

**THE
BARE
MINIMUM...**



**STANDARDS OF CARE AND PROTECTION FOR THE
VICTIMS/SURVIVORS OF TRAFFICKING AND
COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

The background of the page is a soft, abstract pattern of pink and light purple colors, resembling ink or paint splatters on a white surface. The colors are most concentrated in the middle and bottom right, fading towards the top and left.

The Bare Minimum...

**Standards Of Care and Protection
for the Victims/Survivors of Trafficking
and Commercial Sexual Exploitation**



A SANLAAP Publication

The Bare Minimum... Standards of Care and Protection for the Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation has been first published in 2007.

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The background of the page is a soft, light pink color. It features a complex, abstract pattern of overlapping, flowing, and organic shapes in a slightly darker shade of pink. These shapes resemble liquid splashes, smoke, or perhaps the petals of a flower, creating a sense of movement and depth. The overall effect is ethereal and artistic.

To
Our inspiration...
...Our Children

Foreword

I have been working directly with women and children who have been trafficked and rescued from brothels and other exploitative statuses for the past two decades. In all my life I have not learnt as much as I have in these twenty years. My experiences on human nature, human behaviour and human rights are primarily learning from my interactions with these women and children. Victims have an unparalleled ability to face life with a smile even after experiencing the worse. If one is observant enough there is no dearth of learning.

This document, **“Bare Minimum...Standards of Care and Protection for the Victims/Survivors of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation”**, is the collation of such learning not only of mine but also of other professionals in the organisation. It is what we have seen, it is what we have heard, it is what we have felt, it is what we have learnt, but most importantly, it is probably what we believe will ensure the best interest of the victim.

Girl children and young adults have always shown us the path. They are the best organisers, peer educators, leaders, fighters, advocates, protesters and sometimes, of course, trouble makers. Our work with children has given us the impetus to do the best for them and to thrive to do even better. They have taught us to be innovative and have been the pathfinders for all our organisational initiatives. This initiative as well has been a result of participatory dialogue and action with children and young adults and with organisational staff members who have worked together as partners.

The document is clearly subdivided into various chapters and sections for easy understanding. All these chapters and sections have been separately dealt with along with the children through workshops and participatory exercises to ensure that all procedures, practices and mechanisms that have been elucidated in the document are not mere theoretical perspectives, but rather, are recommendations of children and young girls who have experienced the violence of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

If this document sits pretty in libraries and resource centres of NGOs, international agencies and academic institutions, then this document has failed to achieve its purpose. The effort is, therefore, for all of you; my colleagues in NGOs, in international development agencies, in government bureaucracies, and in academic institutions, is to make use of this document as a tool that would ensure better care and protection of all victims/survivors of trafficking and commercial exploitation that we as individuals can reach out to.

I hope that this document will be able to go beyond its limitation of being just a document and become a representation of what the brave children and young adults want from us as caregivers.

I would also like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the tremendous hard work that has been put in by my organisational colleagues, especially Ms Purna Bhattacharya for putting the text together and Mr. Anindit Roy Chowdhury for being the input advisor for the same.

This is also to acknowledge, Ms Archana Tamang, Chief, Women's Human Rights and Human Security Unit, UNIFEM Regional Office for South Asia for her constant support and inspiration to our organisation.

We would like to extend out gratitude to Ms. Nivedita Mumbani for her interest and valuable inputs whilst creating this document.

Last, but by no means the least, I would like to thank Mr. Alok Goswami of our organisation for his support in proof reading of the document.

In solidarity,

Ms. Indrani Sinha
Executive Director
SANLAAP

SANLAAP...

Founded in 1987 and formally registered in 1989, SANLAAP (a Bengali word for Dialogue) is a gender sensitive development organization in West Bengal, India, that works to combat human trafficking, prevent second-generation prostitution and bring gender equity in the community. SANLAAP's adoption of a "Rights Based Approach" shows a distinct reflection on its philosophy, efforts and programme design.

SANLAAP is one of the pioneering organizations to holistically address the issue of trafficking in persons. It delves into a range of activities from Campaign, Advocacy and Sensitisation of various stakeholders on the issue of trafficking to Rescue, Rehabilitation and socio-economic Reintegration of the victims of trafficking. Through its evolution and transformation over the past couple of decades, SANLAAP has emerged as an important policy-influencing organization and a model for Institutional Care and Protection in the South Asian region today.

The organization dreams of a reality, free from gender discrimination, social imbalances and exploitation by the powerful. It is not just a development organization, SANLAAP is a movement... a belief that strives to fight for justice and rights of the vulnerable (mainly girl children and women). SANLAAP's efforts till date have given tremendous impetus and inspiration to continue working for its cause. However, it is also true that a sole organization and a handful of people cannot sustain this Herculean task. The entire community needs to unite to stand as a shield against such social menace and form a safety net to provide protection to the victims of exploitation, thus ensuring care and support to them.

"In our society a girl is born into her father's home, then she is married to her husband's home and in her old age she resides in her son's home. But at SNEHA (SANLAAP's Shelter Home) I have found MY home."

- A survivor of trafficking at SNEHA

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Preface

“Whereas, disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people.”

-Universal Declaration of Human Rights, December 10, 1948

For centuries the world has witnessed brutal exploitation by human beings on human beings. Pages of history books would cite examples of the weak being subject to torture at the hands of the powerful. However, it is also true that all forms of violence have resulted in revolutions, which have eventually culminated into charter for the establishment and recognition of human rights. Today, the modern world is faced with the menaces of one of the most heinous crimes that have ever surfaced: Human Trafficking. Millions of persons, especially children and women across the world are thrown into the mesh of trafficking by means of fraud and coercion which result in gross violation of their human rights through various stages of the crime. In order to ensure justice to the survivors of trafficking and to re-establish their fundamental rights, it is important to make a universal minimum standard instrument containing rules and practical measures for their “Care” and “Protection”. “Care” to re-instil in them a sense of optimism and belief, and “Protection” from existing and further exploitation, to equip them to live at par with the rest of the world with dignity and self-respect.

The Minimum Standards would aim to provide a guiding tool for all types of organizations who are already acting or are intending to develop programs in the field of combating trafficking, particularly through the mechanism of institutional care and protection for the victims of trafficking resulting in commercial sexual exploitation. Furthermore, these standards would aim to help the implementation of comprehensive and coordinated psychosocial care and protection of trafficked persons from the time of their rescue to throughout their

reintegration process. It is a matter of concern that the existing social infrastructure is unequipped to cater to the generic and specific needs of the victims of trafficking. It is also disquieting that most of the stakeholders are still unaware of and oblivious to the gravity of the offences concealed under the layers of trafficking. It is now time to take charge of our responsibilities, both as individuals and as part of institutions and take prompt actions to combat trafficking in persons. It is important to keep in mind that there are thousands of vulnerable persons in this world who are trafficked for the purpose of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and other exploitative purposes. A dedicated step towards our responsibility could prevent many innocent lives from being victims of such exploitation and also ensure them protection and access to justice.

SANLAAP has an experience of 20 years in implementing Counter Trafficking initiatives to prevent Commercial Sexual Exploitation of girl children primarily. This document summarises and systematises its experience in this specific field of work. Based on these experiences and in order to enhance the global application of the Standards, the document was put in perspective with recent conventions, guidelines, researches, comments, testimonials and protocols. (The list of reference is mentioned in the Appendices). *However, SANLAAP also recognises that each survivor is unique and requires individualised attention and assistance. Moreover, the ever-evolving nature of the crime of Trafficking across the globe requires a flexible response mechanism. Though this document addresses specifically to those minor girl children who have been victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation and in need of Institutional Care and Protection, it is not limited in its use and reach.*

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The minimum standards of care and protection are generic in nature, thus specific to all human beings, including children and young adults. SANLAAP believes that children's rights are inextricably linked to the larger issues of human rights. The Minimum Standards is an attempt to zoom into the issues of child rights from a broader rights perspective. Given the universality of its nature, the document can thus be easily adapted, evolved and interpreted in other allied areas of work and to the needs of its respective target beneficiaries.

Abbreviations and Definitions

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

BSF: Border Security Force

CBO: Community Based Organisation

CDPO: Child Development Project Office

Child: Person who has not completed eighteenth year of age (reference Juvenile Justice Act 2000)

Childline: Helpline for children and young people.

CSE & T: Commercial Sexual Exploitation & Trafficking

CSE: Commercial Sexual Exploitation

CVG: Community Vigilance Group

CWC: Child Welfare Committee

DIC: Drop In Centre

ERP: Economic Rehabilitation Plan

FIR: First Information Report

Help Line: A free 24 hour multimedia, offering access to information, advice, counselling or referral service via telephone, email, web or sms of any person, assuring anonymity and confidentiality of the person.

HIV: Human Immuno Deficiency Virus

ICDS: Integrated Child Development Services

IOM: International Organisation for Migration

ITPA: Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956

JJ Act: Juvenile Justice Act, 2000

Juvenile: Person who has not completed eighteenth year of age (reference Juvenile Justice Act, 2000)

LEA: Law Enforcement Agency

NGO: Non Government Organisation

NIFT: National Institute for Fashion Technology

PEP: Personal Education Plan

SHG: Self Help Group

SOP: Standard Operational Procedure

SSA: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

UEE: Universalisation of Elementary Education

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

UNIFEM: United Nations Development Fund for Women

UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Chapter 1

Human Trafficking: A Violation of Human Rights

*“Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of **exploitation**.*

Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”

-Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Trans-national Organized Crime, 2000.

Trafficking in persons is a global issue. It is deplorable to quote that Human Trafficking is now third only to arms and drug trafficking in relation to international organized crime. This is estimated to be a multibillion-dollar business which involves the transaction of innocent lives, mainly children and women, as commodities for exploitation. Trafficking is no longer a question of race and colour for those being abused; it is now a question of vulnerability.

“We were vulnerable to a smooth-talking recruiter, who promised us the world.”

- Seema Das, a survivor of child trafficking (name changed for reasons of confidentiality)

The factors that make a person vulnerable to trafficking are abundant. Whether the factors are social, political or economic, they all generally lead to the belief that there are no other options than to explore abroad for brighter alternatives. To traffic is simply to work upon an individual’s vulnerability, desire or need to migrate, by introducing them into a form of forced labour under conditions that make them completely

dependent on the traffickers in ways that impairs their rights. The business of human trafficking is a predator of the world's vulnerable. The traffickers do not want to own these workers; they prefer to drain them of every ounce of work that is in them, keeping them only as long as they are profitable.

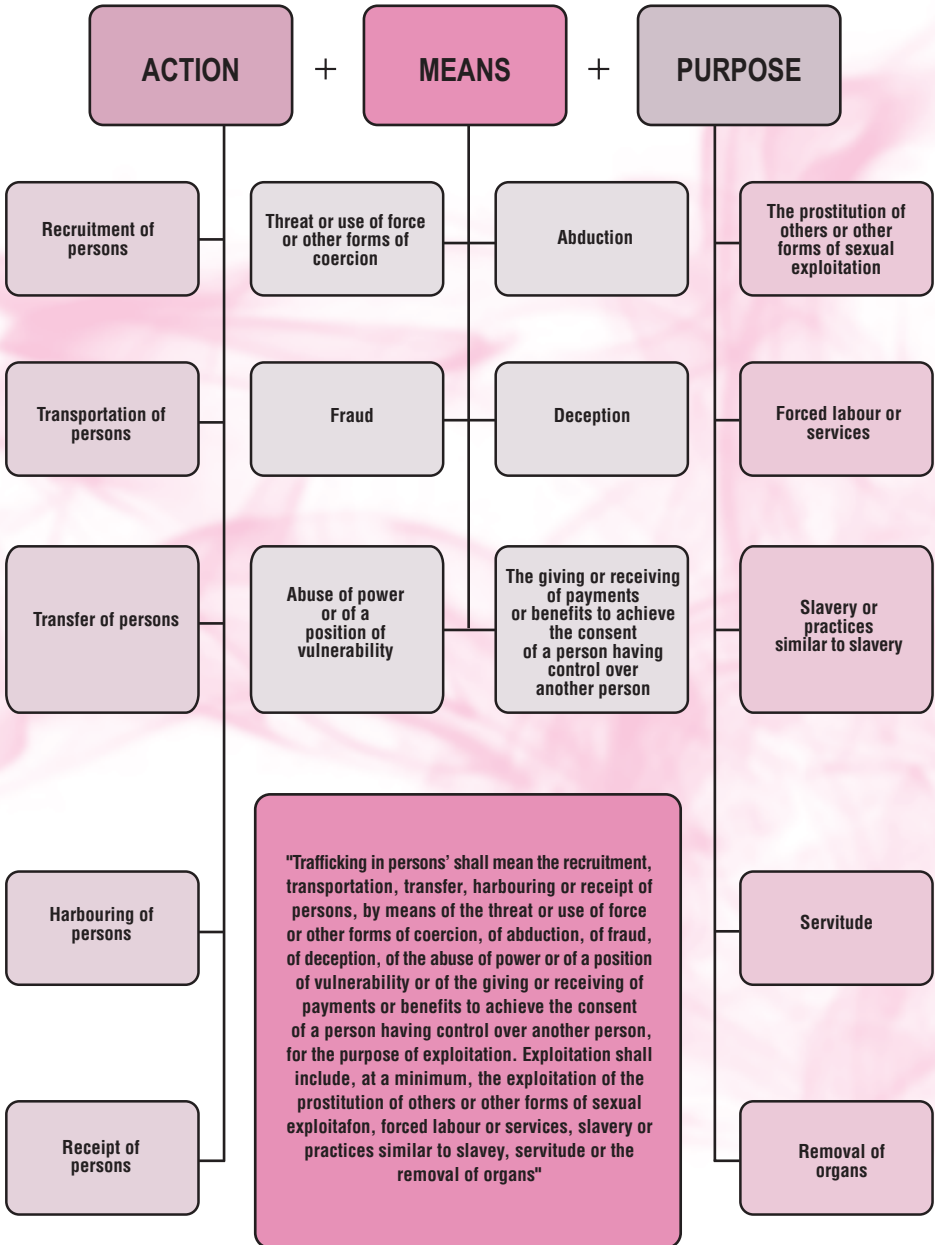
Human trafficking is a clandestine form of an organised crime. The number of trafficked persons is difficult to determine as the corruption, violence and the Mafioso surrounding the practice render an estimate of its magnitude virtually impossible. Yet there are some authentic reference sources of information. For instance the U.S. State Department estimates that 1.5 to 2 million people are trafficked each year worldwide with the majority originating from Asia (over 150,000 from South Asia and 225,000 from South East Asia). Statistically majority of the victims of trafficking end up being victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation, as the latter is the most visible as compared to other purposes for trafficking. Persons of trafficking are also recruited in abusive conditions of forced labour/services, servitude/slavery, removal of organs and camel jockeying (refer to the chart of Action, Means and Purposes of Trafficking).

Theoretically human rights is based on the principles of universality, inalienability, indivisibility and participation. Unfortunately these principles have often failed to pledge their existence. More so, in the context of trafficking, human rights has always been juxtaposed to explicate a plethora of rights violation involved in the crime. Violation of the right to life, right to liberty, right to security, right to participation and right to equality are just to list a few. On an in depth analysis it would most definitely surface that trafficking results in the violation of all possible elements of human rights known to mankind.

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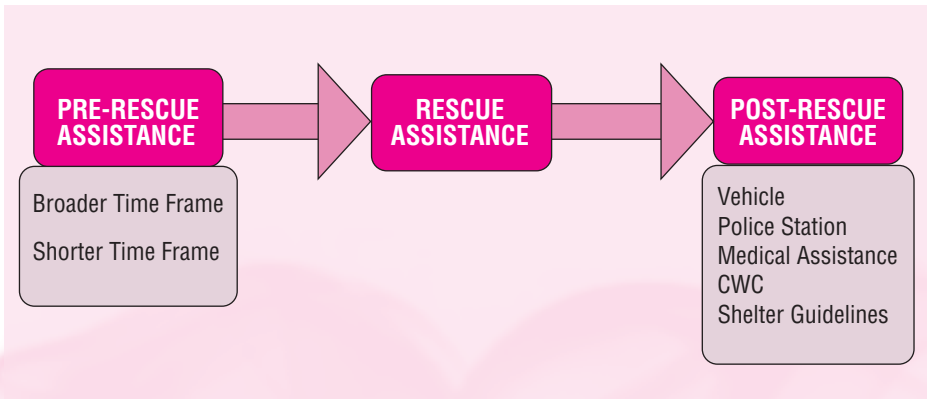
Re-establishing dignity and rights of the victims of trafficking is one of the crucial components in the fight against trafficking. The minimum standards document is thus set forth to percolate into the various tiers of the society as a reference tool to guide one's actions into concentrated effort to establish a useful framework for intervention to enhance rights of protection for trafficked persons thereby ensuring their care and protection.

Trafficking in Persons



Chapter 2

The Minimum Standard at various stages:



2.1: Pre-Rescue and Rescue Assistance

The word rescue is always associated with a mission from the police's (or the institution's) viewpoint. The process/planning of the mission takes such a focal stand that the cause/purpose for the operation recedes to the background. The victim's situation and needs are often overlooked. Due care should be taken by all concerned to ensure that trafficked victims are not unnecessarily harassed or intimidated during the course of rescue operations. Adoption of humane and rights based approach would go a long way in building the faith of the victims in the power and justice of the institutional systems. This would also facilitate the overall rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims.

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The term pre-rescue can be ambiguous when it is defined with respect to time. There are certain parameters that need to be structured/pre-arranged before institutions carry out rescue operations. Such a pre-rescue preparation/time-frame could go back to months prior to an actual rescue operation. This aspect could come under the preventive measures. It is also true that just before an imminent rescue operation the rescue action needs to be

organised. The forth-coming section of Pre-Rescue Assistance is thus divided under two headings: the Preventive Assistance and the Rescue Assistance.

2.1.1 Preventive Assistance:

Develop an Anti-Human Trafficking Policy specifying victim friendly provisions and structures.

Create an Anti-Trafficking Cell at the State and District level to co-ordinate with other relevant Departments and NGOs on the issues pertaining to trafficking, especially on the rescue and rehabilitation of child victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

Create a Database on traffickers, brothel owners, informants, decoy customers, number of cases registered, status of each case, source and destination areas in the State/District and any other relevant information. The information in the Database should be kept confidential and should be parted only to genuine information seekers.

Form Community Vigilant Groups (CVGs) at the Community Level. The CVGs can help in prevention and rescue and rehabilitation of victims at the community level. The CVG could include representatives of Panchayat, police, teachers, health workers, civil society groups and the like.

Assign sufficient number of police personnel especially women Police personnel for the rescue operations. The capacity could be organised subject to need and discretion.

Prominently display signboards in hotels, tourist places, restaurants, beaches, airports, bus stands, railway stations and other susceptible places, warning people against trafficking and use of children for commercial sexual exploitation and requesting them to inform police / child line / NGO immediately in case, any child is seen under suspicious circumstances in these places.

Give adequate publicity, through both print and electronic media, on child-lines and women help-lines over a sustained period of time.

Conduct a survey to document names of appropriate people and institutions, where victims of trafficking can be kept in safe custody. This could be done through both government and non-government initiatives but through the inclusion of possible stakeholders in the process of doing so. The list thus documented, should be circulated among all stakeholders in general.

The state or the NGO needs to identify institutions for extending care and support facilities to trafficked victims who are mentally challenged, victims with HIV+ and children born to these victims of trafficking as well.

Issue directives that all Court proceedings related to child victims of trafficking are carried out in-camera.

Assign trained Child Welfare Officers in every Police Station who should be equipped to initiate and facilitate the preliminary interface with the victim and the police. The Child Welfare Officer should have expertise in dealing with child psychology.

Separate chambers should be arranged in every Police Station where the victims could be taken to after she/he has been rescued for the post-rescue witness interviews.

Cultivate networks of informants who will provide specific information about trafficked under-aged child victims (below 18 years) or women willing to be rescued from brothels. Specific information may be in the form of letters, emails, photographs, personality traits, identification marks and scars, addresses, physical presence of relatives and people known to child victim, computer graphics generated by the description and mannerisms (e.g. accent, distinctive body language like frequent rubbing of fingers, blinking of eyes or any other). It is desirable, that a small remuneration is paid to the informant, which sustains their motivation.

Identify the child victim by the use of decoy customers and authenticate the available information. The decoy customer should have the expertise to motivate the child to talk in order to extract further information and facilitate further rescue operations.

Compilation of all available valid information. For example, physical layout of the brothels and hideouts (including all exit points and secret

chambers), specific characteristics of the location, etc. Seek help of key informants such as petty-shop owners, sweepers, part-time maids, milkmen or any other persons who may provide their service to the brothels/hide-outs, local contractors and builders who would know the layout of the brothels/hide-outs.

Rescue operation requires the concerted efforts of a team of skilled, experienced and sensitive persons. The persons could be NGO representatives, police persons or any individual. It is important to have the list of such persons and their contact details so that in case of a sudden rescue operation such people could be easily contacted.

2.1.2. Pre-Rescue Assistance:

Prepare a strategic plan for rescue operation with minimum loss of time. The plan should include the following: -

Rescue team, preferably trained (oriented), should consist of the designated Special Police Officer as defined under Section 13 of Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA), 1956 (under review), Assistant Commissioner of Police and/or District Commissioner of Police, police personnel including both men and women, NGO representative and social worker. However, the formation of team would depend upon the situation and targeted number of brothels to be covered and expected number of minors to be recovered. It must also be kept in mind that the rescue operation should not be delayed at any cost in assembling the aforementioned members of the rescue team. Delay denies justice and also exacerbates exploitation. In case of an emergency the rescue team could comprise participants who would readily be available on call.

It is very important that all members of the rescue team maintain the confidentiality and secrecy of the rescue operation. All members of the rescue operation should gather at a common place or location at least 2 hours before (or immediately on receipt of the information of) the imminent rescue operation.

The rescue team should carry essential articles like cover/blanket, torch lights, first aid and water.

The police must not be in uniform.

The police vehicle should be parked away from the site of rescue. There should be separate vehicles for the accused and the victims. Ideally, the victims should not be carried in the police vehicle.

Mobile phones and any other mode(s) of communication belonging to the rescue operation team members should not be used for the purpose of sharing information on the rescue operation with any person outside the team. All measures should be taken to prevent leakage of information.

Under no circumstances should the rescue operation be revealed to any person (s) other than those directly involved. If by any chance, the media does happen to get word of it, they should not be allowed to pre-cast any information on the rescue operation. Information can be shared after a rescue operation in conformation with the “media dos and don’ts”.

The strategy that would be adopted for the rescue operations and its various steps should be explained at this time, to each team member, explain his/her role in the rescue operation and clear any doubts that he/she may have.

Under no circumstances should the decoy customer(s) be exposed before, during and after the rescue operations.

Ensure accountability of all officials taking part in the rescue. Accountability demands appreciation of good work as well as condemnation of all wrong doings, including acts of omission and commission.

2.1.3. Rescue Assistance

Place the rescue team members (please refer to the pre-rescue section for the composition of the team) in strategic locations as pre-planned for the rescue operation, before entering the brothel/community.

“I could not find any child in the room. But I had authentic information. I frantically searched every corner and looked for possible secret chambers in the room. I could not come to terms with my failure. On my way out, my eyes fell on a mattress rolled up erect against the bed. I had a gut feel. I advanced towards it. I discovered a child, completely naked, shrinking in shame. I pulled out the bed sheet and covered her first. She looked at me through a glimmer of faith...”

- An NGO representative during a rescue operation.

Immediately go to the place/area where the child is informed of being kept/confined.

The victim and the accused and suspects must be separated immediately on intervention.

Remove the Child from the brothel/community as quickly as possible. He/She should be given the time to collect all his/her belongings like clothes, money jewellery, etc. In case, the rescued person has a child or children, make sure that she is not separated from them.

The victim should be supplied with the essentials (like water, first aid, cloth to cover her) that she might require on rescue.

Rescue any mentally challenged or ill child victim or woman in the brothel, irrespective of their age.

During the rescue operations, the rescue team members should be aware of their body language and should not make any unnecessary contact, unwelcome gesture, use physical force, cause physical harm, use vulgar, inappropriate or abusive language to any of the children being rescued or to any inmates of the brothel.

Seize/collect all records showing expenses/income/payment/financial transactions and any other important documents like prescriptions or hospital receipts (abortion or STD treatment related evidence), condom packets or contraceptive pills from the brothel, as they would form important piece of material evidence in the Court.

It is important that the rescue team keeps stringent lookout for any secret chamber, bleak corners and hidden exit routes in the brothels.

The rescue team must keep alert lookout on the possibility of rescue of other child victims in the vicinity of the operation. This can also be initiated with information from the rescued victims or other residents of the brothel.

Identification of the victims should be kept confidential, her name, address, photograph or any other information should not be published in any newspaper, magazine, news-sheet or visual media.

Identity and location of decoy customer should be kept confidential.

The rescue team members should be accountable to the rescue team leader and any violation of the rights of the victim should be dealt in an appropriate manner.

It is important to convey/articulate to the victims at the time of rescue that the rescue team is there to protect the child and are in their favour.

It is important to keep in mind that the rescued persons are victims of gross human rights violation. They must be treated with sensitivity, understanding and compassion, rather than made victimised or criminalized.

“I have a 3 year old daughter. My brothel owner hid her when she heard of the raid. The rescue happened so fast that I did not have time to look for my child. I begged and pleaded with the police to bring my child back. But they would not listen. They were more keen on rescuing me than save my child.”

- A survivor of Trafficking

2.2 Post Rescue Assistance

It is during this stage that the victim is freed from the clutches of her exploiters and is liberated from confinement. Long years of abuse and exploitation result in the victims being subject to trauma, low self-esteem, insecurity, fear, anger and a range of such emotions which adversely affect the physical and mental well-being of the child been rescued. It forms the biggest challenge to re-instil in her, trust, self-belief and hope for a better future.

The Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) is the first to offer an organisational/institutional support and protection to the rescued victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation at this stage. It is of utmost importance that the members of the LEA deal with the victims with care, respect and sensitivity, so as to establish faith in the system of Justice that is to follow in her.

2.2.1: In Vehicle:

As already mentioned the victims of trafficking should be segregated from the accused and the suspect (madams/pimps/brothel owner/local muscle man/ client, etc) by sight and sound immediately after rescue. While taking the child victims to the Police Station, the children and the accused should be taken in separate vehicles. If this is not possible, they should be kept separate from each other under intense supervision. A physical barrier can also be created between the accused and the victims by the using a piece of cloth as a screen. This would avoid any further intimidation or violation of the rights of the victims while the latter is still in a state of shock/trauma.

The victims should be accompanied by a lady police personnel, NGO representative/ counsellor, in the same vehicle. There must be tight security for the victims as they are prime witnesses to the crime, and they are probably the most important source of information on the acts, means and purposes of trafficking.

In case the rescued person is a mother, she should not be separated from her child unless this is in the best interest of the child.

2.2.2: In the Police Station:

Do not keep the child in the police lock-up under any circumstances. The victim should be immediately taken to a separate private chamber (may be the officer-in-charge's room) for the post rescue interview.

The victims are not accused persons and should definitely not receive the same treatment as the accused. It should be kept in mind that the rescued persons are victims of exploitation and they should not be treated as guilty of any offence. It is important to be sensitive to the victims and understand the trauma that they are going through. A negative attitude shown towards them can completely drain out their sense of trust and faith on the institutions of justice.

The victims should be supplied with basic essentials like food, water, first aid, etc.

In every police station at least one officer with aptitude and appropriate training and orientation may be designated as the 'juvenile or the child welfare officer' who will handle the juvenile or the child in co-ordination with the police.

Special juvenile police units, of which all police officers designated as above, to handle juveniles or children will be members, may be created in every district and city to co-ordinate and to upgrade the police's handling of the juveniles and the children.

Document the rescue operation in the General Diary, in presence of two independent reliable witnesses and get it signed by them for authentication.

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The First Information Report (FIR) should be immediately registered by the victims or NGO in the Police Station and it should contain details of location of crime, description of offence, victim and accused, chronology of crime right from the time the child was trafficked and description of the recovered objects and evidences.

All mothers have the right to her child. This is also true for victims of CSET. The victims shall not be separated from her child on rescue and thereafter, unless proven that the separation is inevitable in the best interest of both the victim and her child.

Find out as much as possible about the victim's case prior to the interview and make clear and friendly introductions (talking about something the child is familiar with helps to establish a rapport).

Only staff trained in the special needs and rights of children should interview child victims. Wherever possible, child victims should be interviewed by staff of the same sex. Here it must be noted that the interviewer must be equipped with orientation and sensitivity to deal with the psychology of such victims of exploitation.

The FIR should not be curbed by a strict, close-ended structure, which is seemingly applicable to all kinds of cases. Trafficking includes layers of criminal offences (as already mentioned Trafficking is a basket of crimes). It is important to make the interview as detailed as possible to bring out the maximum information.

NGO representatives (professional social workers) and trained counsellors should be present to facilitate the process of de-traumatising the victim and helping in ice breaking so that the police officials can carry on with the interview.

Invoke all relevant Sections of Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 against the trafficker and brothel owners and all other accused, including the clients.

The victim should receive a copy of the FIR and it should be kept in safe custody of the NGO/Protective/children Home, where the child is kept.

Create a space that is safe and comfortable for conversation. Keep the atmosphere simple and informal (e.g., do not assume an air of interrogation or press for responses). Use appropriate and child-friendly language (pick up terms the child uses).

Establish a rapport by talking about, or doing things that are not related to the trafficking experience.

Dedicate adequate time for discussions and do not rush.

Questions should be adapted taking into consideration the age and mental capacity of the child.

Begin with open-ended questions, allowing the child to give her/his own account. Avoid leading questions, e.g., “Did the person abuse you?” and use more open questions, such as, “What did the person do?”

Do not pursue and press for details when there are signs that the child has told all s/he knows. However, also bear in mind that children will leave information out if the right question is not asked, and will give the answer they believe the interviewer wants to hear.

At times it requires interpreting (understanding) sign language or non-verbal expressions used by children to describe aspects of the incidents. The interviewer should be alert to look out for such indicators. Also innovative methods of interviewing could be used to gather relevant information.

“I was shocked when I heard that a father was raping his own 8 year old daughter. The mother in her helplessness sought police support. The daughter had been in a state of shock since she confided in her mother. I did not have the expertise to interact with the child. So, I asked my wife, who is a Montessorian, to talk to the child. After a prolonged interaction between my wife and the child, the latter confessed that after her father returned from office he indulged in “dirty things” with her.” The truth that surfaced was horrifying!

-A police officer during post rescue assistance

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Interviews of minors should take place in the presence of a parent. In cases where this is not possible, due to a parent not being present or in case there is suspected or known family involvement in the trafficking, they should be conducted in the presence of a trained guardian, psychologist or social worker.

If an interviewee shows acute signs of anxiety, the interview should be suspended or terminated until it is possible to continue. It is important during the course of the interview to monitor non-verbal forms of communication such as signs of fear or anxiety or acute tiredness. Whenever there are reasons to believe that the person being

interviewed is suffering from acute trauma, the assistance of a psychologist should be sought before proceeding further.

The child needs to be made to feel that she is not under any kind of confinement and that she must not feel guilty of any offence.

“After I was rescued and taken to the police station, the police found no place to keep me for the night. So I was locked into the police cell. The night that I spent in the cell was horrifying. I shared a cell with 4 women who were half undressed and bathed nude in public. I had never seen anything like that. I started feeling suffocated and begged the policewomen to bring me out and keep me elsewhere. I felt ashamed of what I was forced to be.”

-A survivor’s experience at the police station post rescue.

Close the interview in ways that reassures the child that she has done well, and that you will be available whenever she needs to talk again.

The process of investigation should not be intimidating or violative of victim’s rights. For example, avoid repeated interviewing by several levels of police officers as the victim is made to recall and relive the trauma repeatedly.

In places, or under any circumstance, where an NGO representative or a social worker is not available the police personnel should take added responsibility in ensuring that the child feels safe and protected.

2.2.3: Medical assistance:

Right to medical assistance is one of the fundamental rights ensured by the State to all human beings without any discrimination. A person who is rescued is in need of immediate medical attention. Any sign of physical injury could be a crucial indicator of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation. The exploiters subject their victims to

persistent physical and mental abuse. The report of the medical examination, thus, stands as a valid proof against the perpetrator, and thus should be treated with utmost importance.

The medical examination of the victims should be done without any delay since the report could emerge as a significant proof of exploitation on the rescued person by the perpetrator.

The medical examination ideally needs to be conducted by a doctor who is affiliated to a government hospital. So the victim needs to be taken to the government hospital for a thorough examination.

All examinations should preferably be done by a female doctor. If no female doctor is available, other female persons like nurses/NGO representatives should be present during the medical examination.

The medical expert attending to the need should provide the best possible assistance to the victims without discrimination (bias) of any kind. Proper care should be taken to attend to the specific requirement of such victims who have been subject to repeated physical and sexual abuse.

Age verification is also a part of the medical examination. It involves ossification test and other parameters. If any malafide is suspected, especially with reference to the age assessment, the matter should be referred to a Medical Board after obtaining orders of the competent judicial authority.

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The victim may be under pressure by the exploiters to speak out wrong age. Careful interviewing of the victim is likely to bring out the truth. There are several events in the life of a person which can reveal her age, this can help in arriving at an objective yardstick. If the expert is not able to categorically state the exact age, but opines it to be falling under a range (say 17-19 years) the benefit of doubt should go to the victim (and in this case the person should be treated to be a child of 17 years).

It is important to map the harm done to the victims. This could include, injuries of physical assault (beating, cigarette burning), injuries of rape and other sexual assaults, injuries consequential to the various

acts of exploitation (e.g. forced abortion, or abortion due to denial of safe sex methods, multiple abortions), injuries consequential to the prolonged denial of medical care and attention (UTI, which arises due to lack of timely treatment of minor injuries), psychological harm (i.e. mental torture, trauma) not only due to exploitation, intimidation, and denial of one's fundamental human rights, but also as a result of being witness to exploitation on others trapped in similar conditions.

The mapping of harm needs to be done with the expert assistance of doctors, forensic experts, psychiatrists and psychosocial experts. The emotions and the feelings conveyed by the victims should not be ignored and should be duly recorded for future reference.

Unfortunately, mental health care is an area often neglected by the police and other agencies, despite its crucial role in victim care and rehabilitation. Experts should be appointed to address to this issue in particular. Moreover, the counsellor / psychiatrist can be an important witness in the court of law.

The medical examination should be followed by other scientific examination such as forensic examination of the materials recovered from the scene of crime.

2.2.4: Assistance in CWC (Child Welfare Committee) / Court:

The Juvenile Justice Act of 2000 is enacted to consolidate and amend the law relating to juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, by providing for proper care, protection and treatment by catering to their development needs, and by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interest of children and for their ultimate rehabilitation through various institutions established under this enactment. The JJ Act is a direct descendant of the Constitution of India, which guarantees protection of Human Rights to all. Adapting from the Constitution itself, the JJ Act ensures that all the needs of children are met and that their basic human rights are fully protected.

The Juvenile Justice Act 2000, foresees a positive change in the juvenile justice system, and has been appreciated for introducing both institutional as well as non-institutional alternatives for child development. The Act has created institutional gate-keeping mechanisms in the form of Juvenile Justice Boards for Children in Conflict with the Law, and Child Welfare Committees for Children in need of Care and Protection.

In this context where a child has been rescued from conditions of exploitation, she is produced before the Child Welfare Committee, which decides on the appropriate shelter for her Institutional Care and Protection.

After the medical examination the child victim should be produced before the Child Welfare Committee within 24 hrs of taking him/her into custody. In case, the Child Welfare Committee is not available, then he/she should be produced before concerned Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the first class for relief.

According to the Juvenile Justice Act of 2000, there should be one or more Child Welfare Committee in every district or a group of districts for providing services to children in need of care and protection.

The Committee shall have the final authority to dispose of cases for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of the children as well as to provide for their basic needs and protection of human rights.

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The State Government must establish and maintain either by itself or in association with voluntary organisations children's homes, in every district or group of districts, as the case may be, for the reception of child in need of care and protection during the pendency of any inquiry and subsequently for their care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation.

If during the inquiry it is found that the child originates from the place outside the jurisdiction of the Committee, the Committee shall order the transfer of the child to the competent authority having jurisdiction over the place of residence of the child.

There should be direct linkages among the CWCs of all states. In case a victim is rescued from a particular state and is to be restored to another, the CWC of the former state should refer the victim to the CWC of the latter. The CWC should not directly refer the victim to any institution for care and protection in the latter state. The referred CWC would be empowered to dispose of the case in the best interest of the victim.

If, at any stage during the course of an inquiry, a competent authority is satisfied that the attendance of the juvenile or the child is not essential for the purpose of inquiry, the competent authority may dispense with his attendance and proceed with the inquiry in the absence of the juvenile or the child.

A victim in need of care and protection may be produced before an individual member of CWC for being placed in safe custody or otherwise when the Committee is not in session.

- *The child of the victim may not be the direct victim of CSET but is at-risk and vulnerable to various forms of human rights violations.*
- *The child of the victim should be referred to the same institution for care and protection as that of the mother.*
- *Both the mother and the child should be entitled to the same provisions of care and protection within the institution.*
- *The child should be re-produced before the CWC once s/he attains 5 years of age. The CWC would then dispose of the case for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of the child.*

On receipt of a report under section 32, the Committee or any police officer or special juvenile police unit or the designated police officer shall hold an inquiry in the prescribed manner and the Committee, on its own or on the report from any person or agency as mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 32, may pass an order to send the child

to the children's home for speedy inquiry by a social worker or child welfare officer.

The inquiry under this section shall be completed within four months of the receipt of the order or within such shorter period as may be fixed by the Committee: Provided that the time for the submission of the inquiry report may be extended by such period as the Committee may, having regard to the circumstances and for the reasons recorded in writing, determine. After the completion of the inquiry if the Committee is of the opinion that the said child has no family or ostensible support, it may allow the child to remain in the children's home or shelter home till suitable rehabilitation is found for her or till she attains the age of eighteen years.

Any child in need of care and protection may be produced before the Committee by one of the following persons: -

- Any police officer or special juvenile police unit or a designated police officer;
- Any public servant;
- Child line, a registered voluntary organisation or by such other voluntary organisations or agencies as may be recognised by the State Government;
- Any social worker or a public spirited citizen authorised by the State Government; or
- By the child himself.

Police Dos

- *Make regular enquiry about missing women and children, mass movement of women and children, and them being sold.*
- *Networking with police of various states with special focus on source and destination states.*
- *Networking with various stakeholders, e.g. government, NGOs, CBOs, community and civil society organisations.*
- *The role of police is complementary during the stages of rehabilitation and reintegration within the community of the victims. The police should take due initiatives.*
- *Seize all relevant documents from the place of rescue.*

- *Allow the victim to take all her belongings.*
- *Arrest all accused and suspects of the crime.*
- *Separate the victim and the accused.*
- *Provide immediate medical relief to the victim.*
- *Ascertain the age of the victim with the help of all possible evidence.*
- *Allow the victim to overcome her trauma before conducting the interview.*
- *Assure privacy and confidentiality of the interview to the victim.*
- *Produce the victim before the CWC/Court for the authorisation of an immediate access to care and protection mechanism.*
- *Register cases against the trafficker under relevant provision of the ITPA, IPC and other relevant Special Acts.*
- *The victims are also witnesses to the crime. They are entitled to all provisions of witness protection.*
- *Ensure the rights of victims during all interface.*
- *Treat the rescued persons as victims and not as accused or criminals.*

Police Don'ts

- *Do not delay the rescue. Delay denies justice and prolongs exploitation.*
- *Police should not be in uniform at the time of rescue.*
- *Do not keep the victim in the lock up with other offenders under any circumstance.*
- *Do not use offensive or abusive language and gestures against the victim.*
- *Do not make value judgements, comments or criticisms against the victims.*
- *Do not separate the victim from her child. Make sure that the child is also rescued along with the victim.*
- *Do not go by the age spoken to by the brothel 'madam' or the exploiter. They would try their best to prove the victims as adults.*

2.3 Shelter Guidelines

After the victim goes through the stages of pre-rescue to rescue and then to post rescue assistance, she is subsequently referred to Institutional Care and Protection by the Child Welfare Committee. However, it is universally accepted that well-being of a child is best promoted in family setting and that any kind of institutional care and protection cannot be a replacement for parental/family care. However, given the circumstance after rescue, it becomes a matter of urgency to place a victim in the Shelter Home for immediate care and protection and to be eventually reintegrated with the family/community (case specific) after due verification.

The biggest challenge thus lies in creating a “Home” for the children who have spent years in confinement, not only physical but also mental. A home that would give them shelter, freedom, ownership, services and choices. A shelter home should thus be carefully planned keeping in mind the guarantees of Human Rights Standards in the identified areas. A warm environment shall be evolved and nurtured in shelter homes which will reduce alienation and further a sense of belonging which would eventually help in the process of reintegration for the survivors of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.

2.3.1: Reception/Orientation

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Each Home shall maintain a guidebook containing map, design, access to the Home as well as the purpose, procedure and policy of the Home. The guidebook shall describe how a child can secure access to an independent advocate and how to make a complaint.

The Home shall formulate a clearly defined Child Protection Policy. Please refer to Annexure I for SANLAAP’s Child Protection Policy, named Code of Conduct, keeping in mind the best interest of the child victims.

The staff of the Home and the visiting experts whose services are hired/used by the Home shall be given a copy of the guidebook and the Child Protection Policy in order to get familiarised with its contents and thus use the same in the best interest of the child residents of the home.

Every resident victim shall be properly and elaborately oriented to the physical and managerial arrangements and procedures of the Home and the services provided therein.

Each Home shall have mainstreamed procedures for introducing the residents and the staff and the other resident children living there.

The resident victim shall be oriented to the work expected of the staff.

The Home shall attempt to allow the children and minor victims to bring personal items of their choice, except live pets and weaponry toys - under supervision.

The procedures for leaving, both the planned and emergency departures, shall be made known to the victim residents.

2.3.2: Location

Firstly, and most importantly, the shelter home must be situated away from the place from where the victims have been rescued and also away from a city activity hub. This would help in detaching all forms of trauma that are associated with the place and the environment for the victims.

The Home should be located in an area, which is well equipped with the facilities of water, sanitation, electricity, transport and telephonic communications.

It must be well connected with civic amenities such as primary and secondary education, recreation facilities, hospital, police station, market, post office, banks and fire fighting service.

The home should be located in a place which is free from known proneness to natural calamities, crimes, industrial disasters, environmental hazards like air, noise and water pollution.

The physical, social and cultural environment of the shelter home should not only be secure but also growth stimulating.

2.3.3: Design

The Shelter Home should be designed /altered with special consideration:

- To the common and specific needs of the persons it is meant to accommodate.
- To the physical and mental status of the persons it is meant to accommodate (e.g. persons with special physical needs, debilitating conditions and disabilities)

The Home should be designed /altered in such a way so as to completely and satisfactorily meet all the requirements / recommendations / standards specified by the relevant authority such as:

- Local municipality
- Building and construction control authority
- Fire fighting service and eviction plan
- Public health authority

The Home should be designed/altered in such a way so as to minimise the chances of accidents and accidental injuries.

The Home should be designed/altered in such a way that if it shares the premises or is in the vicinity of any premises where public visits are common, the Home ensures that the privacy of the resident victims is not compromised, and that there is adequate physical separation between the two areas so that members of the public do not accidentally enter the premises of the Home.

The building and the premises of the Home shall have sufficient natural light as well artificial light at night.

The building should be well ventilated.

The staff and residents of the Home should be oriented to ensure complete cleanliness of the premises.

The design, access, easements, privacy structures, bathing and washing arrangements and recreation arrangements are designed/altered by taking into condition the gender based needs.

2.3.4: Space/Rooms

Each victim shall have a separate bed and bedding, storage for belongings, lockable or otherwise safe storage for valuables/personal possessions and space for study and other work that the child is involved in.

Staff retiring room shall not be a part of the communal living area except in case of very young or sick children, but should be located close to the living area of the children to respond to emergency needs.

There should be adequate open space for recreation and physical movement. Also, there should be adequate space for privacy for the residents of the Home.

There should be adequate number of toilets and bathing cubicle with ensured privacy. Baths and toilets shall meet the needs of the residents in number and standards. Here it is important to mention that Care Staff should be able to open the doors to bathrooms, showers and toilets from outside in case of any emergency.

There should be a space for assembly where the children shall assemble for group activities and exercises (e.g. play board games, watch television and listen to music)

Separate space should be provided for the following: Education, Vocational Training, Dining space, Kitchen facilities, Counselling, Sick room, Visitors' room and staff room.

2.3.5: Safety

The Home premises shall not be used for functions unrelated to the Home which compromise or have adverse effect on the care of children.

Considering the nature of the crime committed with respect to the victims, it is important that the shelter is well protected and gives access only to certain authorised individuals after due scrutiny. Under no circumstance the exploiters, their representatives, any other offenders, or persons detained under criminal charge should get access to the victims placed in the shelter. The Home shall be insulated against indiscriminate access/entry of unauthorised individuals.

Authorised individuals and other visitors shall be given access to the Home only after they undergo a proper scrutiny as well as make an entry into a register that includes the details of their identity, and an authorisation letter or other evidence to prove the identity of the visitor and purpose of the visit. All visitors and staff coming in contact with the victims of the shelter home shall have to sign the document of the Child Protection Policy of the Shelter Home or the Organisation.

Visitors to meet the victims should not be allowed to carry any food within the premise of Shelter Home. The victims should not be allowed to accept any outside food offered to them.

“It was the day of family counselling in the Shelter Home. After the session I saw a father secretly giving a packet to the daughter. It aroused suspicion in me. On enquiring I discovered that the packet contained chewing-tobacco. I was shocked that a father could do this to his own child. All our efforts to bring the girl out of this addiction seemed futile. Our immediate response was to make a more stringent and compulsory system of security checking for all visitors. We had to protect our children first.

-A counsellor in SNEHA, Shelter Home

The safety/risk assessment in relation to the Home’s premises and grounds should be carried out, recorded in writing and regularly reviewed by a competent authority.

The shelter home authority shall evolve a Crisis Management Plan (CMP) to address a range of foreseeable crises. The Home shall keep a list of possible crises and the staff shall be trained in handling those crises. For example: death, outbreaks of illness, attempt to suicide, fires, serious allegations or complaints, significant accidents and control problems within and out side the Home.

The State shall evolve a crisis-handling plan in consultation with legal and other subject matter experts as well as with the participation of the representatives of the Homes (e.g. earthquake, fire on the campus, electrocution, suicide attempt, or sudden death).

Each Home shall keep a list of possible crises and the staff shall be trained in handling those crises.

Access to victims must be under the supervision of the Child Welfare Committee or the Organization or any other competent authority dealing with the issues of women and/or children, of the area as the case may be. A social worker must accompany the victim whenever she leaves the place of safety

2.3.6: Nutrition

The Home shall ensure that the victims are provided with adequate nutrition.

The Home shall ensure that a special diet is provided to pregnant and lactating victims and to those recommended for a special diet. Children who are ill should be given a diet which is appropriate to their needs. The Home shall take care of the special diet, nutritional needs of the infants and small children of the victims.

The Home shall provide wholesome and clean food to the victims. Food should be prepared in a kitchen, which conforms to adequate standards of hygiene.

The menu should preferably be decided and revised jointly by the victims and the management under the guidance of subject matter specialists such as physicians and nutritionists and within the framework laid down by them.

The menu shall take into account the cultural, ethnic and religious backgrounds of the victims.

The Home shall ensure that the staff and victims, who are involved in preparing food, receive appropriate training and are properly supervised in safe food handling and hygiene.

The Home shall ensure the regular supply of adequate clean and safe drinking water easily accessible to the victims.

The Home shall ensure that professional medical advice and interventions are sought if a victim persistently refuses to eat and for those have eating disorders.

The Home shall ensure that the dining rooms and their furnishings are suitable for the numbers and needs of victims and staff. There should be provisions for a separate dining space and meals must be provided within specified time frames.

Food shall be stored in safe and hygienic spaces and away from cleaning agents and pesticides.

2.3.7: Clothing/Personal Appearance

Victims shall be provided with clothes free of cost at least twice a year including two sets of school uniforms where applicable. They should be encouraged and enabled to choose their own clothes and personal requisites within a broader framework and have these needs fully met. No victim should be given any special attention with respect to distribution of such items.

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Homes shall not impose a uniform on the resident victims in day to day living. Uniforms may be enforced for special activities such as drill, schooling, training and sports.

No victim shall be forced to follow a common hairstyle. Victims shall have freedom to maintain their own hairstyles.

The authorities shall interfere, suggest to modify, and/or enforce that the victim give up any particular hair style/appearance, if it is assessed

and recorded to be dangerous or unsuitable on grounds of health, hygiene, certain minimum standards of decency in public life or becoming a source of ill health or annoyance to the others residing in the same premises.

The staff should train the resident children on appropriate personal grooming and the proper use of cosmetics and accessories.

Parents and guardians can be allowed to provide articles like clothes, accessories, cosmetics and gifts to their children, provided such articles help maintain the uniformity with other children in the home. Visitors and staff shall not be allowed to give such articles to any individual child.

2.3.8: Behaviour Management and Discipline

The Home shall evolve and mainstream a clear written policy, procedures and guidelines for its staff, comprising a code of conduct setting out the permissible control, disciplinary and restraint measures and emphasizing the need to reinforce positive messages to the victim for the achievement of acceptable behaviour.

The Home shall ensure that the members of its staff respond positively to acceptable behaviour, and that where the behaviour of the victim residents is regarded as unacceptable by staff, it is responded to by constructive, acceptable and known disciplinary measures approved by the competent authority. (Positive Disciplining Techniques)

Measures of control and disciplinary measures that are designed to help the victims shall be based on establishing positive relationships with them. Such measures shall be fair and applied consistently. The Home shall encourage reparation and restitution and reduce the likelihood of negative behaviour becoming the focus of attention and subsequent disruption.

Any measures taken to respond to unacceptable behaviour should be appropriate to the age, understanding and individual needs of the victim, for example taking into account that unacceptable or challenging behaviour may be the result of unpleasant experiences, unfair treatment, illness, bullying, certain disabilities such as autism, or communication difficulties.

Sanctions and physical restraint when inevitable shall not be excessive or unreasonable.

Physical restraint shall only be used to prevent likely injury to the victim concerned or to others, or likely serious damage of property. It shall not be used as a punishment, as a means to enforce compliance to instructions, or in response to challenging behaviour which does not give rise to a reasonable expectation of injury to someone or of serious damage to property.

The staff and the victims and their minor dependents (living in the Home) shall be made aware that each individual has rights and responsibilities in relation to those who live in the home, those who work there, as well as the community in general.

Where there has been physical intervention, the victim shall have the right to be examined by a registered nurse or medical practitioner within 24 hours.

All victims, including children and minor resident victims, shall be given an opportunity to discuss incidents and express their views either individually or in a regular forum or house meeting where unsafe behaviour can be discussed.

Peer group discussions should be encouraged to raise issues affecting day to day living such as bullying, abusive language, fighting, and sexual exploitation.

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Food deprivation, confinement or any form of physical punishment shall not be used as forms of punishment for the victims.

In situations where disciplinary measures or restraint are used, the victims shall be encouraged to have their views recorded.

2.3.9: Faith

Under no circumstances shall the dependence of the victim be used to transfer any particular faith system to the victim.

The Home shall help the victim to identify the faith system she/he belongs to in case she/he expresses the need to know the same.

The Home shall not make its services conditional upon the victim belonging to any particular faith system.

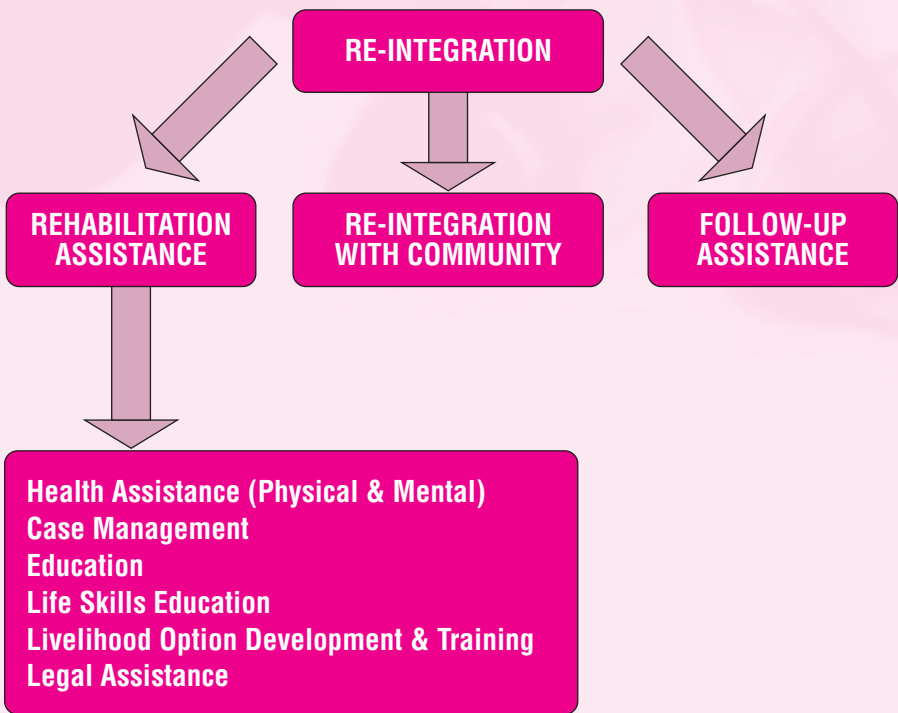
The services of the Home shall not be traded against or be provided in exchange of the faith system of the victim.

Children and minor victims shall be encouraged to select the faith system they wish to belong to, or change their faith system only after they become adults and cease to depend upon the Home for their care, protection or maintenance.

Chapter 3

Re-integration Assistance

The word reintegration for a victim of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation is more than just the notion of “going back” to her family. It is a process of inclusion and re-building relationships with the community and the society at large. The process of reintegration can include a full range of services, from Shelter Assistance, Medical and Health Care services, Social and Legal Counselling to, Educational Assistance, Life Skills Training and Livelihood Option Development to family verification, restoration / repatriation to follow-up thenceforth.



3.1 Rehabilitation

The first step towards a holistic re-integration of the victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation in an Institution of Care and Protection is Rehabilitation. The components that holistically comprise rehabilitation are Health Care Services, Counselling, Psychosocial rehabilitation, Case Management, Education (formal and functional), Life Skills Development, Livelihood Option Development and Trainings. This service/assistance aims to empower the victims with information, skill and (appropriate) attitude to be safe and independent once they are restored (reintegrated with) to their communities.

3.1.1: Health and Trafficking

Until recently, much of the support in the fight against trafficking has focused on information exchange, criminal and juridical cooperation, and return and reintegration assistance. In the last five years, however, a number of protocols, declarations and published studies have also called attention to the serious health concerns related to trafficking. These documents highlight the need to develop minimum standards of health care and provide specialized services that specifically match the health needs of the trafficked persons and the communities affected by trafficking. Trafficked persons regardless of whether trafficking is for the purpose of labour, sexual or any other form of exploitation are exposed to a range of health-related problems. During captivity, they experience physical violence, sexual exploitation, psychological abuse, poor living conditions and exposure to a wide range of diseases, which may have long-lasting consequences on their physical, reproductive, and mental health. In recognition of these health concerns, the Budapest Declaration notes, “more attention should be dedicated to the health and public health concerns related to trafficking”. Specifically, it recommends that trafficked persons should receive

“comprehensive, sustained, gender, age and culturally appropriate health care by trained professionals in a secure and caring environment.

According to the World Health Organization, “health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity” and “the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition”. Several human rights instruments emphasize the relationship between health and human rights and the rights of trafficked persons to receive health care when available. More specifically, the “2000 United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children” recognizes that the effects of trafficking on an individual’s health are multidimensional (i.e., physical, psychological and social) and therefore proposes a multidisciplinary service approach to recovery. Trafficked persons have a right to health. Relevant policies and practices must observe full respect for the rights of the individual, be non-discriminatory, and reflect the principles set forth in all relevant international conventions and other instruments.

Each Home shall have:

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- i. Facilities for periodic health check-ups by a registered medical practitioner, counsellor and a clinical psychologist, referral to external medical experts, hospitals, facilities for hospitalisation, and funds
- ii. Arrangements for preventive, curative, rehabilitative, therapeutic treatment, and
- iii. Arrangements for environmental cleanliness and control of communicable diseases.

The Home shall provide adequate professional medical services, including physical and psychiatric services, in order to mitigate the residents' sufferings and to promote integrated comprehensive health care.

Each Home shall have a weekly check-up visit by a visiting general physician.

Each Home shall have a sick bay with basic medicines and first aid equipments.

Each Home shall have arrangements to promptly avail the services of an ambulance.

Each Home shall have a First Aid Kit / arrangements and staff members and senior residents of the Home trained to administer First Aid round the clock.

The Home shall maintain and keep updating the contents of the First Aid Kit. The First Aid Kit shall be kept easily accessible to the staff members, senior residents and other professionals of the Home. The Home shall install a system to immediately identify any tampering or damage to the Kit and shall replace/correct the Kit within 24 hours on noticing the damage or tampering.

Training staff and senior residents as Para-medical workers could be an effective way to address any emergency.

Each Home shall have arrangements for escorts and bystanders in case of hospitalisation of its resident victims.

Whenever possible, it is important to offer women and female children and adolescents the option of being seen by a woman practitioner. If none is available, a woman should be present during the physical examination.

The Home shall ensure that the health records shall be a part of the Personal File maintained for each victim. The report on the HIV status

of the victim shall be maintained “confidential”. It must be kept in mind that persons with positive HIV status are entitled to all Human rights standards without any forms of discrimination.

Specialized centres of health shall be set up and maintained to cater to the needs of palliative care for the victims suffering from terminal stages of HIV/AIDS

People living with HIV should be given nutritious food, adequate rest, encouraged to practise good hygiene and kept active and busy.

Appropriate health information and educational material should be made available on topics such as nutrition and hygiene; general reproductive functioning and gynaecological care; sexual health, safe sex practices, contraception, and sexually transmitted infections (including symptoms and potential long-term risks) HIV/AIDS. No medical examination (including HIV testing) or procedure must be undertaken until appropriate consent has been obtained, except in cases where the child’s life is in immediate danger.

Awareness raising discussions must be encouraged which would focus on sexual health, broader health and hygiene issues.

A “psychosocial approach” has been described as the most appropriate way of comprehending and dealing with mental well being of the victims of trafficking. Taking a psychosocial approach implies a link between social and cultural factors and the functioning of the “psyche” or, more generally, mental well being.

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Psychosocial interventions shall be conducted in a private and confidential setting, and shall take into account the recipient's language, culture, age, sex, ethnicity, class and religion.

The care staff helping professionals and other functionaries should be provided with orientation, sensitisation and wherever possible specialized training.

The Home shall recognize that Counselling is not only a right of the victim of trafficking but is an essential need for the victim for a successful process of rehabilitation.

The Home shall appoint on a regular/visiting basis, professionally qualified and experienced counsellors for the assistance of the victims.

Counselling services should be provided in such a manner that every victim has regular access to a trained counsellor. The nature and frequency of counselling support will depend on factors such as identifiable mental illness, extent of trauma experienced and emotional resilience of the victim.

The Counselling methods should include: One to One (individual) Counselling, Group Counselling, Counselling by peer groups (under supervision of trained professionals). There should be Specialised Counselling (for persons with HIV/AIDS) including pre-test, post-test and ongoing support and Family Counselling as well.

If a trafficked person discloses a chemical dependence problem (substance abuse) or a staff member suspects a problem, the individual should be referred to appropriately trained medical staff. Such persons should be provided with appropriate professional counselling.

All victims have the right to confidentiality. All information gathered / documented through mental and physical health intervention must be kept out of general access by people. Instead of referring to each victim's file by the name, it would be apt to refer to each case file by means of some sort of codification. This would help maintain the confidentiality of the victims.

3.1.2: Case Management

While recognizing that trafficked victims share a number of common experiences and circumstances, staff should acknowledge the individuality of victims, including individual, cultural, gender and age differences and varying experiences of persons before, during and after being trafficked, and, to the extent possible, provide personalized care and assistance. Throughout the assistance process, staff should strive to provide the most appropriate protection, assistance and support measures appropriate to the needs and circumstances of individual victims.

All Homes shall maintain all relevant details on the victims after the rescue process and deal with each victim on the basis of the case management Refer to Annexure II for the Case Management Specifications. practices.

Case Management records retained by the Shelter Home shall be filed in a confidential and protected manner. The privacy and confidentiality of all resident victims and their children (where applicable) as regards their past, residency in the Home, or future situation shall be ensured by the Shelter Home.

Every victim shall have the right to inquire about such personal records as appropriate.

No rescued victim shall be sent back to the family without adequate assessment of her case records. The records of the victim who have been restored to her family should continue to be managed throughout the follow-up process. The responsibility of the particular case could be handed over to a concerned local CBO or the Panchayat office (in the absence of the former).

3.1.3: Confidentiality

Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation can face severe problems of stigma, discrimination, social rejection and violence if their situation is indiscriminately revealed to the society. In addition, victim's psychological or social problems can be aggravated if their personal experiences are shared or publicly displayed. Consequently, absolute confidentiality regarding victim's identities, past experiences and present concerns is imperative in a care facility. Measures to ensure privacy are necessary to maintain the victim's sense of well being and protection from further discrimination and stigmatisation.

Complete confidentiality shall be maintained about the facial and other personal identity of the victim. This is valid at all stages from rescue to prosecution to social reintegration to restoration and thereafter.

Every victim shall be helped to fully overcome any sense of guilt, complex, low self-esteem arising out of her special background of commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking. It is advisable to keep the background confidential and not to be revealed without the explicit and informed consent of the victim. Therefore, follow up must be handled with due care not to expose the special background and identity of the victim, as in the absence of a matching change in social perception and a protective environment, such exposures might be used by hostile social elements (including perpetrators) to her distress.

3.1.4: Identity/ Access to Records

The victim shall be helped to obtain and preserve the necessary documents and other material parameters of establishing her/his identity such as birth certificate, domicile certificate, ration card and school leaving certificate.

The Home shall attempt to establish the human parameters and referents of the identity of the victim such as the whereabouts of family members, community members, relatives, next of kin, in order to help the victim assert her/his rights, entitlements and redress her/his grievances.

Each Home shall make the adult victims aware that they can have access to their files. In case of minor victims the access will be given under supervision of a representative of/with a specific permission from the semi-judicial competent supervising body/ constituted under the juvenile justice system.

3.1.5: Education

The Article 26 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights states:

(1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

It is an established fact that basic education ensures the growth and development of a human being. Thus in accordance with the constitutional commitment, the State has ensured free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years, and the provisions of universal elementary education has been a salient feature of national policy since independence. The Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a historic stride towards achieving the long cherished goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) through a time bound integrated approach, in partnership with States. SSA, which promises to change the face of the elementary education sector of the country, aims to provide useful and quality elementary education to all children in the 6-14 age group by 2010.

Despite all these endeavours it is unfortunate that there are many enormous existing problems of increasing drop – out children from marginalized communities, low levels of learning achievement and low participation of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, specially girls. Coupled with it are various systemic issues like inadequate school infrastructure, poorly functioning schools, high

teacher absenteeism, large number of teacher vacancies, poor quality of education and inadequate funds.

Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation are one such section of the marginalized population who are deprived of this fundamental right to Education. Long years of confinement make it more difficult for these children to come back to the discipline of formal education once rescued and referred to Institutional Care and Protection. The service delivery organization must ensure that Education is integrated in the Re-integration Plan for such victims.

Right to Education should not only be concerned with having a school to go to, but equally with quality education, formal and functional education and life skills education. The curriculum should aim to increase participation among the children to help them emerge as competent, dynamic, independent and conscious human beings. Last but not the least, Education should be used as a tool to develop dialogue between the victims and the adults (specifically the various stakeholders) who can make a difference to their lives.

Education shall be regarded as a right of every individual in the Home.

Sometimes victims of trafficking have not completed their education, which further reduces their chances of finding work. Helping victims of trafficking complete their interrupted education should be considered a priority whenever possible.

Every victim and their minor dependants shall be helped in every possible way to obtain formal education free of cost, which includes free supply of text books, uniforms, transport and scholarships to victims and their school going children.

Victims and their minor dependents shall be provided with essential educational material and supportive educational services such as coaching, tuitions, supplementary education, and special education in order to help them complete minimal formal education that, besides

helping them develop their personality, can also qualify them to undertake appropriate vocational training, preferably as much as they can and wish to take for self-fulfilment.

Efforts should be made to secure affiliation to government approved examination.

Where formal education is not provided on the premises, the Shelter Homes should ensure that children have access to schooling in the community.

It should be ensured that the schools are linguistically and structurally accessible and acceptable in terms of distance, physical accessibility, transport, etc. to the children.

It is mandatory to provide an escort for such children to the schools, particularly in cases where the children are subject to court orders putting restriction on their movement. (Witness protection)

In the absence of a child resident's parents, the staff of the Home shall attend the parents' (guardians) meetings and such other school events, which are normally expected to be attended by the parents of other children at the school. The staff will make a record in the file of the meetings and their outcome.

Where formal education is not possible for certain unavoidable circumstances, Functional Education must be provided.

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It is important to design the syllabus of Functional Education keeping in mind the limitations of such children. There should be flexibility in the design itself in order to cater to the changing of needs and objectives.

Such students should be classified not according to their age but according to their learning ability.

A Play and Learn Approach for the traumatized children shall be introduced that covers Play Therapy based on the educational services so as to ensure the right to education of those victims.

The Home shall maintain a file on the victims and their minor dependants containing their Personal Education Plan (PEP) setting out a record of their educational achievements, needs and aspirations.

There must be regular evaluation of the educational performance of the children and every attempt shall be made to give them support in bettering their performance.

An adequate number of trained teachers shall be made available to ensure quality educational services for the victims.

The peer group should be encouraged to provide additional help to those who require special attention in education. This would also encourage a friendly and cooperative relationship among the children in the Shelter Home.

3.1.6: Life Skill Education

Besides general education, the Home shall provide to the victims and their minor dependants living in the Home, Life Skill Education as an integral part of Self Learning Process and as a tool for re-integration.

Life Skills Education should aim at adaptive and positive behaviours in the survivors that enable the person to deal effectively with demands and challenges of everyday life.

Life Skills Education should encompass the following:

Physical Health: maintaining health and personal hygiene, sexual and reproductive health, living with HIV/AIDS and disabilities, Pregnancy and safe motherhood, first aid.

Mental Health: building self-esteem and self-confidence, trust building, assertiveness skills, coping with personal feelings due to stigma, coping with negative emotions, decision-making and problem solving, dealing with substance abuse.

General inter-personal skills: communication and listening skills, speaking skills and social presentation, physical appearance, solving inter-personal conflicts, dealing with the opposite sex.

Social skills: dealing with stigma and social exclusion, peer pressure, choosing friends, dealing with family and community, taking decisions on marriage, parenting.

Skills to enhance confidence and personality: gender confidence, value clarification, becoming responsible, caring for others, overcoming the past, choosing the future with general goals in life, exploring and choosing employment opportunities for oneself.

Skills for everyday living: money management, creating a disciplinary schedule for oneself, undertake certain day-to-day activities, household sanitation, managing one's personal records, self-protection.

Additional Skills: Leadership Skills and be a believer in Rights, Activism and Social Change for a better tomorrow.

Life Skill education should also have rights based approach, which facilitates knowledge, understanding and debate on issues such as gender awareness, trafficking, HIV/AIDS and Health awareness. The more clarity the children have on such issues the more likely is that they will be able to fight for their rights and eventually combat social stigmatisation and merge with the mainstream through reintegration.

Life Skills Education should be practiced through Group Work, Practical Experience, Peer Education, Role Play, Games, Art and Dance and Lecturettes.

3.1.7: Recreation

Adequate recreation shall be regarded as a basic need and a right of the victim as well as an essential component in the healthy personality development of any person including the victim and not as a luxury service to be provided if and when affordable in terms of time and resources.

Leisure interests and areas in which a victim has special talents or abilities are considered within the victim's placement plan, and where applicable, at care planning meetings and reviews.

The Home shall ensure that there is a proper balance between free and controlled time in the structure of the day (taking into account the school day for those homes that comprise schools). Free time activities shall reflect the choices of the victims, and the victims shall be allowed to do nothing in particular at times.

Leisure activities whether closely supervised or not shall take into account the safety of children at all times and where substantial or unusual hazards are involved, a recorded risk assessment shall be made in advance.

The Home shall ensure that the victims actively, regularly, and substantially participate in decision-making as regards cultural events, trips, and outings, taking into consideration the best interest of the victims, the professional opinion, the higher principles of care and support.

Cultural programmes and Sports should be encouraged in order to bring out the talents of the children. The Home should make provisions to nurture and explore such talents.

The Home shall ensure that the victims have access to, and a choice in, the selection of newspapers, books and magazines subject to their suitability, and that children have access to suitable toys, music, books and games.

Consideration shall be given to the individual circumstances of children in watching videos and television, and in using computer games and accessing the internet. Videos, games and computer games may be watched/ played only by children of the intended age range. No Home meant for residents below 18 years of age shall have any videos or games certified as suitable only for persons above 18 years. Systems and policies should be in place to safeguard children when computer networking or on the internet and also to prevent the home from becoming dominated by the use of television and computers.

3.1.8: Livelihood Option Development and Trainings

Service delivery organizations should assist victims to set realistic employment goals commensurate with their abilities, skills and education level, and the available employment opportunities in the area where they would eventually be restored. All effort should then be made to provide vocational training necessary to realize such goals. Vocational training is an important element to be included in reintegration plans since it helps to ensure the sustainability of the social reintegration of victims of trafficking by increasing their chances for gainful employment and increasing their confidence and general life skills.

Vocational training should be voluntary, teach the necessary skills to find employment, and be offered on a case-by-case basis in accordance with a comprehensive reintegration assessment (plan). Vocational training is often offered by, or in cooperation with, NGOs, educational institutes, charitable organizations and religious groups, or government partners. The service delivery organization should seek out available resources and should try to ensure that the training meets the needs identified in the victim's original reintegration plan and is relevant to local conditions.

Each victim shall be equipped with knowledge, skills, an appropriate attitude and orientation required for her economic rehabilitation.

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“I never knew I could dance so well. It has been a long journey since I first learnt my dancing steps. Now, when I am teaching a class full of 30 students how to juxtapose pain and strength through dance movements. I am grateful to my teacher in the Shelter Home who brought out the best that I could ever do.”

-A survivor of Trafficking

The staff of the Shelter Home/organization/institution should conduct a basic survey on the employment opportunities of the community where the survivor would eventually be restored.

An Economic Rehabilitation Plan shall be evolved for each victim separately by taking into consideration the victim's individuality and strengths and weaknesses - by a group of experts from different disciplines.

The plan shall incorporate the availability of resources that the child would eventually have an access to.

The plan should be such that the child would be able to sustain the skill and work even after she is restored to her family.

The victim shall have the right to choose her Economic Rehabilitation Plan (ERP) and shall be encouraged to participate in its evolution.

Economic rehabilitation for each victim shall be documented/recorded in the personal file and shall be made accessible to the victim.

Vocational training shall be preceded by vocational guidance.

Vocational guidance shall be planned and carried out professionally.

Vocational training is an important but only a partial requirement in the process of attaining the goal of economic rehabilitation. The vocational training of victims shall aim at achieving skill levels sufficient for the victims to find either employment in competitive market situations or to start gainful self-employment.

The trainings could be an in-house training or the children could be sent to external training institutes. In the case of the latter, escorts must be arranged for. Adequate materials and infrastructure should be provided

In case of in house trainings, decorum has to be maintained, children should be informed of the rules and regulations of the training program and care has to be taken to ensure adherence to the same.

Permission from concerned authorities needs to be taken to ensure mobility of the child in cases of restricted movement (witness protection).

As an integral part of the vocational training hands on exposure to various trades should be provided. This could again be done both in-house or externally.

The staff who would be employed in the vocational unit must be technically skilled, be highly sensitive to their issues and adept at handling children. They should be improvising and enterprising enough to impart and suggest appropriate trainings to appropriate candidates in order to bring out the best in all.

The victims should be so prepared, to eventually be introduced to the market economy and sustain in the competition. This is one of the biggest steps towards the economic empowerment and independence of the survivors. For this, the trainings must be comprehensive with adequate information on technicalities, inputs in procurement, backward and forward linkages, sales and marketing, promotional strategies, accounting and financial management, quality standards, legal aspects related to the particular trade should also be extended. Interaction with the market players should be organised.

Orientation to employment, self-employment, and group enterprises should be provided. Wherever possible and required, linkages to mainstream government schemes and financial institutions to access capital and loans should be carried out. In case of placement jobs, the children should be ensured that they are paid as per minimum wages and treated without any discrimination whatsoever.

If possible the courses provided should get accreditation by approved government authorities. Certification should be provided for both in-house and external trainings.

If production cum training centres are being run, then for the work carried out post trainings, service certificates should be provided.

The children should be encouraged to save and maintain their bank accounts.

3.1.9: Legal Assistance

"Victims" means persons who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal laws operative within the State, including those laws proscribing criminal abuse of power. A person may be considered a victim regardless of whether the perpetrator is identified, apprehended, prosecuted or convicted and regardless of the familial relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. The term "victim" also includes, where appropriate, the immediate family or dependents of the direct victim and persons who have suffered harm in intervening to assist victims in distress or to prevent victimization. The provisions contained herein shall be applicable to all, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, age, language, religion, nationality, political or other opinion, cultural beliefs or practices, property, birth or family status, ethnic or social origin, and disability.

"Victim" is thus a legal stand, which demands right to recognition before the Law and entitlement to equal protection against the discrimination/exploitation inflicted on her.

Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation need constant Legal aid, as they are also witnesses to the crime. They require special protection, assistance and support in order to prevent additional hardship as a result of their participation in the criminal justice process and in order to ensure that their best interests and dignity are respected.

Witness Protection is a protocol which is applicable to all human beings who cooperate with the Law mechanisms to serve as witnesses against the perpetrator of any crime. The provisions that encompass witness Protection are applied to all victims, including victims of Trafficking and

Commercial Sexual Exploitation. It is thus recommended that service delivery organisations turn to Witness Protection Protocol for reference.

All victims who are rescued are entitled to the right to access justice and to prompt redress for the harm that they have suffered. Every rescued person shall be produced before the legally competent authority.

The legal assistance shall be provided unconditionally and shall not be conditional to the victim's willingness to serve as witness and thereby cooperate with the Home or the state or the police or any other authority which is concerned with the prosecution of the accused.

Legal representation for the rescued victim must be with her voluntary and informed consent and in consultation with the support person, if any.

The concerned/relevant magistrate or judicial officer or the members of the competent authority, as the case may be, should visit and supervise the rescue home periodically, preferably once a month, to ensure adherence to court orders and directions.

Effective prosecution is the fulfilment of an important need of the victim and of the need to belong to a society that is based on principles of fairness and is devoid of arbitrariness.

Each home shall make efforts to facilitate prosecution so that the victim can experience a sense of justice.

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Care shall be taken to ensure that prosecution does not come in the way of or delay rehabilitation. Every technical administrative measure shall be exhausted to ensure that prosecution is hastened and the presence and travel by the victims is minimized.

Arrangements should be made to physically separate the victim and the accused. They should be separated from eye contact as well

“Even today when I see him in the court I feel petrified because

he keeps looking at me as if to say “watch out, I will be back soon. All I want is this court procedure to finish fast and so that I can move on with life without fear.”

-A victim during her court proceedings

It must be kept in mind that the rescued persons are victims of one of the worst forms of human rights violation. By no means should they be re-victimized or criminalized. They should not be inappropriately incarcerated, fined, or otherwise penalized solely for unlawful acts committed as a direct result of being trafficked, such as using false documents, entering the country or working without documentation.

Child victims of trafficking should not, as a general rule, be detained. Detention cannot be justified solely on the basis of the child being unaccompanied or separated, of their migratory or residence status, or lack thereof. States should further take into account that illegal entry into or stay in a country by a child may also be justified according to general principles of law, where such entry or stay is the only way of preventing a violation of the child’s fundamental human rights. More generally, in developing policies on child victims of trafficking and exploitation, States should ensure that penalties (of any form) are not imposed on child victims on account of their illegal entry or presence in the country.

It must also be noted that the victims are also witnesses to a heinous crime. Proper care should be taken to provide them with adequate witness protection (Reference Witness Protection Protocol, SARI/Q).

The victims should be accompanied by a lady police officer, a counsellor or an NGO member. It must be understood that the victims may be intimidated by the court ambience. It is important to assure them that their rights will not be violated and that their truthful versions of all facts is essential for delivery of justice which is in their interest and also in the larger public interest.

It is important to brief the victim on the facts of the case and orient the victim to the court scenes before trial starts. Also, debrief immediately thereafter. Follow up on debriefing and make required amendments.

If the victim speaks a different language, it is important to make arrangements for an appropriate interpreter.

Due to trauma the victims may not be able to remember the details of the series of violations inflicted on them. There might be digression in the information provided. This should not be interpreted that the victim is being intentionally uncooperative. More importantly, it should not be used as an excuse to devalue the case from the victim's favour.

Child victims/witnesses shall have their privacy protected as a matter of primary importance. Measures should be taken to exclude the public and the media from the courtroom when a child is giving testimony.

In terms of giving evidence at trial, it needs to be ensured that victims/witnesses are able to give evidence safely, and make efforts to reduce the secondary trauma that victims often face in a courtroom. Law enforcement authorities, prosecutors, judges and magistrates should apply child friendly practices including interview rooms designed for children, interdisciplinary services for child victims integrated under one roof, modified court environments that take child witnesses into consideration, use of recesses during a child's testimony, hearings scheduled at times of day appropriate to the age and maturity of the child, and on-call systems to ensure the child goes to court only when necessary. States shall consider, if necessary, amending their code of penal procedure to take account of the specific needs of a child victim and to allow for, inter alia, videotaping of the child's testimony and presentation of the videotaped testimony in court as an official piece of evidence.

The girl stayed with her father and her brother. All three of them were deaf and dumb. Her exploiter took advantage of this vulnerability. She was raped in her own house. The father and the brother stood witnesses to the crime. There was no other evidence that could speak for the victim. The judge and the public prosecutor were determined to give her justice. They interpreted the gestures of the victim, her father and her brother thus constructing evidence to punish the perpetrator. Had it not been for the persistent and proactive role played by the judiciary, the victim would not have attained justice.

-An NGO representative, as a witness to the court proceedings.

3.2 Re-integration with in the Community (within the country and outside) and Follow-up Assistance

The process of re-integration is a multi-pronged approach. As already discussed the aim of the reintegration process is to provide for a victim's safe, dignified and sustainable reinsertion/restoration into society. Accordingly, the reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking has been discussed to include a full range of services. Some assistance is provided directly by the receiving organization – or the primary organization facilitating the victim's reintegration. However, many services are likely to be carried out, continued and administered in the victim's place of restoration through linkages with Community Based Organizations (CBOs), local government, family and the community in general.

In this section we shall discuss the process of reintegrating the survivor of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation within the community /family, which is the primary duty-bearer/stakeholder for the child's care and protection.

In some communities, however, it is culturally, socially and legally acceptable for family members to shun and even kill a girl child for having brought disgrace on her family. In some cases the parents, or own family members, play a pivotal role in the girl being trafficked. If the survivor suspects (or there are other reasons to suspect) that there will be potential acts of violence against her returning, or there are chances of her being re-trafficked, alternative arrangements should be discussed with the survivor and actively pursued by taking her due consent. A holistic assessment should be conducted for each individual prior to her voluntary return process. It must be kept in mind that restoration/repatriation of a survivor to her family/community is not the final, or only, aim of the service delivery organisation towards a successful reintegration process.

Before the commencement of this chapter it is important to mention that henceforth the “victims” of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation shall be addressed as “survivors”. After a child has undergone the reintegration programme under the umbrella of institutional care and protection (rehabilitation), she overcomes the status of a “victim, dependent and marginalized” and portrays an attitude of resilience. She has now survived her past trauma and challenges and is now equipped to lead a life with dignity in the mainstream.

No rescued survivor shall be sent back to the family without adequate assessment and without ensuring social acceptance and family support. Service delivery organisation will ensure that repatriation is carried out depending on how safe and nurturing the family environment is for the survivor. If and when the survivor chooses to return to an abusive family situation, the organisation would need to intervene and take necessary steps.

States shall work out the details of the repatriation procedures and structure and mainstream them in order to facilitate the smooth and efficient repatriation of the survivors and their dependent minors (Reference to the SOP developed by the Core Committee under the Ministry of Women and Child Welfare under the leadership of UNICEF).

The members of the professional and (preferably) voluntary sector organizations who have had some helping interaction with the survivor shall be represented in the process of repatriation.

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It is important to partner with local organizations (community based organizations, CBOs) to ensure a successful restoration and a follow-up procedure of the survivors of trafficking.

No survivor shall be sent back to the family without fully ensuring that she shall not be re-trafficked.

The survivor being repatriated/restored should be counselled and prepared to return to the place of origin after providing her with adequate medical and psycho-social care as well as after empowering

her through basic life-skills so that she is able to be reintegrated in mainstream life.

Adequate financial assistance should be provided for meeting the needs of survivors during travel while repatriating them to their families or institutions in source areas.

Adequate provision should be made for dearness allowance for police escort or any other authorized escort during such travel.

Emergency expenses incurred by the police or other authorized escorts should be reimbursed by the concerned authority.

Repatriation should be done only with the consent of the survivor. While making the decision about repatriation of the survivor, her informed consent shall be sought by the appropriate authority.

In order to ensure security, it is best for information to be kept confidential and for as few people as possible to have access to the information. Even a well-meaning and trusted person can accidentally provide information to someone who seeks to harm the survivor or assistance personnel. Therefore, when communication with anyone, including embassy or diplomatic personnel, caution should be taken to provide only the minimum amount of information; required to obtain the necessary documents or assistance. Services of embassies or diplomatic missions should not be sought for survivors who have expressed a wish to apply for asylum based on a fear of returning home.

In order to assist the survivors to their homes, the following must be ensured:

The best interest of the child (survivor) has to be the paramount consideration for all parties during the whole process.

It is of the utmost importance to give the survivor a realistic picture of the options available in the receiving country/place, as a false picture given by the staff of the referring mission will be detrimental to the effective reintegration of the survivor.

It is important to give the survivors their right to Participation and the right to express their views freely.

The consent of the parent or legal guardian.

Tracing of the family (so long as family tracing does not jeopardize the best interests of the child or the rights of the family members being traced).

Sufficient information and counselling of the child and/or the guardian.

Family assessment to determine the availability of family support (consent and ability of the family to care for the child) or an appropriate care provider as well as reintegration mechanisms in the receiving country/place.

Where there is suspicion of family-related trafficking, it is important that all due consideration be given to such an eventuality, and that a family assessment is made to clarify if family involvement was a factor in the trafficking process.

The service delivery organization should try to ensure that the following conditions are met prior to a survivor's departure:

That her physical and mental condition allows for a safe and voluntary departure from the temporary and current accommodation.

Each survivor who leaves the Home including those who complete the process of rehabilitation shall be equipped with knowledge, instruments and mechanisms, confidence, art and skills of reverting to the Home or any other source of professional care and support when in need of the same.

That the survivor has indicated understanding and consent regarding all departure procedures.

That in cooperation with the survivor, a safe and appropriate place to stay on arrival, at least on a temporary basis, has been determined.

That all necessary legal, administrative, identity and travel documents of the survivor have been secured prior to departure.

That all relevant service referrals and suggestions for follow-up care have been explained and provided to the survivor.

That when referring a survivor to a service delivery organization in the receiving place all necessary documentation and available security information have been forwarded to the receiving organization.

That when referring a survivor to a partner NGO or other service provider in a transit country or the receiving country, all travel and service arrangements have been secured and confirmed in advance and recommendations have been sent to, and received by, the partner NGO or other service provider.

That the survivor has been given a copy of all relevant personal documentation, including documentation of medical care, case progress, educational records and other means of such savings and personal belongings.

That the survivor has been fully informed of all the steps regarding departure, transportation and follow-up assistance.

After long separations, when the child is attached to his or her caregiver and/or has no recollection of his or her family, or when families are severely disrupted, reunifications may be delicate and must be carried out slowly and after careful preparation. Preparations for a reunification must be made to minimize possible renewed emotional distress to the child, and taking into consideration risks of stigma and re-victimization. In some cases reunification will not be possible, and alternative solutions shall be identified.

Source: The Lost Ones: Emergency Care and Family Tracing for Children from Birth to Five Years, UNICEF, 2005.

Follow-up Assistance

Re-integration process shall be facilitated by the country of residence by inducting the survivor in a structured follow-up program which ensures:

- Protection against re-trafficking and against commercial sexual exploitation
- Protection against Stigma and Discrimination
- Protection against any other exploitation Optional link with a variety of professional support systems
- Confidentiality
- Reorientation
- Restoration of full citizenship rights
- Livelihood option
- Restoration of rights over parental, ancestral and community property and entitlements.

Follow-up of the reintegration process is indispensable to be able to provide verifiable indicators related to the success of the reintegration programme.

After their return, regular contact should be maintained with survivors for both security and monitoring purposes to ensure their effective reintegration.

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The reaction by beneficiaries to the reintegration assistance provided can be a useful indication of the strengths and weaknesses of the processes undertaken to achieve the same, and whether all the medical, psychological, financial, social and legal needs are actually met or whether any additional needs should be taken into consideration in future.

Trained partner organizations (CBOs) working near the victim's residence may be able to provide not only direct assistance to survivors, but also to prepare and implement the reintegration plan and to conduct the reintegration assessment.

Follow-up reports should be completed for each survivor assisted on a monthly basis during the first three months of the reintegration-follow up process. This should be followed by at least two additional three-month reports during the remaining follow-up period. In addition to the continuing review of the victim's reintegration progress, the follow-up procedure should also seek to verify whether the victim or her family have been threatened and/or harassed.

The follow-up of survivors for a period exceeding one year should be avoided (with the exception of minors), as this could add to the stigmatisation and be counter-productive to the normalization of the situation and the effective reintegration process. For minors, UNICEF recommends monitoring until the age of majority.

Survivor-support-groups can be a very effective tool to support successful long-term reintegration. Not only do the members of the support group assist and support one another, they may also contact the service delivery organization when additional assistance is needed or problems are encountered.

Every survivor shall be gradually, systematically and professionally linked to a variety of support systems and given the skill and confidence to avail of these systems.

Considering the fact that ups and downs are inevitable in any person's life, provision shall be made to offer support services for use by the survivor even after social reintegration. These services shall not create any obstacle in the reintegration process by revealing the identity of the survivor. This will be achieved by setting up Drop-in Centers and follow-up activities as well as by building up confidence among the survivors to make use of those support services when required.

Positive intervention of the State/Service delivery organisation may end with social reintegration. Thereafter the trafficked and rehabilitated person should be able, in case of need, to fall back on a support system established jointly by the government and voluntary sector organizations for that purpose.

The service delivery organization should continuously review, evaluate and, where necessary, adjust its reintegration assistance and related procedures.

Community participation in reintegration of victims of CSET within the community

Achieving minimum standards in a family-based / community based care and protection is a state of ideal for all social thinkers. An individual cannot be isolated from her family and the community. Re-integrating a survivor of CSET aims at re-establishing her dignity and respect within the community where she belongs. It must be kept in mind that the process of reintegration of victims of trafficking within the community is a co-ordinated involvement of all levels of society: community, intermediate and national. It seeks the integration of the interventions of all relevant sectors - educational, health, legislative, social and vocational - and aims at the full representation and empowerment of the victims. Reintegration within community aims at enhancing the quality of life of the victims by mobilising service delivery, equal opportunities and ensuring human rights through community initiatives, interventions and participation. It is through community participation and involvement that change can be brought about, and it is through community mobilisation that human trafficking can be combated at its very source point.

Chapter 4

Media Responsibility Analysis

Media has always played a pivotal role in spreading mass awareness on many socially relevant issues. Its reach across all tiers of the society has gained much momentum and importance over the past few decades, which has resulted in Media being an important stakeholder.

The media can play an important and proactive role in disseminating information relevant to the issues of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. They have a large mandate and scope in combating trafficking and in providing insight into the mechanisms of Care and Protection for the victims of Trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. Their role can be extended to the following areas:

- Empower the masses, especially the vulnerable sections.
- Increase their awareness and alertness to the various issues related to trafficking.
- Involve them in the process of preventing and combating trafficking.
- Facilitate their wilful participation in addressing the violations.
- Provide intelligence on traffickers and exploiters.
- Provide valuable inputs to the law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders in dealing with various related issues.
- Media can play an important role in stages starting from Rescue to Re-integration.
- Stimulate political will to combat trafficking and make provisions for Care and Protection for the victims of trafficking.

However, in order to make the role of Media more participatory and use Media in a more positive way for the protection of the victims of trafficking, certain activities can be initiated and practised in partnership with other stakeholders (primarily NGOs, Judiciary, LEA and the Government):

Sensitise media personnel to child rights, women's rights, the various constitutional and legal provisions as well as court rulings. Facilitate workshops and debates.

Sensitise the media on the issue, which would equip them to portray the survivors as victims of trafficking rather than re-victimise and stigmatise them.

Create linkages and rapport with media to ensure that the rights of women and children are protected.

Give adequate publicity on good practices of NGOs, Law Enforcement Agencies and other stakeholders including the government.

Supply information to the media about the various modus operandi of traffickers so as to create public awareness, especially among the vulnerable sections of the society, against trafficking.

Utilize the media to disseminate information about missing persons and trafficked persons so that intelligence could be generated to locate and rescue them.

Utilize media help in addressing trafficking sanctioned by cultural/religious/ conventional practices.

Utilize the services of the media to address the issues of demand. Public opinion and public alertness can be important tools to check violations.

66 Enable media to play a large role in addressing the adolescents and youth on matters of sexuality, gender, women's rights and child rights. This can contribute not only to the prevention of trafficking and other violations of rights of women and children, but also help develop zero-tolerance to all violations.

Liaison with media to ensure anonymity of victims. Prevent photographs of victims being taken and made public. Anonymity is a right of every individual it must be ensured that the rights of victims are not violated.

When creating Programmes/stories on child victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation...

DOs:

Keep in mind the rights and best interest of the child. Promote a positive attitude towards the victim.

It is important to maintain the Right to Confidentiality of the victims.

Bring the issue of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of children into the realm of public knowledge and debate.

Present the issues of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation as serious violations of children's rights and universal human rights, not just an offence against children.

When reporting on Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation against children ask yourself, "Will the child victim and/or other potential child victim benefit from this story?" Be aware of the possibility of vested interests.

When reporting on Trafficking and Commercial Sexual exploitation against children also report on the steps taken by the authorities. Follow up the case/s until action is taken to punish the perpetrator/s.

Document and disseminate best practices on the prevention of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation against children, action taken against abusers, work of selected NGOs, etc.

Media documentation should focus on the Perpetrator and highlight the magnitude of the crime that he/she has committed, rather than focus on the victims and sensationalise the abuse inflicted on her.

It is important to be positive in the portrayal of the child, she is a victims and not a party to the crime. The victim should be treated with understanding and sensitivity.

Promote the participation of children and youth in campaigns to protect children from Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation, including through youth groups and networks.

Be aware of the various legal provisions, laws and regulations with regard to Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation. And make the audience aware of the rights of victims guaranteed by the Constitution and various Conventions.

Remember, though the child is vulnerable, she has human dignity, rights and opinion as any adult. She must be allowed to Participate in order to voice her opinion and freely express her views against her perpetrators and for the establishment of her rights.

DON'Ts:

Don't disclose the identity of the victim or the victim's family.

Don't sensationalise or glorify acts of sexual abuse or exploitation of children.

Don't make the child re-live the abuse by asking him/her to recount the abuse/exploitation.

Don't re-victimise the child by repeated or incessant questioning.

Don't depict the child as insignificant.

Don't treat the child as a sexual object.

Don't glorify either the crime or the offender.

Don't project the child as powerless or without legal support.

Don't stigmatise the child, family or community.

Chapter 5

Assessment and Evaluation System of the practise of Minimum Standards

Minimum standards are a set of rules and practices that need to be achieved in all institutional (non-institutional) functioning. These standards are intended to help ensure that even in the most challenging situations the institutions of stakeholders will refrain from suspending those basic human rights, which are regarded as inalienable, universal and nonderogable.

An assessment and evaluation of the practise of such Standards would provide Government Officials, Development Organisations, Law Enforcement Agencies and the Civil Society with better means of learning from past experiences, improving service delivery, planning and allocating resources and demonstrating results as part of accountability to key stakeholders and beneficiaries.

With the emerging challenges, there is a strong focus on result- this has called for a need for a periodic and systematic method of Assessment and Evaluation.

The Assessment and Evaluation system would discuss the following:

Performance indicators:

They are measures of inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts for the practise of the Minimum Standards documents. When supported with sound data collection and formal surveys these indicators demonstrate results and take corrective action to improve service delivery.

The logical framework approach: quantitative/qualitative

It helps to clarify the objectives of the implementation of the Standards at various stages, and help to justify the methodologies thus adopted. It helps in identifying of performance indicators at each stage in the chain of events and risks which might impede the attainment of the objectives. The Log frame is a vehicle for engaging partners in clarifying

objectives and designing activities. It is also a useful tool to review and take corrective actions.

Theory based evaluation:

It allows an in-depth understanding of the objectives of the practise of the Minimum Standards across various tiers. It need not assume a simple linear cause-and-effect relationship. It links all the variables that are intertwined in the implementation of the standards. It helps in seeing the situation from a bird's eye view and helps in prioritising which issues to investigate in greater depth. Thus, it ensures an early correction of problems as soon as they emerge.

Formal surveys:

Formal surveys can be used to collect information from a carefully selected sample within each stakeholder-agency. It could include qualitative as well as quantitative data collection which would pertain to the practise of the Minimum Standards in the respective institutions. It would serve as a comparable information of/for the institution as a whole.

Rapid appraisal methods:

These methods are quick, low cost ways to gather the views and feedbacks of the beneficiaries and other stakeholders, in order to respond to decision-makers' needs for information. It helps in acquiring qualitative understanding of complex socio-economic changes, highly interactive social situations, people's values, motivations and reactions.

Participatory methods:

Participatory methods provide active involvement in decision-making for those with a stake in the practise of the standards and generate a sense of ownership in the whole process. This involves stakeholders at different levels working as partners to identify problems, collect and analyse information and generate recommendations.

The participatory methods are also conducted at the beneficiary levels, which provide primary information and feedback regarding the challenges and achievements of the practise of the Standards. The information thus gathered could be used to design development initiatives, thus improve services and activities.

Expenditures tracking surveys:

This tracks the flow of funds and resources and determine the extent to which resources actually reach the target groups. The surveys examine the manner, quantity and timings of the releases of resources at the various levels of the stakeholders during the stages of practise of the Minimum Standards for the victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. This also helps in providing evidence on delays, “leakage”, loopholes and corruption.

Cost benefit and cost effectiveness analysis:

Cost-benefit analysis measures both inputs and outcomes of the implementation of the Standards in monetary terms. Cost-effectiveness analysis estimates inputs in monetary terms and outcomes in non-monetary qualitative terms (such as improvements in victim’s stress coping mechanisms). This could be a good quality approach for estimating the efficiency of the implementation of the standards. Most importantly, this analysis could be useful for convincing policy-makers and donors that the benefits justify the implementation.

Impact Evaluation:

Impact evaluation is the systematic identification of the effects- positive or negative, intended or not- on individual beneficiaries, institutions, and the environment caused as a result of the practise of the Minimum Standards throughout the chain of activities. It helps to understand the impact on a micro level and identify the indicators of changes. It helps in comparing the effectiveness of alternative interventions, and strengthening accountability for results.

The processes discussed in the Assessment and Evaluation system may be overlapping. The purpose is to systemise a mechanism, which will bring out Result as an outcome of the practise of the Minimum Standards in the realm of Institutional Care and Protection. However, it must be kept in mind that though the practise of the Standards is universal and generic in nature, it is subject to adaptation in specific and individualised needs of the victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation. The Assessment and Evaluation system should be so designed to incorporate the requirements of individual cases and institutions.

Conclusion

The reality of the victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation is completely incompatible with the philosophies of human rights and basic human dignity. It is a form of ultimate oppression and extreme denial of human rights. The sufferance caused to the victims is grave and irreversible.

This document is an ideal representation of the journey of a “victim” to being a “survivor” to being in the mainstream. This journey is initiated, enabled and facilitated by the intervention of various stakeholders at various stages. The specific roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders are mostly overlapping and intersecting and not confined to a particular agency. The flow chart attached in Annexure III would elucidate the aforementioned.

The following case study is a standing example of a success story that can serve as a model for reference in the field of institutional care and protection for the victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.

Sewing Dreams and Hopes for a Better Tomorrow: SANLAAP Partners with IOM and NIFT in Skill Development and Economic Empowerment of Survivors of Trafficking

SANLAAP had been running a knitting and sewing training centre in its shelter home since 1996. However, lack of professional approach and understanding in turning this vocational training programme into a successful livelihood generation initiative had been evident to the staff members of the organisation for long. This affected both the quality and quantity of sale of its products. The idea of partnering with competent corporate and institutional players to make this programme a successful one, especially with regard to sustainable livelihood generation, came up in discussions in 2001. Thus began the process of selecting 30 survivors of CSE&T from amongst the total number of survivors that the organisation had access to. A training needs analysis was a crucial part of this process, through which it was ensured that the selected young adults were keen to take

on the responsibility of not just being trained as professional garment constructors but also to continue in the garment manufacturing business professionally.

SANLAAP then initiated a dialogue with the National Institute of Fashion Technology – NIFT (a premier institute in the area of garment training and fashion designing with the support of IOM. NIFT agreed to redesign their training module to fit the exact requirements of the survivors and initiated a 90 days’ training (a Certificate Course) that would not only teach the girls the basics of garment construction but also give them the competence and confidence in designing, cutting and creating garments all on their own, with limited access to computerised machinery.

This realistic course design had a huge positive impact in the training programme.

SANLAAP used its networking skills and got IOM to financially support the initiative. Whilst the training programme was on and going well, the organisation reached out to local export houses and ensured that all these survivors are offered jobs as semi-skilled workers in their factories. Three garment manufacturing export houses (among them Gama Styles and Calcutta Creations) accepted this offer and offered the youth jobs as per Government labour norms.

With this, all the young women got jobs in real factory settings after their training and moved out into the mainstream society. Some moved in with their families who were in the cities, some moved into working girl’s hostels and a couple of them also got married and settled with their partners.

This was an all out collaborative venture. NIFT gave the technical input and also did the Certification, which has a long-term value. SANLAAP, on its part identified the survivors, and through psychosocial rehabilitation processes brought them to a situation where they could go in for such training in the first place. The organisation had kept a low profile during the training and placement process, but for the first couple of years followed up with each of the girls, thus enabling them to fit in fully into their new jobs. As mentioned above IOM brought in the funding that was required for the initiative

and also helped in the initial coordination with NIFT and the Export Houses offered the jobs. The survivors were the most important partners in the process who, despite their violent pasts, actually came out fighting and eventually worked hard to get trained in a premier institution like NIFT and are now successfully working in different garment factories, living their lives with hard work and dignity.

Where the harm is so intense many individuals and institutions, in its intervention, would aptly give high priority to the work of Prevention and Prosecution in the area of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation, strengthening public awareness and sensitisation. However justice demands that such victims must be given immediate care and protection to help them overcome their trauma and join the mainstream (through the process of re-integration) at the earliest. Thus, from human rights perspective, the priority lies in addressing victim's crises first.

On the threshold of new initiatives across all tiers of the society it is true that "Still, a lot remains to be Spoken of the Unspoken..."

Annexure I

All employees and others, who come into contact with children, should always:

- Empower children by promoting children's rights
- Recognize situations that present risks to children and staff and manage them effectively
- Challenge poor practice and recognize potential pitfalls which might lead to child abuse
- Promote a culture of openness where issues and concerns can be raised and discussed
- Ensure visibility, whenever possible, with children and apply the two adult rule or arrange a suitable alternative
- Define with children what is acceptable and unacceptable behavior
- Talk to children about their contacts with employees and others
- Discuss issues of concern with children and explain how to raise concerns
- Avoid compromising and/or vulnerable situations which might lead to accusations
- Ensure when making images of children (photos, video etc) that they are adequately clothed and sexually suggestive poses are avoided

All employees and others, who come into contact with children, should never:

- Use any form of physical "punishment" including hitting, physical assault or physical abuse
- Enter into any form of physical and/or sexual relations with children
- Hold, kiss, hug or touch a child in a culturally unacceptable manner

- Act in a manner or organize activities which are abusive or place children at risk of abuse
- Develop abusive or exploitative relations with children
- Use language or act in a physically or sexually provocative and inappropriate manner
- Stay overnight with any child unsupervised
- Invite a child/children to their place of residence unsupervised
- Sleep in the same place as a child unsupervised
- Do things for children of a personal nature which they are capable of doing for themselves
- Condone or participate in activities where the child's behavior is likely to lead to abusive or illegal acts
- Shame, humiliate, belittle or degrade children or engage in any form of emotional abuse
- Discriminate through preferential treatment to a child i.e. gifts, sponsorships, money
- Spend excessive time alone with a child excluding them from others
- Take images of children (photos, video etc) which are detrimental or explicit and undermine the child's dignity

All employees and others, who come into contact with victims of trafficking, should never:

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- Enter into any form of physical and/or sexual relations with prostituted children and/or prostituted women

Annexure II

Case Management Specifications:

Intake Information:

Name:

Case No:

Address:

Family Details:

Case History:

Health (physical and mental) Status at the time of arrival:

Belongings:

Details of Trafficker:

Signature of the Victim:

Supporting Documents:

Court Papers:

Medical Reports:

Referred by:

Legal Documents:

Medical Documents:

Counselling Documents:

Monthly performance reports:

Education:

Trainings:

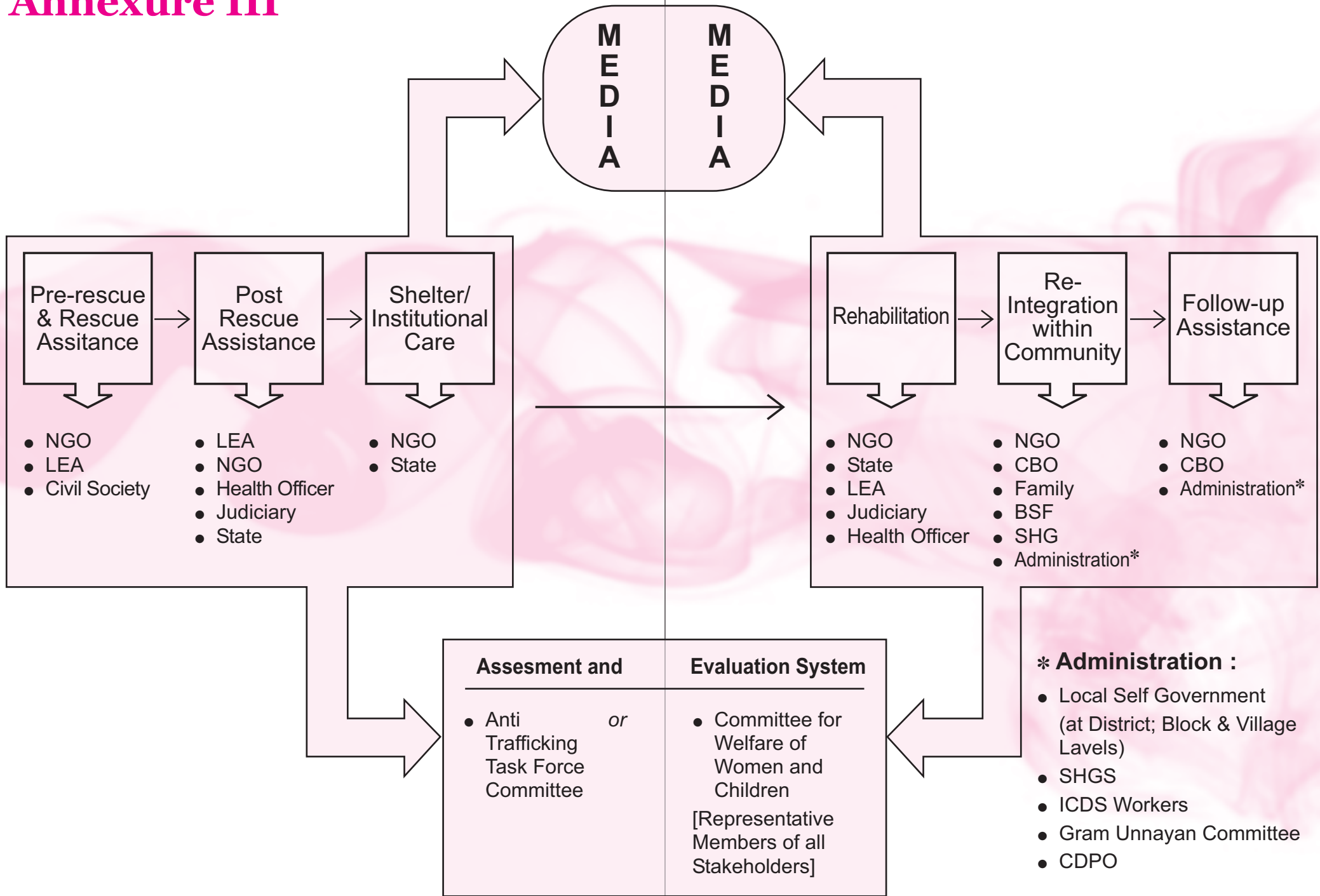
Specific roles and responsibilities:

Case Progress Documentation:

Family Identification Documents:

Follow-up Reports:

Annexure III



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