff of Mumbai), Mihir Doshi (Credit Suisse), and Sanjay Tugnait (Accenture).

PARTNERSHIPS

STCI has strong partnerships with various grassroots level non-profits under the SOS movement, some of whom have been with STCI since 2001. It works extensively in government run shelter homes across Mumbai. STCI has been instrumental in fostering relations with the Special Court, Child Welfare Committee and are a resource agency for the Maharashtra Judicial Academy.

- Founder and Hon. Director: Dr. Girish Kulkarni • Website: www.snehalaya.org • Founded: 1989 • Location: Ahmednagar, Maharashtra
- Coverage: Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra • Total Budget: INR 5.5 Crore (\$1 million) • AST Budget: INR 1.4 Crore (\$260,000)

OVERVIEW

Snehalaya's work began in 1989, providing rehabilitative services for the district's sex workers and their children. Snehalaya's unique expertise is in working in a region that is neither a major source nor destination for trafficking. This niche perspective, along with its strong prevention and rehabilitation programs, has established Snehalaya as one of Maharashtra's leading non-profits dedicated to improving the lives of distressed women and children.

Snehalaya's Rehabilitation Centre provides shelter and vocational training for sex workers and their children, in an effort to help them overcome their trauma and lead fulfilling lives. Sex workers can reach out to Snehalaya through Snehadhar, a helpline for female sex workers, accompanied by a short-stay shelter home to provide legal and psychological support. For sex workers unable to leave the sex trade, Snehajyot drop-in centers are located in 4 of the district's red light areas, to provide affordable healthcare and HIV/AIDS treatment.

Childline is a 24-hour helpline for distressed children. Over 10 years, the team's investigations have been crucial to rescuing minors from brothels in the district.

HIGH IMPACT INTERVENTIONS

Establishing shelter homes

Providing vocational training or livelihood opportunities

Snehalaya's work with Childline and the Rehabilitation Center helps break the cycle of generational sex work in Ahmednagar district by providing children of sex workers with healthcare, safety and an education so that they can build better lives for themselves. Snehalaya's Snehajyot project fills a gap in the district by giving sex workers access to healthcare. It also aims to reintegrate sex workers into mainstream society by providing them with shelter and livelihood options through the Rehabilitation Center called Himmatgram.

THEORY OF CHANGE

If women and children in distress are provided shelter, education, healthcare, and livelihood skills, then they can be empowered to develop to their potential. If they are empowered, then they can help to create a just and equitable society.

SCALABILITY

Snehalaya is building new housing and a school at the Rehabilitation Centre, to accommodate more women and children. Himmatgram, its most recent project, is an ambitious rehabilitation village spread over 28 acres. The village will include housing for 100 HIV affected families as well as a hospital. Generally, Snehalaya's programmes are resource-intensive, with high infrastructure costs. Snehalaya is also deeply rooted in Ahmednagar, with no immediate plans to expand geographically.

QUALITY INDICATORS

OUTREACH

Snehalaya's crowning achievement is ensuring that Ahmednagar's red light areas are entirely minor-free. To reach this extraordinary goal, Snehalaya rescued 217 children through its Childline programme. Additionally, Snehalaya has reached out to 2,656 sex workers since inception, and currently houses 398 women and children at the Rehabilitation Centre.

ENDORSEMENT

Snehalaya's work was featured on the acclaimed show 'Satyamev Jayate', leading to national publicity and support. Snehalaya has also won several awards for its work, including the Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh National Award by President of India, and has support from institutions such as the national and state governments, Google, Pathfinder, Clinton Foundation, Thermax, Reliance Foundation and Childline India Foundation.

LEADERSHIP

Snehalaya's leadership, as well as the team, is deeply rooted in the community. Dr. Girish Kulkarni, Founder and Director, has nurtured a large and passionate team, including Milind Kulkarni, an industrialist involved with Snehalaya since its inception, and Ambadas Chauhan, who started his career as a volunteer with Snehalaya and is now Chief Operating Officer of all Snehalaya's programmes.

PARTNERSHIPS

To carry out its work in anti-sex trafficking, Snehalaya has close partnerships with the local police and courts. Snehalaya also works with non-profits in the sector, such as Prerana and Prajwala. In an effort to expand its partner network to other non-profits across India, Snehalaya hosted a national workshop in May 2012 on the effects of drought on sex trafficking.

OVERVIEW

Suprava aims to facilitate and enhance effective participation of women and children to fight against vulnerability through education, information dissemination, advocacy, networking, capacity building, research, care, support and treatment services by involving civil society organisations.

Sahojoga is Suprava's Child Protection programme under which they aim to ensure social and psychological support for vulnerable children in red light areas through Child Protection and Prevention Units and Child Friendly Clubs, where children receive lifeskills education, engage in dance and games for cognitive development.

Sanyukt aims to rescue and reunify victims of trafficking and aid them through the process of prosecution. Suprava works with police, law and various other governmental and non-governmental agencies to coordinate rescue, repatriation, rehabilitation and prosecution.

Suprava runs other programmes for financial literacy, mentally retarded children and people living with HIV/AIDS

HIGH IMPACT INTERVENTIONS

Mobilising communities through vigilance committees

Providing legal support

Facilitating networks

Conducting evidence based advocacy

Suprava's work in case management leverages critical linkages with the district administration and police to identify missing persons, coordinate with other non-profits for rescue and working with the police district legal aid services for the arrest and prosecution of traffickers. At the other end of the spectrum, their work with child protection groups works towards empowering vulnerable children and stopping second generation prostitution.

THEORY OF CHANGE

Suprava can help women and children fight against vulnerability and become empowered through education, information, advocacy, networking, capacity building, research, care, support and treatment.

SCALABILITY

Suprava's Sahojoga programme can be scaled significantly to benefit a larger number of children across West Bengal, given adequate human resources and support. The Sanyukt programme is much more intensive and depends on critical linkages with local government and non-government bodies, hence a scaling programme extended over a longer period of time might be more appropriate.

QUALITY INDICATORS**OUTREACH**

Suprava's Sanyukt programme has enabled the arrest of 47 traffickers and filing of 52 cases against traffickers in 3 years of their operation in the area.

The Sahojoga programme reaches about 110 children who come to their Child Protection and Prevention Units and Child Friendly Clubs for communication and lifeskills education.

ENDORSEMENT

Suprava has received awards for their initiatives in sexual and reproductive health and their work with people living with HIV/AIDS.

Some of their current funders are CBCI (global fund round 6), iPartner. In the past, they have been funded by CARE Inc., DFID, NRHM and Groupe Development and European Commission.

LEADERSHIP

Suprava has a team of 20 full-time and 40 part-time members headed by Soma Bhowmick, who has more than 15 years of experience in the sector. Board members are closely involved and provide crucial linkages to legal aid services and support for the lifeskills programme for children. Senior programme coordinators at Suprava also have more than 10 years of experience each.

PARTNERSHIPS

Suprava was part of the Groupe Development/Sanjog network of organisations involved in rescue and rehabilitation of victims of sex-trafficking. They continue to liaison very closely with Childline, CWC, Juvenile Justice Board, Rescue Foundation, Help AP, Stree, Shakti Vahini, Selam Baluk, Justice and Care International, BUP, Jobala and Sanlaap.



Photo Credit/SANLAAP



Photo Credit/SANLAAP

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION





Trafficking is a complex multifaceted crime which requires a multi-disciplinary, coordinated and integrated response. The fight against trafficking necessitates the engagement of a wide array of stakeholders across the various stages – prevention, protection, prosecution – of the trafficking continuum. Concerted efforts and measures need to be taken at the systemic, programmatic and delivery levels to ensure common objectives, efficient use of resources, and complementary efforts that can lead to an effective and comprehensive response. The recommendations in this section reinforce ideas and suggestions in the preceding chapters and provide a framework for building the capacity of the anti-sex trafficking sector in India.

Recommendations for building the eco system of the anti sex trafficking sector

Promoting partnerships and networks for a comprehensive response:

No one stakeholder can combat trafficking alone. While the government is a critical player in the anti-sex trafficking eco system, other stakeholders such as law enforcement agencies, development agencies, non-profits, communities, media and the private sector are equally crucial to provide a comprehensive response to trafficking. Considering the cross-regional and interdisciplinary nature of trafficking, there is a need to build and provide sustainable support to networks that bring together various stakeholders linking source and destination areas, frame common objectives and ensure accountability and effective delivery on the ground.

Building strategic intelligence to frame responses:

Understanding the depth, breadth and scope of the trafficking problem is crucial to identifying targeted solutions and policies. Building strategic intelligence involves developing 'big data' gathered from various sources which is useful in identifying macro trends in the trafficking continuum. Strategic intelligence gathered through effective partnerships among stakeholders is essential to assess the trends and dimensions of trafficking for policy planning, allocation of resources, and identifying high-impact solutions based on empirical evidence.

Focusing efforts on both the supply and demand ends of trafficking:

Like any other business, trafficking involves both supply and demand of trafficked girls and women. Efforts to eliminate trafficking must address both supply-source and demand-destination challenges. While it is important to reduce vulnerabilities at source areas through education and livelihood opportunities, it is crucial to address the demand for trafficked girls at the destination that drives supply from source areas. This would include stronger law enforcement against traffickers and brothel owners, educating existing and potential clients, and heavily penalising corrupt officials that abet trafficking.

Strengthening existing anti-trafficking resources:

The government is making efforts to dedicate resources to combat trafficking in a holistic and comprehensive manner. For instance, the Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units (IAHTUs) that have been set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs in partnership with UNODC are mandated to only focus on the issue of trafficking by synergising the efforts of relevant state and non-state stakeholders and ensuring a joint, human rights-based approach in all response mechanisms. There is a need to strengthen the capacity of these institutions, encourage other stakeholders to leverage their dedicated resources and contribute their own expertise so as to make these existing anti-trafficking resources more effective.

Undertaking advocacy for concerted anti-trafficking measures:

Undertaking policy, legal and media advocacy at the state and national levels is crucial for long-term systemic change. Over the years, non-profits within the anti-sex trafficking sector have successfully advocated for reformative measures, strong policies and adequate legislations to address the crime of trafficking and protect the interest of the trafficked victims. Facilities such as special courts and video conferencing during trials are a result of this relentless advocacy and have been instrumental in swift prosecution. There is a need to continue collective advocacy with various stakeholders through writ petitions, public interest litigations, conferences, and sensitisation events to frame effective responses at every stage of the trafficking continuum.



Recommendations for proficient programming

Adopting a human rights-based approach:

Trafficking is a violation of basic human rights. It is therefore necessary that all anti-trafficking efforts should integrate human rights into their analysis of the problem and the corresponding responses. The human rights of (potential) trafficked persons should be at the centre of all efforts to prevent and combat trafficking and to protect, assist and provide redress to victims. Further, a gender sensitive and child rights approach must be integrated to ensure women's empowerment and child protection within this framework.

Undertaking monitoring and evaluation to identify evidence-based approaches:

Most non-profits implementing anti-trafficking initiatives have not integrated rigorous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms within their programmes to measure impact due to lack of financial and human resources. This has led to limited evidence regarding effective interventions. Conducting or employing a credible independent consultant to conduct an evaluation will help track progress, improve the programme and determine the future course of action. Such evaluations will also help identify effective high-impact interventions thereby informing policy as well as building a case for philanthropic investment in the sector.

Recommendations for effective delivery and sustainability

Integrating the anti-trafficking agenda with other development sectors:

Anti-trafficking efforts must be integrated within other development sectors in order to ensure effective delivery and sustainability. Creating a strong linkage with and leveraging the resources of institutions within sectors such as education, livelihoods, and women's empowerment will take the anti-sex trafficking sector's impact to a new, more leveraged and robust level. For instance, ensuring that school curriculum and teachers promote gender sensitive modules and behaviour will over time lead to a decrease in violence against women, a critical vulnerability factor for trafficking at source areas.

Engaging local institutions and community-based organisations:

Local government bodies such as the *gram panchayats* wield significant influence on communities and

community-based organisations that understand grass root challenges and solutions due to their experience and proximity to communities. Engaging these local institutions to address communities on a sensitive topic such as trafficking in terms of prevention and rehabilitation is critical to ensure effective and sustainable delivery of programmes.

Conclusion

Trafficking is a crime against humanity. Trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation continues to be a significant issue in India, a crime that denies millions of women and children their basic rights to liberty and life. Trafficking can impede efforts to improve health, increase economic growth, achieve gender equality and can pose a threat to lifetime prospects of adolescent girls and children. While tangible progress has been made over the past decade, the scale of the issue demonstrates that much remains to be done to eliminate trafficking. Philanthropy can significantly contribute in supporting and scaling high-impact anti-sex trafficking efforts and non-profits in the states of West Bengal and Maharashtra, the former a well-exploited source area and the latter the most common destination for trafficking victims. Dasra recommends that strategic philanthropists and funders commit their catalytic support to ensure that more trafficking victims are protected, more traffickers are convicted, and more instances of human rights abuse are prevented. Ending this modern day slavery must be a priority for philanthropic investment.

Methodology: Dasra's Research Process

Dasra has over a decade of experience of researching the social sector in India. As an organisation we pride ourselves on being analytical and research-focused with many of our team members coming from analytical roles in the financial and corporate sector. We transfer those well-honed skills to the social sector.

We are used to working on reports in sectors where access to reliable primary research can be limited and hard to verify. We have developed systems and processes to ensure we can paint an honest picture.

There is currently very limited quantitative research specific to anti-sex trafficking in the Indian context; the principal and most exhaustive report in this area being the joint study conducted by NHRC and UNIFEM in 2004. This created a huge challenge for our research team, who

undertook time-intensive primary and secondary research to ensure our data was accurate and gave us a true reflection of the challenges and best practices in the sector.

Dasra undertook six months of detailed interviews with experts from development agencies and sector bodies, academics, non-profit organisations, government officials and communities in order to understand the anti-sex trafficking sector in the Indian context. Dasra examined overlaps sex trafficking has with other forms of trafficking such as forced labour and the roles of various stakeholders, as well as key trends based on on-ground interventions. Additionally, we studied and included international best practices that might be applicable in India.

Dasra's research design followed a mixed approach including the following:

Assessment of Sex Trafficking in India	Site Visits to Non-Profit Organisations	Analysis of Non-Profit Programmes	Summary and Conclusions
<p>Dasra undertook preliminary mapping based on secondary research, discussions with development experts, non-profit organisations, government, beneficiaries of non-profits' programmes</p> <p>Mapped non-profit organisations' interventions in West Bengal and Maharashtra</p> <p>From a list of over 80 non-profit organisations, Dasra shortlisted 11 delivering relevant programmes in the two states</p>	<p>Met with organisation heads to understand history, evolution of programmes and scaling plans</p> <p>Interviewed middle management to understand programmes and impact</p> <p>Conducted field visits to interact with field staff and communities, and witness on-ground impact</p>	<p>Analysed strengths and weaknesses of programmes</p> <p>Identified gaps and opportunities for funding</p> <p>Ascertained strength of management and organisation structure</p> <p>Facilitated a peer-learning workshop for 18 non-profits from Maharashtra and West Bengal</p> <p>Dasra shortlisted 11 of 25 non-profits visited based on their impact and scalability</p>	<p>Evaluated organisations based on key criteria</p> <p>Synthesised analysis and derived conclusions</p> <p>Developed recommendations for investment</p>

Acknowledgements and Organisation Database

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Non-Profit Organisations

Angan Trust	www.aanganindia.org
AAWC	www.apnalaya.org
Freedom Firm	www.freedom.firm.in
Jabala	www.jabala.org
Kolkata Sanjog Initiatives	www.sanjogindia.org
Kolkata Sanved	www.kolkatasanved.org
Oasis Foundation	www.oasisfoundation.org
Prerana	www.preranaantitrafficking.org
Rescue Foundation	www.rescuefoundation.net
Sanlaap	www.sanlaapindia.org
Snehalaya	www.snehalaya.org
Save The Children India	www.savethechildren.in
Suprava	www.suprava.org

Acronyms

AHTUs	= Anti Human Trafficking Units	ITPA	= Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act
AIDS	= Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	LEA	= Law Enforcement Agencies
ARTWAC	= Action Research on Trafficking in Women and Children	M&E	= Monitoring and Evaluation
ATSEC	= Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation	MWCD	= Ministry of Women and Child Development
CATW	= Coalition Against Trafficking in Women	NACSET	= Network against Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking
CBATN	= Cross Border Anti Trafficking Network	NCMEC	= National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
CBI	= Central Bureau of Investigation	NCRB	= National Crime Records Bureau
CBO	= Community Based Organisation	NHRC	= National Human Rights Commission
CID	= Criminal Investigation Department	SANAT	= South Asia Network for Advocacy against Trafficking in Persons
CSE	= Commercial Sexual Exploitation	SARI/Q	= South Asia Regional Initiative/Equity Support Programme
CSR	= Corporate Social Responsibility	STD	= Sexually Transmitted Disease
CWC	= Child Welfare Committee	TVPA	= Trafficking Victims Protection Action
ECOSOC	= Economic and Social Council	UNESCO	= United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
FB-NPO	= Faith-based Non-profit Organisations	UNICEF	= United Nations Children's Funds
HIV	= Human Immunodeficiency Virus	UNODC	= United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
ICPS	= Integrated Child Protection Scheme	USAID	= United States Agency for International Development
IDA	= International Development Agency	UN TIP	= Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children
(I)NPO	= International Non-profit Organisations		
IOM	= International Organisation for Migration		
IPC	= Indian Penal Code		

Glossary

Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) are community health workers instituted by the government of India's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as part of the National Rural Health Mission.

Bride Trafficking involves purchasing a bride to become property for an individual or a household and at times she can be resold or repurchased for reselling

Capacity building is the process of equipping individuals, groups, and communities with the skills and competences needed to take on new roles, or to improve their existing abilities. The term 'capacity-building' is often used when discussing international development as many international organisations often facilitate capacity-building as part of their programming with local NGOs and beneficiaries.

Dalal is a pimp who trades in women for CSE

Devdasis are women "married" to a deity for the rest of her life, however, they are sexually exploited by men

Gram Panchayat is a local self-government at the village or small town level in India

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) also known as Sabla is a centrally sponsored programme of Government of India initiated on April 1, 2011 under Ministry of Women and Child Development. It aims to empower adolescent girls of 11-18 years by improving their nutritional and health status, upgradation of home skills, life skills and vocational skills. The girls will be equipped with information on health and family welfare, hygiene and guidance on existing public services.

Sex Tourism is travel to engage in sexual activity, particularly with victims of CSE

The Swadhar Scheme addresses the specific vulnerability of each of group of women in difficult circumstances through a Home-based holistic and integrated approach.

The Ujjawala Scheme attempts to prevent trafficking and rehabilitate girls who are victims of CSE in India.

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