

**Needs Assessment of Survivors of Trafficking and their Service Providers: A
micro study in HELP Target Areas, Andhra Pradesh**



Study conducted by



Supported by



Analysis by:

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FOREWORD

HELP is a Non-Governmental Organization and Non-profit organization working since 1993 with various vulnerable groups such as Women and Children, especially Women in Prostitution. Since the inception I have been closely associated with the issues pertaining to survivors rescued from prostitution and their children. The decadal experience on implementing projects on Human Trafficking enabled HELP to propose a micro study on Needs assessment of Survivors of Human Trafficking and service providers. The present study aimed to assess the needs of the survivors of Human Trafficking and needs of service providers while rendering their services during pre and rescue, protection, prosecution, repatriation and rehabilitation process in the four target areas in Andhra Pradesh where HELP is working at present. The study was designed to understand the needs of both trafficked survivors and service providers. The document is divided into sections for easy understanding.

Survivors of Human Trafficking were interviewed from the target areas. Service providers from various departments such as CDPO, DCPO, SI, MO, MRO, ANM, and AWW etc., who are in direct contact with the trafficked survivors were interviewed.

I hope the present study will bring out better understanding on the needs of trafficked survivors and service providers. The report will enable the social workers working in the concerned area to design better strategies and interventions in meeting the needs of the respondents.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Mr. Thangaperumal Ponpandi, Programme manager, Child trafficking & Migration in Asia, Terre des Hommes, Netherlands for his constant support and inspiration.

I am grateful to Mr. Ezekiel Kanavalli, Programme Officer, Terre des Hommes, Netherlands - India Programme Office for his precious inputs throughout the study.

I would also like to extend my sincere appreciation to Mr. Gode Prasad and Dr. U. Kavya Jyotsna, consultants in creating the present document.

My humble thanks to our staff that assisted in data collection and providing internal inputs in making the study a success.

Mr. Ram Mohan NVS,

Secretary - HELP

Needs Assessment of Trafficked Survivors and Service Providers: A micro study in HELP Target Areas, Andhra Pradesh

PART: A

A.1 INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking still remains the most crucial and vital criminal offence all over the world. Though there has been some information on the magnitude, causes and effects of human trafficking, there has been a little knowledge on the needs and support services for the trafficked survivors and the needs of the service providers to serve their best to the needy survivors.

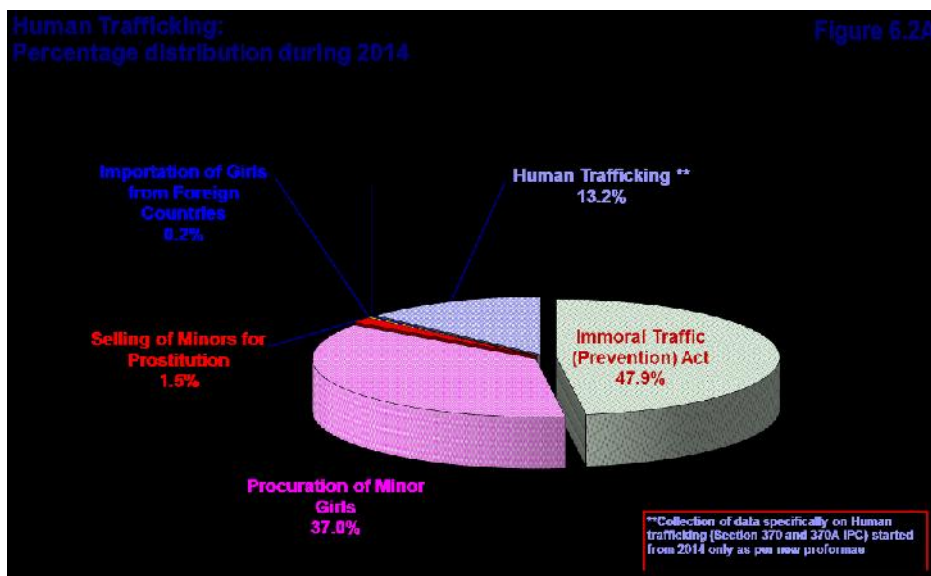
It is estimated millions of women and children are survivors of sex trafficking in India. Often false promises of employment or arrange sham marriages in India or Gulf States are the tricks used by Traffickers subjecting women and girls to sex trafficking. In addition to traditional red light districts, women and children increasingly endure sex trafficking in small hotels, vehicles, huts, and private residences. Traffickers have now adopted the different strategies and are increasingly using websites, mobile applications, and online money transfers to facilitate commercial sex. Moreover, it is Children who continue to be subjected to sex trafficking in religious pilgrimage centers and tourist destinations. Many women and girls—predominately from Nepal and Bangladesh, and from Europe, Central Asia, and Asia, including minority populations from Burma—are subjected to sex trafficking in India. Prime destinations for both Indian and foreign female trafficking survivors include Kolkata, Mumbai, Delhi, Gujarat, Hyderabad, Some corrupt law enforcement officers protect suspected traffickers and brothel owners from law enforcement efforts, take bribes from sex trafficking establishments and sexual services from survivors, and tip off sex and labor traffickers to impede rescue efforts.

Human trafficking is the third largest organized crime after drugs and the arms trade across the globe. According to the definition of the United Nations – “trafficking is any activity leading to recruitment, transportation, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or a position of vulnerability”. Close to 80% of the human trafficking across the world is done for sexual exploitation and the rest is for bonded labor and India is considered as the hub of this crime in Asia. As per the statistics of the government – in every eight minutes a child goes missing in our country. In 2011 about 35,000 children were reported missing and more than 11,000 out of these were from West Bengal. Further, it is assumed that only 30% of the total cases are reported, so the actual number is pretty high.

Human trafficking is one of the major problems in India. Till date no concrete study has been conducted so far to know the exact number of trafficked kids in India.

Trafficking is a multi-dimensional problem encompassing a whole range of economical, social and cultural issues, which are varied and highly complex. Most of the survivors have been trafficked with promises of jobs, better career prospects and marriage. Some are inducted forcibly through abduction. Poverty and deprivation, secondary status accorded to women in society, prejudice against the girl child, weakening of the family structure, changing public attitudes towards sex and morality, the caste structure, urbanization and unsafe migration are other factors, which have contributed to the commercial sexual exploitation of women and children. Apart from trafficking, certain traditional forms of prostitution are prevalent, e.g. Joginis, Mathammas, Dommaras and Basivinis.

Trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children have resulted not only in violation of rights but also in very adverse physical, psychological and moral consequences for the survivors, which are serious, life-long, and also life threatening. About 60-70% survivors suffer from more than one disease including sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS. The rescued survivors are invariably penniless, physically ill and psychologically broken.



Source: Crime in India-2014

The above figure reveals the status or percentage distribution of human trafficking in India in the year 2014. It can be noticed that the persons arrested under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act are 47.9%, persons arrested under Procurement of Minor girls are 37% and under Human trafficking specifically are 13.2%.

Why is a increasing in Human Trafficking in India?

Fundamental theory of demand and supply is applicable to this situation as well. Men for work generally migrate to major commercial cities and from here the demand for commercial sex is created. To fulfill

the supply all sorts of efforts are made by the suppliers like abduction etc. Young girls and women belonging to poor families are at higher risk.

Then comes the economic injustice and poverty. If you are born to a poor family in North Eastern state of India then you are at a higher risk of being sold. If you are born to a poor family and a girl then these chances further increases. Sometimes parents are also desperate to sell their daughters to earn money.

Social inequality, regional gender preference, imbalance and corruption are the other leading causes of human trafficking in India.

Parents in tribal areas think that sending their kids means a better life in terms of education and safety. Parents also pay about Rs 6000-7000 to these agents for food and shelter.

Andhra Pradesh Scenario:

The studies conducted by different organizations reveal that 80 percent of the women were trafficked to Goa, 45 percent to Delhi, 28 percent to Mumbai, and 38 to Kolkata. The percentage of women trafficked by family members was 27.41, by acquaintances was 18.4 and by stranger was 9.31. The studies also state that 80 percent trafficked women are trafficked at a very young age.

Table 01: Distribution showing details of trafficked survivors from 2014 to 2016

Year	Cases	Rescued	Minors	Traffickers	Customers
2014	30	59	02	47	48
2015	38	60	02	53	53
2016	23	36	01	32	28
TOTAL	91	155	05	132	129

The above table shows the details of No of cases and children & minors rescued under ICDS, Visakhapatnam and details of traffickers and customers arrested in the last 3 years. The figures show the seriousness of the problem.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

National Crime Records Bureau of Ministry of Home Affairs in its Crime In India 2015 statistics has the information on situation of crimes in India and below is the crime trafficking and Kidnapping of women in India.

Year	Cases Reported	Rate
2014	5,466	0.4
2015	6,877	0.5

An increase of 25.8% in cases of human trafficking was reported (6,877 cases in 2015 compared to 5,466 cases in 2014) during 2015 over 2014.

Form the information from NCRB on trafficking of women and children for the year 2015 , it can be seen that 16338 cares were reported under different section of ITPA in the county covering 16588 surviours.

Percentage distribution of crime heads under human trafficking cases is procuration of minor girls (44.9%), cases under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (38.4%), human trafficking (section 370 & 370A) (14.8%), selling of minors for prostitution (1.6%), buying of minors for prostitution (0.2%) and importation of girls from foreign country (0.1%) during 2015.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act																	
Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Total)			Under ITP Section 5			Under ITP Section 6			Under ITP Section 7			Under ITP Section 8			Other Sections of ITP Act		
I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R
204	271	0.8	76	128	0.3	5	8	0.0	7	10	0.0	115	125	0.4	15931	16046	62.3

Cases Reported(I); Survivors (V); Rate (R)

As kidnapping particularly of women and girls is also associated with trafficking but it cannot be concluded that all kidnapping leads to trafficking, it can be seen that 206 cases were reported for attempting to commit rape and 967 were kidnapped for abduction and it can be related that abduction is generally for pushing the women to sex trade

Kidnapping & Abduction (Section 363,364,364A, 366 IPC) of Women																						
Attempt to Commit Rape			Kidnapping & Abduction of Women (Total)			Kidnapping & Abduction of Female			K & A for Murder of Female			Kidnapping & Abduction for Ransom of Female			Kidnapping & Abduction of Women to Compel Her for Marriage			Kidnapping & Abduction (Female) Others			Dowry Deaths	
I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V
206	206	0.8	684	700	2.7	283	286	1.1	0	0	0.0	8	8	0.0	278	283	1.1	115	123	0.4	174	17

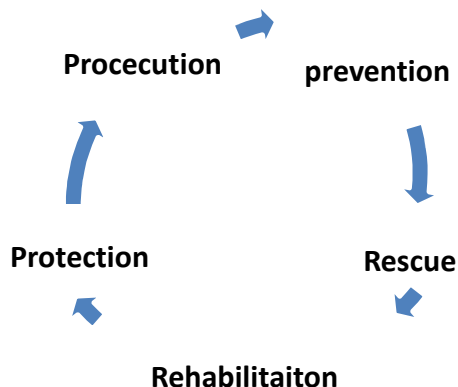
Cases Reported(I); Survivors (V); Rate (R)

A total of 3,490 cases of child trafficking (consisting of cases under section 370& 370A IPC, importation of girls from foreign country (section 366B IPC), procurement of minor girls (section 366A IPC), buying of minors for prostitution (section 373 IPC), selling of minors for prostitution (section 372 IPC) and cases under Immoral Traffic(P) Act) were reported in the country during 2015.

Services for survivors of Trafficking : India

The services for survivors of trafficking has been classified into

five phases



Prevention :

The government increased efforts to prevent human trafficking. During the reporting period, the governments of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and Odisha partnered with NGOs and a foreign donor for a large-scale survivor-run awareness campaign across 53 districts. Also MWCD and Ministry of Railways in May 2015, signed an MOU with an NGO for the protection of unaccompanied children at railway stations and 20 railway stations hosted NGO staff to provide immediate support to unaccompanied children, who may be missing, abandoned, or runaways and are vulnerable to exploitation, including trafficking. Also the railway ministry launched a project to supply posters to railway stations advising the public to call the national Childline hotline if they encounter an unaccompanied child. Some state governments also conducted anti-trafficking awareness campaigns.

In 2004, the National Legal Services Authority submitted a report based on a PIL to the Supreme Court with recommendations for the prevention of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation and the rescue and rehabilitation of survivors. Based on the recommendations, the Supreme Court directed the government to establish a central organized crime agency by December 1, 2016, to investigate human trafficking cases and rescue and rehabilitate survivors. Also the government made the Central Advisory Committee to combat trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation the lead agency on trafficking issues. The government does not have a comprehensive national action plan, however some state governments like Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had action plans and taskforces to combat trafficking

In 2015, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) merged with the Ministry of External Affairs to increase the government's ability to monitor the welfare of Indian migrant workers abroad. MOIA launched eMigrate, an online system for registering foreign recruitment agencies, and registered over 20,000 domestic agents in India and 7,000 foreign agencies during the reporting period.

Protection

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) continued to fund NGO-run shelter and rehabilitation services for women and children through the Ujjawala program, specifically for female sex trafficking survivors, and the Swadhar program for women in difficult circumstances. Central government funding for MWCD grants to states decreased slightly in the 2015-2016 fiscal year.

Though police and prosecutors are increasingly aware of the need to identify trafficking survivors as survivors and not as defendants; however, the government did, in certain cases, still continues to penalize survivors as a result of inconsistent identification and screening efforts. There are reports of some survivors being detained and arrested for acts committed as a result of being subjected to trafficking, including sex trafficking survivors prosecuted and convicted for prostitution and foreign trafficking survivors charged with immigration violations. However, in 2015 the government revised this policy to allow the foreign survivors and their families to renew their passports and travel if documentation of the victim's trafficking experience could be provided and the Indian government determined the person to be a trafficking victim. However, some survivors still continue to cite lengthy delays, requests for private or otherwise sensitive information, and inconsistent application of the policy when attempting to renew their passports. In a limited number of cases during the reporting period, authorities confiscated the passports of some survivors' families when they were traveling from India.

An overview of Services provided in the state:

To curb Human Trafficking the Government has made several initiatives such as establishment of Anti Human Trafficking Units which collect and analyse data related to human trafficking, training and sensitization of Police, Advisories issued to prioritize human trafficking in the country, training of prosecutors, judicial colloquiums, IGNOU course on Human Trafficking, Convergence in fighting against human trafficking, etc. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has also initiated certain measures such as establishment of Central and State Advisory Committees, formulate a National Plan of Action to combat Human Trafficking, set up internal task force to curb the cross border trafficking, formulate the protocols and manuals for pre-rescue, rescue and post-rescue operations. The ministry also from time to time undertook research, studies and training activities related to Human Trafficking.

Provisions by the Government of erstwhile AP for survivors of trafficking

Vide G.O.Ms.No.1, Dt.03.01.2003 Govt. have issued a comprehensive policy and action plan covering various aspects such as Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of survivors of trafficking

At State Level, State Level Co-ordination Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government and District Level Co-ordination Committees under the Chairmanship of Dist. Collectors

have been constituted for review and strengthen the rescue and rehabilitation measures to address trafficking

The Regional Network on Anti-Trafficking was constituted in Rayalaseema Region during 2004 with District officials of Kadapa, Anantapur, and Chittoor districts with a common action plan to prevent trafficking and evolve a standardized approach and strategy to combat trafficking of women and girls. The same initiative has been replicated in Guntur and Prakasam Districts of Coastal Region during 2005

With a view to provide holistic care for rescued survivors, Government of Andhra Pradesh has issued orders vide G.O.Ms.No.16, Dt. 24.04.2010 of WD,CW & DW(WP) Dept. prescribing minimum standards of care for institutions and service providers who are providing care, protection and rehabilitation facilities to rescued survivors of commercial sexual exploitation/sex trafficking

As a critical preventive measure orders have been issued to use the funds sanctioned under Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) on priority for training adolescent girls in identified vulnerable pockets of trafficking

GOAP vide G.O.Ms.No.14 dt. 23.05.2008 of WD,CW&DW(ICDS) Dept. has issued orders reserving 70% of seats in the diploma courses in Women Technical Training Institution (Polytechnic), Hyderabad for orphans, destitute including trafficked survivors. For the last 4 years 46 trafficked survivors were admitted in the WTTI

YUVA" a centre for adolescents & youth has been established in 7th July 2010 at Niloufer Hospital to provide counseling on all adolescents issues. The Health and Family Welfare Department has scaled up the same scheme in districts under NRHM and at present 695 YUVA clinics are functioning in the State

Ujjwala Scheme: The Ministry of W&CD, New Delhi formulated UJJWALA-a Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking, Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Survivors of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation. This Scheme provides food, shelter, clothing, counseling and legal aid to the inmates of Ujjwala Homes

Swadhar Scheme: The Swadhar Scheme purports to address the specific vulnerability of each group of women in difficult circumstances through a Home-based holistic and integrated approach. State intervention available through old age home, short stay home, NariNiketan etc., cover only a fringe of the problems of such women. Therefore a scheme known as 'Swadhar' has been designed with a more flexible and innovative approach to cater to the requirement of various types of women in distress in diverse situations under different conditions

Swadhar aims at covering the primary needs of shelter, food, clothing, and care besides emotional support, counselling and a package for rehabilitation and reintegration specifically for the Women and girls rescued from trafficking. The Home strength is ranging from 50 - 200 beneficiaries. Presently 19 Homes are implementing the Scheme

Women Institutions: Institutions are being run under the scheme viz., Service Homes, State Homes, Rescue Homes, Working Women (WW) Hostel, Old Age Home and Home for Collegiate Girls

Rescue Home: The rescue home was sanctioned under S.I.T.A. Act, (Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act) to accommodate women who are rescued by the Police and are facing trial in the court and are given

shelter during the trial period. At present one Rescue Home is functioning at Kukatpally, Hyderabad with sanctioned strength of 30 inmates. During their stay, they are provided free shelter, food, clothing, medical care and training in skill development

Service Homes: These homes have sanctioned capacity of 50 to 150 women and 25 to 60 children. The main aim of the scheme is to provide rehabilitation to socially and economically deprived categories of women in the age group of 18-45 years. They are provided free food, shelter and clothing and allowed stay for a period of 3 years. During this period the inmates are given formal education and necessary skill training in various trades to establish their self-employment units

State Homes: These homes have sanctioned capacity of 75 women and 25 children each. These homes are meant for Women discharged from Correctional Institutions and Women in distress. They are provided free food, shelter and clothing and allowed to stay for a period of 3 years. During their stay formal education and employment oriented training is imparted. Most of the candidates are referred by the Police Department under various cases like child marriage, rape, kidnapping etc

Working Women's Hostels: There are 16 Working Women Hostels functioning in the State. These hostels are self-reliant and managed on co-operative basis and provide food, shelter and other facilities including security to the middle class working women on payment of the charges prescribed by the Government. The sanctioned strength of WW hostels vary from 45 to 80 inmates

Old age Homes for Women: The Department is having two Homes functioning in the State, one at Hyderabad and Chittoor. These Homes provide peaceful and comfortable living for the Old destitute Women of above 60 years of age with food, shelter and clothing. Sanctioned strength of these Homes is 30 each. Women above 60 years are given free shelter, food, and clothing for their entire life span

Homes for Collegiate Girls: There are 6 homes functioning in the State at Vizianagaram, Tanuku, Guntur, Tirupati, Warangal and Hyderabad. The intake capacity of these homes range from 30-60. The inmates of Children Homes in the age group of 15 to 20 years who have passed 10th class are given admission to pursue their higher studies, and allowed to stay for a maximum period of 5 years. During this period they are provided free shelter, food, books and clothing

Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme For The Children Of Working Mothers (RGNCs) provides day care facilities to the children in the age group 0-6 years from families with monthly income of less than 12000/-. In addition to being a safe space for the children, the crèches provide services such as supplementary nutrition, pre-school education and emergency health care, etc

Central Social Welfare Board: The main women welfare related schemes and programmes being implemented by CSWB are family counselling centres, awareness generation programme and condensed courses of education for women.

National Mission For Empowerment Of Women (NMEW) is an initiative of the Government of India for empowering women holistically. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme sanctioned in April 2011 and acts as an umbrella Mission with a mandate to strengthen inter-sectoral convergence.

Working Women's Hostel (WWH) Scheme envisages provision of safe and affordable hostel accommodation to working women, single working women, women working at places away from their home-towns and for women being trained for employment.

Support to Training and Employment Program (STEP) for Women was launched as a Central Sector Scheme during 1986-87. It aims at making a significant impact on women by upgrading skills for self and wage employment. The target group includes the marginalized asset less rural women and urban poor.

RashtriyaMahilaKosh (RMK) with a corpus of Rs.100 crore extends micro-finance services to bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women.

Indira Gandhi MatritvaSahyog Yojana (IGMSY) is a Conditional Cash Transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating (P&L) women introduced in the October 2010 to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers.

Swadhar Scheme: The Ministry of Women and Child Development had been administering Swadhar scheme since 2001 for Women in difficult circumstances. Under the Scheme, temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services are provided to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence, mental stress, social ostracism. Another scheme with similar objectives/target groups namely Short Stay Home (SSH) is being implemented by Central Social Welfare Board.

UJJAWALA is a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of survivors of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) in an attempt to stop the trafficking of women and children has undertaken a number of initiatives.

-) National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children 1998, was formulated with the aim of mainstreaming and reintegrating survivors of trafficking.
-) Central Advisory Committee (CAB) was constituted to advise on methods and tactic to address the problem.
-) Pre-rescue, Rescue and Post-rescue operations of child survivors of trafficking for the purpose of Commercial Sexual Exploitation protocol was published as guidelines for all stakeholders
-) The MWCD in collaboration with NIPCCD and UNICEF has developed three manuals for 'Judicial Handbook on combating Trafficking of women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation'; 'Manual for Medical Officers for Dealing with Child Survivors of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation'; and 'Counselling services for Child survivors of trafficking'.
-) Ministry of Home Affairs has set up of a dedicated nodal Cell in the MHA for prevention of trafficking. The cell is responsible for providing state governments with the necessary research, studies and information.
-) The ministry organises workshops for NGOs on issues relating to trafficking of children for commercial sexual exploitation. A special module for counsellors of trafficked survivors has been formulated.
-) Suggested amendment of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 to widen its scope, focus on traffickers, human rights of survivors and focus on proper implementation.
-) Training to all stake holders such as police, government officials, etc. to better understand the situation and hence respond properly to a suspicious activity or person.
-) The MWCD runs Shelter based homes Short Stay Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances
-) Three pilot projects were implemented i) Pilot project to combat trafficking women and children for commercial sexual exploitation under the sanction of tradition ii) Pilot project to combat trafficking of women and children for commercial, sexual exploitation in source areas and iii) Pilot

project to combat trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation in destination areas. The projects are in the process of being converted into a full scheme.

) With the Ministry of External Affairs, MWCD has endeavoured to create special task forces to combat cross border trafficking.

) Tackle trafficking of women and girls by addressing issues of poverty, illiteracy, lack of access to education and schools, lack of vocational skill and employment opportunities, prevalence of age

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In 2006, A study was conducted in Georgia, U.S.A attempting to find and identify who was currently serving the Survivors of Human Trafficking and what services were provided to them. The findings of the study revealed that services such as Victim witness assistance programs, court appointed special advocates, shelter based services, and child advocacy programs were provided. However, it was found that very few programs specifically designed towards human trafficking survivors exist, and the child advocacy centers served regardless of whether the agencies have program specific to Human Trafficking. It also stated that the perceptions of the law enforcement personnel about human trafficked survivors look like – in particular the belief that the trafficking survivors are similar to survivors of commercial sex work.

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like child marriages, low status of women and girls in society etc.

Table 02: Distribution showing various service provided in Andhra Pradesh State, 2013

Service Name	Andhra Pradesh
Special Juvenile Police Units (May 2012)	29
No of Homes under ICPS (May 2012)	102
No of Child Welfare Committees established	23
Ujjwala Scheme Projects sanctioned	17
P & R homes	11
No of Shelter Homes under Swadhar Scheme	26
No of Child Protection Units	23
No of Anti Human Trafficking Units	12

Source: As per MWCD data of 13th February 2013.

The above Table shows various services provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Though many services were provided for the Trafficked survivors, there still seem to be needs that are unmet such as gaining trust, respect and dignity after repatriation and rehabilitation.

The same phenomenon prevails in India where there are numerous services provided to the trafficked survivors but the services are more or less integrated with other services and are not specifically related to Human Trafficking. However, the studies were limited by partial understanding of the problem, statistics or data available on survivors of trafficking, crime reporting, limited understanding of laws and legal procedures, accessibility and availability of the service providers. Scant attempts were made to study needs of the survivors of trafficking and service providers. The few researches that are available on needs of the survivors of trafficking focused on categorizing the needs into international and domestic. The needs thus categorized were broadly analyzed and were never interpreted from the victim's perspective. Assessment of needs based on rights perspective was a new approach that HELP wishes to study.

Literature Review:

Knowledge of and responses to Human Trafficking are continually developing, as a result new policies and practices are being defined and refined on an ongoing basis. As such there are no comprehensive, long term evaluations that can base a comparative analysis of a good practice. International guidance suggest services for all forms of exploitation to survivors of Human Trafficking such as

-) Safe and secure shelter, housing, physical care
-) Mental health care
-) Legal and immigration advocacy
-) Job and life skills training

It is crucial to note that the agencies are required to fulfill survivors' needs which are complex and challenging. The long term and short term needs of the survivors should be considered and addressed. This review identifies key needs and reviews what is known about best practices internationally. However, the reviews are collected from currently existing literature and there is need for in-depth research in order to identify and address the gaps in the services provided to the survivors of Human Trafficking. HELP organization focused on the needs of the survivors of Human Trafficking and the services available to meet these needs; hence a minor study was conducted to assess the victim's needs and needs of the service providers.

Needs of survivors of Trafficking:

There is a need for providing a short term shelter to survivors of trafficking as an essential starting point to encourage higher rates of survivors testifying Elaine Pearson (2001).

Needs of the survivors of trafficking are categorized as emergency, short term and long term.

Emergency	Short-term	Long-term
Safety	Legal assistance	Life skills
Housing	Medical care	Education
Food/Clothing	Mental health/counselling	Financial assistance/management
Legal Guardianship	Substance abuse treatment	Job training/employment
	Transportation	Child care
		Reunification/repatriation

Service Provider's Needs:

Lack of capacity, limited staff, with heavy workloads and long working hours, lack of professional experience and training among staff can lead to "burn-out". The service providers become physically, emotionally and mentally exhausted in their work. RuslanaBezpacha (2003)

Caliber Associates Inc, (2003) findings from needs assessment study reveals-

-) Majority of the service providers are working with 20 or more trafficked survivors
-) Eighty percent of the trafficked survivors were classified as sex trafficked survivors, 68 percent were classified as labour trafficked survivors.
-) Services provided tended to exceed 12 months, and organizations found that they were often meeting some needs but not others.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The clandestine nature of the heinous crime like trafficking results in inability of the victim to report the crime, there is also difficulty in acquiring data and statistics on Human Trafficking as they are largely based on media reports or anecdotes. Most of the times the cases of trafficking are either not reported or underreported. Even today in most of the communities once the girl child goes missing the family is reluctant to report to the police because of the shame and insult perceived in the missing of girl child

The services for survivors of trafficking is available only through coordinated efforts of several stakeholders and each of them play a very vital role in providing services to the survivors

Law enforcement :it is the most likely agency to identify trafficking survivors. Training for law enforcement should include an explanation of available social services for survivors and focus on specific questions they can ask to properly investigate a potential human trafficking case. Moreover, additional information regarding the necessary evidence for prosecutors to move forward in trying a case of human trafficking is essential to ensuring survivors are able to bring traffickers to justice.

Secondly, survivors of human trafficking may also be identified through victim service providers when they seek social, legal, and/or medical services (Logan et al, 2009; Logan, 2007). Despite efforts to increase awareness about human trafficking, far less attention has been given on victim service protection and also service providers are unable to properly identify survivors of human trafficking. Many a times the agencies do not have a specific protocol or guidelines to help the survivors of human trafficking. As noted earlier, because survivors do not often self-identify, understanding the right questions to ask to properly identify these possible survivors is that much more crucial. Survivors may be unwilling to put their lives at risk by contacting friends, family, or an agency that may be able to help them gain access to services

A number of factors present barriers to survivors' ability to seek services include:

-) the immense intimidation, fear, and trauma felt survivors may feel throughout their exploitation;
-) a lack of understanding of their rights as a victim of human trafficking;
-) loyalty to their trafficker;

-) fear that they will be perceived as criminals;
-) fear of deportation;
-) a general lack of trust for law enforcement officers/immigration officials .

These are some of the most referred-to explanations for the nationally low rates of accurate victim identification (Gallagher & Holmes, 2008; Rocha, 2012; McGaha & Evans, 2009; Logan et al, 2009; Macy & Graham, 2012).

Legal measures: There are many legal provisions that cater to prevent the Human Trafficking in India such as UNTOC- trafficking protocol; Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act, 1956; Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012; Child Labour (prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986; Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000; Emigration Act, 1983, etc. Most of these laws are old and are recently amended based on the needs of the present society. Some laws and Criminal Procedure Code are enacted to protect the trafficked survivors. However, the trafficked survivors themselves are unaware of these laws or legal safeguards and the lacunae in the existing laws prevent the law practitioners from bringing justice to the survivors. There is considerable lack of clarity and understanding regarding the implementation of laws among certain law practitioners. The court also had to reframe certain guidelines such as in the case Bachpan Bachao Andolan Vs Union of India to combat Human Trafficking.

Anti-Human Trafficking Bill: An initiative was taken up by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India in 2015 to come up with a specific legislation against Human Trafficking and constituted a committee in September 2015 involving civil society representative and a few experts. After 7 months the committee came up with a draft of the Bill in May 2016. The bill's content and quality was shocking poor; exhibiting ignorance of the situation in Human Trafficking. Repeated efforts were made to bring out quality resulting in many drafts of the bill. The current draft (Which could be 15th in number) was not presented in the winter session of the Parliament in 2016 as per plan. Making a few minor amendments in the existing laws against the different destination crimes of Human Trafficking was an urgent need of the hour. If the 2016 season dominated by a series of defective Drafts

was over then it was time to focus at least on the urgently required minor amendments and provide the much needed protection to the vulnerable sections of the society against trafficking.

Interview the Victim: A police officer with limited knowledge of human nature and socialization and with limited training in sensitive issues cannot estimate the victim's state of mind. Hence, the victim cannot provide information on what is immediately required such as food, water, a cell phone, psychological support, legal aid etc. Moreover, the prosecutors who has to devote time to interview the victim to take or construct impressive case history; if he does not have proper training will not understand the survivors needs. The prosecutor will also be in turmoil to understand the victim's perceptions and reactions to court procedure. The prosecutor may not be able to prepare the victim to face the stern procedures of the court. Without clarity, the prosecutor is unable to argue his case successfully.

Stay Home/ Swadhar/Ujjawala scheme: Rehabilitation is an important measure for the Government in Human Trafficking. However, the state stay homes while providing shelter and food for the trafficked survivors does not take into consideration other requirements such as creating employment opportunities, safety from traffickers, as per the needs of the victim. There is a question that needs to be answered – why does most of the trafficked survivors do not prefer to stay in the State Stay Home.

Health: The victim after being rescued has to undergo a thorough medical examination, which might be difficult for the victim to bear. The victim is not prepared prior to medical examination, leading to further stress and confusion on the victim's part. The victim might feel shame and guilt for being physically violated by the traffickers and be reminded of the incidents during medical examination. Anonymity of the victim's identity in most cases is a difficult task to be maintained.

Psycho social support: The above said needs are mostly not addressed in an intrinsic way by the government or any other voluntary agencies. The goal is to explore the current needs of the survivor of Human Trafficking and improving the services of the extremely vulnerable population.

To summarize, the needs from the victim's side such as during emergency- safety needs, housing, food, clothing, translation if in a different country, long term needs such as advocacy, legal assistance, translation, permanent placement, mental health counseling, education, life skills, child care etc are to be identified from the victim's point of view. The needs from service provider's side such as lack of knowledge and understanding, availability of services and appropriateness of the existing services, and access to these services should be identified from the service provider's view point.

PART: B

OBJECTIVES

1. To ascertain the needs of the trafficked survivors after they are rescued from the trafficker's racket based on rights perspective.
2. To explore the needs of the service providers such as NGOs, Government sector and other voluntary sectors towards conformity to rights perspective.
3. To identify the challenges and barriers between the existing government services and how and why they do not meet the necessities of the trafficked survivors.
4. To provide the recommendations to the government

METHODOLOGY

Based on the objectives of the research, the study adopted predominantly qualitative research methodology with a mixed approach. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches have been adopted to ascertain the needs of the trafficked survivors and service providers.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of the study was to ascertain the needs of the trafficked survivors and needs of the service providers towards rescue, prosecution, protection and rehabilitation and to elicit the barriers and challenges to meet the needs of the trafficked survivors.

Research design:

The study adopted exploratory research design as the needs of the trafficked survivors were not quite clear and precise.

Sampling design: The sample size was determined keeping in view the difficulty in identifying the victim population and presence of limited number of service providers that serve the vulnerable population, the study selected a convenience sample of 30 trafficked survivors and thirty service providers. A focus group discussion with 15 survivors was done to ascertain the qualitative aspects.

DATA COLLECTION

An interview guide was prepared and was administered to both the survivors and the service providers. The data was collected after framing detailed separate schedules for interview with the Survivors and

the service providers. The schedules were pilot tested for validity and reliability. The necessary changes have been made after testing the schedules.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study was conducted to assess the needs of the service providers and the trafficked survivors. However, due to scarcity of data available regarding the needs of service providers and trafficked survivors, few citations from other studies were mentioned. The data was collected objectively and analyzed. The difficulties faced by the field investigators are such as non availability of the service providers at the time of data collection.

PART: C

FINDINGS/RESULTS

The key findings from the needs assessment are presented in this part. It is important to note that the findings are based on the interviews conducted with the survivors of Human Trafficking and service providers. Information is gathered from 30 survivors and 30 service providers through schedules and from 15 survivors through focus group discussion. Although every effort was made to reach the representative sample of service providers working with survivors of trafficking such as type of agency, type of victim served, geography etc, generalization of the findings has limitations. The results however, identify priority issues and pressing needs for both survivors and service providers of Human Trafficking.

SURVIORS

The problem of trafficking of women and children has assumed alarming proportions in recent years in Andhra Pradesh and it is one of the high prone source areas in India. Trafficking is prevalent at various levels- local, interdistrict, inter-state and cross-border. Commercial sexual exploitation of women and children takes place in various forms including brothel based prostitution, sex tourism, entertainment industry and pornography in print and electronic media. Trafficking Routes

Trafficking of women and children has been reported from across all districts in Andhra Pradesh. However, areas of coastal Andhra Pradesh like Chikaluripet, Ongole, Guntur, Mangalagiri, Eluru, Guduwada, Nalajerla, Tadepalligudem, Rajamundry, Kavali, Nellore, Sullurupeta and Naidupeta etc., are known to be most affected. Survivors are mostly taken from Andhra Pradesh to Mumbai and Delhi. Many of these survivors are supplied to the red light areas in Delhi, Poona, Surat, Mumbai and Kolkata. Trafficking across international borders also takes place from Andhra Pradesh. Survivors are sent to different Middle East countries with false promises of jobs as domestic maids and marriages while they land up in situations of slavery. Trafficking to Andhra Pradesh has been reported for friendship clubs, massage parlours, prostitution rackets etc. Survivors from the Northeast and West Bengal are being brought to Andhra Pradesh by these organised crime syndicates. According to the State Crime Records Bureau, in 2009 the total number of missing children cases reported was 3,084 where as in 2010 the number was 3,700. In 2008, out of 3,886 missing children, 1,948 were restored to parents and 1,938 were not even traced. Similarly for the year 2007, out of 3,808 missing children, 1,799 are yet to be traced. The rate of increase in the missing children cases is 21%. In 2009, the total number of missing women in Andhra Pradesh was 2,463 and the number of traced was 1,464. Whereas in 2010, the total number of missing women was 3,054 and the number of women traced was 2,395. Within a span of one year, there was 23% increase in the number of women missing in Andhra Pradesh. It is notable that the Andhra Pradesh Government with proactive policing has been able to recover a lot of missing women and children. Compared to the national data on missing children and missing women, Andhra Pradesh has a high rate of recovery of missing cases. The data on missing persons is updated on <http://www.missingperson.ap.nic.in> Government Initiatives The Government of Andhra Pradesh has framed a comprehensive policy and action plan for covering various aspects such as prevention, rescue, repatriation, economic empowerment, health care, education, housing, legal reforms and creation of corpus fund necessary for addressing the problem of trafficking.

Key points of advice have been worked out in collaboration with the related Ministries of Women and Child Development, Labour and Employment, and Health and family Welfare where the assistance/ action by the State Government/ Police would be required for the effective implementation/ enforcement of laws relating to Trafficking in Human Beings (THB):

1. Constitution of the State Advisory Committee for Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. According to the Supreme Court order dated 2/05/09 (Vishal Jeet Vs Union of India), every State Government should set-up a State Advisory Committee for Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) has already issued an advisory in this regard to all the State Governments.

2. Implementation of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (ITPA), 1956.

2.1. Since ITPA is the main Act that can be used to book trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, its implementation is essential for counter-trafficking. Under Section 23, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act. Such rules may be formulated, notified and intimated to MWCD with a copy to MHA.

2.2. Under Section 13, the State Government may appoint 'Special Police Officers (SPOs)' and the 'Non-official advisory bodies' to advise the SPOs for dealing with offences under the Act.

2.3. Under Section 21, the State Governments may set-up 'Protective homes' and 'Corrective institutions' for ensuring proper implementation of the provisions of the Act. The information regarding these homes may be circulated to all Police Stations and officers dealing with the trafficking cases.

2.4. Under Section 22-A, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, and after consultation with the High Court, establish one or more Courts for providing speedy trial of the offences under the Act.

2.5. It is generally noticed that sections 8 and 20 of ITPA, which focuses on the survivors, are more often invoked as a result of which the victim is re-victimized and the exploiters are not punished. It is, therefore, advised that sections 3, 6 and 7 which pertain to pimps, brothel owners, clients who are actual perpetrators of the crimes need to be invoked rather than sections 8 and 20. Law enforcement agencies need to adopt a victim centric approach in the investigations.

3. Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act (JJ Act), 2000: Juvenile Justice Act provides comprehensive mechanism for care and protection of children including rehabilitation and social integration of children. Therefore, its implementation is essential to address trafficking of children. Following provisions of the Act are concerned with the Home Department/ Police and require action by the State Governments:

3.1. Under Section 62-A, the State Government shall constitute 'Child Protection Units' for the State and districts to fulfill its responsibilities as stipulated under the Act.

3.2. Under Section 63, in each police station, at least one police officer may be designated as the 'Juvenile or Child Welfare Officer' to handle a juvenile or child in coordination with the police.

3.3. Under Section 68, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

4. Implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006: Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) was enacted in 2006 repealing Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. It is reported that traffickers in some pockets in the country are exploiting evil custom of child marriage to target innocent girls for trafficking. Therefore, it is essential to implement the Act to address this modus operandi of traffickers.

4.1. As per PCMA, State Governments under Section 19 (1), may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

4.2. Under Section 16, the State Government may appoint 'Child Marriage Prohibition Officers' to fulfill the mandate as stipulated in the Act. State Governments may intimate the MWCD about the status of appointment of Prohibition Officers and Rules.

4.3. The State Governments are to maintain MIS and send quarterly information on number of cases registered under PCMA and convictions.

4.4. On receiving a complaint about child marriage, police are required to follow the procedure laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, which include registering an FIR and carrying out investigation.

4.5. The offences under PCMA are cognizable and non-bailable, hence, immediate arrest of offenders is necessary.

4.6. Extra vigilance should be maintained during festivals such as 'AkshyaTritha' to ensure that no child marriage takes place.

5. Capacity building of the State machinery: Implementation of the legal provisions in relation to applicable Acts- CLPRA, BLSA, IPTA, JJA and IPC involves not only police but many other officials dealing with the Criminal Justice System - notably the executive magistrates, the labour officials, CWC members and in-charges of Homes. Therefore, the State government may initiate a time bound action plan to build the required capacity of the state investigation and prosecution machinery in this regard. Some of the key areas identified for capacity building are listed below.

5.1. Identification of survivors of trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation, child/bonded/forced labour and for illegal organ removal.

5.2. Recognition of all applicable legal provisions of the law to a case of trafficking (not just one Act or two) by law enforcement machinery.

5.3. Understanding of legal and administrative provisions for inter-state and cross border investigation.

5.4. Understanding of legal provisions for closure of places of exploitation.

5.5. Understanding of legal provisions for confiscation of proceeds of crime.

5.6. Understanding of the mechanism in place for victim support and assistance.

5.7. Integrated actions on prosecution, prevention and protection by building linkages with other Government departments and agencies, including NGOs.

5.8. For capacity building the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) (www.bprd.gov.in), at the behest of MHA, has prepared a training manual on Human Trafficking Handbook for Investigators and this has been circulated to the States for use in the police Training Institutes. All the training materials have also been uploaded on BPR&D website. BPR&D has already translated the training material in Hindi, Telugu and Marathi languages. Resource Books on 'Training and Investigation on Anti-Human Trafficking' prepared as a result of pilot project between MHA and UNODC (www.unodc.org/india/ind_s16.html) have also been uploaded on BPR&D website. These resource materials should be used by State Governments for the capacity building of all agencies involved in prevention of human trafficking.

5.9. Also MWCD, in collaboration with National institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD) and UNICEF, has developed manuals for training of stakeholders such as 'Judicial Handbook on Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation', 'Manual for Medical Officers for dealing with Child Survivors of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation', counseling services for Child survivors of trafficking', Counseling services for Child survivors of trafficking', Social workers.

5.10. States may organize training/workshops/awareness campaign to sensitize their SHOs/Dy. SP/ACP and other law enforcement agencies towards the crime, safety and security of women and children.

5.11. The Compendium of Best Practices in handling cases of human trafficking (www.unodc.org/india/ind_s16.html) has already been circulated to all the State Governments and UT Administrations for information and appropriate use.

6. Prevention of Trafficking:

6.1. It has been noticed that people, especially women and children are vulnerable to trafficking during 'distress migration' and from 'disaster prone areas'- such as during floods, earthquakes, crop failures, riots, terrorist activities etc. Therefore, it is important to establish extra vigilance in this regard around transit points and at borders- interdistrict/inter-state and international.

6.2. Police should work closely with immigration authorities, Border Security Force (BSF), Railways and other transport authorities, provincial/ territorial and municipal agencies, with

Social Services, child welfare authorities and with any NGOs involved in service delivery for spotting and rescuing the survivors .

6.3. Effective patrolling and vigil at locations prone to trafficking such as highways, dhabas, railway stations and bus stations for suspicious movement of traffickers and survivors and monitoring, through involvement of village community, the suspicious/ unnecessary movements of strangers in the villages.

6.4. Pro-active policing through information exchange with representatives from the local Government, community, NGOs with a view to raise awareness and garner active support of the community.

6.5. Periodical checks on transporters to prevent physical transportation of the trafficked persons.

6.6. Prevention at the demand area by understanding/ addressing new forms of demand. For example, placement agencies providing domestic child labourers.

6.7. Facilitating inter-State collaboration by sharing data on missing children/ kidnappings and suspected offenders. Development of victim and offender profiles on an interagency basis.

6.8. Sensitization programmes/workshops for police officers/railway police force and prosecutors on various legislations mentioned above in relation to trafficking. State nodal officers may hold periodical meetings to review and monitor the efforts taken to prevent and combat the crime of trafficking.

6.9. In case of child trafficking, following provisions also need to be kept in view:-

6.9.1. Identification of children at risk, (e.g. following raids on off-street sites, responding to referrals from other agencies, NGO or members of the public, following up reports of missing children).

6.9.2. Report instances of children in need of protection to relevant child protection agencies. For this purpose the Police Stations could be sensitized.

6.9.3. The development of victim profiling with other agencies.

6.9.4. Undertaking joint interviews with social workers of children identified as survivors or potential survivors to assess risk and assist in the development of protection plans.

6.9.5. Carry out checks on sponsors and people who claim to be the relatives of children identified as being at risk of trafficking.

6.9.6. Participating in local child protection networks with related organizations (immigration, social services, NGOs, health, education) to develop joint approaches to the issue at local level and contribute to wider forums as appropriate.

6.9.7. If children disappear, initiate missing person's procedures, investigate circumstances and circulate information/ undertake investigations, linking with other agencies as required.

6.9.8. Ministry of Labour & Employment has developed a detailed protocol for prevention, rescue, repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of migrant and trafficked child labour. The protocol has been issued to all State Governments for implementation.

7. Investigation & Prosecution:

7.1. Standard operating procedures for Investigation have been developed under the pilot project between MHA and UNODC as mention in para 5.8 above, which can be used for effective investigation in trafficking related crimes.

7.2. One of the effective means of securing better conviction rates of perpetrators of crime 5 of trafficking is to base the case on documentary, forensic and material evidence. At present, most of the time, the victim is being used as a witness and more often than not, he/she can easily be intimidated. State Governments are advised to encourage the law enforcement agencies to build full proof investigation against the traffickers, so that, convictions can be guaranteed.

7.3. Use of fast track courts and video conferencing to the extent possible.

8. Rescue and Rehabilitation

8.1. Police should work with other agencies and stakeholders to ensure that those who are rescued or who choose to return are not re-trafficked; this should include a risk assessment of the danger to returning survivors (child care authorities would prepare risk assessment for children).

8.2. Identifying support services and referring survivors / potential survivors to specialist NGO's and safe accommodation, where these are available. The Ministry of Women and Child Development runs short stay homes Swadhar shelter homes for women in difficult circumstances (wcd.nic.in/Comscheme.doc). These cater to trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels or survivors of sexual crimes who are disowned by family or who do not want to go back to respective family for various reasons. The schemes provide for shelter, food, clothing for women and children below the age of 18 years, counseling, clinical, medical, legal and other support, training and economic rehabilitation and helpline facilities.

8.3. A new scheme - UJJAWALA (wcd.nic.in/Comscheme.doc) – a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of the survivors of commercial sexual exploitation has been launched on 04.12.2007 by the

Ministry of women and Child Development which should be effectively used by the State Governments.

9. MHA has already established an Anti-Trafficking Cell (ATC) under the Director (SR) which deals with the following major subject matters:

9.1. All matters pertaining to the criminal aspect of trafficking in human beings especially of women and children, which is the fastest growing organized crime and an area of concern.

9.2. To act as the Nodal cell for dealing with the criminal aspect of Human Trafficking in India, hold regular meetings of all States and UTs, communicating various decisions and follow up on action taken by the State Governments.

9.3. To interface with other Ministries like MWCD, MSJE, MEA, MOIA, MOLE, MOL, MOT and NCRB regarding the criminal aspect of human trafficking. 9.4. All matters relating to the UNODC, UNIFEM, their meetings, conferences, conventions, reports etc. in the context of the criminal aspect of Human Trafficking. 10. The Anti Trafficking Nodal Cell of MHA has developed an MIS proforma for the monitoring of the action taken by various State Governments regarding the criminal aspect of human trafficking as well as crime against women. The State Governments are requested to send quarterly information on 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October of the year in the prescribed proforma.

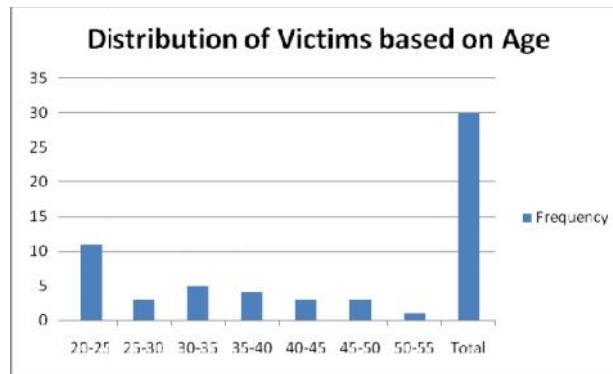
11. You are requested to issue suitable directions to all concerned under intimation to this Ministry. It is further requested that action taken in this regard may be regularly / periodically reviewed by the State Governments and UT administrations and a report indicating the present status sent to this Ministry within a month.

12. This advisory is being issued in consultation with the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Demographic profile of the survivors: For the purpose of the study the Trafficked survivors of commercial exploitation from four districts, two from Andhra Pradesh and two from Telangana i.e.; Ananthapur, Mahabubnagar, Kadapa and Warangal were selected.

Sex: All the trafficked survivors for the study were females.

Table 03: Distribution of the table showing the age of the Survivors



A majority of the survivors are in the very young age group of 20 to 25 years (36.7 per cent) followed by 10 per cent from the 30-35 years age group. It can be derived from the above table that 20 to 25 years of age is where a person has ambition in life either for career or marriage and they are gullible, moreover during the study period they were in the age group of 20 to 25 years but the time of entry into sexual exploitation has been more than 4 years by the time of study. The other Age category of the trafficked survivors are in the 25-30 age group (16.7 per cent) followed by 13.3 per cent in the 35-40 years and 10 per cent each from 40-45 and 45-50 years age group. However, very few (3.3 per cent) were in the 50-55 years age group.

Majority (56 per cent) of the survivors are unmarried, followed by 9.7 percent survivors married, 14.3 percent were married but separated from their spouse, 10 percent survivors each were either divorced or single with children.

When asked about the number of children the survivors had, a majority (59.9 per cent) of the survivors reported having no children followed by 16.7 per cent of the survivor having single child, followed by 10 per cent survivors reporting to have either three, four or five children each and a 6.7 per cent of survivors had two children and more than 5 children each.

Survivors coming from urban area were 76.7 percent, and survivors from rural areas were 23.3 percent. The education of the victim enables the researcher to understand the knowledge levels and ability to recognize services. Majority (56.7 per cent) of the respondents were illiterates, followed by 13.3 per cent studied till 10th standard. Another 10 percent each were literate or studied till 7th standard, followed by 6.7 percent survivors who had studied till 5th standard, only 3.3 percent studied above 10th standard and below 12th standard.

When asked about the religion of the survivors, a majority (43.3 per cent) of the respondents follow Christianity, followed by 40 per cent survivors following Hinduism, and 16.7 percent survivors from the Islam religion.

When asked about the caste of the survivors, it is interesting to note that a majority 40 per cent from backward caste community followed by 36.7 per cent from Scheduled caste community and 13.3 percent from the scheduled tribe community and 10 percent from the OC community.

Data in many research done by different NGOs indicate that nearly 50% of the survivors belong to Scheduled Caste and up to 30% belong to the other Backward Classes. Most of the survivors from

Andhra Pradesh have been trafficked with promises of work, better career prospects and marriage. Here this is relevant as in the present study also a majority are from urban areas, where they were looking for jobs and were sold to brothels in guise. Some are inducted forcibly through abduction. Poverty and deprivation, secondary status accorded to women in society, prejudice against the girl child, weakening of the family structure, changing public attitudes towards sex and morality, the caste structure, urbanization and migration are other factors which have contributed to the commercial sexual exploitation of women and children. Apart from trafficking, certain traditional forms of prostitution are prevalent, e.g. Jogins, Marthammas, Dommaras and Basavis.

Duration of the survivors being trafficked

The survivorstrafficked below four year were 16.7 percent, trafficked in the four years were 45.6 per cent, trafficked in the last two years (13.3 per cent)and another 10 percent each reported being trafficking in the last year or for three years, and women trafficked for more than 5 years (4.4 per cent).

The survivors rescued by the police were 63.3 percent and rescued by NGOs were 36.7 percent. Most of the victims were revictimized, The survivorswho were revictimized more than once were 70 percent, followed by 16.7 percent who were revictimized for two times, and 10 per cent were revictimized for three times and another 3.3 percent respondents were revictimized for more than three times were.

Knowledge about survivors' rights and state's duty

When asked if the respondents were aware of their rights and States duty to protect the survivors, it was revealed that a majority, 76.7 per cent of the survivors did not possess any such knowledge on their rights and states duty, however 23.3 per cent of the respondents said that they were aware that State has a responsibility to protect them but was not clear about it .

Only 13.3 per cent of the survivorsexpressed that confidentiality was maintained during the whole process whether it was rescue and court process, however, 86.7 percent of the respondents said it firmly that there was no confidence maintained at any level. A majority 83.3 per cent of the Survivors categorically stated that their identity was revealed during hospital checkup also.

When survivors were asked about their opinion on the services provided at the hospital, a majority 83.3 per cent stated that the response was satisfactory, and16.7 percent stated the services were not satisfactory and there was lack in services.

When asked whether the survivorwas consulted during the reintegration process, majority (68.7 per cent) of the respondents stated that they were not consulted for reintegration and 31.3 percent stated that they were consulted to know the family details.

Basic needs addressed in home

When the survivors were asked if their basic needs were met immediately, a majority (73.3per cent) of the respondents stated that their needs were unmet, followed by and 26.7 percentsurvivors stated that their basic needs were met immediately upon request. Moreover, a majority (60per cent) of the

respondents stated that they were taken to state home after rescue and 40 percent stated that they were taken before the committee.

Facilities and duration of stay in the home

When asked if the survivors found the committee members trust worthy, (73.3 per cent) of the survivors expressed difficulty in trusting the committee members. Also 68 per cent of the survivors did not find the facilities in the shelter home to their satisfaction. The period of stay of the survivors in the shelter home differed, 46.7 per cent of the survivors stayed at the state home for less than 6 months and 30 per cent of the survivors stayed between 6 months to one year and 23.3 per cent of the survivors stayed for more than one year.

When asked about the number of inmates in the home, 60 per cent of survivors said there were less than 10 members in the home followed by 33.3 percent survivors who said that there were less than 15 members, another 6.7 per cent of the survivors stated as having less than 5 members in the home.

Table 04: Distribution showing survivors details based on rate of services at shelter home

A 5 point scale was developed to understand the level of satisfaction on the survivors in the home, the scale was pre tested but reliability and validity has to be tested again, basic necessities in the home were listed out and the survivors were asked to rate them on the level of satisfaction. The level ranged from not at all satisfied to extremely satisfied with moderately satisfied being the mid-way

Item	Rating Services of shelter home				
	Not at all satisfied	Slightly satisfied	Moderately satisfied	Very satisfied	Extremely satisfied
Food	6	6	15	2	1
Medical/Health services	11	12	5	2	0
Counseling	9	9	9	3	0
Sanitary napkins	15	8	7	0	0
Recreational facilities such as TV, indoor games	5	5	5	5	5
Behavior of co-survivors	12	12	2	2	2
Care of small children of survivors	10	8	5	5	2
Infrastructure	21	3	3	2	1

The above table shows the services rated by the survivors with regard to levels of satisfaction.

Further the survivors were to asked express their basic needs that they wanted the shelter home to address, and also the needs of their children that they felt should be addressed in the homes. The list of needs were put before the survivor and she was asked to pick the needs she feels should be there for her and also the needs that should be available for children. further the needs were classified into emergency, short term and long term.

Table 05: Distribution showing the needs of the trafficked Survivors

Needs of Trafficked Survivors		
Needs	Adults	Children
Emergency		
Safety	12	30
Housing	4	30
Food/Clothing	21	30
Translation (Outer state)	5	30
Legal guardianship	3	30
Short long term		
Transitional housing	5	30
Long term housing	22	30
Permanent placement	11	30
Legal Assistance	25	30
Advocacy	28	30
Medical care	28	30
Medical health/counseling	30	30
Substance abuse treatment	11	30
Transportation	7	30
Life skills	6	30
Education	15	30
Financial assistance/management	24	30
Tracking victim compensation	23	30
job training/employment	27	30
Child care	21	30

The above table shows the needs of the trafficked survivors. All the survivors felt that the needs should be met for children.

SERVICE PROVIDERS

There are number of service providers in the State catering to the survivors of trafficking. However, there are very few service providers who are able to cater to all the needs of the survivor. State is the biggest service provider and it has the following services to offer to the survivors

-) Andhra Pradesh Government provides an immediate relief of Rs. 10,000 to rescued survivors of human trafficking. It also has a comprehensive plan of action to combat trafficking. (India Country Assessment Report on Human Trafficking)
-) GO Ms. No. 1 dt 3.1.2003 of Department of Women Development, Child Welfare and Disabled Welfare.
-) GO MS. No. 16 dt. 24.4.2010
-) GO MS No. 28 WCD and SC dt. 13.6.2011
-) Memo no. 3481/JJ/A1/09, of Department of Women Development, Child Welfare and Disabled Welfare dated 22.3.2010

- J Response of the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh in the matter of BudhadevKarmaskar Vs. State of West Bengal.
- J vide G.O. Ms. No. 16 of Women Development Child Welfare & Disabled Welfare (WP) Dept dated 24.04.2010
- J Govt. of A.P issued G.O. Ms. No. 28 Dept of Women & Child Welfare dd. 13.6.2011 in which for payment of compensation to survivors of rape (Rs.50,000/-), gang rape of minors (Rs. 1 lakh), acid attacks (Rs. 1 lakh), selling and buying of minors of prostitution (Rs. 20,000/-), interim relief for women and children rescued from trafficking (Rs.10,000/-), dowry death (Rs.50,000/- to the next of kin) and causing grievous injuries (Rs.50,000/-). planning and coordination both at the district and the state level for addressing the deep rooted and underlying causes of trafficking and also taking adequate measures for psychological support, economic empowerment and re-integration so that the survivors do not get drawn into the trade again on account of non availability of other options for livelihood. District-level Committees for taking up activities for prevention, rescue and rehabilitation of survivors were also created, as was the creation of corpus funds for addressing the problem of trafficking.

To ensure holistic care and support for all rescued survivors, minimum standards of care have been notified by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. These standards for shelters for survivors of commercial sexual exploitation / survivors of sex trafficking are those non-negotiable care components that should be integrated in any home managed either by the government or the civil society to ensure facilities for rehabilitation are in place as a matter of right of the victim. These standards are to ensure that the safety, dignity and the well being of each victim is ensured⁷⁸. The Government has reiterated the sanction of Rs.10,000 (USD 200) as immediate relief to rescued trafficked survivors. Free legal aid is provided to the survivors through the District Legal Service Authority.

Under the Kishori Shakti Yojana the Government sanctioned funds towards an effective preventive anti trafficking strategy.

In order to ensure that trafficked survivors are not subjected to influence or inconvenience, with the help of the National Informatics Centre (NIC), the statedepartment organized the first video trial of a trafficked victim from NIC centre, Hyderabad with a Judicial Magistrate of Mumbai City Civil Court, Maharashtra.

Under the SWADHAR Scheme, 26 shelter homes have been sanctioned. Government order specifying adoption of minimum standards of care by institutions and service providers providing protective and rehabilitative facilities to survivors of commercial sexual exploitation/sex trafficking has been notified.

Andhra Pradesh is the first state to issue a Government Order providing victim compensation, to the tune of Rs. 1,00,000 (USD2000) to a minor victim of gang rape and Rs. 10,000(USD 200) as immediate relief to a rescued victim of commercial sexual exploitation.

Andhra Pradesh Government has been the first State Government in the country to provide for victim support, compensation and relief. Andhra Pradesh has also notified Minimum Standards of Care and Protection for survivors of human trafficking in the various shelter homes and rehabilitation programme.

India Country Assessment Report on Human Trafficking stated that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has formulated the Andhra Pradesh State Plan of Action for Children 2009-10 (ensuring child well being) wherein it has reiterated its commitment towards preventing and combating child trafficking.

Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU):Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh was the first state to set up 3 AHTUs in 2007 under the UNODC supported project at Eluru (now at Rajahmundry), Anantapur (Kadiri) and Women Protection Cell, CID, Hyderabad (for Hyderabad and Cyberabad region).As of August 2012, Andhra Pradesh has a total number of 12 AHTUs.

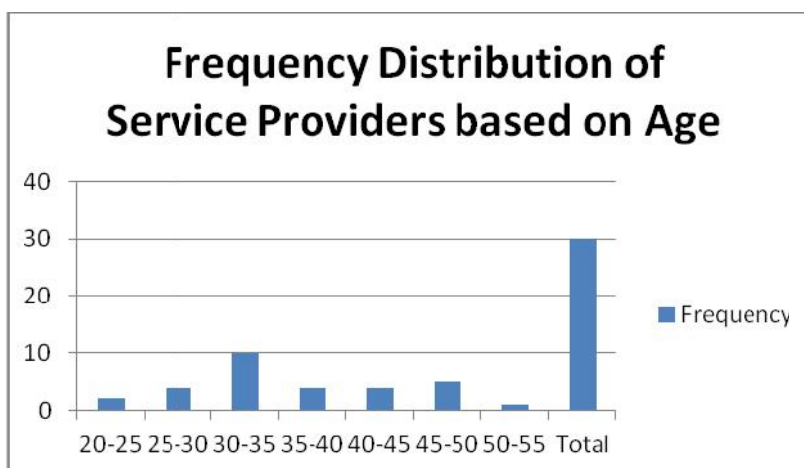
Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Government is one of the first state governments to designate Nodal NGOs for AHTUs. The Nodal NGOs -Prajwala, Ankuram, HELP, STHREE, Chittoor, REDS are the regular partners in rescue and rehabilitation and victim/witness support. These non- state players help the police during pre- rescue, rescue and post- rescue operations across the country with the help of other local NGOs in places where rescue operations were conducted, and also in pre- trial and during trial cases.

ANDHRA PRADESH – PROTECTION MECHANISMS AT A GLANCE

-) No of Anti Human trafficking Units (Districts) 12
-) No of Child Protection Units 23
-) No of Child Protection Homes 102
-) No of Special Juvenile Police Units 29
-) No of Child Welfare Committee 23
-) No of Homes under Ujjawala P & R Schemes 11
-) No of Shelter Homes under Swadhar Scheme 26

Demographics:Service providers from 4 districts i.e.; Ananthapur, Mahabubnagar, Kadapa and Warangal were interviewed for the purpose of the study .

Table 06: Distribution of Service providers by their Age



A majority (33.33%) of the service providers were in the age group 30-35 years followed by 13.33 per cent each service providers belonging to the age groups 25-30, 35-40 and 40-45 years are;service providers in the age group of 45-50 years are 16.66 percent.

Table 07: Distribution of Service providers participated in the Study

Sl.no	Category of service providers	No of responses				Grand Total
		Mahabubnagar	Warangal	Kadapa	Anantapur	
1	AWW	2	1	1	1	5
2	Sarpanch	1	1		1	3
3	VRO	1	1		1	3
4	MRO		1			1
5	MO	1				1
6	ANM	2			1	3
7	ASHA		1	1		2
8	SI	1	1			2
9	Constable				1	1
10	DCPO		1		1	2
11	CDPO	1		1		2
12	JJB, Member			1		1
13	CWC, Member			1		1
14	Housewife			1		1
15	DWO		1			1
16	Sr.Assistant			1		1
Total		9	8	7	6	30

The service providers are from various departments and capacities such as Anganwadi worker (AWW), Sarpanch, Village Revenue officer, Mandal Revenue Officer, Medical Officer, Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery, ASHA Worker, Sub- inspector of police, Police Constable, District Child Protection Officer, Child Development Project Officer, Juvenile Justice Board member, Child Welfare Committee member, District Welfare Officer, Senior Assistant etc. The sample was collected from the following district – Mahabubnagar (9), Warangal (6), Kadapa (7), Anantapur (6).

Table 08: Distribution of Service Providers based on their service (in Years)

No of years of Service	Frequency	Percentage
<1 (in Years)	2	6.66
2	5	16.66
3	5	16.66

	4	1	3.33	
	5	1	3.33	
	6	1	3.33	
	8	4	13.33	
	9	3	10.05	
The above	10	4	13.33	table shows
the	17	1	3.33	experience
to the	26	2	6.66	service
providers. A	30	1	3.33	majority of
service	Total	30	100	providers
40.1 per cent				were
working six				to 10 years
followed by 12.9 per cent of the service providers working for more than 10 years. Another 6.9 per cent of the service providers were working for less than one year.				

Knowledge about Human Trafficking:

When asked if the service providers could identify the trafficked survivors as their clients, 36.7 percent of the service providers said that they could identify them as their clients and another 63.3 percent said that they could not identify the survivor as a trafficked person. Many service providers indicated that they learned to identify the survivor through the cases that come to them during the course of investigation, and some from citizens as their work does not allow them to be in interaction with the survivors.

There were different ways through the service providers gained knowledge about trafficked survivors, a majority of the service providers learned through Legislation or Acts (16.7%), followed by 13.3 per cent of the service providers gained information from books and another 10 per cent each got information either from Media, training sessions or Newspaper and only 3.3 per cent got the information from Own experience.

When asked if the service providers underwent any training or attended any workshop on trafficking, a majority 80 per cent did not undergo any training followed by 20 percent of the service providers who said that they attended classes on Human Trafficking. Only 6.7 percent of the service providers said that they received formal training on Human Trafficking. It is clear from the above information that 93.3 percent of the service providers did not receive any formal training on human trafficking.

With regard to familiarity towards Anti- Human Trafficking Act and the existing Government Orders, a majority 43.3 percent of the service providers replied that they were not familiar with the Act and the Government Orders; around 36.7 percent of the service providers stated that they were somewhat familiar with the Act and 20 percent of the service providers said that they had familiarity with the Act and G.O.

When the service providers were asked if they perceived trafficking as a serious issues in their work area, a majority 33.3 percent of the service providers stated that trafficking was somewhat a serious problem in their area, followed by 30 per cent of the service providers perceiving it slightly as a problem, and 13.3 per cent of the service providers perceived it as moderate problem and 6.7 per cent saw it as a

very serious problem. However, a considerable number (16.7 per cent) of service providers did not see it as a problem at all.

When the service providers were asked about the number of trafficked survivors served during their service through the agency, A majority (73.2 per cent) of the services providers did not respond to the question, it could be either because they were not rendering any services or did not fall in the purview of providing services to the trafficked survivors followed by 10.1 per cent of the service providers were either serving 6 to 10 survivors or 11-15 survivors followed by 3.3 per cent of the service providers serving either one to five survivors or 16-20 survivors.

Table 09: Distribution of Service Providers by the percentage of minor and major survivors

Percentage of your clients	Frequency					Grand Total
	10%	20%	30%	50%	60%	
Women	4	0	0	0	0	4
Girls	2	2	2	1	1	8
Total	6	2	2	2	1	13

For a service provider, it very important that they keep a track of the clients to whom they serve, when the service provider who had served the trafficked survivors were asked if they were keeping track of the cases they had served, only one service provider each had kept most of the record of both woman and child survivors to whom they had served followed by 2 service providers who kept half of the record and others did not keep any specific information.

A majority (16.7 per cent) of the service providers served the survivors belonging to the Scheduled caste followed by 6.7 per cent served survivors belonging to Scheduled Tribe and 3.33 per cent served survivors below poverty line.

Majority of the respondents stated that the survivors come from Christian background(16.7 per cent) , 6.7 per cent from Muslim religion and 3.3 per cent from Hindu community.

The service providers were asked to describe the service provided by the agencies they work, 76.7 per cent were not clear about the services, where as 6.7 per cent provides services said that all types of services were provided, followed by 3.33 per cent each saying that the services were provided to adolescent girls, bonded laborers, Dowry survivors, Harassed survivors, Beggars.

On the knowledge of the service about the agencies or departments providing services to the Survivors in their local area. A majority 36.7 per cent were not aware of any such service providers but a 16.7 per cent of the service providers) stated that they know NGO like RAIDS and Taruni that provide services to survivors and 6.7 per cent each stated that CWC and WCD departments were providing services to the survivors. When asked whether Human Trafficking is increasing or decreasing; 50 per cent of the service providers stated that the Human Trafficking was increasing.

When asked about the number of person directly or indirectly or voluntarily working for the survivors, a majority of the respondents 80 per cent had no response , however, 6.7 per cent stated that ICDS and

Police each provide direct services to the survivors. The respondents (3.3% per department) stated that WCD and Revenue department also provide services directly or indirectly.

Table 10: Distribution of Service providers describing the needs of the trafficked survivors

Services trafficked Survivors need	Frequency
Counseling	3
Food	1
Education	2
Protection	2
Respect & Dignity	1
Accommodation	2
Economic Support	2
Shelter	2
Medical treatment	3
Basic needs	2
No response	10
Total	30

The above table 10 shows that the respondents recognize the various needs of the trafficked survivors such as counseling , food, education, protection, respect & dignity, accommodation , economic support, shelter, medical treatment, basic needs.

The respondents (3.33 % per agency) referred the trafficked survivors to Agencies such as CWC, WCD, Sakhi, Taruni, RAIDS. The respondents (6.7 %) referred the trafficked survivors to Government hospital and Children Homes. However, 70 percent of the respondents did not respond to the question as they did not have knowledge on the agencies serving in their local area.

As per the length of services provided to the trafficked victim, the service providers stated that they served survivors for one year (3.33%), three years (6.7%), and 8 years (3.3%).

The opinion of the service providers regarding the adequacy of the services provided to the trafficked survivors 16.7 percent of the service providers each stated that the needs were more than adequately met or some needs were met.

Regarding the knowledge on protocols and procedure to be followed as to how to serve the trafficked survivors, 3.33 percent service providers expressed knowledge about ICPS and 108 services.

When the services providers were asked whether the procedures were useful, only 20 per cent the service providers replied that they were useful. The remaining (80 per cent) did not have knowledge on procedures.

Regarding the data collected to track the services provided by the agency 20 per cent the service providers stated that they have a tracking system in place, however, other 80 percent did not have any clarity on the tracking services .

When the services providers were asked if serving the trafficked survivors bring any change in the attitude of the service provider, around 30 per cent of the service providers illicited issues, like experiencing decreased gender discrimination (6.7%), reduction in inferiority feeling (3.3%), feeling protected (3.3%), protection from prostitution (16.7%).

Table 11: Distribution showing Critical barriers faced while providing services to the survivors

Critical barriers faced while providing services	Frequency
Lack of adequate services	8
Problem in identifying survivors	15
Lack of adequate training	9
lack of adequate funding	11
Language concerns	3
Safety concerns	11
Lack of formal rules/regulations	3
Lack of needed services	9
Lack of in house procedures	2
Lack of knowledge about survivors' rights	12
Coordination with local agencies	5
Coordination with Govt. agencies	7
Coordination with inter state agencies	1
Service providers who feel lack of support and isolation	5
others	0
All the above	1

The above table shows the various critical barriers that were faced by the service providers while providing services to the trafficked survivors. Major barriers faced by the service providers was problem in identifying survivors followed by lack of knowledge about victim's rights and little coordination with local and govt. followed by lack of adequate funding by the agencies and providing safety to the survivors. Other critical barriers included lack of adequate services, Lack of adequate training, inability to understand the language of the survivor, lack of formal rules and regulations, lack of in-house procedures, and isolation of the services in general .

Table 12: Distribution showing reason for not seeking services

Reasons for not seeking services by the trafficked survivors	Frequency
Lack of trust in the system	11

Fear of setback in family status/legal status	9
Fear of retaliation to self and/or family	8
Lack of knowledge about available services	8
Language differences	2
Lack of knowledge about survivors' rights	12
Feelings of shame or embarrassment	9
Not able to identify self as a victim	16
Lack of social support	6
Other	1
All	7

The above table shows that the reasons described by the service providers for not seeking services provided by the govt. or NGOs by the trafficked survivors. The reasons include inability to identify self as a survivor (16), lack of knowledge about available services (12), lack of trust in the system (11), fear of setback in the family status or legal status (9), feelings of shame and embarrassment (9), fear of retaliation (8), and lack of knowledge about the services (8).

BARRIERS AND CHALLENGES

The survivors' responses towards Human Trafficking services were that they require improvement and development in acquiring knowledge. Frustration was observed among the survivors regarding the obstacles in the system that prevent access to care and support for survivors.

Improvement in awareness-raising among the police and other agencies providing services is crucial and significant. It is noted that crucial gaps remain in knowledge related to Human Trafficking among police, health providers and other agencies.

It would appear that training is also required for those who provide support services regarding identification of survivors of Human Trafficking.

Disclosure of the victim's identity while providing health services makes the victim potentially vulnerable.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Organize a platform for joint regional strategy by NGOs or Civil Society Organizations to combat Human Trafficking.
2. Coordination among various service providers/line departments also between line departments and NGOs.
3. Develop new legal and institutional frameworks to promote regional cooperation within the government mechanism such as establishing free legal-aid clinics, one stop centers, etc.,
4. Provide victim/witness protection services to the rescued survivors of trafficking to ensure concrete prosecution that leads to early conviction of traffickers.

5. Conduct more in-depth research into the specific areas related to survivors of Human Trafficking.
6. Encourage inter regional exchange visits.
7. Provide attention to the problem of reintegrating survivors with HIV/AIDS needs with special attention.
8. Periodical review by the Dist Level Committee under Chairmanship of Collector on status of provision of rehabilitation and immediate relief support as per G.O.Ms No. 1 and 28
9. Improving budget allocation and timely fund disbursements to protective homes ensure prompt services.
10. Adequate campaign by the Government on support services meant for survivors of trafficking like the campaigns on other welfare schemes serving the general public.
11. Capacity building training to the personnel of homes on minimum standards to be maintained. Frequent monitoring and review also periodical interactions with survivors on status of min. Standards in shelter homes that ensure survivors with required facilities.
12. Preparation of case histories and updates with psychological and behavioral changes, health conditions and their interests in shelter homes to stand on their own with dignity.
13. Ensure re-integration of the victim only after Home Investigation/social investigation under Sec 17 A.
14. Rules to be framed for proper implementation of ITP Act that paves a way to follow concerned pre and post rescue protocols.
15. Monthly convergence and data sharing between various line departments along with child protection mechanisms as well as NGOs will develop coordination and cooperation between all stakeholders. It should be headed by the Dist Collector at Dist level and Chief Secretary at the state level.
16. Create a centralized integrated database system that is accessible to key officials of all line departments especially police, judiciary and Dept of WD&CW.
17. Tracking of survivors through Aadhaar for better and on time service provision.

18. Education and outreach:

- i. Raise awareness and understanding of the definition of trafficking.
- ii. Improve the trafficked victim's understanding for the legal process and criminal justice procedures.
- iii. The support services are to be brought in to access under ICPS – DCPU with frequent monitoring of PD-Dist Women and Child Development Agency to ensure quality of services.
- iv. Develop outreach/IEC material for survivors in colloquial language, material that are easy to understand and do not require much reading.
- v. Constant trauma counseling services during outreach and in shelter homes including adequate general health services.
- vi. De – addiction services/centers which are accessible to the survivors
- vii. Identification and Rescue mechanisms shall be developed at major bus stations and railway stations to understand the dimensions of illegal transportation of women and children and also to keep vigilant against inter and intra district and state unsafe migration.

19. Trainings:

- a. Impart training to legal, law enforcement professionals, and Police to ensure sensitivity while dealing with trafficked survivors.
- b. Impart training in developing protocols to assist service providers in identifying the trafficked survivors.
- c. Develop skill based training to survivors for livelihood after rescue.

- d. Provide training to civil servants to make government schemes more gender sensitive and accessible.
- e. Capacity building training to police personnel mainly SHOs and investigation officers on **pre and post rescue protocols** and **Victim/Witness protection services**.
- f. Capacity building training to the personnel of APSRTC and Railways so as to identify the survivors as well as the moments of traffickers both in bus stations and railway stations.

Focus Group Discussion with Survivors of human trafficking

A focused group discussion was conducted to ascertain the needs of the trafficked survivors (11 no.s) in Anantapur District. A facilitator moderated the discussion with the help of the guide prepared by the consultant. Introductory questions were asked regarding the participants name and how they came into contact with the Agency (HELP) and what were their impressions about the services received. Most respondents replied that they were first in contact with Police, Child Welfare Committee, Doctors and Court. Majority of the respondents felt that they felt nothing, however on probing they revealed that they were either in panic state or in a shy situation.

The rest of the discussion focused on the needs, referrals, satisfaction or improvement of services, rights, basic needs, and advice to other survivors . Majority (90%) of the respondents stated that they did not know where to go to seek information regarding services offered for survivors of human trafficking. Respondents stated that they were referred by police or court to the facilities. They opined that meetings should be organized among survivors and vulnerable communities to create awareness on available services in the area. Respondents stated that they received counseling and vocational training services while they stayed in the State home. Respondents also revealed that in the state home they did not receive any information on victim's rights or services they are eligible for in a way they could understand. The comfort levels while talking to the police or government officials were meager however; the respondents expressed comfort while communicating with the NGO personnel. The eagerness to return to the parents of safety of a family was curbed by the committee member's decision to restrain them to the state home. The respondents stated that the police provided them with food, water and clothes however not all police men or women were considerate and they expressed anger towards the survivors . The survivors ascertained that they require the basic needs for their children such as employment, free education, ration & housing etc which are not provided by the government. The survivors identified their social needs as individual identity, respect, dignity and self worth, recognition in the society. Their economical needs cater to financial support and employment opportunities, skill development trainings and livelihood support for the survivors . Health needs cater to free medical checkups and immunization to children. The respondents stated that they would refer the survivors to HELP NGO for services, as they do not have faith in any other service provider; they opine that the other service providers might or might not provide the same set of services with similar commitment. They suggested that the service providers should respect and understand their feelings and emotions. When all the children are provided with free education and shelter, this will ensure employment opportunities and reveal the burden on the family. The financial problem in a family forces the women and girls to earn which results in vulnerable situations.

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