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REPORT

“SOURCE-DESTINATION CONSULTATION TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN GOA”

17th & 18th of September, 2019
International Centre, Dona Paula, Goa

A Report by:



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CHOKHA RAM GARG, IAS
SECRETARY, (W&CD)
Government of Goa



MESSAGE

I am happy that the “Source-Destination consultation to combat human trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Goa” was successfully organised by Arz (anyay rahit zindagi), NGO in collaboration with the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Goa with the support of ECPAT, Luxembourg on the 17th and 18th of September, 2019 at the International Centre of Goa, Dona Paula.

The participation of the representatives was very encouraging from the Department of Women and Child Development, judiciary, police and NGOs from the main source states for Goa, viz. Maharashtra, West Bengal and Delhi, and main source countries, viz. Bangladesh and Nepal as well as from Goa.

The five technical sessions during the consultation provided opportunities to the experts from each state and country to share about the phenomenon, interventions, challenges and strategies related to human trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

We have documented in the report the deliberations during the two days and the recommendations made by the esteem panellist during the different technical sessions. The government will make all possible effort in ensuring that the recommendations made during the consultation receive utmost attention and solutions explored to address the gaps and challenges highlighted during the consultation.

Shri. Chokha Ram Garg, IAS,
Secretary,
Women & Child Development, Goa

ABBREVIATIONS

- ▶ AHTU – Anti Human Trafficking Unit
- ▶ BSF – Border Security Force
- ▶ CISF - Central Industrial Security Force
- ▶ CSA – Commercial Sexual Activity(ies)
- ▶ CSE – Commercial Sexual Exploitation
- ▶ IAHTU – Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Unit
- ▶ DLSA - District Legal Services Authority
- ▶ DWCD – Department of Women & Child Development
- ▶ NGO – Non-Government Organization
- ▶ FRRO – Foreigners Regional Registration Office
- ▶ SP – Superintendent of Police
- ▶ SPH – State Protective Home
- ▶ SDM – Sub-Divisional Magistrate
- ▶ BSF – Border Security Force
- ▶ HIR – Home Investigation Report
- ▶ CrPC – Criminal Procedure Code
- ▶ GCA – Goa Children’s Act, 2003
- ▶ ITPA – Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

ABOUT THE REPORT

In the context of human trafficking, Goa is mainly a destination state for trafficking of women and girls for commercial sexual exploitation (CSE). Arz (anyay rahit zindagi) a social work organization has been working towards combating trafficking for CSE in Goa since 1998. Arz activities involve prevention, protection, rehabilitation of the victims of CSE and prosecution of traffickers.

Arz has been appointed the “Nodal NGO” of the Integrated Anti-human Trafficking Unit of Goa Police. Arz has been assisting the police in the rescue of girls and women trafficked to Goa for commercial sexual exploitation. Arz, in collaboration with the Department of Women and Child Welfare, Goa, provides rehabilitation services to the victims rescued from CSE and admitted at the Government State Protective Home, Goa. Arz has been providing economic rehabilitation to the victims of CSE at Swift Wash, a mechanized laundry unit set up by Arz.

Since Goa is mainly a destination state for CSE, a “Source-destination consultation to combat human trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Goa” was organized by Arz in collaboration with the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Goa with the support of ECPAT, Luxembourg on the 17th and 18th of September, 2019 at the International Centre, Dona Paula, Goa. This consultation aimed to facilitate a better coordination between the source and destination agencies to combat human trafficking and to enable better service delivery to the victims rescued from commercial sexual exploitation in Goa.

The consultation was attended by 115 participants from Goa; the main source states for Goa, viz. Maharashtra, West Bengal and Delhi, and main source countries for Goa, viz. Bangladesh and Nepal. The participants represented various sectors which included representatives of police, judiciary, Women and Child Welfare Department, media, NGOs etc.

At the consultation findings of the research study, titled “Trafficking of Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE) in Goa - A Statistical Analysis {2014 to 2019}” were presented. Panel discussions that were state and country focused were held over the two days. Prior to each session, Arz presented findings regarding phenomenon, modus-operandi, services required, challenges and gaps in services regarding the source state/country.

Panelists, which included representatives from the police, NGO, Department of Women and Child Development, shared their experiences and suggested solutions and areas for improved collaboration so as to reduce trafficking and enhance support to the victims.

To ensure that the sharing of experiences and suggestions made during the two days of consultation facilitates learning and designing policies, schemes and interventions, the proceedings were documented and is being published as a report

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Day 1

17th September 2019

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SESSION I: INAUGURAL SESSION



Ms. Sibyl Fernandes, on behalf of Arz, hosted the consultation, welcoming the participants to the workshop and inviting the dignitaries to the dais with flowers.



Smt. Deepali Naik, Director, Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Government of Goa welcomed the participants and the dignitaries on the dais. She thanked Arz and ECPAT Luxembourg for organising the event in collaboration with the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Goa. The dignitaries were then invited to light the traditional lamp.



Arun Pandey, Director, Arz, then briefed the gathering about the consultation. He thanked all the participants and dignitaries for their ready acceptance of the invitation to attend. He explained the importance of the consultation, the large numbers of women and girls rescued in Goa from the various destination states and the role played by the police and SDMs. He said that the problem of trafficking was a complex issue. The chain of offence happens in different locations; the crime is committed at various points of time and at multiple locations. The challenge, he explained, was to break the chain of human trafficking across states and countries which needed collaboration between different stakeholders from these states. Services post rescue also needed to be provided in locations where the victims come from. These also require collaborations between government, NGOs, police, magistrates and others across the states and countries. He gave a specific case of a rescue in Goa as an illustration to show how a woman is victimised first as a child, continuing in adulthood by people across borders by different traffickers and agents in multiple states. Further, he highlighted that to prevent their re-trafficking, victims need support services which could include help for employment, schooling for children, legal support if they called on as witnesses, etc. He said that though “Crime” is a state subject, assistance is needed across states. He said that the need to apprehend traffickers should not be underestimated.

Arun explained the genuine need for the source and destination states to work in collaboration. He spoke about the experience of Arz as evidence for this need. He said that around 10 years ago, there were a lot of trafficking of girls from the North East states to Goa. Arz then conducted a series of workshops and trainings over the years for police, NGOs and the Department of Women and Child Development. He said that there had been a substantial decrease in women being trafficked to Goa after that, which showed the positive results of collaborating. However, he acknowledged that as the demand continues to exist, girls from the North East are trafficked to other places. He said that the supply to Goa was now largely from Maharashtra, Delhi, West Bengal. He said that cutting the demand to one state could increase it in other states.

Arun explained the fact that the gathering at the consultation were competing with traffickers who don't have restrictions across borders; they buy and sell women from any states or countries. He said that this consultation was an attempt to collaborate. The NGOs who are present here are those who have been assisting Arz in home visits, shelter, follow up etc. He acknowledged that without the help of these organisations our work to combat trafficking would not proceed.

Arun said that it would be good to submit the released report as well as that the workshop of the proceedings of this consultation to other states and the Centre as this has national implications. Lessons learnt from this consultation could be used elsewhere. He ended by saying that without collaboration we cannot combat the problem of trafficking for CSE.



The Report, “Trafficking of Women & Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE) in Goa – A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS {2014 TO 2019}” was then released by the dignitaries.



Mr. Thomas, Executive Director, ECPAT, Luxembourg introduced the participants to ECPAT explaining that their mandate was to fight sexual exploitation of children. He said that they had 100 members globally. ECPAT works in West Africa and South Asia; in the latter

in India and Nepal. He said that they were responsible to give technical as well as financial support to their partner organisations. He elaborated on the India project – MUKTI – which had 4 partners (FXB-India in Manipur, GOLD in Assam, MARG in Darjeeling, West Bengal; these are 3 source states and Arz in Goa, the destination state). He said that this was a unique project since it links the source and destination states in the fight against trafficking. He said that coordination, exchange of best practices, links between various stakeholders and knowledge generation were key in the fight against trafficking. Mr. Thomas spoke about how the landscape was changing. He said that up to almost 5 years ago most victims were from the North East. He said that while they continue to be sources of trafficking, the destination has changed. He said that the success of the project has led to ECPAT considering continuation of MUKTI. He said that knowledge generation was a huge outcome of the project which is an important fight against trafficking.

Mr. Thomas highlighted four points of the findings in the report. He said that there was a big change in the form of trafficking. While earlier it was more institutionalized, now there were more house locations. Secondly, trafficking was now more internet-based which changes the demand supply situation. For example, a man can arrive as a tourist in Goa and then decide that he wants sexual services. He can then find a woman online. Thirdly, there was a fast moving pace of the women who are exploited, where they move from one location to another. Characteristics of the exploited people are also changing. Fourth, he said that the tendency to criminalise the women is increasing. These changes are happening globally as well. Given this, he emphasised the importance of coordinated efforts.

Mr. Thomas said that the report prepared by Arz was field-centred and evidence-based which made it highly important. He said that they would share it extensively with all ECPAT partners as well as other stakeholders. He concluded by saying that this consultation was a fantastic opportunity to link all the actors in child protection which will work towards efficacy. He called upon the participants to work with passion and perseverance to make this consultation and our work a success.



Shri. Pranab Nanda, IPS, Director General of Police, Goa said he was honoured to be a part of the programme to discuss the sensitive issue of human trafficking. He thanked the

organisers for inviting him and was happy to note that important people have come from various states, saying that it showed the commitment of all. He spoke about the ugly face of human trafficking and that it was one of the most profitable criminal activities in the world. Fulfilling its obligations to the UN, GOI has enacted laws to deal with trafficking. He elaborated on some of the laws as well as sections in the IPC specifying the penalties for offenders in cases of human trafficking. He said that Goa was a major tourist destination and a source of income. The negative impact of tourism was creating a demand for sex trade and the consequent trafficking. He gave figures on the rescues and prosecutions in Goa. He spoke about the services that Goa had including 2 AHTU in Goa and the SPH. He said that Goa had enacted the GCA of 2003 and had a Goa Victim Compensation Scheme 2012.

In terms of challenges, Shri Nanda said that there were still areas that posed difficulties, the main one being that lack of coordination between various agencies in Goa and between states and countries which are source areas. He pointed out that it was imperative to look at the source, destination and transit points and work in coordination. He stressed the need to find out about modus operandi of traffickers, evidence of accomplices, transit routes, destination points, methods employed by exploiters, places used for exploitation, gang members, complicity of officials, recruiters, transporters, brothel owners, etc. He noted that it was important to identify the missing links of information in each case and to develop a complete picture about the scene of trafficking. He concluded by saying that the government or civil society cannot fight this alone and that there was an urgent need to collaborate. He compared trafficking to a vast and deadly river which needed coordinated efforts to stop the water from flowing into it.



Shri. Chokha Ram Garg, IAS, Secretary, Women & Child Development, Goa started his speech by highlighting that we are all here to find ways to coordinate our fight against human trafficking. He said that victims can be reduced if there is collaboration. He pointed out that the source and destination states may change as could be seen in the case of the North East. He said that this menace was being fought by international agencies; other workshops have been organised across the country. He was clear that tackling human trafficking could not be done by the government alone and that all stakeholders have to come together. He said that the consultation was meant to be inaugurated by Shri. Vishwajit Rane, Minister for Women and Child Development, but as he could not make it, he conveyed his wishes for a successful consultation. He spoke about the report that was released, reiterating that most victims admitted that they were victims of CSE and that poverty, illiteracy and unemployment were

the main reasons for their trafficking. He said that the government has various schemes that could help with employment to remove the root cause of trafficking. He said that all stakeholders play their part in reducing trafficking, but each were working independently and could not achieve results in isolation. He was grateful that all the major source states were being represented in the consultation as only coordinated efforts would help. He conveyed his wishes to the organisers and participants and hoped that the coordination to combat human trafficking would reduce the number of victims.



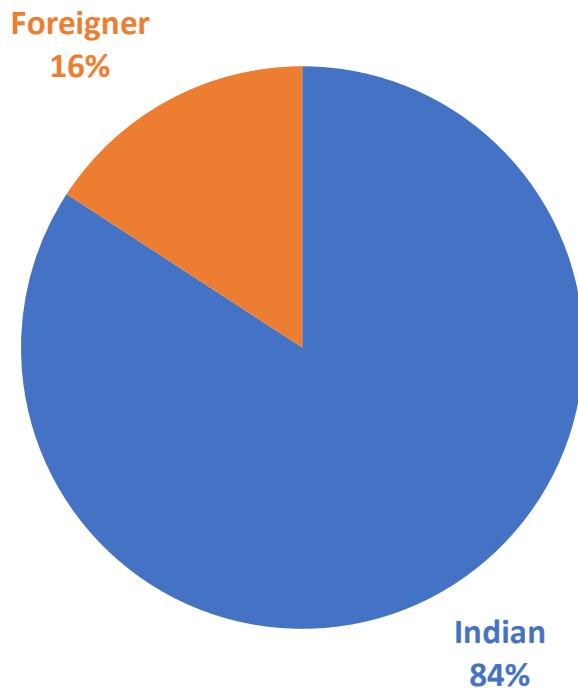
Sharah K. Qazi on behalf of the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Goa and Arz proposed the vote of thanks to the dignitaries on the dais and the participants for taking the time out and their commitment to participate in the consultation.

SESSION II:

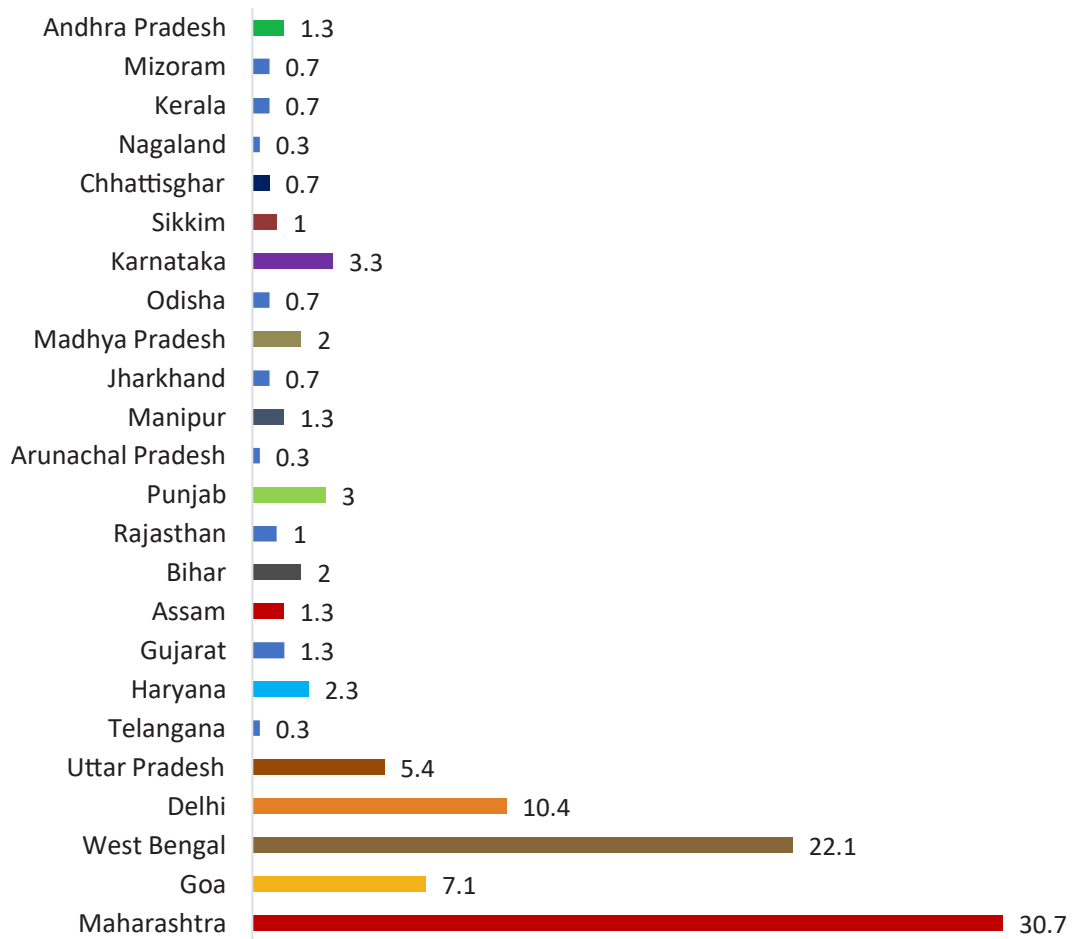
TRAFFICKING FOR CSE TO GOA: SITUATION, INTERVENTION, CHALLENGES & AREAS OF COLLABORATION

Arun Pandey, Director Arz, presented the findings of the study about Trafficking of Women & Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE) in Goa – A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS {2014 TO 2019}. He highlighted the findings of the study to set the tone of the one and half day technical sessions. The respondents of the study, Arun explained, are the rescued victims of CSE who were lodged in the SPH, Goa over the past five years. All the approximately 400 women rescued during that period were interviewed by Arz. He elaborated on the method of the study and the limitations, the main one being that the case details of the rescued women was not collected for the purpose of the study. He said that the report had not gone in detail about the traffickers, their modus operandi, nor were other stakeholders interviewed. The focus of the study has been the victims.

Arun said that data of the respondents showed that 84 % of women have been trafficked to Goa from India while 16% were from other countries. In the past 5 years, women were trafficked from 24 states of India with the majority from Maharashtra followed by West Bengal and Delhi.

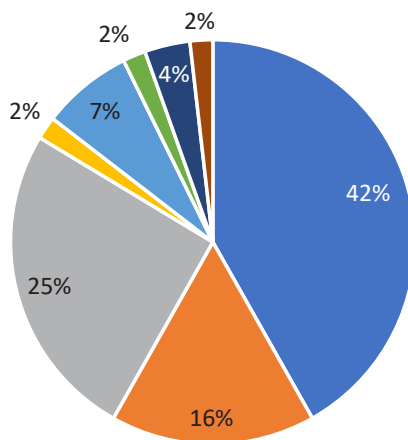


He said that there was a shift in source states since earlier most were from the North East states. He said that NCR was fast developing as a major source state and that we are likely to see more girls from Punjab and Haryana being rescued in Goa over the next few years.

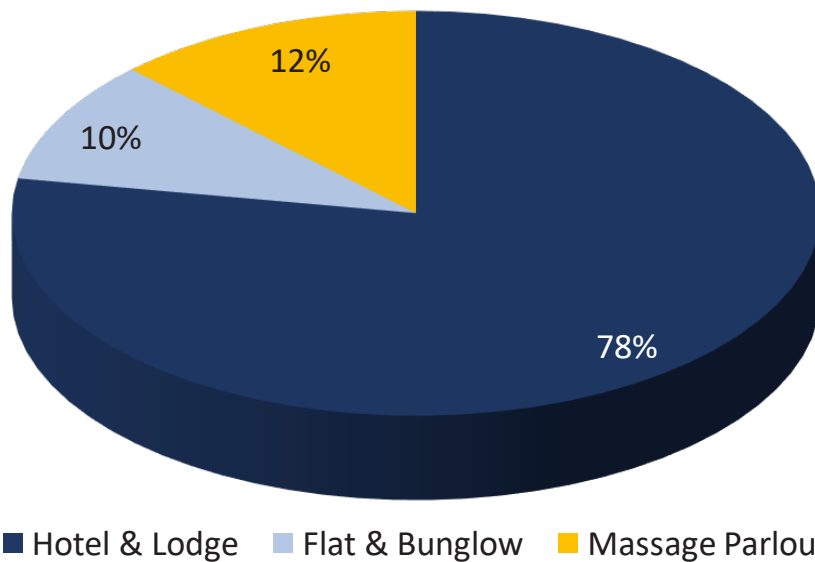


In terms of foreign countries, earlier there were more women from Nepal; now that has reduced and there are more from Central Asia.

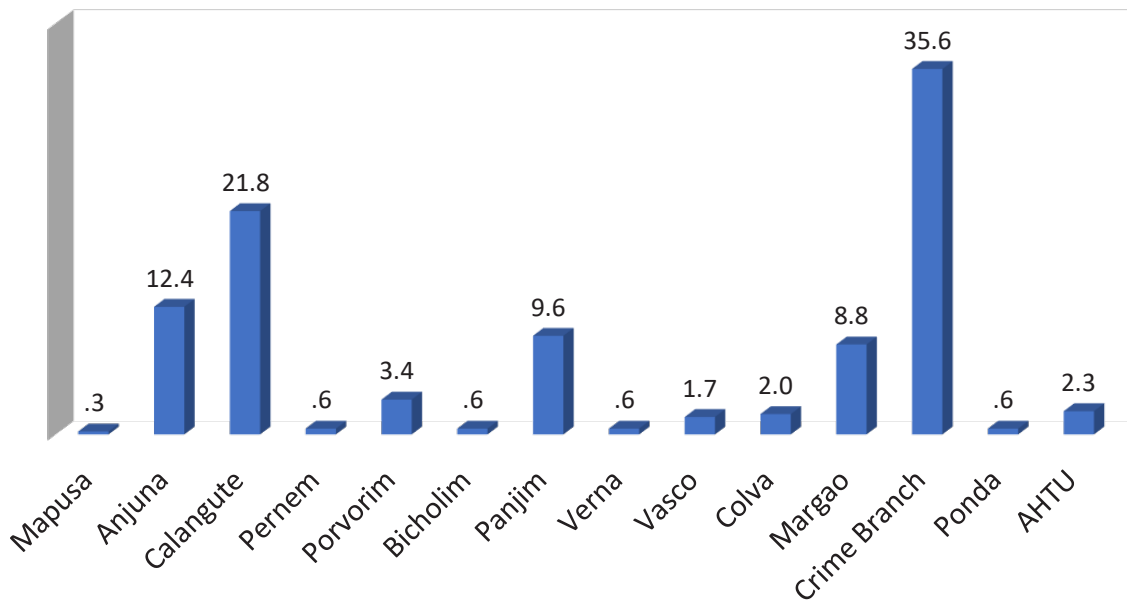
- Bangladesh
- Uzbekistan
- Nepal
- Russia
- Thailand
- Turkmenistan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Turkey



Arun spoke about the forms of trafficking - Massage parlour, hotel and lodge based, and house/bungalow - based. He said that there was an increasing trend of moving from public to private places, thereby creating a challenge for the law enforcement agencies to curb as well as get information.



He said that most rescues have been done by the crime branch, followed by Calangute and Anjuna, but that there were also girls being rescued from non-tourist areas.



He said that Goa is not the first destination state for traffickers and that most induction was happening outside Goa. For victims from Central Asia, the first destination was Delhi, while for Bangladesh, the first destination was Maharashtra.

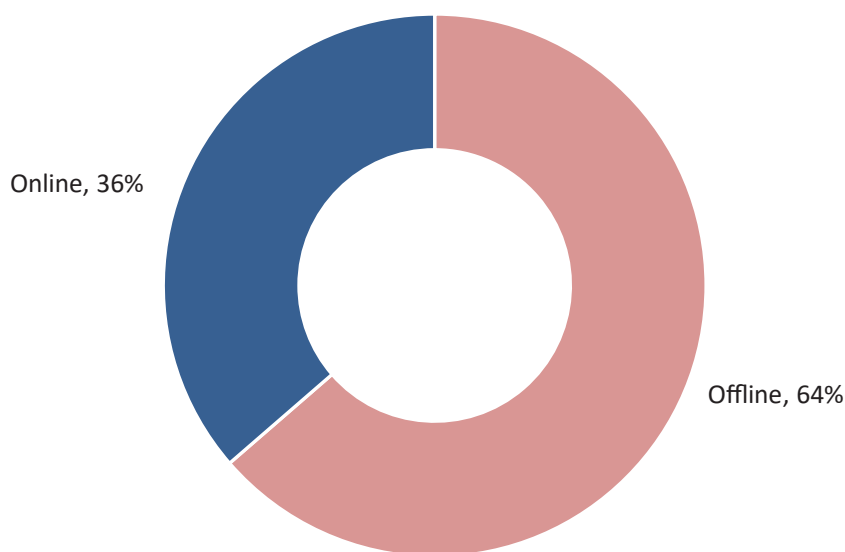
Arun said that the women who were being trafficked to Goa were at the acceptance stage. i.e. once they have crossed the stages of resistance (when they are forced or first inducted into CSA), the stage of negotiation (when the victim negotiates with her captors for her release), and the stage of adaptation (when the victim feels that there is no way of getting out of CSA, when they start soliciting on their own). At the acceptance stage (stage 4), the victims claim that they are doing this on their own or of their own volition. Responses of the victims at each stage are, in order, - extremely grateful, thankful, resentful, angry - at each of the 4 stages.

It is clear that the victims in Goa are at stage 4 where they can go out on their own to solicit customers and where they will not complain about the traffickers. This makes it more challenging for law enforcement authorities as well as others who may be providing services.

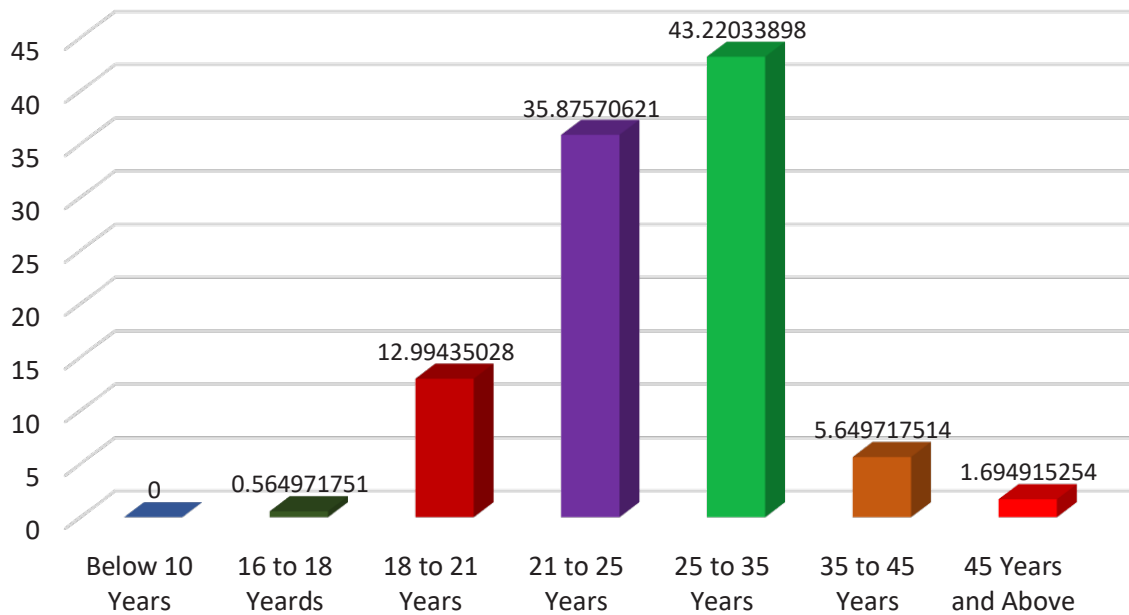
Arun said that the victims from Central Asia were provided with Aadhar cards, voting cards, Nikah nama and driving license by their traffickers in Delhi. Similarly, documents of Bangladeshi girls are made in West Bengal or in some cases in Maharashtra. This makes it difficult to conduct home investigations as they produce the fake documents.

Many girls trafficked from Maharashtra and Delhi have been in catering and events as well as dance. Victims usually get contacts of agents in Goa from someone they knew – most often a friend. Most often the person providing this information is a female. They also get information from partners, colleagues and family members who have been surviving on their earnings, knowingly or otherwise.

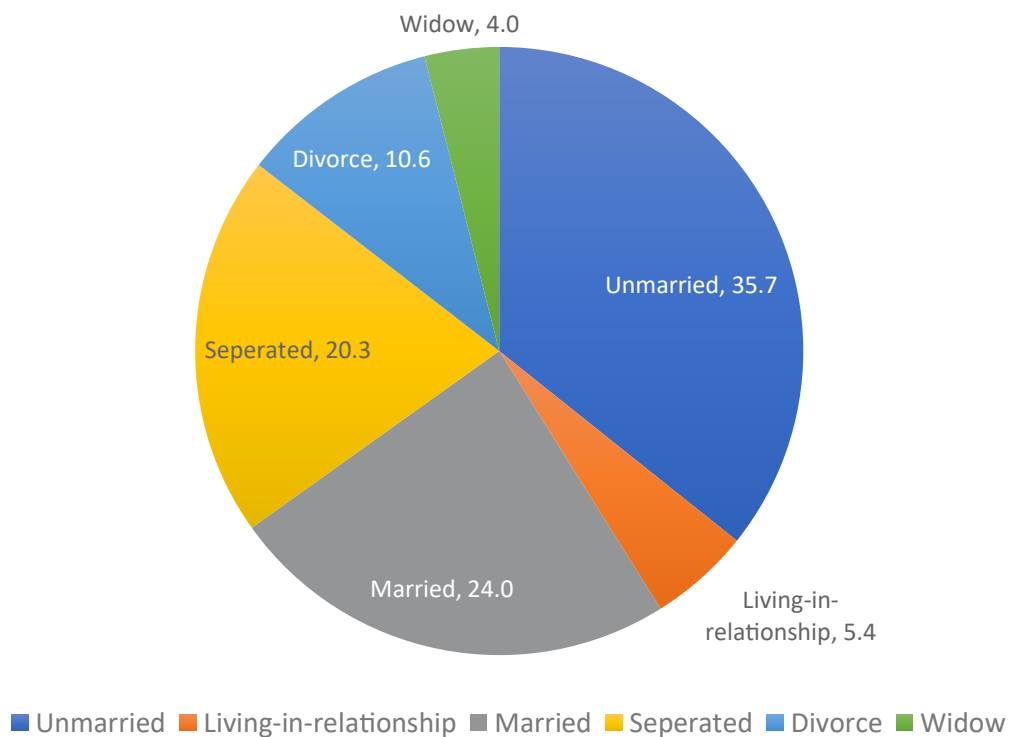
The victims come to Goa on 10 days or one month contracts. The traffickers pay their flight charges. Payment is based either on a client basis (10-25% of what the client pays) or a per day basis (with a fixed number of clients per day for a certain fixed amount of money). The pimps always keep some of the victim's money with them so that she is always under their control.



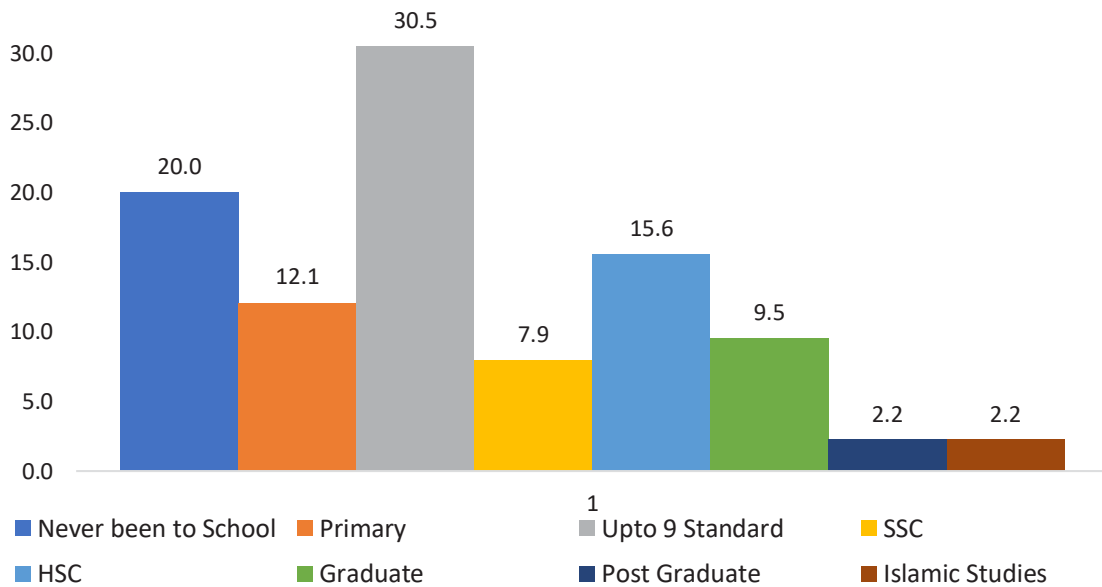
Arun informed the gathering that Arz had conducted a national study on the use of internet. He said that Goa has the maximum number of online sexual trafficking cases among the states in India. He explained the modus operandi of online trafficking wherein online platforms advertise the service, pimps scrutinise the local trafficking sites and vet the clients information. All this makes it very difficult for law enforcement agencies to intervene.



Arun then elaborated on the profile of the victims based on the study. He said that most were between 21 – 35 years of age. Most were divorced, widowed and all were victims of domestic violence.



He said that child marriage is high especially high in West Bengal and post a divorce or death of the husband, the responsibility of taking care of the child was on the girls. As they have no vocational skills and low levels of education they are unable to get decent employment and therefore vulnerable to CSE.



He spoke about the reasons for trafficking which apart from initial force, blackmail, physical assault, some were forced due to managing financial expenses and were lured into CSE for money.

He said that when asked what help they wanted, majority of the respondents asked for help in repaying debt. Many asked for help in shelter, renting accommodation in their home states, money for business, getting a job, and/ or for return travel to their states.

In terms of release, repatriation and detention, Arun said that Goa had a unique practice where the Magistrate goes to the SPH and the inquiry is done in a victim-friendly manner. Prior to that, counselling is provided to the victim, a home investigation is done to check safety of the girl, case details provided to the Magistrate, to ensure girl is not re-trafficked. Girls are released in self-custody, in custody of families, and even dropped to their home states when needed with the financial support of the Government of Goa. The victims find rescues in Goa a deterrent as it means stay in the SPH for 21 days and families often getting to know about their involvement in commercial sexual activities. In other states, they often get away with a 500 Rs. Fine and no detention.

Arun said that, based on the rescues, there were only a few cases of re-trafficking. The main reasons given by the victims were retrieval of property, non-payment of the traffickers, or in some case the home investigation being detrimental to her staying back since the police or NGO have revealed the fact that she was in CSA to her family or neighborhood.

Arun's presentation was then followed by the panel discussion.



Mr. Levinson Martins, moderated the panel discussion.

He spoke about the need for synergy between government and other stakeholders and the successes due to this in his wide experience of work to combat human trafficking. He emphasised that pro-activeness is the key to fighting against CSE. He elaborated on this with an example of a young girl who was rescued years ago; was angry against everyone who was involved in her rescue but with a lot of effort was convinced to study further. She has now completed her graduation while working in Swift Wash and is now happily married. Instances like these are a source of inspiration. He spoke about a case where an accused was admitted to protective home as a victim and he as a Sub-Divisional Magistrate while conducting inquiry found this and then directed the police to treat her as an accused and shift her from the protective home. Later a FIR was lodged and she was prosecuted. He highlighted the importance of Section 17, and the importance of ossification tests to determine age.

Mr. Jivba Dalvi, Police Inspector, said he was famous for being a proactive police officer. He said that human trafficking was evil and prosecuting one trafficker could be seen as victory over a devil. He spoke about the difficulties in apprehending traffickers these days. He said that the victims were not connected with the main boss who operates through the net via local pimps. The sim cards are obtained from different states, clients contact the pimps or boss; the clients ID is verified, the hotel is finalised, various precautions are taken before the deal is arranged. This makes it difficult for police to nab the perpetrators. He gave the example of how victims are rescued, sending decoy customers, taking NGOs along for the rescue, being friendly with the victims and treating them well so that the police can get more information about other girls and details of the traffickers. Victims are lodged in the SPH, accused in jail. He said that the police do the formalities.

He said that one challenge faced by the police is that when the victims statement is needed for the prosecution during the court hearing, the victim is no longer available as a witness. This leads to the trafficker getting acquitted. He felt that it should be the job of the NGOs in their home state to ensure that the victim is not trafficked again. He noted that some girls are brought on contract, expected to entertain a certain number of customers and that the traffickers were making large amounts of money. The trafficker is not scared because there are a lot of loopholes in getting him locked up or prosecuted. Information about the traffickers sent by the police to the source states should be followed up by the source states. Mr. Dalvi ended by giving some global information on human trafficking.

Mr. Levinson Martins gave another example of a case showing how it was difficult to retain women as they are major, but how this obstacle can be overcome if the women's confidence and trust can be gained after which they reveal their vulnerability and how they have been trafficked.

He suggested that to overcome the problem of the victim being unavailable post her release from the SPH, when passing an order, the SDM can request an agency in the source state to oversee the victims well-being in the home state and maintain contact with them.

Ms. Premila Fernandes e Braganza, Superintendent, State Protective Home (SPH), DWCD spoke about the need for love, care and compassion once the victims are admitted in the SPH. She said that they are most often are admitted at night and are in a confused state. The counsellor at the SPH and ARZ provide services that are very useful. Within 21 days the decision is taken regarding their release. The SPH takes care of the medical care needs as well as overall health, like eye check up of the victims. Phone calls are allowed immediately on admittance so that they can contact their family members to inform them; after that calls are permitted once every 15 days, or more if there is some specific need. The SPH also has an international call facility now. When problems arise, Arz helps in various ways. The SPH helps with vocational training courses for the victims – beautician course, bag making, agarbatti making, book binding.

They get in touch with embassies for foreign nationals. In some cases, like Uzbekistan, there are issues faced with the embassy which Ms. Braganza did not elaborate. Another challenge faced by the SPH is that follow up after release is difficult since there are a lack of reports from other agencies once the victims are released. She noted that there were many repeaters, including from foreign countries. She said that previously there was a problem with coordination with the police but that this was no longer the case. Another challenge she said, was that phones are attached at times with the police so the girls cannot contact their families.

Mr. Levinson Martins raised the question of why source states could not start an inquiry based on records/ evidence that come from Goa. He said that prosecution of offenders was important in breaking the nexus even if one cannot stop trafficking altogether.

Ms. Juliana Lohar, ARZ, spoke about the role of Arz in assisting the police in raid and rescue, destressing the girl and enabling her to give her statement to the police. She spoke about the social work services that Arz provides at the SPH as well as its economic alternative, the mechanised laundry unit, Swift Wash. She mentioned the other work done by Arz to prevent, protect and rehabilitate victims of sexual violence in Goa and the work done by Arz to combat human trafficking.

She then focused on the work done at the SPH by Arz in terms of making an assessment of physical, economic, social, psychological factors of the victims once they are lodged in the home. She said that the victims exhibited behavioural symptoms of PTSD – they showed anger, threat, and were suicidal. They had chronic anxiety and depression; some had panic attacks, sleep disorders, nightmares, sleep deprivation. Cognitively, they were unable to understand what was happening to them. She share that Arz uses Imagery Rehearsal Therapy and Cognitive Behavioural Therapy. She said that if these did not help, the victims were referred to IPHB where they were given medication.

She expressed her concern over the discontinuity of psycho-social services once the victims were back in their home states. She said that service providers were unable to understand the Stockholm syndrome and the reasons why the victim reconnects with the trafficker. They could not comprehend the relationship that these women have with their exploiters. Another challenge, she noted, was the lack of work done with the family members in their home states, so dependency on the victim continues, though psycho-social work with the girl has started. The girl needs economic support to get out since the family is still dependent on her. A third challenge is the prevention of harassment in the area where she lives. She urged that home investigations should be done carefully. HIR is an important document under Section 17 which will enable the SDM to plan the victim's rehabilitation. Sometimes, before the HIR is done inquiries are made and the villagers/ panchayat/ neighbours get to know that the girl was in prostitution. They do not see her as a victim.

Juliana concluded by stressing that in Goa, when girls are rescued, the process of her rehabilitation starts. It is equally important to work with her family; economic and psycho-social support should be initiated before she is released.

Mr. Levinson Martins emphasised the need for a conducive atmosphere so that the victim is not re-trafficked. He said that skill development which is need-based and can actually help the victim earn something can start from the SPH.

Mr. Rahul Parab, Police Inspector, Colva spoke about the large number of cases of rescue and arrests under ITPA in which he has been involved. He said that he has also raided massage parlours where prostitution was taking place. He said that now the situation has changed. The main trafficker sits in one state, the sim card is from another, and local 'guides' are used who check the credentials of clients with Aadhar cards; hotels are vetted so it is difficult to get decoy customers. Another challenge is that the girls are rescued at stage 4 where they directly contact traffickers; the girls come to Goa on their own, stay on their own for short term contracts. Prosecution is difficult since they do not cooperate once they are out of the SPH. The victim is often not available in the home place so she cannot be contacted for the court hearing.

Most girls rescued are from various states. Victims from Nepal are a challenge as it is difficult to secure victims, making it difficult for prosecution.

Mr. Parab shared how he succeeded in one conviction in 2007 in an Anjuna case. The victim was told she had to dance in a casino and asked to entertain customers first near the beach hotels. In this case both the accused were in custody till the trial was going on. One was a repeat offender. This is why it was easier to convict as the accused could not get in touch with the victim. The victim was kept by Arz and helped to depose before the court. The accused were remanded for 3 years.

He suggested that family members of the girls should give their contact numbers to the IO for contacting the girl later. This is because the girl herself often disposes of the sim card or changes her number and location and is not easy to trace.

Mr. Levinson Martins said that speedy trial is important, but the victim cannot be kept indefinitely. One suggestion was that the statements of victims could also be recorded under section 164 of CrPC.

Mr. Vivek H.P, IAS, Sub Divisional Magistrate, explained the role of the Magistrate after the police rescue the victim. She is first brought before the Magistrate to ascertain that she is a victim of human trafficking. She is then lodged in the SPH where the SDM asks for a HIR, summons the panel who conducts an inquiry and the SDM bases his order on the reports submitted by the panel, the police, the Superintendent of SPH as well as the HIR. The SDM, through some examples, explained the challenges of handling cases; he has overseen 12 cases since coming to Goa. One challenge is that given that the SDMs have so many other duties it becomes difficult for them to delve into details of each case. In a case of a women from West Bengal, where it took a long time to get details from the victim, an NGO did the home investigation. Another challenge is the budgetary constraints to send women back to their home states if they do not have enough money to return to their states. In one case where the victim was finally sent back, he said that they have lost touch and there is no way to know where she is or if she has been re-trafficked.

He stressed the need to coordinate as a network to deal with the issue. He said that each one in their respective states play a role but we did not know if our efforts were bearing fruit since we do not know what is happening in other states. He said that we need to cut the supply of girls from other states. He concluded with the thought, “We are dealing with organised crime; but are we organised to tackle this?”

Mr. Levinson Martins suggested that we could ask for reports to be shared discreetly across states to track the victim through the help of NGOs. He said it was also important to find people/ NGOs who are ready to help with travel money, or in other ways so that, for example, family members can come for the custody of the girls if they cannot otherwise afford to travel. He concluded by saying that we need to have compassion and pro-activeness to deal with this issue. He then threw the floor open for discussion.

OPEN DISCUSSION

Mr. Shashikant asked Mr. Dalvi how the police linked the exploitation from the destination area to the transit point to the source area. Mr. Dalvi said that they had only reached the second stage, where the girl reveals the first names of the pimp in one location. He said it was very difficult to identify traffickers with the little information provided to them.

When asked whether the IAHTU is meant to bridge the gap from source to transit to destination level, Mr. Dalvi said that since girls are at the 4th stage, it is difficult to identify the pimps or agents in other areas. He said that he had sealed the flats which were used for prostitution, even though it was beyond his jurisdiction. He said that the police do not get enough information from other states to identify the main traffickers.

Mr. Martins said that there should be a good network between all stakeholders.

Mr. Ranjit from West Bengal suggested that video conferencing become an important part of the process so that victims can give their statements over video for prosecution of cases.

Mr. Ashish from Goa said that no authorities are checking the casinos. He asked whether anyone was looking into the issue of human trafficking in the casinos. Mr. Martins replied that the authorities would look into this.

Mr. Tarquil Islam from Bangladesh asked whether there was any process to share with counterparts in Bangladesh to get traffickers information from victims statements. He said that we need credible information from a credible agency since when information is obtained through NGOs it is not always taken seriously.

Mr. Martins said the information could be shared as per the law and protocols between the two countries.

Mr. Vivek said that the information is passed on to the concerned embassy through MEA and MHA.

Mr. Arun Pandey said that there was a lack of information from victims. He said that whatever information is available is shared but it was not known whether the authorities were taking action based on the information received.

Ms. Kavita from Mumbai said that when the victims do not appear before the court, the person gets acquitted. She said that it was not always possible for the summons to reach the right address. Therefore she suggested that a copy of the summons be sent to the NGO who is following up on the case at least a month before the date of the hearing so that the NGO can follow up with the victim and her family and prepare her for deposition before the court. Arun welcomed this suggestion, saying that a copy of the HIR can be given to the IO since he should also know which organisation has conducted the HIR. Mr. Dalvi said that the police have also been asking for a copy of the panel report so that they have the information about the victim.

Mr. Mohammed Tarquil Islam, Justice & Care – NGO, from Bangladesh said that a new issue emerged in 2012 where the source country did not recognise the NGO report; they would not act without the government official report. He said that as NGOs we prepare HIR, but the MHA does not recognise it. He said the MHA needs a police report.

Mr. Martins suggested that at the end of the consultation it would be useful to put up clear recommendations so that the Central Government and the government in the States can take action. He said that it takes time for each of these solutions to evolve.

Concluding the session, **Mr. Levinson Martins** thanked the panelists and participants.

Anisha Fernandes then presented the panelists with a memento as a token of appreciation and gratitude¹.

1. This was done after every session where the panelists and the moderator were presented with mementos.

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TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN FROM MAHARASHTRA TO GOA FOR COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

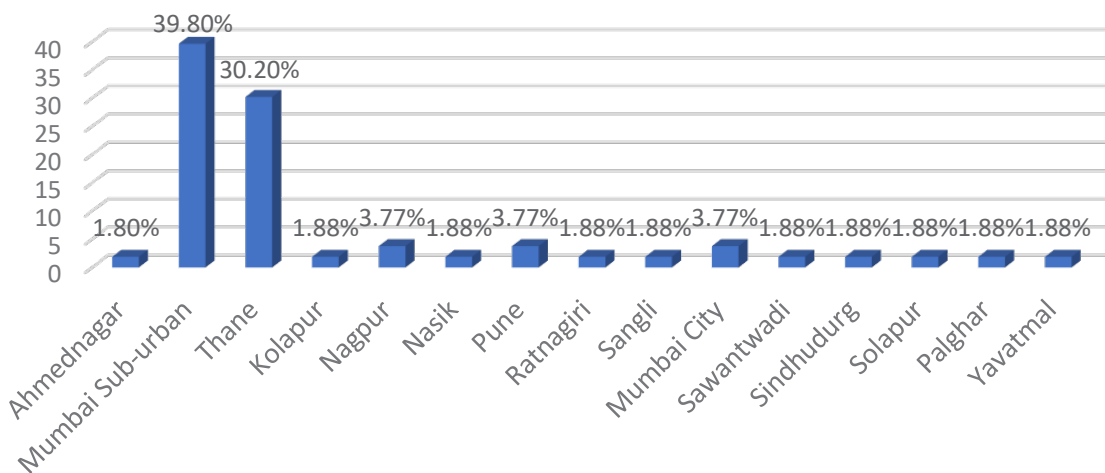


SESSION III:

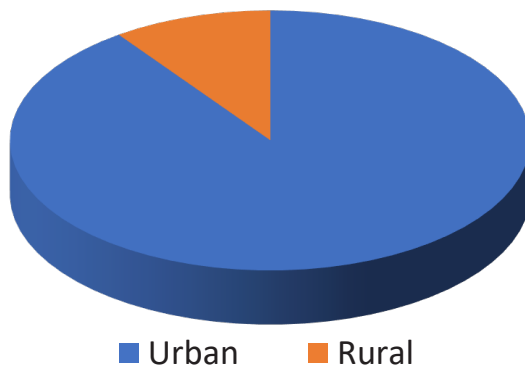
TRAFFICKING FOR CSE FROM MAHARASHTRA: SITUATION, INTERVENTION, CHALLENGES & AREAS OF COLLABORATION



Juliana Lohar from Arz, presented the findings of the study about Maharashtra. She said that Maharashtra is a major source state in Goa. She explained that many victims are second generation, having grown up in Maharashtra. Most are from Mumbai suburbs followed by Pune and Nagpur.

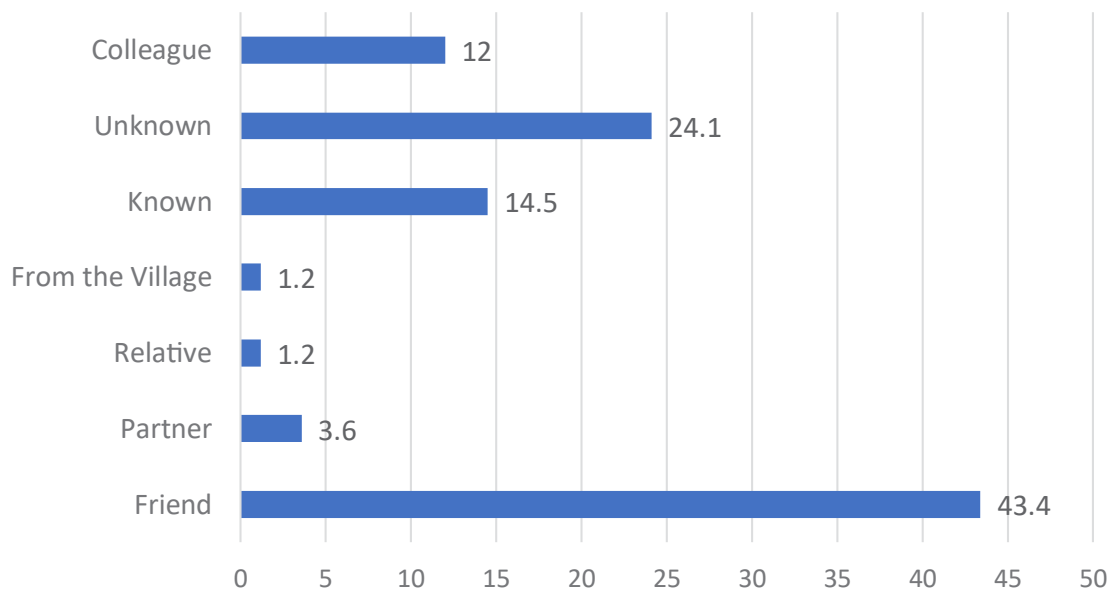


Most (90%) are from urban areas.



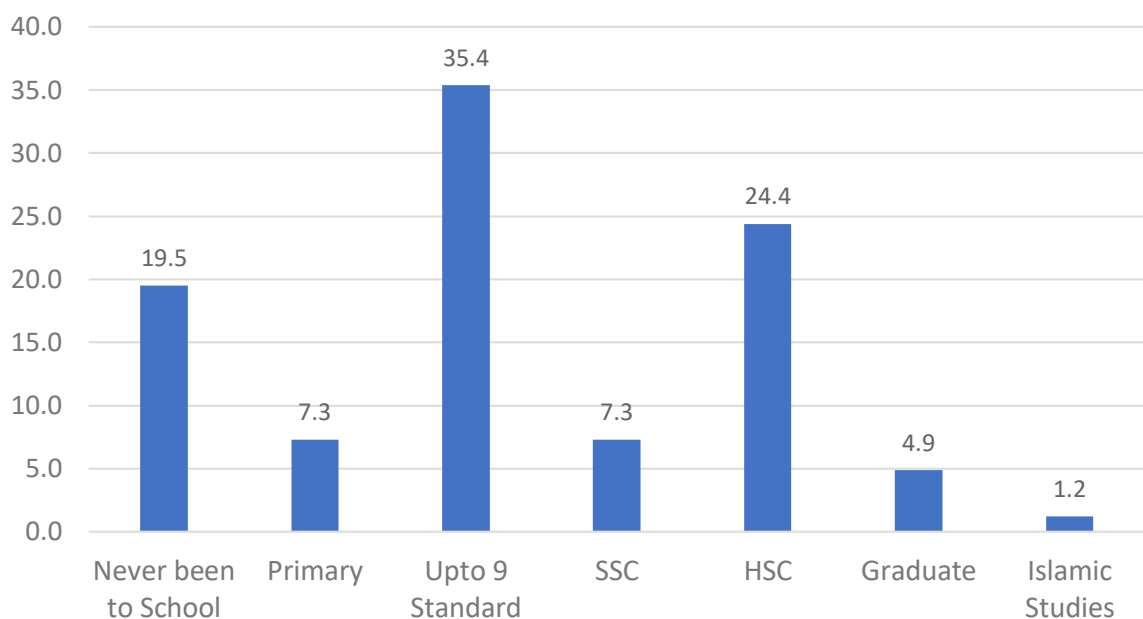
The profile of girls are those who can mingle with the tourists, where they can travel and manage a bit on their own and know some amount of Hindi and English. Maharashtra is also a transit state, where women are trafficked from Bangladesh and Delhi, first to Maharashtra and then to Goa.

In terms of recruitment, many are lured by persons known to them, a friend (43%) or colleague; mostly women. Many of the victims are in the catering services.



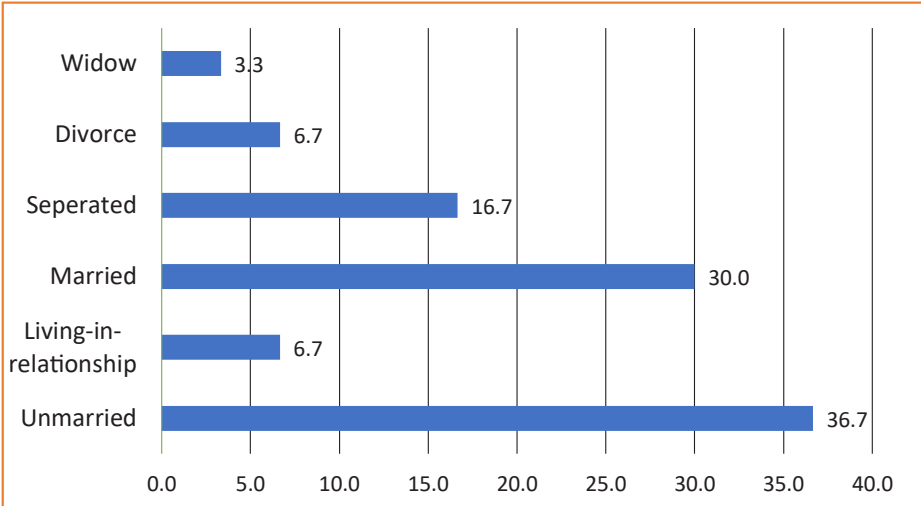
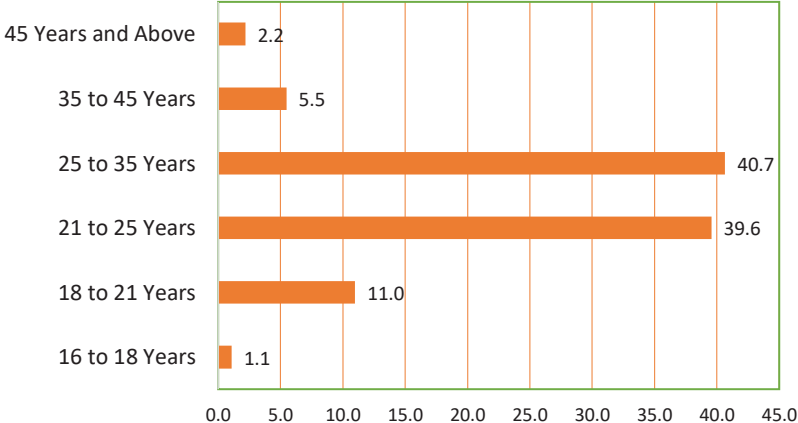
Girls from Maharashtra come on a contract for Rs.15-20,000. The traffickers book their train or bus tickets; they are given a seat number by the conductor who is aware of the booking. Once they reach Goa they are told to take a taxi and the agent gives the directions to the driver over the phone and the girl is taken to a lodge or house.

A large population of the girls and women trafficked from Maharashtra to Goa for commercial sexual exploitation were found to have not completed 9th std; very few have studied beyond the school level and many are illiterate.

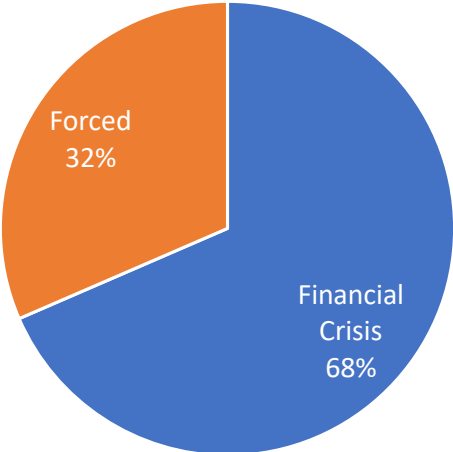


Ages of the girls and women rescued from commercial sexual exploitation range from 25-35 years.

Most are victims of domestic violence; many are divorced or separated. Even among the single girls there are problematic relationships with their families; many parents expect the girls to take on the financial responsibilities of their families.



The main reason for trafficking was found to be due to financial need.





Ms. Lalita moderated the session. She requested the participants to speak in any language that they were comfortable with.

Ms. Kavita Saxena, Women Development Foundation said that her organisation had worked with 63 cases of human trafficking for CSE relating to Goa. She said that most were very young; majority were below the poverty line, have migrated from other places to Mumbai, were often isolated from their neighbours, had no money even for medical expenses when in need. The maximum education of these women was till class IX; most could not even produce their certificates of education. She said that home visits were a challenge as the family is worried, they are traumatised since their daughter is missing. They succumb to advocates who exploit them and ask them for a lot of money (about Rs 15,000). Very few victims (1%) give accurate addresses which is the biggest challenge. Another challenge was that there seemed to be outside influences on the family, including from traffickers, making them reluctant to reveal information. Another challenge was dealing with the husband of the victim; he is often in other relationships, is abusive and is not always supportive of the victim. Due to the various factors, including the traffickers being involved in supporting the families indirectly, it becomes difficult to conduct home visits since the families are very wary and secretive about their situation. Most of the cases are complicated and are at different stages. They are either at negotiation or acceptance stage.

Ms. Saxena shared that they had started a programme where they help the victims to get some vocational training in marketable skills. For instance, beauty parlour training is more expensive than the amount that they would earn.

Ms. Lalita summarised the points raised by Ms. Kavita and invited Ms. Triveni to speak.

Ms. Triveni Acharya, Rescue Foundation explained that her organisation runs a shelter home. She said that Maharashtra and Goa were strongly interconnected in terms of trafficking. Most girls first start in Maharashtra and then go to Goa, but sometimes it is the other way around. She gave an example of a case of a girl who was once at their shelter home and

then was murdered. Later she said that they learned that she was sent to Goa, lived in a house and prostituted. Police only started an investigation once it was a murder; when it was prostitution the police said that interstate investigation was beyond their powers. She gave a similar case of a minor who was a drug user and later as an adult moved into prostitution. But as she was a major and doing this willingly, she said that her organisation did not intervene. She spoke about the challenge of getting documents from the transit areas. She gave other cases of interstate trafficking where her organisation had conducted home investigations for Arz. She said that poverty was not the only reason that girls entered prostitution; it could be drug addiction or broken family situations. She said that one challenge was that during raids in Mumbai, police keep the victims in shelter homes after mass rescues and release them in a day without any investigation. Another challenge is maintaining and sharing documentation. She said that her organisation kept all records of the girls, including FIRs filed, names of traffickers, etc. Through that they have managed to share this information with the source states which have resulted in convictions. However, lack of proper sharing of documentation and records is a challenge in stopping re-trafficking.

Mr. Umesh Gavali, Police Inspector, said that they were a Nodal Agency and went on to explain their work. He said that they should be contacted by the NGOs once they are aware of cases of human trafficking or if they need any other kind of support. Also if there were interstate ramifications of cases, it was possible to appoint a special officer. Being the nodal agency, he spoke about their coverage in Maharashtra over the 38 revenue districts. He informed the gathering that they have 12 AHTUs. He elaborated on the initiatives of the government and that they were going to have 6 more AHTUs. He said that they had dedicated manpower in each of these units. He said that they do not consider Maharashtra a source area; he said that it is a destination point or a transit point. He also explained that brothel based prostitution had now shifted to beauty and massage parlours. He said that Maharashtra did not have or hardly had any minors in prostitution. He mentioned that they had a cyber-crime section to identify cases of criminal activity. Further, he said that under Bachpan Bachao Andolan, cases of missing children had to be transferred to AHTU if not found in 4 months. He said that there were lots of online platforms for trafficking making it difficult to apprehend traffickers. He spoke about the lack of manpower being one of the challenges they face. He said that the data base of victims in shelter homes should be shared. Data base of face recognition and identity of trafficker should be shared by all so that there can be linkages. Time bound and speedy trials and special courts to prosecute traffickers of women for CSE were needed. He said that they also needed more field units so that their coverage would be adequate.

Mr. Prasad Tathe, Save the Children, India (Member, Maharashtra Task Force for Inter State & Inter Country repatriation) said that it was the first time that there was some authentic data on Maharashtra through the report that Arz released today. He said that Maharashtra was a source, transit and destination point. He spoke about the Save the Children model of prevention in four districts of Maharashtra, as well as their collaboration with the Government towards prosecution. He said that the Probation Officers were doing the home investigations of 7 districts in Maharashtra based on requests from many states. There are 22 government run shelter homes and 19 Ujwalla centres. He spoke about the need for proper collaboration with MOUs between states; there should be one point windows for all stages of prevention, rescue and rehabilitation and prosecution. He pointed out the need for authentic agencies to

manage the overall coordination. He gave the example of Nagpur where multiple stakeholders have been meeting on a monthly basis to deal with the issue and have solved many cases as a result. He also spoke about repatriation to 9 countries by his organisation. He said that there was a joint task force between India and Bangladesh to deal with human trafficking through a bilateral agreement wherein West Bengal and Maharashtra were included as most of the girls from Bangladesh were sent to these states. The joint force meets once in 6 months. There is a collaboration between Save the Children and Justice and Care, Bangladesh to follow up on cases and monitor them over a period of one year.

Ms. Lalita cautioned that sharing data between NGOs across countries needed to be done carefully; we needed to recognise the legal implications of this and that the information could get into the wrong hands.

OPEN DISCUSSION

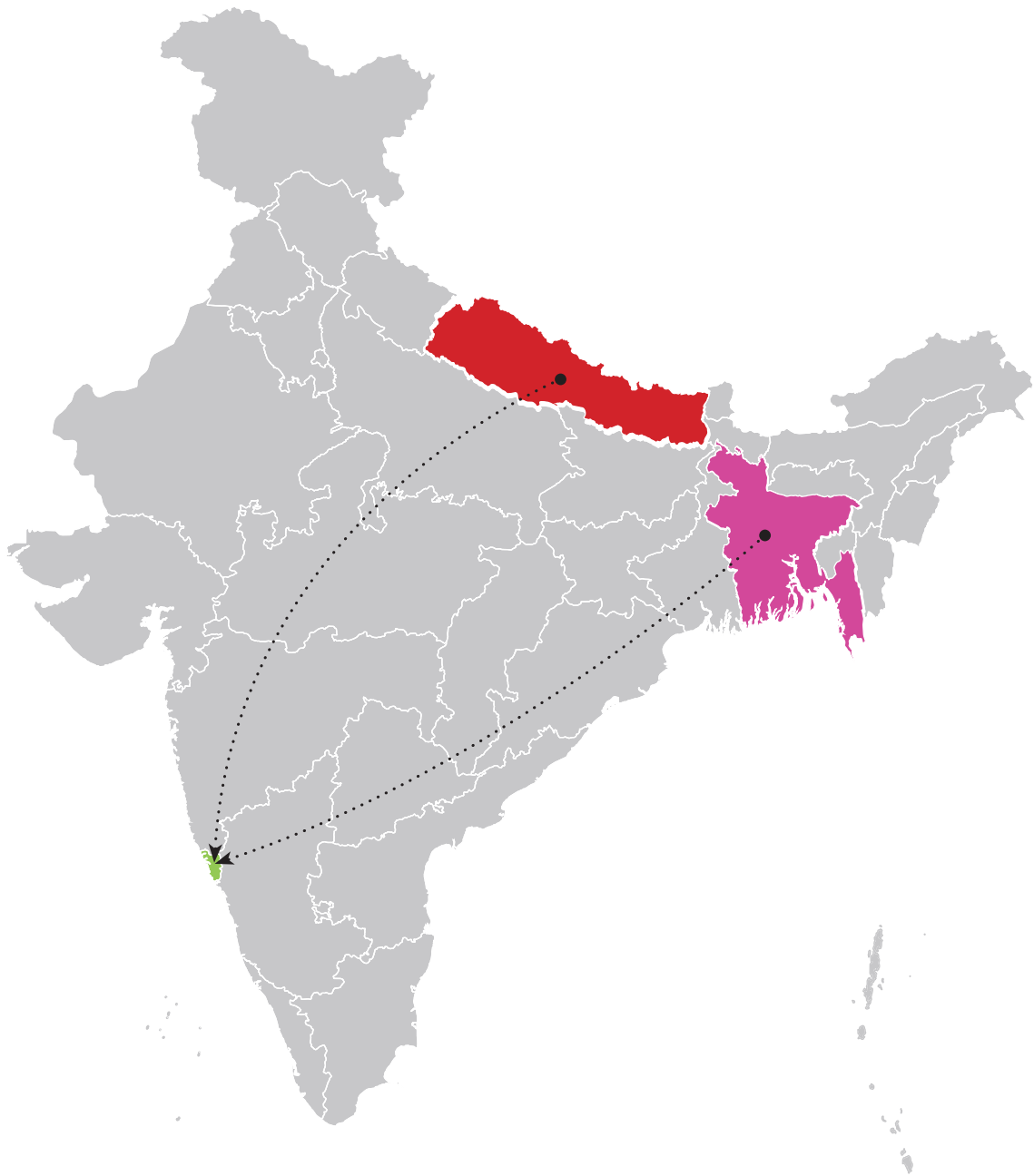
A few questions were asked by the participants.

- Does the FIR of a minor need to be registered at once?
- Does the AHTU have the powers to investigate or does the HIR have to be done by the police or NGOs?
- Do the authorities have a standard operation protocol for the HIR?

Ms. Lalita said that various agencies had SOPs for HIR and that UNODC had a one pager on SOP for the HIR. She thanked all the panelists for their contribution and due to paucity of time asked the participants to utilise the tea break to get answers to further queries they may have.

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TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN
FROM INTER COUNTRY TRAFFICKING
FROM BANGLADESH & NEPAL TO GOA FOR
COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION



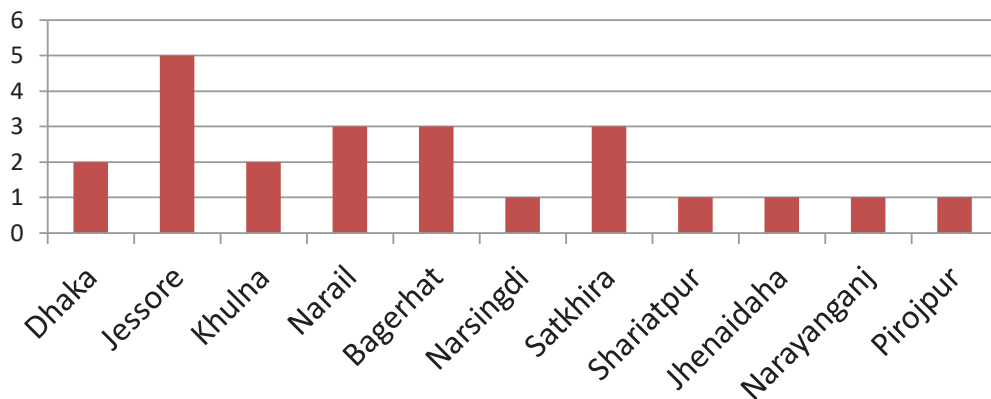
SESSION IV:

INTER COUNTRY TRAFFICKING FOR CSE: SITUATION, INTERVENTION, CHALLENGES & AREAS OF COLLABORATION

Arun Pandey presented the findings of the study about Bangladesh and also spoke about Nepal.

He noted that upto some years ago there were very few girls from **Bangladesh**. The number of women from Bangladesh was increasing over the years; they originated from 11 locations. The majority were from Jessore.

Source Districts



One category are those who were trafficked when they were young, employed as maids and later in dance bars and for CSE. The other category are those who have been recently trafficked in the name of employment to Surat, Mumbai, Bangalore and Goa. They have their documents made in India. There is an organised operation to cross the India-Bangladesh border in connivance with local authorities; there is a clear modus operandi with ideal timings for crossing where they are told what to wear and how much luggage to carry. Near the border in India there are rooms for them to stay. When these girls are brought to India, there are agents who make these documents and when they are rescued there are agents who charge over a lakh of rupees to get them out. They initially deny being from Bangladesh. They give false addresses of locations in India. Only after a home investigation reveals that they are not from India, they admit that they are from Bangladesh.

The rescued victims, request not to tell their families, and they ask for jobs once they are back. The girls documents are requested from Rights Jessore, who send them to Arz, who in turn sends them to the embassy.

The police in Bangladesh, asks the parents for money when they do a home visit and share

that the daughter is in prostitution. The result is that the parents get angry and the situation makes the girl return to India. Further the home situation does not change. Lack of services makes them return to India. Further their partners are their pimps, Indians, surviving on their earnings. They try to emotionally blackmail the victim and she returns to India. The time taken for repatriation of a girl is 6 months to a year, which is less than other states.

Arun pointed out that trafficking from **Nepal** to Goa has reduced drastically in the last 5 years. The profile of victims has also changed; they are girls working in the dance clubs in Kathmandu, in the acceptance stage who have been trafficked to different countries. Repatriation is not a problem since a team goes to the border to drop the girl; embassies are not involved. The challenge is tracing the girls once they are sent back. He stressed the importance of having a system of follow up with the girls so that authorities in India are aware of where they are and they can be called back to India when the trial starts.



Ms. Juliana Lohar, Arz moderated the session. She requested participants to ask their questions at the end of the speeches.

Ms. Maria Monseratte, Dy. S.P, FRRO, Goa shared about the process of repatriation. She explained that the FRRO deals with visa extension issues and was empowered to repatriate foreigners. Initially, the victims of CSE do not disclose their nationality. She said that in cases of the accused, everything is done by the FRRO. However, she said that in the cases of victims, most of the responsibility is taken by Arz. Once the SDM passes the order saying the victim has to be repatriated, Arz with their counterparts in other countries obtain the travel documents. After confirming the nationality of the victim, the FRRO writes to MHA. One challenge she said is to identify Bangladeshis through their features, since they are similar to Indians. She said that her office gives the victims exit permits, and that they are escorted with the police and a team to the border. Exit permits are given to show authorities at the border that they are victims.

Mr. Mohammed Tarquil Islam, Justice & Care, Bangladesh thanked Arz for giving him so much knowledge on the issue of trafficking. He said that his organisation gives training

to provide protection services to the victims, educational support, trauma support facilities, etc. He noted that due to their border guard training, many women were saved from being trafficked. He said that they referred cases to the police and vice versa of trafficking cases. He pointed out that his organisation also supported cases of victims in India who needed to be repatriated. He spoke about the role of the Bangladesh government and the laws enacted to prevent trafficking. He was hopeful that bilateral agreements between India and Bangladesh would help to develop SOPs on repatriation and prevent further trafficking. He shared that a unified SOP would be drafted and rolled out on both sides. He spoke about the high number of cases of prosecution in Bangladesh; the IO in Bangladesh is trying hard to get information from other countries regarding traffickers in Bangladesh so that they can be prosecuted. He noted that there were many cases that were pending. He spoke about the work of the MHA in Bangladesh and that they had started developing a criminal database which they have shared with BSF. Sensitising communities in border areas that it is an offense to harbour traffickers or be involved with victims in CSE. He then spoke about cases referred to by Arz and how they have followed up on these cases with HIRs as well as provision of services. According to Mr. Islam the main challenge was the lack of services on the ground. He pointed out that the victims are at a late stage (acceptance stage) so they avoid the organisation and continue to stay in touch with the traffickers. There are a lack of schemes for rehabilitation. Human Trafficking is not top of the priority list of government, though that is slowly changing. Victim care is a serious issue which needs to be addressed. He offered to support as many cases as are referred from India, and refer to other NGOs cases that they cannot support.

Mr. SM Toffazel Hossain, Rights Jessore, Bangladesh said that they had followed up on various cases which they had been referred by Arz. Apart from a few who could not be traced, some had got jobs elsewhere like the Middle East, and a few had been re-trafficked. The situation of the victims in their home locations does not support their reintegration into society especially as the victims face psychological problems. Regarding home visits, he said that they base these on the SOPs got from a combination of inputs from different sources, especially from Maharashtra. This template that they have used for the last 10 years has been accepted by the law enforcement agencies. He said that the main challenge was that those responsible for handing over process are not following protocols. e.g. Documents go missing, including medical reports; money is not given to the girls, jewelry is stolen. The problems could be at the source areas. He pointed out that even though the legal system is good, implementation is problematic. Another challenge, he observed, were the long delays in repatriation. He said that in one case a victim was in a shelter home for 15 years. He said that this could be partly due to the lack of sharing of information.

Ms. Amrita Poudyal, ECPAT Luxembourg from Nepal, spoke about the nature of the services of her organisation which was working in Nepal since 2015. She said that the government of Nepal was restructuring, becoming more federalised, legal changes were taking place and that the work of her organisation had to be seen in that context. Government has a compensation fund, and a National Committee for Combating Trafficking which is considered the focal point. There are no nodal NGOs in Nepal. There are 10 shelter homes supported by the government. There are 732 local anti-trafficking units in 76 locations to monitor repatriated girls. Girls repatriated to Nepal are first sent to the shelters who after psycho-social counselling based on Government guidelines are then sent to their families.

They also have various other support initiatives like education, legal services. In each district there are monitoring committees to follow up on each case. However, she pointed out that all these activities and schemes are on paper and implementation has only just started. She spoke about the challenges faced to help the victims. Due to difficult terrain, it is difficult to do the home investigation or follow up visits. Further, there is lack of standard protocol, everything is done from NGO to NGO without government engagement. Officers are informed when a child is being repatriated but the child does not have to be physically produced before the officer. The situation is extremely difficult for survivors; traffickers are re-trafficking the girls, convincing the families that they can help them get jobs across the border. She stressed the need for promoting video conferencing. Integration of survivors into their families was the key to preventing re-trafficking. She said that repatriation should not be considered complete till the survivor is reintegrated into the family.

Juliana concluded the session by thanking the panellists and inviting participants to ask questions or make comments. However, there were no comments or queries.

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Day 2

18th September 2019

The second day of the consultation started with Sibyl Fernandes welcoming the participants and continuing to host the consultation.

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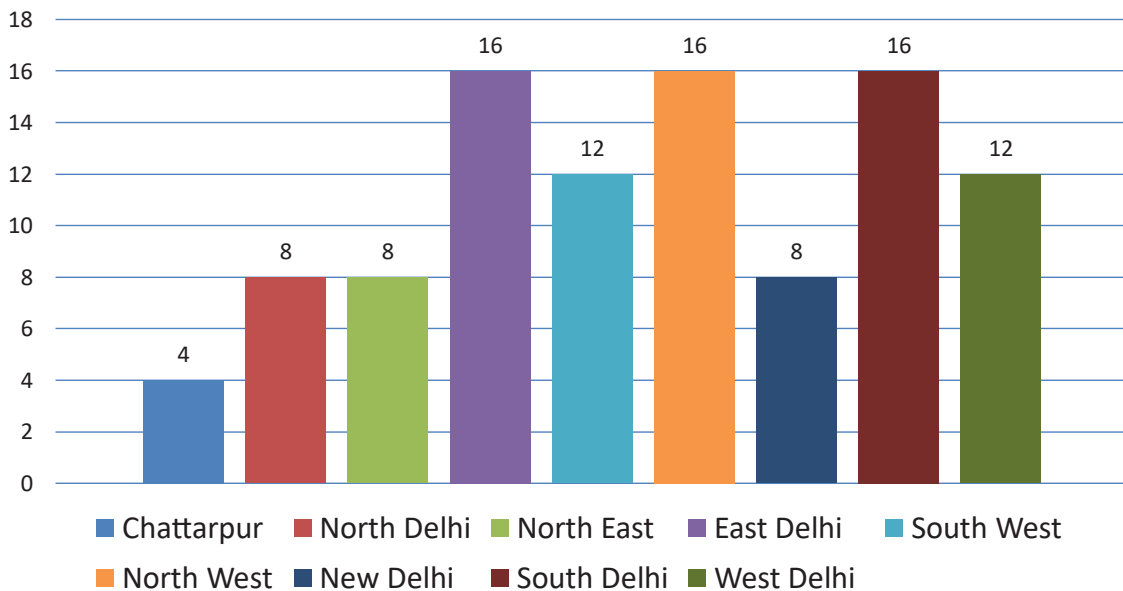
TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN
FROM DELHI TO GOA FOR
COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION



SESSION V:

TRAFFICKING FOR CSE FROM DELHI: SITUATION, INTERVENTION, CHALLENGES & AREAS OF COLLABORATION

Juliana Lohar made a presentation on the findings of the study about **Delhi**. She explained that there were different areas from Delhi from which girls were trafficked.



Girls from Central Asia are trafficked via Nepal to Delhi which is a transit for trafficking of foreign nationals to Goa. Their passports are taken away on the pretext of getting them jobs and are never returned. There is a strong network between Delhi and Goa for trafficking as evidenced through the well planned travel and accommodation arrangements made by the trafficker. The girls travel by flight thinking that they are going to be working in events. Once in Goa they are forced to work in CSA and told that it would be temporary till other work is found. They are recruited through other women, friends who have been trafficked before. The traffickers are usually faceless and all deals are done through whatsapp. Most of the Central Asian women are from Uzbekistan. Many years ago, one woman was operating a network but that was broken by the police. Now the girls are brought through Nepal. The main traffickers are about 5-6 Punjabi men ranging from 25-40 year old. The girls are kept in flats and once their passports are taken they are abused physically and forced to prostitute in the flats where they are living. They have no choice as their passports are taken away and they live with threat that they are illegally in the country. A man 'Chhotu' accompanies the women to 5 star discos and then they are sent out directly to customers once the traffickers are sure that they will not complain about the girl. Later, she is sent to Mumbai and to Goa along with Indian documents like Aadhar cards. Ages of the women range from 21-25 years; most have not studied beyond 9th Std, but 19% were graduates. They were victims of domestic

violence, responsible for taking care of children, often separated. All the main traffickers are from Delhi and are not arrested which is a huge challenge even when some details obtained from the victims while they are in Goa are shared with the authorities. Another challenge is the issue of fake documents that are being made in Delhi. She requested the Delhi team to look into this and to explore vocational skills development for the women from Central Asia.



Mr. Vivek H.P, IAS moderated the session.

He spoke about the urgent need for action with Delhi as a rapidly developing source area. He expressed doubts about whether the police was aware of SOP. He used the example of a foreign national who was rescued in Goa where the police were going to transfer her from the SPH and arrest her as her visa had expired and she did not have her passport with her.

Ms. Renu Love, Former Assistant Director, DWCD highlighted findings of the report focusing on the profile of the girls to show how they were vulnerable due to their age, lack of education or employment and family problems. She pointed out that the girls never meet the main traffickers. She thanked Goa for sharing the details of the situation in Delhi which she said was completely accurate. Delhi has moved from a transit to a source state. She gave an example of a Nepali girl brought to India on the pretext of getting married. The man told her he was already married. Ms. Love explained how the girl was going to be trafficked at night. The police were called and they rescued the girl while the man escaped. The challenge was that the police said there was no complaint nor were there any documents. She said that it was difficult for the CWC to give directions in cases where there are no complaints and inadequate documents; it is not clear what procedures to follow in these cases. She said that victims from Uzbekistan are also married to Indians and they get proper documentation to prove this. It is difficult to show that these are fake which is a huge challenge.

Ms. Love then informed the participants that they had 10 district Child Protection Units which were properly staffed to follow up with cases of minors in Delhi. She explained that it was possible for them to get detailed addresses if the victim could explain her location in relation to any of the Metro train stations. She spoke about the various services they had some of them being a mental health unit, centres for children and adults, vocational and counselling health services. She requested medical records, including HIV status of cases that are referred to her. She said that it was important to transfer minor children through the CWC so that at the time of testimony and follow up it would be easier for the authorities.

She pointed out that if the local organisation suggests (since it is the first point of contact), the girl can be supported under the Delhi Victim Compensation Scheme. She said that it was important to follow up with the victim for at least one year.

Mr. Vivek H.P spoke about the increase in population in Delhi and the need to relook at policies. Perpetrators are more equipped to use the loopholes than the authorities and this was a matter of concern.

Mr. Satyaprakash, FXB spoke about the challenges in conducting HIR, the ecosystem in Delhi, what was in the pipeline that needed to be done and the structural and functional challenges. He said that some districts share boundaries with neighbouring states; migration is a right but it is the state's responsibility to safeguard the interests of their girls. He shared the difficulty in convincing authorities that the victims (numbers that are shared by organisations) are from Delhi and not from other states. The authorities are reluctant to see Delhi as a source and prefer to see it as transit or destination. Notification of the Delhi Victim Compensation Scheme is still not clear and implementation is weak. One challenge for the source area organisations is that they follow up with the victims who are in Goa; since the source organisation only does the HIR there is limited contact with the victim. He felt that it would be useful to inform the CWC or relevant government authorities so that there is continuity in follow up with the victim post her release.

He said that for children there was a care plan where the CWC was responsible, he wondered who was accountable for majors especially in the source states. He felt that this was a major lacunae. He stressed that the Delhi government authorities need to be involved at every stage. He urged the law enforcement agencies in Delhi to be responsible for apprehending traffickers. He emphasised the need to have more follow up after these types of consultation which are important. He said that based on the HIR information, it appeared that the victim first goes to Mumbai and then Goa. Women from the North East who are trafficked to Delhi stay in places which are almost like slums, limiting their mobility and creating vulnerability. This needs to be looked into by authorities.

Mr. Vivek H.P said that there should be focused interventions on follow up of each victim till she is well integrated into society.

Mr. Nishi Kant, from Shakti Vahini said that it was well known that Delhi was the transit and destination point for trafficking for CSE. He felt that it was a matter of concern seeing the increasing number of missing children in Delhi. He believed that it was not only poverty, but aspirations of the lower middle classes which made young girls vulnerable to the lure of traffickers. He said that there was a need to educate school going girls on these issues and about protecting themselves. Unfortunately, as was mentioned by several of the speakers, he agreed that most victims are rescued at the acceptance stage where they have lost all faith in society. He emphasised the need for sustained professional counselling after a rescue; this would also reveal the trafficking details. Cutting edge law enforcement officers are needed to train others under MHA. He said that evidence collection through DNA was now a reality and that law enforcement agencies should take the initiative on this in human trafficking cases. He also believed that charge sheets have a lot of lacunae and that they should be strengthened in order to ensure traffickers are prosecuted. Public Prosecutors, he stressed,

should be sensitised. He said that laws should be made stringent to ensure that the traffickers are caught. Only if all these suggestions are implemented would it be possible to secure a conviction. The rate of convictions is really low at the moment. Victim compensation is an area which needs to be strengthened. He spoke about the need to coordinate with the DLSA to get compensation for the victim. He said that police forget about the case and only recall it when they need the victim for deposition. He spoke about the necessity for rehabilitation of the victims. He said that collaboration was important; there is a need for partnerships rather than working in isolation. This was especially true in the context of HIR and follow up which cannot be done without partnerships. He likened partnerships to the lighting of a traditional lamp where different things need to be brought together to generate a flame.

Mr. Vivek H.P agreed that aspirations were one of the reasons for women and girls getting into prostitution. He gave an example to prove this point.

Ms. Lalita, SPID works with urban and rural poor in UP through skill training, community development and working with children to prevent second generation (children of trafficked women) from entering into prostitution. She said that it required continuous intervention well beyond the age of 18 years, till they got jobs. She spoke about the various courses and educational qualifications that the children they worked with have achieved. Disagreeing with previous speakers, she stressed that in India, the first entry into the brothel is always forced and it is only later that the women stay on in the profession. She did not believe that women entered into prostitution due to aspirations. She said that women find it difficult to leave prostitution as they are in debt or have charges filed against them. When women who have reached a certain age can no longer work in CSA and then due to their financial needs and lack of choices, they get others involved and in a sense are seen as traffickers. However, this was the only life they have known that could give them a source of income. She said that police are aware when new girls enter the market but there is lack of political will to enforce the law even when it exists. She said that her organisation collaborates with various stakeholders. She said that politicians also make promises to work for the welfare of trafficked women. However, they pay lip service but do not follow up. Campaigns are needed to make public aware of the issue.

She also said that while we think each state should look after their own, we do not know where the girl or women will be re-trafficked and who should be responsible. We should do what is in our capacity and not leave it to each states jurisdiction to take on the responsibility for the victims.

Mr. Vivek H.P agreed that there were lacunae in the system, and said that we needed to fill the gaps. He stressed that we should not work in silos; the state is mighty and if we play a coordinated role we could succeed in curbing the menace. He said that campaigns should be holistic. He concluded by saying that we have been highlighting problems over the past two days, but we should move forward and discuss solutions possible doing so in future conferences.

OPEN DISCUSSION

- Dr. Anagha Bicholkar, a professor from Chowgule Goa stressed the need for aggressive, holistic and sustained awareness. She said that the SOP had inherent loopholes and that we should not underestimate the intelligence of the traffickers to use these to suit their ends. She asked whether the authorities should be given some flexibility or discretionary powers to use the SOPs without sticking to them completely as there are some situations where this flexibility is needed.
- Mr. Satyaprakash said that the SOPs were guidelines; they don't have to be used to the letter. They are dynamic and evolving.
- In response to a suggestion on focusing on prevention through the Panchayati Raj system where we could have anti-human trafficking committees, with village youth serving as sentinels, Ms. Lalita said that it was already included in the Panchayati Raj system where there were committees to protect women and children from abuse.
- A concern was expressed that the lawyers on the traffickers side were well paid and heavy weight whereas the public prosecutors were weak and often disinterested and ill-informed.
- Mr. Vivek said that the perpetrators were also evolving to meet the demands of the market; but we (those working towards combating trafficking) should have the upper hand.
- Satyaprakash asked what the incentive was for the victim to participate in the prosecution process. He felt that there should be some motivation for the victim.
- Ms. Love said that it was important to have awareness generation programme at the grassroot level. She spoke about the active work of the helpline in Delhi (181) where calls could be recorded and used in a court of law.
- Ms Lalita committed to follow up in Delhi and have a Government – NGO consultation to discuss the issues raised in the Arz report and in this consultation.
- Ms. Suzana from Goa said that Goa was a small state and that there was a need to have awareness campaigns in Goa to stop demand. Vivek responded saying that he had planned to start this in North Goa at the panchayat level. He also spoke about the need for convergence in the government schemes, another area which he plans to follow up.
- Ms. Lavanya Shetye, Nodal Officer, DW&CD, Goa said that, they had started conducting awareness sessions on safety for women and children; she said that information about 181 (a 24/7 phone helpline with 6 counsellors available, and a mobile van to reach children) was being shared with students in different schools and colleges. She spoke about the need to focus on children from lower middle class backgrounds to help girls understand the dangers of falling into the trap of traffickers.
- Mr. Vivek emphasised the need for time frames for these actions; to cover all talukas according to a planned schedule.

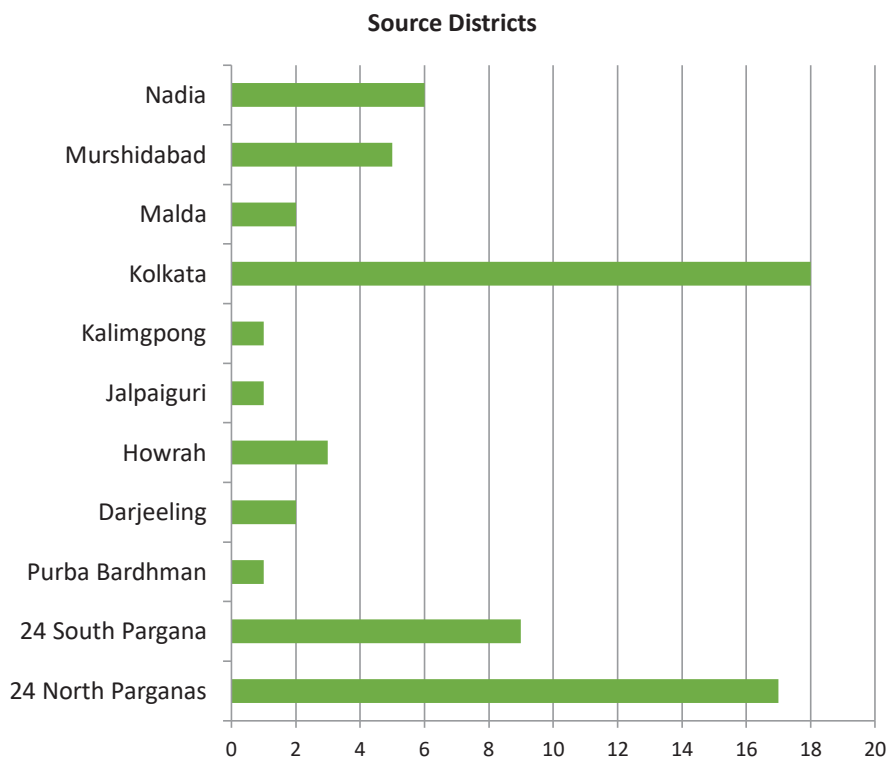
TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN
FROM **WEST BENGAL** TO **GOA** FOR
COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION



SESSION VI:

TRAFFICKING FOR CSE FROM WEST BENGAL: SITUATION, INTERVENTION, CHALLENGES & AREAS OF COLLABORATION

Arun Pandey presented the findings of the study about **West Bengal**. He said that in the context of Goa, West Bengal is a source state. To clarify about whether these were genuinely from West Bengal, he said that they were residents of West Bengal and not Bangladeshi as confirmed through home investigations. They are trafficked from various districts in West Bengal. Many come from urban areas of these districts.



Many of the girls from West Bengal were first trafficked to Maharashtra where they were commercially sexually exploited and then trafficked to Goa. In some cases the girls were trafficked to the red-light area of Mumbai and Pune and then were trafficked to Goa.

There was a sizeable population of the rescued girls who had migrated to Mumbai for employment as domestic help when they were minor and then in Mumbai either due to their partners, friends, financial crisis or a combination of these, they got involved in commercial sexual activities.

A large number of victims who were from cities in West Bengal such as Kolkata were lured for commercial sexual activities while they were working in events in Kolkata. Most of these

girls got the contact of pimps from their friends and colleagues who have been in commercial sexual activities.

It appears that the pimps have employed girls who work in events to lure other girls for commercial sexual activities. Few of the girls were lured by their peers under the guise of giving them a job or for an event in Goa. The girls were provided with flight tickets. Travel by flight was an incentive and most of the girls got excited with the offer of travelling by air. Once in Goa they were asked to do commercial sexual activity and if they refused were asked to return the money for the flight and were blackmailed. Peer involvement has been an important factor in the trafficking of girls to Goa.

The girls rescued in Goa shared that they were rotated by the traffickers between Mumbai, Bangalore and Goa. The girls were brought to Goa on a contract of 1 week to 2 weeks. In Goa they were usually made to stay in OYO accommodation. The traffickers most often booked a one-way flight ticket for the travel of the girls or women to Goa. The return was expected to be booked by the victim from the share of the money earned by her.

Women from West Bengal were used for hotel and lodged based commercial sexual activities in Goa. The pimps encouraged the victims to lure new girls for these activities.

A large number of women from West Bengal rescued in Goa were in the age category of 21 to 35 years. A number of rescued victims were married when they were very young and became mothers while they were minor. A majority of them were victims of domestic violence; separated (24.2%), divorcee (9.1%) or widow (7.6%).

Due to marriage at an early age most of the rescued victims could not receive formal education or vocational training. 31.7 % of the victims had never been to school and 36.7 % had studied only till 9thStd. As a result they did not have the qualifications and/or the skills to get a job that would give them an income enough to manage their household expenses.

65.2% of the rescued girls said that the reason for getting involved in commercial sexual activity was financial crisis at home. They shared that the responsibility of managing household expenses, expenses of children, repaying debts, health crisis, made them vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation.

A majority of the victims' partners, husbands and parents were aware that the girl was in commercial sexual activity and they were knowingly surviving on the earnings. The victims periodically sent substantial amounts of money to family members for household expenses and for looking after their children while they had to travel to other states for commercial sexual activities.

A majority of the girls rescued from West Bengal expressed their displeasure about the police visiting their house in West Bengal for the Home Investigation. They said that this affected their and families reputation and the stigma caused due to people in the locality getting to know about her involvement in commercial sexual activities resulted in being unable to stay back in the village with her family. They were also disturbed about what this reputation had done to their families.

Girls from West Bengal at the time of release and after returning to West Bengal, sought support from Arz and/or other organisation's for education of their children, protection from harassment from the traffickers and employment.

Among the challenges, Arun noted that the family members get to know about the girl being involved in prostitution leading to stigma. He said that once when Arz requested the DWCD to conduct the home investigation, they passed it on to senior police officials, and it got passed on till finally a constable went to the home and the village got to know. He said that there appears to be a network of traffickers; they know as soon as the girl gets home and try to contact her.

He concluded by asking the gathering some questions to consider:

- Can we have focused interventions when it comes to catering, events?
- Can we have alternative livelihood options?
- What about compensation? What is the legal service authority doing to compensate the victims? Can we link with the victims with DLSA?

Finally, he requested participants to inform the Goa team about what kinds of documentation they required from Arz, SDM, or other authorities in Goa for providing compensation to the rescued victim.



Shri. Nishi Kant moderated the session.

He said that there are many initiatives being taken in different places and by different actors and the consultation showed us the importance of coming together.

Ms. Sanchita Malo, SPMUS said that they were facing the problem of home investigations. Since most victims are from minority families where they had many children, they did not mind if one girl was not home. They deny that the victim is their daughter. During the home investigation they do not get proper documentation as the victim has got documents made by the trafficker which are different from the ones that the family possesses. Getting the correct address is also a challenge. It is even more difficult if the police have been there earlier since the families are very reluctant to talk to outsiders. Since most victims have been married as minors and have many children, the families are not in a position to support them and the

victim continues to be vulnerable even if she returns home. There are traffickers in the area who capitalise on this. Girls are lured to work in malls in the big cities and are excited to leave their homes with the promise of a better life. Since these villages are in the border areas, BSF force are also responsible indirectly or otherwise for the trafficking of these girls. Since the victims do not have proper documentation they cannot apply for victim compensation. It is difficult to send them for employment schemes due to their lack of education, but they go to the local vocational centres where they are also exploited, financially and sexually. She concluded by saying that her organisation was trying to do grassroot level prevention, involving the village pradhan, ICDS worker, AWW and ASHA workers, but the challenge was that many of them do not know the scope of their roles.

Shri. Nishi Kant reiterated the points raised by Sanchita and said that there is a possibility of interim compensation which could also be explored to help victims.

Mr. Nirnay, MARG said that they had done 6 HIR for Arz. The families were aware that their daughters were trafficked and they were ready to come to Goa by flight, implying that the traffickers had reached the families first. He said that in the past few years, there had been a reduction of cases from the Darjeeling hills. This, he felt, was a matter of concern since the tea gardens were closed and there was a lot of migration as there it was difficult to earn a living. He said that some of the migration could be trafficking for labour, but that girls were extremely vulnerable. He acknowledged that the possible the reduction in cases was due to increased awareness in the community. He was disturbed about the trend of recruiting agencies setting up small offices in Siliguri just for a few days or weeks and then leaving. He said that Siliguri was the chicken neck area for the North East as well and a gateway to the world. He said that that area needs to be looked at closely. He pointed out that there was only one shelter home in Jalpaiguri which was inadequate to cover the area. He said that the District Legal Services Authority was doing good work and starting to pay compensation to victims.

Shri. Nishi Kant said that the government was partnering with NGOs in West Bengal. Unfortunately, the DLSA works in isolation, without getting data from any other sources. They should be informed on who should get victim compensation.

Mr. Nihar Ranjan, GGBK said that Sundarban is a difficult area so people migrate to get jobs. He said that their approach was psycho-socio-legal, rights-based work and that their on prevention, protection, rescue, community based rehabilitation, prosecution and survivor's leadership. He said that they focused on issues related to violence against women and children, and disaster management. People go to Andamands to search for jobs due to the lack of employment in Sundarbans.

He spoke about how they rescued girls and boys as a result of their networking from Mumbai, Surat, Bangalore and Bihar. They get cases from multiple states of India. They work with survivor, communities, civil society groups and law enforcement agencies to ensure justice and prevent re-trafficking. He informed the gathering that GGBK had rehabilitated 945 women and girls, provided legal support to 412 girls and women, had mobilised large numbers of youth, sensitised media and other stakeholders. He said that they were able to obtain victim compensation in some cases. They provide support for economic empowerment and

poverty alleviation. He said that they had intervened in 16 cases from Goa, where the victims were aged 20 – 32 years. He said that Goa was not first destination. The girls were sent to other places as minors as child labour due to crisis in family. After their return they have been supported with education for their children, protection from traffickers, violence in the family and stopping of child marriage. He said that they had formed a network of survivors who were active watch groups and leaders.

According to Mr. Ranjan, the challenges were the lack of livelihood options for adult survivors, the low conviction rate of traffickers, the resource limitation and the difficulty in follow up after home investigations. He expressed need to collaborate with prevention work on vulnerable communities and with different stakeholders so that they do not work in isolation. He said that it was important to (and offered to) share good practices on system linkages and community based protection mechanisms, collaboration on home investigation and survivor support systems, obtaining victim compensation and survivors leadership development.

Shri. Nishi Kant said that a lot of unsafe migration was happening since there was absolutely no source of income in the Sundarbans. He pointed out that due to lack of rehabilitation options there was a lot of re-trafficking.

Mr. Ranjit Dutta, BUP - elaborate said that they were working on trafficking issues since 2006, especially in the 22 blocks of North 24 Parganas, which is one of the highest source areas in West Bengal. He said that they had partners in Mumbai and Pune with whom they collaborated. He said that they were working to rehabilitate 150 survivors and emphasised the need to develop leadership for sustainability. He said that they have started two survivor leaders groups to stop trafficking. The government has taken the initiative to start a programme “Stop Child Marriage” where girls can get support from the government if they continue with their education. He said that the leader groups work hard to ensure that young girls do not get married early. He was proud that his organisation has identified names of more than 460 traffickers and that BUP was working with the police in the district to apprehend traffickers. He spoke about the strong network of traffickers living in North 24 Parganas which is a border district of Bangladesh. These traffickers are also responsible for cross border trafficking, 90% of the victims are from minority communities with families having a large number of children. Due to links with organisations in Mumbai and Pune, BUP has managed to catch traffickers through video conferencing with the victims. Working for victim compensation, they have been successful in a few cases where they have got a maximum of Rs. 6 lakhs and a minimum of Rs. 3 lakhs. He said that many cases were still pending. BUP was also supporting 93 cases to fight against the traffickers. He said that a panel of 5 advocates supports these girls. He shared that the rehabilitation of the girls is being supported through a CSR programme and skill training is supported through different loans of the government since advocacy with the government is a main area of intervention. Some girls have started a business after these trainings. He felt that shelter homes were not a solution; community based rehabilitation should be the aim of the programme to holistically integrate the victim in the family and community. BUP also works with the community to eradicate stigma.

Shri. Nishi Kant was appreciative of the presentation and said that survivors can be a change leader. Flagship programmes have been launched by the Government of West Bengal. Profiling

the traffickers, skill training programmes, and supporting the victim for video conferencing are laudable initiatives. The Government needs to come out with rehabilitation programmes.

Mr. Indra Chakravorty, IPS, SSP said that there was ignorance at the source states where NGOs have not approached him with information on cases of victims. He said that everyone works in silos. He said that he had never seen Goa police come to his state but had seen police from Maharashtra and Delhi following up on cases. He felt that the investigation in Goa is in its infancy. He explained that human trafficking is associated with arms, narcotic drugs and possible terrorism. The reason for this is because all three are associated with dirty money. Elaborating on how the money is rotated between the three areas, he said that the three areas are associated with huge amounts of money, controlled by cartels throughout the world. The other aspect is the cyber one across all these networks; the greater the anonymity the more difficult to catch the traffickers.

He said that we need to deepen our levels of inquiry. For instance, the findings of the Arz study talks about the use of OYO rooms, but do we know why OYO rooms are being used. Was the CCTV footage checked; is there is a system where the hotel owner has to give feedback to the police on the details of all their clients? He said that video analytics and facial recognition search were the future. He asked whether the law enforcement agencies had systems to check within and outside the airports, including which taxis are being used outside the airport to transport the girls. He asked whether there any coordination had been established with CISF? He explained how this was becoming a problem on the Indo Nepal border, at Bagdogra where girls were being trafficked from Nepal to Middle east via Delhi.

He stressed that financial investigation into the cases was important and asked how many accused in the drug trafficking business in Goa have been cross checked with the human trafficking business. Were the police aware of mule accounts and the transactions being made in these accounts? The Financial Intelligence Unit monitors suspicious transaction reports, wire transfers. He said that all these factors had to be kept in mind if one wanted to seriously tackle trafficking.

He said that the SP was the controlling officer in West Bengal. He spoke about the cases in which the police had been involved in nabbing traffickers. He said that one of their achievements was putting the traffickers in custody. He explained that in the absence of a witness protection scheme, the probation officer is sent to keep an eye on the girl since the traffickers go around the villages threatening the family members.

He pointed out that after the Nepal earthquake many traffickers could delete their identities from the records saying that they were missing. In those cases it was important to check all the movable and immovable properties of those who have changed their names. He concluded by saying that all stakeholders should review all the operations and methods that they were employing to combat trafficking because the situation demanded it.

Shri. Nishi Kant stressed that hand-holding of the victim at every stage was important till she was able to manage on her own. He reiterated the need for source and destination areas to collaborate including with law enforcement agencies.

SESSION VII: VALEDICTORY SESSION



Juliana Lohar summarised the sessions of the two days appreciating that key persons directly involved in the rescues, home visits, psychosocial and legal services, rehabilitation and prosecution participated in the consultation from Goa, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Delhi as well as Bangladesh and Nepal.

She summarised the main challenges and suggestions that emerged during the participants. These are elaborated on in more detail at the end of this report.

Shri. Chokha Ram Garg, IAS, Secretary, Department of Women & Child Development, Goa presented mementos to representatives from the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Goa.

He expressed his appreciation for the enthusiasm and zeal displayed by the participants. He felt optimistic that we could combat human trafficking and requested the participants to convert the challenges to opportunities. He assured the gathering that he would take forward the suggestions to the state and central government. He said that the government would play a more proactive role and would take this consultation to a higher level. He thanked participants for coming to Goa from such distant places and appreciated Arz for organising this consultation.

Smt. Deepali Naik, Director, DWCD, Goa then proposed the vote of thanks. She said that justice delayed was justice denied and hoped that we could collaborate to help victims and arrest traffickers. She thanked Arz, the participants and the media.

Shri. Chokha Ram Garg, Smt. Deepali Naik and Mr. Thomas were then presented with mementos.

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SUMMARY OF THE KEY OUTCOMES OF THE WORKSHOP

CHALLENGES FACED AND SOLUTIONS PROPOSED

TO CURB HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR CSE

Challenge: Trafficking happens across state and national borders involving a large organised network which is highly dependent on the earnings of the victims. The modus operandi of the traffickers is a problem. The anonymity of traffickers, where much of the trafficking is across states and is through online and social media, makes it difficult to identify and apprehend the main perpetrators. It is only the local pimps who get arrested.

CURBING TRAFFICKING: There is a need to develop a network among the various stakeholders fighting to curb human trafficking and for them to work in a coordinated and collaborative way, sharing data, following agreed protocols, researching the modus operandi and trying to fill data gaps.

Challenge: Traffickers located outside Goa are usually not arrested, and they continue to be involved in trafficking girls to Goa for commercial sexual exploitation.

ACTION AGAINST THE TRAFFICKERS: To ensure that action is taken against all those in source, transit and Goa involved in trafficking of girls to Goa for commercial sexual exploitation, it is important that Goa has full time/dedicated police officials posted at the IAHTU (Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Unit), who are involved in collecting information, building information networks, surveillance, rescue of victims, coordinating with their counterparts in other states and countries, etc.

Challenge: Goa is developing as a market for flesh trade, due to demand for sexual services.

ACTION AGAINST DEMAND: To combat human trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, it is important that action needs to be taken against those who create and facilitate demand, such as pimps, clients, brothel owners, hotel owners, flat owners, massage parlour owners, and those benefiting from the earnings of the victim.

Challenge: It has been found that hotel/lodges, flats, bungalows and massage parlours in Goa are used for commercial sexual exploitation.

SEALING OF BROTHELS: To curb commercial sexual activities in Goa it is of utmost importance that action needs to be taken by the police, sub-divisional magistrates, panchayats, licensing authorities, RTO, etc. against the hotels, lodges, flats, parlours, shops, vehicles, etc. used for commercial sexual activities, by sealing the establishment, withdrawing the NOC and/or cancelling the trade license. As per Section 18 in The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate has the power of closure of brothel (place used for commercial sexual exploitation) and eviction of offenders from the premises.

Challenge: Once the women are released from the state protective home (SPH), it is difficult to follow up with them to prevent their re-trafficking.

PREVENTING RE-TRAFFICKING: The SPH should maintain contacts of the family members. Efforts need to be taken by the SPH as well as the NGOs in the source states so that they can follow up with the victims. When passing an order, the SDM can request an agency in the source state to oversee the victims well-being in the home state and maintain contact with them.

Challenge: Lack of follow up with the women poses difficulties in getting in touch with them when they are needed to depose as witnesses in court against the traffickers, thereby making prosecution extremely difficult.

DEPOSITION OF THE VICTIM: Apart from the solutions in the point above, when passing an order the SDM can request an agency in the source state to oversee the victims well-being in the home state and maintain contact with them. The IO should also retain the contacts of the family members prior to the release of the victim from the SPH. Video conferencing could be promoted where possible so that victims do not need to travel across states or countries to depose as witnesses.

Challenge: There is inadequate effort made towards getting victims to depose before the court as witness.

FACILITATING VICTIM DEPOSITION: There should be some incentive given to the victim to participate in the prosecution process so that she is motivated to give her deposition. It is found that rehabilitation of the victim is directly proportional to her participation in the prosecution.

Challenge: There is a dearth of services in the home states so whatever psycho-social services are initiated in the state protective in Goa cannot be followed through after the women are released.

PROVIDING PSYCHO-SOCIAL SERVICES: There needs to be capacity development of NGOs in the main source states on the provision of psycho-social services. More NGOs also need to be identified so that the coverage areas are increased.

Challenge: In the recent past there have been cases in Goa wherein the women and girls in prostitution have been arrested under Section 8 of ITPA in different parts of Goa by the Goa police for soliciting in a public place.

VICTIMS NOT TO BE PROSECUTED: Globally, it has been documented that arrest of women in prostitution further increases their dependence on the pimps and traffickers, as it is the latter who pay for advocate fees, bail amount, arrange for surety, fine amount, etc to get the women out from custody. Once out from custody, the women are expected to return the money and having no source of alternate income, she more often than not again returns to prostitution to pay back the money. It is due to this reason that the Ministry Of Home Affairs, GOI in its advisory has stated that, "It is generally noticed that sections 8 and 20 of ITPA, which focuses on the victims, are more often invoked as a result of which the victim

is re-victimized and the exploiters are not punished. It is, therefore, advised that sections 3, 6 and 7 which pertains to pimps, brothel owners, clients who are actual perpetrators of the crimes need to be invoked rather than sections 8 and 20. Law enforcement agencies need to adopt a victim centric approach in the investigations” {2 (2.5) F.NO.15011/6/2009-ATC (Advisory) GOVERNMENT OF INDIA/BHARAT SARKAR MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS/GRIH MANTRALAYA NORTH BLOCK NEW DELHI /CS DIVISION}

The more humane approach to prevent a woman from being re-trafficked is to rescue her and produce her before the magistrate under sec 17 of ITPA and admit her to a protective home. This approach would help the magistrate, Department of Women & Child Development, NGOs and her relatives to understand the reasons for her being in commercial sexual activities, and provide her psycho-social-legal services to prevent her re-trafficking.

The actions of law enforcement agencies needs to be targeted against those who are creating the demand for commercial sexual activities and those who are benefiting from the commercial sexual activities and not the women in prostitution.

Challenge: Lack of simultaneous intervention with the women at the State Protective Home and with their families at home results in the women going back to the same situation/ environment which led to their trafficking in the first place.

SERVICES TO THE VICTIMS FAMILY: Once the victim is rescued and lodged in the SPH, she is provided psycho-social services and, if possible, skill training. It would be extremely beneficial if an NGO in their source states can work with her family providing both psycho-social support and economic alternatives so that she can return to a more supportive environment. This would prevent her re-trafficking.

Challenge: Inadequate protection of anonymity of the women in their homes during home visits by the police or NGOs leads to their families and neighborhoods getting to know that they were involved in prostitution. They are therefore either ostracised and/or unable to stay with their families.

HOME VISIT PROTOCOL: Caution needs to be exercised by the police and NGOs to ensure that the family and neighborhood do not find out about the victim. Capacity building of these stakeholders would help in this regard.

Challenge: There is a lot of difficulty in conducting home investigations and follow up home visits as the families are suspicious of the NGO, often under the influence of traffickers or advocates who are trying to continually exploit them coupled with the trauma that they face when their daughter is trafficked, missing or in difficulty. Families also deny having any connection with the victim and prefer to disown her than face the social ostracism and trauma of accepting her back into the family.

HOME VISIT PROCEDURE TRAINING: There is a need to build the trust of the family, explain the situation with factual information, present them with alternative scenarios and options. Training of NGOs on how to conduct home visits would be useful.

Challenge: Due to difficult terrain, it is not always easy to do the home investigation or follow up visits and it takes time.

SCHEDULING HOME VISIT REPORTS: The agencies/authorities in the destination state need to have an understanding about these challenges and accordingly plan the time line regarding services expected from the source agencies.

Challenge: Lack of proper maintenance and sharing of documentation and records is a challenge in stopping re-trafficking.

MAINTAINING AND SHARING DATA & DOCUMENTS: Each of the stakeholders involved should meticulously maintain records and share these with the relevant agencies so that traffickers can be identified, arrested and prosecuted and the victims can be provided services to prevent her from being re-trafficked. Data base of victims as well as traffickers should be shared with appropriate agencies.

Challenge: Lack of human resources in all sectors addressing human trafficking and lack of coordination between sectors, between states and between countries create bottle necks in rescue, rehabilitation and prosecution. Human trafficking is not top of the priority list of government.

PRIORITISING ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING: The governments need to make combatting human trafficking a priority and devote sufficient funds and resources towards it. Concerted efforts need to be made to coordinate between each sector's counterparts across states and countries, and make the implementation process smoother.

Challenge: Those responsible for handing over process across borders do not follow protocols, resulting in the misplacement of documents, loss of money and jewelry of the victims, etc.

HANDING OVER PROCESSES: The handing over process needs to be monitored and scrutinised by the authorities on both sides. Guidance needs to be given to ensure that protocols are understood for the handing over process.

Challenge: There is a lack of resources to send victims back from the SPH to their home states when they have no money.

REPATRIATION BUDGETING: The government should make budgetary provisions and the department of women and child development should pay for the travel of the victim back home.

Challenge: Long delays in repatriation cause trauma for the victims as well as their families.

EASING THE REPATRIATION PROCESS: There are several steps that need to be followed in the process of repatriation. The bottle necks need to be identified and gaps filled to ensure that the repatriation is done as fast as possible. Much of this can be solved through improved coordination between departments within the state and between the source and destination state/country.

Challenge: In Bangladesh, the police asks the parents for money when they do a home visit and share that the daughter is in prostitution, which more often than not affects the reintegration of the victim with her family and community.

REINTEGRATION PROCESS: Sensitisation of the police is needed and action taken against offending police. Repatriation should not be considered complete till the survivor is reintegrated into the family.

Challenge: There are a lack of schemes for rehabilitation of victims.

REHABILITATION OPTIONS: Victim care is a serious issue which needs to be addressed through capacity building of NGOs and the government and increased resource allocation towards economic alternatives for survivors and psycho-social support.

Challenge: Traffickers continue to stay in the touch with the victim and her family and women are vulnerable to re-trafficking.

PREVENT RE-TRAFFICKING THROUGH HOLISTIC INTERVENTION: Holistic intervention is needed with the victim and the family. Integration of survivors into their families as well as psycho-social and economic support/ alternatives to the family are needed to prevent re-trafficking.

Challenge: The main traffickers are based in source states (e.g. Delhi) and are not arrested even when some details obtained from the victims while they are in Goa are shared with the authorities.

ACTION AGAINST MAIN TRAFFICKERS: The police in Goa should collaborate with their counterparts in the source states to ensure that information is shared, that the case is taken seriously and that the traffickers are apprehended.

Challenge: Huge delays in trials result in the traffickers being acquitted as it is difficult to get the victim to come to the court.

SPEEDING PROSECUTION PROCESS: In Goa, it takes on an average 4 years for the trial to begin, and by then the victim is not available for deposition as most of the rescued victims are from outside the state/country. It is difficult to trace the victim after four years and most often, even if traced, they do not wish to come to depose as they are settled in a new life or they do not want to be forced to relive the painful experiences again. As a result, in most of the cases the accused are acquitted. There is a need for the establishment of a special court under Section 22 A of ITPA for speedy trial of offences under ITPA. Establishment of a special court will improve the conviction rate, which will act as a deterrent for the offenders.

Challenge: Fake documents are being made in the source states; mainly Delhi and West Bengal.

PENALISING THOSE MAKING FAKE DOCUMENTS: Investigations into the modus operandi of how this is being done needs to be initiated by the police and action needs to be taken against the persons responsible for making fake documents.

Challenge: It is difficult to pursue cases of traffickers, like partners of victims when there are neither complaints nor documents to support the case.

PURSUING TRAFFICKERS: It would be useful to have some protocols for how to handle such cases and sharing of experiences across states.

Challenge: Fake marriage documents which seem authentic pose difficulties in apprehending the partners. This is particularly the case with girls from Uzbekistan who have documents showing that they are married to Indians but other factors reveal that they are perpetrators and living off the women's earnings.

EXPLORING FALSE MARRIAGES/TRAFFICKERS: The police need to further investigate these cases; find out the family background of the man, his job, assets, etc. and his link with the trafficking networks.

Challenge: There are many girls who are trafficked through jobs like catering and events where traffickers either introduce them or where the traffickers are observing girls in these professions for their vulnerability and possible exploitation.

VULNERABLE OCCUPATIONS: It would be useful to have focused interventions when it comes to occupations, such as catering, events in each of the source states as well as explore alternative livelihood options.

Challenge: While in some states the DLSA works actively to give victims compensation, in others the DLSA is inactive. One of the problems is that victims do not have proper documentation and so cannot apply for victim compensation.

VICTIM COMPENSATION: In each state it would be useful to understand what the DLSA is doing to compensate the victims. Efforts need to be made to link the victims to DLSA as well as help them obtain the documentation that is needed to be entitled to compensation.

Challenge: Organisations in the source area have limited contact with the victim, since they first meet the family in the context of conducting home investigations. Follow up in these cases sometimes becomes difficult. While for children there was a care plan where the CWC was responsible, it is unclear who is accountable for majors especially in the source states.

“NODAL OFFICER” IN SOURCE STATE: It is imperative that CWC (for minors) or relevant government authorities in the source states are informed about each case so that there is continuity in follow up with the victim post her release. There is a need for deputing a “NODAL Officer” in the department of women & child development/social welfare department at the state level to coordinate with the destination state and with district level agencies/authorities within the state for protection and rehabilitation of the rescued victims. The government needs to be involved at every stage post the victims rescue.

Challenge: Aspirations of the lower middle classes is another reason for trafficking making prevention efforts a challenge.

YOUTH PREVENTION SESSIONS: It would be useful to have awareness and education programmes for girls in and out of school to explain to them the pitfalls and dangers of getting lured by traffickers. There is a need for aggressive, holistic and sustained awareness campaigns.

Challenge: Law enforcement agencies are ill-informed and lack capacity to break trafficking network or identify and apprehend traffickers.

CAPACITY BUILDING: A lot needs to be done to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies in terms of the use of cutting edge technology, dealing with cyber crime, conducting DNA testing, conducting financial investigations, use of CCTV, facial recognition etc. There should also be coordinated interstate investigations of trafficking networks.

Challenge: Lack of livelihood options in the source states is a key reason why girls are vulnerable to being trafficked.

EXPLORING LIVELIHOOD ALTERNATIVES: Creation of employment opportunities by the government, vocational skill training, focus and incentives on education are some of the ways to economically empower families and prevent the trafficking of girls and women.

Challenge: The lack of standard protocols to be followed at all stages from rescue to repatriation poses difficulties in carrying out the processes and sometimes creates confusion.

DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF STANDARD PROTOCOLS: There are many existing protocols and these need to be shared and standard protocols developed so that all actors are aware of these and trained on their usage.

Challenge: The victims post rescue complain that their property was not collected and handed over to them after their rescue, police complaint that they are not informed about the status of the victim once admitted at the protective home, the protective home complaint that there is generally delay in getting help from police for transfer of the victim, etc.

COORDINATION MEETING: Meeting of the Goa State Advisory Committee for Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation, constituted according to the Supreme Court order dated 2/05/09 (Vishal Jeet Vs Union of India). The State Advisory Committee on CSE is chaired by the Secretary, Women & Child Development, Goa and has representation from different government agencies and NGOs. A meeting of the State Advisory Committee on CSE once in a quarter will provide opportunity to all the service providers to share their challenges and to derive mechanisms to address those challenges. Meeting chaired by the “NODAL Officer”, Anti Human Trafficking Unit, Goa Police, once in a quarter will facilitate coordination between different agencies in Goa providing services to the victims post rescue. The meeting will help the service providers, share information to the police regarding phenomenon of trafficking, modus-operandi adopted by the traffickers, information about the traffickers, information about the girls being exploited in Goa and outside, etc. The exchange of information will improve coordination between the different agencies in Goa and help the police in taking action against the traffickers.

Challenge: The victims at the protective home complain that their personal properties are not retrieved and handed over to them at the time of rescue, the police share that they are not informed about the victim once they have been admitted to the protective home, protective home & Arz NGO working at the protective shared that they do not get necessary cooperation from the embassy for the repatriation of the foreign nationals, etc.

COORDINATION MEETING: Meeting of the Goa State Advisory Committee for Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation, constituted, according to the Supreme Court order dated 2/05/09 (Vishal Jeet Vs Union of India), once in a quarter will enable better coordination between different agencies providing services to the victim post rescue. The State Advisory Committee is chaired by the Secretary, Women & Child Development, Goa and the members include representatives from police, prosecution, DWCD, NGOs, etc.

Meeting chaired by the “NODAL POLICE OFFICER” Goa once in a quarter with the Investigating officers and representatives of the department of women and child development, government state protective home, panel member (constituted under sec 17 -5 of ITPA), CWC members, NGOs, public prosecutor, etc. will enable sharing of information and facilitating better coordination for action against the traffickers.

Challenge: At present the law is unclear and thus cannot be implemented. It therefore does not act as a deterrent and many massage parlours in Goa have become centers for commercial sexual activities.

CHANGE IN LEGISLATION/RULES REGARDING CROSS MASSAGE: Goa government should formulate laws or amend existing rules related to cross massages at the massage parlours. A proper law with stringent punishment with regard to cross massage can prevent abuse and exploitation of the girls for CSE and help police to take action when the girls are employed for cross massage.

Challenge: Girls and women are trafficked to Goa from 23 states of India and 8 countries.

COORDINATION BETWEEN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN GOA AND SOURCE STATES. An effort needs to be taken in identifying the most vulnerable districts in each of the source states for trafficking to Goa. In these districts meetings/consultation should be organised with the law enforcement agencies and service providers. In the meeting, information should be shared about the modus-operandi for trafficking, information about the traffickers, profile of the victims, reasons which makes girls vulnerable to trafficking, services required by the rescued victims, etc. Joint strategies should be made by the agencies in the source and Goa for prevention, protection and rehabilitation of the victims and prosecution of the traffickers.

ANNEXURES

- *Speaker profiles*
- *Participant list*
- *Programme Schedule*

ABOUT THE PANELLISTS

Mr. Levinson Martins, is presently the Managing Director of Solid Waste Management. Prior to this, he has held other positions of repute as the Collector of North Goa and Sub Divisional Magistrate of Vasco, Mapusa and Bicholim. He is one of the dynamic magistrates who has been proactively involved in promoting a victim friendly enquiry, directing the police to register FIR against the trafficker and sealing of the brothels.

Mr. Jivba Dalvi, is police inspector and in-charge of Old Goa Police station, District of North Goa. Mr. Dalvi has been actively involved in rescue of girls from commercial sexual exploitation; arrest of pimps, agents and clients and making application for sealing the brothels.

Mr. Rahul Parab, is police inspector and in-charge of Colva Police Station, District of South Goa. As police inspector at Mapusa police station, Crime Branch Goa and Colva Police station, Mr. Parab has been involved in rescue of girls and arrest of traffickers. He has managed to get conviction of traffickers.

Mr. Vivek H. P. is an IAS officer presently posted as the Sub Divisional Magistrate, of Panjim. Prior to which he served as the Sub Divisional Magistrate at Bicholim. In the capacity of Sub Divisional Magistrate Panjim and Bicholim, Mr. Vivek has been involved in conducting inquiry under section 17 of ITPA, of girls and women, rescued from commercial sexual exploitation. He has been one of the very proactive Sub Divisional Magistrate who has very sensitively interacted with and counseled victims and speeded up the process of release and repatriation.

Ms. Premila Fernandes is the superintendent of the State Protective Home Goa. She has immense experience of working with women and children who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation and managing government institutions.

Ms. Juliana Lohar, is the coordinator of ARZ (anyay rahit zindagi), NGO. She is a trained social worker who has served at ARZ for the last 17 years. She has been actively involved in assisting the police in rescue operations of girls, rehabilitating girls at state protective home, providing livelihood alternative at Swift Wash laundry unit of ARZ, and in the training of law enforcement agencies and service providers in Goa and other parts of India.

Ms. Lalita, she works at SPID (society for participatory integrated development), an organization that works with children at GB road red light area. She has extensive grass root experience of working with children of women in prostitution, women in prostitution, and the functioning of the legal system.

Mr. Prasad Tathe. He is associated with “save the children” Maharashtra, an NGO working with women and children. Mr. Prasad has long been working in close collaboration with the department of women and child development Maharashtra. He is also member of Maharashtra task force for interstate and inter-country repatriation. He has been of great help to ARZ in conducting home investigation of girls from different parts of Maharashtra.

Mr. Umesh Gawali is Sr. Police Inspector with Maharashtra Police. He is presently posted at Prevention of Crime Against Women & Child, Mumbai. He has extensive experience of working on the issues of women, children and human trafficking.

Ms. Kavita Saxena, is the founder of women development foundation, an NGO based in Mumbai. Ms. Saxena has been working on the issue of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation since long in Mumbai, Delhi and North India. She has assisted ARZ in conducting home investigation and follow up of the girls from Mumbai rescued in Goa from commercial sexual exploitation.

Ms. Triveni Acharya, she represents rescue foundation, a well-known organization in India. Ms. Acharya has been working on anti-trafficking issues since long in Maharashtra, Delhi and other North Indian states. Rescue foundation has been actively involved in rescue of girls from brothels, arrest of traffickers, rehabilitation of girls, and repatriation of girls to their home state and country.

Mr. SM Toffazel Hossain, is representing Rights Jessore – NGO based in Bangladesh, a very well-known and respected organization which has actively been involved in conducting home investigation of girls from Bangladesh rescued in Goa and other parts of India, receiving the girls after being repatriated from India and providing rehabilitation to the victims.

Mr. Mohammed Tarquil Islam, is representing justice and care, an NGO based in Bangladesh which has been actively involved in rehabilitation of the victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

Ms. Amrita Poudyal, is Program Manager South Asia at ECPAT Luxembourg Nepal. She has extensive experience of working with women and children in Nepal. ECPAT Luxembourg/EL (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual purposes) is a non-profit organization that works to prevent sexual exploitation of children (SEC). As a non-religious and non-political organization, it works in partnership with local organizations for the protection of children at-risk and/or victims of sexual exploitation, ensuring their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

Ms. Maria Monsoratte, is Dy. Superintendent of Police, with Goa Police. She is presently posted as Dy. S.P, FRRO Goa. As a Dy. S.P, FRRO Goa, she has played a key role in the repatriation of the foreign nationals rescued in Goa from commercial sexual exploitation to their country.

Ms. Renu love is a former assistant director of directorate of women and child development, government of Delhi. She has worked at Nirmalchaya shelter home, as welfare officer, and she has handled cases of victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation while working at the women and child welfare dept.

Mr. Satya Prakash is the program manager at FXB Suraksha, an org working on issues of women and children. FXB Suraksha, works in different parts of India. FXB is one of the MUKTI partners and they have assisted Goa in conducting Home investigation of girls from Delhi who have been rescued in Goa from commercial sexual exploitation.

Mr Nishi Kant is from Shakti Vahini NGO. Shakti Vahini, is a famous anti human trafficking organization in India having its interventions in different parts of India. Shakti Vahini has been of great help to Goa in conducting home investigation of girls who are from Delhi, Punjab and Haryana rescued in Goa.

Mr. Indra Chakravorty is an IPS officer. He is presently posted as the senior superintendent of police crime branch, Kolkata, West Bengal. He has extensive experience of working on the issue of human trafficking in West Bengal.

Mr Nirnay John Chettri, is representing MARG, NGO. MARG, has been working in Darjeeling hills of West Bengal on the issue of sexual violence. MARG is also actively working on the issue of human trafficking. MARG has assisted ARZ in conducting home investigation of the girls from Darjeeling and Sikkim rescued in Goa, reintegrating them with their family and following up.

Ms. Sachita Mallu is representing SPMUS (Suprva Pansheela Mahila Udyog Samity), NGO based in West Bengal. This organization has assisted Arz in conducting home investigation and reintegrating the girls with their families.

Mr. Ranjit Dutta is a social activist who initiated BUP-Barasat Unnayan Prostuti. BUP is based in West Bengal. It is a predominantly right based humanitarian NGO. The primary goal of BUP is to end human trafficking and ensure justice to victims. This organization has assisted Arz in conducting home investigation and reintegrating the girls with their families.

Mr. Nihar Ranjan- is representing, GGBK (Goranbose Gram Bikash Kendra). GGBK, works on the issue of human trafficking, child rights, women rights in West Bengal. GGBK has assisted Arz in conducting home investigation and reintegrating the victims with their family.

PARTICIPANTS FROM SOURCE STATE / COUNTRIES:

Organisation / Department	Name of the Participant	Designation
MAHARASHTRA		
Maharashtra Police	Mr. Umesh Bhanudas Gavali,	Police Inspector, Prevention of Crime Against Women & Child, Mumbai.
NGO, Save the Children.	Mr. Prasad Tathe,	Coordinator, Save the Children.
NGO, Women Child Welfare Foundation,	Ms. Kavita Saxena,	Founder, Women Child Welfare Foundation, Mumbai.
NGO, Rescue Foundation,	Ms. Triveni Acharya,	Founder Rescue Foundation, Mumbai.
	Dr. Rupesh Patkar	Activist
WEST BENGAL		
Police, CID	Shri Indra Chakravorty, IPS	SSP
Suprava Panchashila Mahila Uddyog Samity (SPMUS),	Ms. Sanchita Malo	Social Worker
Barasat Unnayan Prostuti (BUP)	Mr. Ranjit Dutta,	Social Worker
Goran Bose Gram Bikas Kendra, (GGBK)	Mr. Nihar Ranjan Raptan	Social Worker
MARG	Mr. Nirnay John Chettri	Social Worker
DELHI		
	Ms. Renu Love	Ex – Dy. Director, DWCD, Delhi.
NGO, FXB, Suraksha	Mr. Satya Prakash	Programme Manager
NGO, Shakti Vahini	Mr. Nishi Kant,	Member
NGO, SPID {Society for Participatory Integrated Development}	Ms. Lalita S.A.Nayak	Founder
ASSAM		
GOLD, NGO	Dr. Rajiv Sharma	Founder
BANGLADESH		
NGO, Rights Jessore	Mr. S.M. Tofazzel Hossain,	Social Worker
NGO, Justice & Care	Mr. Mohammed Tariqul Islam	Social Worker
NEPAL		
ECPAT, Luxembourg	Mr. Ashish Sinha	Regional Representative, South Asia.
ECPAT, Luxembourg	Ms. Neeva Pradhan	Finance Manager,
ECPAT, Luxembourg	Ms. Amrita Poudyal	Programme Manager.
Luxembourg		
ECPAT, Luxembourg	Ms. Deepa Limbu Subba	
ECPAT, Luxembourg	Mr. Thomas Kauffmann	Executive Director.

PARTICIPANTS FROM GOA:

Organization/ Department	Name of The Participant	Designation
DWCD, Goa	Smt. Premila Fernandes Braganza	Superintendent, State Protective Home, Goa.
DWCD, Goa	Smt. Lina Naik	Matron
DWCD, Goa	Ms. Geeta Mesta	Matron
DWCD, Goa	Ms. Sweta Ghogale	Intern Counsellor
DWCD, Goa	Ms. Shradha Naik	Intern Counsellor
Judiciary	Smt. Sayonara Telles Laad	Member Secretary, State Legal Service Authority, Goa
Judiciary	Smt. Shubhada A Dalvi	Member Secretary, District Legal Service Authority, South Goa District, Goa.
Judiciary	Smt. Reina Fernandes	Member Secretary, District Legal Service Authority, North Goa District, Goa.
CRT {Center for Responsible Tourism}	Ms. Vasantha Mary	-
CRT {Center for Responsible Tourism}	Ms. Vigila de Sa	-
Panel Member	Ms. Auda Viegas	-
Panel Members	Dr. Mariette Correa	-
Panel Member	Ms. Suzana de Souza	-
Childline Collaborative	Ms. Suraya Borges	-
Childline Nodal	Ms. Divya Raphael	-
Child Line Railways	Ms. Anna Andria	-
DWCD	Ms. Lavanya Shetye	Nodal Executive
State Resource Center for Women in Goa	Ms. Kimberley Dias	-
State Resource Center for Women in Goa	Ms. Aditi Naik	-
FRRO	Ms. Maria Monserate	Dy. Superintendent of Police, FRRO
FRRO	Ms. Nutan Verenkar	Police Inspector, FRRO
Parvatibai Chowgule College, Geography Dept.	Dr. Anagha Bicholkar	Professor
Vivekananda Prerana Pratishthan	Mr. Dashrath Morajkar	-
Presentation Society	Ms. Lisa Piers	-
FMM	Ms. Mariyam Joseph	-
Asha Bhavan {Tivim}	Sr. Regina Ruzario	-
FMM {Bicholim}	Sr. Cecily	-
Nirmala Nivas	Dr. Philomena D'Souza	-
FDCC	Ms. Grace Rodrigues	-

State Resource Center, Goa	Ms. Asawari Nayak	-
Child Rights Goa {CRG}	Mr. Ashish Nagvenkar	-
Goa State Commission for Protection of Child Rights {GSCPCR}	Ms. Sushma Mandrekar	Chairperson
WeWorld	Paola Benvenuto	
Goa Police	Shri Pranab Nanda, IPS	Director General Of Police, Goa
Goa Police	Shri Jivba Dalvi	Police Inspector
Goa Police	Shri Rahul Parab	Police Inspector
Goa Police	Shri Mahesh Gaonkar	Dy. S.P Crime Branch
Goa Police	Shri Pankaj Singh, IPS	Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch, Goa
Administration	Shri Levinson Martins	Ex District Magistrate, North Goa
DWCD, Goa	Smt. Deepali Naik	Director
DWCD, Goa	Shri Chokha Ram Garg, IAS	Secretary, Women & Child Development, Goa
Administration	Shri Vivek H.P, IAS	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Panjim
Administration	Shri Sachin S Desai	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bicholim
Administration	Shri Sudhir Kerkar	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mapusa
Media - ANI	Mr. Anil Sauadi	Journalist
Media - ANI	Mr. Nagraj	Journalist
Media - GT	Ms. Amesha Ghosh	Journalist
Media - Gomantak	Ms. Tejasvini Kumbhar	Journalist
Media – Goan Observer	Ms. Tara Narayan	Journalist
Media – The GOAN	Ms. Ahuja	Journalist
Media – ETV Bharat	Mr. Krantiraj Samrat	Journalist
Administration	Mr. Pratapas Gaonkar	Office of Collector South Goa
DWCD	Ms. Anisha Fernandes	
DWCD	Mr. Dilip Kudalkar	Probation Officer
Media – Times of India	Ms. Lisa Monterio	Journalist
Media – Times Of India	Ms. Bindiya Chari	Journalist
Media – Gomantak Times	Mr. Sheikh Nawaj	Journalist
Media - UNI	Mr. Anil Mishra	Journalist
Media - Lokmat	Ms. Durgashri S	Journalist
Media	Mr. Prakash Kamat	Sr. Journalist
Media – Navhind Times	Mr. Amresh Parab	Journalist
Media - Herald	Mr. Sagun Gawade	Journalist
Media - Lokmat	Pinakkalloli	Journalist
Media - PTI	Mr. Sameer	Journalist
DIP	Ms. Clara Rodrigues	

DIP	Mr. Prasad Shirodkar	
Media – Hindustan Times	Mr. Gerard D' Souza	Journalist
DWCD	Ms. Nicky Fernandes	
DWCD	Ms. Nodia Dias	
GSCPCR	Ms. Diana Abreo	
GSCPCR	Ms. Ruth Almeida	Programme Manager
Sr. Adores	Sr. Asha	
Don Bosco, School of Social Work	Dr. Pankaj Shankar Kumbhar	Lecturer
Administration	Ms. Sandra D'Souza	Office of Collector, North Goa.
Administration	Mr. Kabir. S	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mapusa - II
Administration	Mr. Mangaldas Gaonkar	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sattari
Administration	Ms. Jyoti Kumari	Office of Collector, North Goa
Saad Aangan	Ms. Angela	
Media - Herald	Teja Arondekar	Journalist
GSCPCR	Adv. Vivan Bhende	Member
GSCPCR	Mandar Parvatkar	
GSCPCR	Ms. Anjali Barretto	
DWCD	Ms. Daya Munnali	
DWCD	Ms. Shreya Pai Angle	
Arz (anyay rahit zindagi)	Mr. Arunendra Pandey	Director
Arz (anyay rahit zindagi)	Ms. Juliana Lohar	Coordinator
Arz (anyay rahit zindagi)	Ms. Manisha Rani	Sr. Programme Manager
Arz (anyay rahit zindagi)	Ms. Annapurna Rajput	Programme Manager
Arz (anyay rahit zindagi)	Ms. Sibyl Fernandes	Programme Manager
Arz (anyay rahit zindagi)	Ms. Meenakshi Mikanje	Accountant
Arz (anyay rahit zindagi)	Mr. Amit Behare	Sr. Programme Manager
Arz (anyay rahit zindagi)	Mr. Srikant Badar	Office Help
Arz (anyay rahit zindagi)	Mr. Yelguridappa Harijan	Ast. Programme Manager

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

“Source-Destination Consultation, to Combat Human Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Goa” 17th & 18th of September, 2019

Venue: International Centre, Dona Paula, Goa

	DAY – I	17/September/ 2019	
9.30am to 10.00am	Registration		
10.00am to 11.30am	INAUGURATION	<p>WELCOME INTRODUCTION about the consultation by, Arz (anyay rahit zindagi).</p> <p>Release of Report, “Trafficking of Women & Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE) in Goa – A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS {2014 TO 2019}.</p> <p>SPEECH by - Chief Guest, & Dignitaries.</p>	<p>Shri. Chokha Ram Garg, IAS, Secretary, Women & Child Development, Goa.</p> <p>Shri. Pranab Nanda, IPS, Director General of Police, Goa.</p> <p>Mr. Thomas, Executive Director, ECPAT, Luxembourg.</p> <p>Smt. Deepali Naik, Director, DW&CD, Goa.</p>
11.30am to 11.45am	Group Photo & Tea Break		
Time	TOPICS	Speakers	Moderator
11.45am to 01.15pm	Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Goa - Interventions, Challenges & Support required from Source organisations.	Police- – Mr. Jiba Dalvi & Mr. Rahul Parab Sub Divisional Magistrate–Mr. Vivek H.P, IAS, DW&CD – Ms. Premila Fernandes e Braganza, Superintendent, State Protective Home ARZ, NGO – Ms. Juliana Lohar	<p>Presentation finding of the study about GOA: {Presenter – Arun Pandey}</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Levinson Martins</p>
1:15pm to 2.00pm	Lunch Break		
2.00pm to 3.30pm	Trafficking for CSE from Maharashtra: Situation, Intervention, Challenges & Areas of Collaborations.	Police – Mr. Umesh Gavali {Police Inspector} Mr. Prasad Tathe, NGO, DWCD (Member, Maharashtra Task Force for Inter State & Inter Country repatriation) Ms. Kavita Saxena, Women Development Foundation - NGO Ms. Triveni Acharya, Rescue Foundation- NGO	<p>Presentation finding of the study about Maharashtra: {Presenter – Juliana Lohar}</p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Lalita</p>
3.30pm to 3.45pm	Tea Break		

3.45pm to 5.30pm	Inter Country Trafficking for CSE: Situation, Intervention, Challenges & Areas of Collaborations.	Nepal: Ms. Amrita Poudyal, ECPAT, Luxembourg Bangladesh: Mr. SM Toffazel Hossain, Rights Jessore – NGO Mr. Mohammed Tarquil Islam, Justice & Care - NGO GOA: Ms. Maria Monseratte, Dy. S.P, FRRO, Goa	Presentation finding of the study about Bangladesh: {Presenter – Arun Pandey} Moderator: Ms. Juliana, Arz, NGO
DAY – 2		18/September/2019	
10.00am to 11.30am	Trafficking for CSE from Delhi: Situation, Intervention, Challenges & Areas of Collaborations.	Ms. Renu Love, Former Assistant Director, DWCD. Mr. Satyaprakash, FXB Mr. Nishi Kant, Shakti Vahini - NGO Ms. Lalita, SPID – NGO	Presentation finding of the study about Delhi: {Presenter – Juliana Lohar} Moderator: Mr. Vivek H.P, IAS.
11.30am to 11.45am	Tea Break		
11.45am to 1.00pm	Trafficking for CSE from West Bengal: Situation, Intervention, Challenges & Areas of Collaborations.	Mr. Indra Chakravorty, IPS, SSP-Police Mr. Nirnay, MARG - NGO Ms. Sanchita Malo, SPMUS - NGO Mr. Ranjit Dutta, BUP - NGO Mr. Nihar Ranjan, GGBK - NGO	Presentation finding of the study about West Bengal: {Presenter – Arun Pandey} Moderator – Shri. Nishi Kant
1.00pm to 1.30pm	Valedictory Session		Shri. Chokha Ram Garg, IAS, Secretary, Women & Child Development, Goa. Smt. Deepali Naik, Director, DW&CD, Goa. Mr. Thomas, Executive Director, ECPAT, Luxembourg
1.30pm to 2.30pm	LUNCH		
3.00pm to 6.00pm	Exposure visit to Swift Wash Laundry: (a rehabilitation unit of Arz, NGO) at Sancoale, Vasco, Goa).		Ms. Manisha & ARZ Team

INSIDE
COVER

'Faceless' traffickers

VIVEK CHHETRI

Darjeeling: The increase in online commercial sexual services has led to a rise in the number of 'faceless' traffickers, according to a study based on victims rescued from Goa in the past five years.

The five-year statistical analysis by Anyar Rahit Zindagi (ARZ) — a Goa NGO appointed a nodal organisation in Goa police's anti-trafficking unit — suggests the Internet created anonymity for traffickers and pimps have made it increasingly difficult to track down and arrest them. "Due to the increase in online commercial sexual activities, the traffickers have become faceless," says the report based on information obtained from 353 victims rescued from the coastal state between 2014 and 2019.

The study says 36 per cent of the victims fell prey to traffickers online. The number is reinforced by the fact that 60 per cent of the victims from urban areas who migrated from the digital strings in rural areas.

Explaining the modus operandi in Goa, it says agents and pimps advertise numbers online and someone calls them to verify the person's details, including Aadhar card and hotel details, before the victim is sent to the trafficker. In the entire process, the trafficker remains anonymous.

It is only after the victim is sent to the trafficker that the client "at the address provided by him" "She is expected to collect the money from the client," the report states.

In the entire process, the trafficker remains anonymous.

...ous to the client. In case the girl is rescued by the police, the traffickers switch off their mobiles and change SIMs. "It has become increasingly difficult to arrest the person involved in exploitation of the girls," the report states.

According to the study, the victim is usually paid 10 per cent to 25 per cent of the pay received from the clients.

"The remuneration is fixed for the contract period with the client."

COMBATTING SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN GOA



A summary from ARZ' A Statistical Analysis (2014 to 2019), India for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Goa.

A summary from ARZ' A Statistical Analysis (2014 to 2019), Trafficking of Women & Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Goa:

- Goa is one of the major destinations in India for trafficking related to commercial sexual activities.
- Here has been reduction in the last five years, in trafficking of girls and women from Nepal, but a substantial increase in trafficking from Bihar.

Platforms such as websites, Facebook, Locanto are used for advertising sexual services. The traffickers/perpetrators are using the internet for recruitment, soliciting, receiving payments, etc.

- Online advertisement has increased the reach of pimps to customers. It has also created anonymity for the pimps and clients.
- A majority of clients are domestic tourists. The main form of commercial sexual activity is hotel and lodge-based, followed by passage parlor and flat/bungalow-based.
- A majority of the women rescued in Goa were found to be major in age, ranging from 21 to 35 years. Most of them were victims of domestic violence; they were either separated from their husbands or were abandoned.

ARZ
Anyar Rahit Zindagi

हॅलो रविवार
श्यालं विक्रम!

I were exploited to Goa did not assist...

B'desh top sources of human trafficking in Goa?

...d the need to earn money to support their children, they became target of the traffickers, who lured them into commercial sexual activities...

...for induction of commercial sexual activities...

A summary from ARZ' A Statistical Analysis (2014 to 2019), India for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Goa.

Trafficking of Women & Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE) in Goa: A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS (2014 to 2019)

Year	Victims Rescued
2014	10
2015	180
2016	170
2017	160
2018	150
2019	140

• The victim is usually paid 10% to 25% of the money received from the clients. The remuneration is fixed for the contract period with condition that she will entertain a fixed number of clients per day. In case the clients are below that number, the clients serviced by her on that day are not counted and she loses money for that day.

• Due to increase in online commercial sexual activities, the traffickers have become faceless. The modus operandi in Goa is as follows: Agents/pimps advertise the number of their girls. Once someone calls on the number, they verify about the person, by asking about Aadhar card number and hotel details. Once the person is verified, they call the person who has called in not a genuine client they pass the person's details to a woman and ask her to contact the client. She then contacts the client at the address provided by him. She then sends the money from the client to the trafficker in the account of the pimp. The trafficker then sends the money to the victim.

...person who has called in not a genuine client they pass the person's details to a woman and ask her to contact the client. She then contacts the client at the address provided by him. She then sends the money from the client to the trafficker in the account of the pimp. The trafficker then sends the money to the victim.

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Thriving tourism has negative impact in creating flesh trade demand: DGP

Goa: Director General of Police (DGP) Pansab Nanda said that human trafficking remains a major serious crime and gross violation of human rights. "This is very often linked with organized crime and is considered as one of the most profitable criminal activity," said Nanda.

Nanda was speaking at the two day programme, 'source-destination' consultation to combat human trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation in Goa organised by ARZ (Anyar Rahit Zindagi), nodal NGO (anti human trafficking unit-Goa) in collaboration with the Department of Women and Child Development, Goa in Dons Paula on Tuesday.

He said that Goa is one of the major tourist destinations in India. However the thriving tourism in Goa has had a negative impact in creating a demand for flesh trade and consequent trafficking.

Persons lured are known to be from Bihar, West Bengal, and Arun Prades... that out of 400 interviewed found that 353 admitted that crime and the poverty, ill-employment, is government of things and are in the process. "The Prati-Kausthal Vi is going to help the root cause. If the girls are educated, they are not trafficked," said Pandey.

"However trafficking in Goa has not reduced as there is demand and the supply is from other areas such as Delhi, Maharashtra and West Bengal. "If we can supply from one state, the traffickers get it from there," said Pandey.

Randey said that the aim of the consultation is to enable the law enforcement agencies and the service providers from Goa and the source states/counties to exchange information, share challenges and jointly plan strategies to combat human trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

...for commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) in Goa - a statistical analysis (2014 to 2019) was released.

Pandey said that 10 year back most of the girls trafficked to Goa were from North east. Through concerted efforts the trafficking from these areas has reduced. "We had been in the process of conducting workshops and training for stakeholders" said Pandey.

"However trafficking in Goa has not reduced as there is demand and the supply is from other areas such as Delhi, Maharashtra and West Bengal. "If we can supply from one state, the traffickers get it from there," said Pandey.

Randey said that the aim of the consultation is to enable the law enforcement agencies and the service providers from Goa and the source states/counties to exchange information, share challenges and jointly plan strategies to combat human trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

GOVERNMENT OF GOA

Most women trafficked to Goa are from Maharashtra, reveals report

...to Mumbai Human Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation (2014 to 2019) September 2019

...17 & 18 September 2019

...International Centre, Dons Paula, Goa

...CSE STATISTICS & TRENDS

...in a victim from Goa many from other states and countries

...Other representation trafficked from Bihar were 1000

A summary from ARZ' A Statistical Analysis (2014 to 2019), Trafficking of Women & Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Goa:

Goa is one of the major destinations in India for trafficking related to commercial sexual activities.

Platforms such as websites, Facebook, Locanto are used for advertising sexual services. The traffickers/perpetrators are using the internet for recruitment, soliciting, receiving payments, etc.

साहित्य मथन

सुतरी - गोवा

...विद्यार्थी...
...विद्यार्थी...
...विद्यार्थी...