One Day Stakeholders Consultation & Training Workshop on

ENHANCING HUMAN SECURITY IN THE CHANDIGARH REGION

Victim Centered Approach in Human Trafficking

05th October, 2019 (Saturday)

Organised by

Association of Professional Social Workers & Development Practitioners (APSWDP), Chandigarh

State Legal Services Authority (SLSA), Chandigarh

District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), Chandigarh
BACKGROUND

Trafficking involves the act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, harbouring or receiving a person through the use of force, coercion or other means, for the purpose of exploitation. Virtually, every country in the world is affected by trafficking for sexual exploitation, forced labour, servitude, and removal of organs as a country of origin, transit or destination. Every year, thousands of men, women and children fall into the hands of traffickers either in their home countries and/or abroad. In the words of UN Secretary General, “Human trafficking takes many forms. Women and girls in particular are targeted again and again and again. We see brutal sexual exploitation, including forced prostitution, forced marriage and sexual slavery. We see the appalling trade in human organs. Let us also remember that modern manifestations of servitude may touch and even implicate us all.” The Workshop is planned with an objective to disseminate learnings and best practices learned to stakeholders in Chandigarh region after participation of Mr. Amit Joshi, APSWDP member in UNITAR CIFAL sponsored training programme on Human Security in Asia Pacific Region at Jeju International Training Centre (JITC) at Jeju, South Korea in 2018.

TRAFFICKING PROFILE IN INDIA

India is a source, destination, and transit country for forced labour and sex trafficking. Forced labour constitutes India's largest trafficking problem comprising men, women, and children in debt bondage who are sometimes inherited from previous generations and are forced to work in brick kilns, rice mills, embroidery factories, agriculture, construction, steel, garment, and textile industries, wire manufacturing for underground cables, biscuit factories, pickling, floriculture, fish farms, and ship breaking. Most of India’s trafficking problem is internal, and those from the most disadvantaged social strata are the most vulnerable. Besides, workers within India who mine for sand and coal are also potentially vulnerable to the impacts of human trafficking. Thousands of unregulated work placement agencies reportedly lure adults and children under false promises of employment into sex trafficking or forced labour, including domestic servitude.

In addition to bonded labour, some children are subjected to begging. The ringleaders sometimes maim children in order to earn more money for them. Some NGOs and media have reported that girls are sold and forced to conceive and deliver babies for sale. The "Provident Funds" or "Sumangali" scheme in Tamil Nadu, in which employers pay young women a lump sum, used for education or a dowry, at the end of multi-year labour contracts may amount to conditions of forced labour. Separatist groups, such as the Maoists in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Odisha, force some children to act as spies and couriers, plant improvised explosive devices, and fight against the government, although reportedly to a lesser degree than previous years. Chandigarh is also witnessing forced child begging, child abuse, child labour in diverse form in nearby and adjoining places.

Experts have estimated that millions of women and children are victims of sex trafficking in India. Traffickers use false promises of employment or arrange sham marriages within India or Gulf states and subject women
and girls to sex trafficking. In addition to traditional red light districts, women and children increasingly endure sex trafficking in small hotels, vehicles, huts, and private residences. Traffickers increasingly use websites, mobile applications, and online money transfers to facilitate commercial sex. Children continue to be subjected to sex trafficking in religious pilgrimage centers and by foreign travelers in tourist destinations.

Some Indian migrants who willingly seek employment in construction, domestic work, and other low-skilled sectors in the Middle East and, to a lesser extent, other regions, face forced labour, often following recruitment fraud and exorbitant recruitment fees charged by labour brokers. Girls from northeast India were reportedly vulnerable to human trafficking as they transited Burma on fake Burmese passports to circumvent the Indian government's required emigration clearance to migrate for work to certain countries. Some Bangladeshi migrants are subjected to forced labour in India through recruitment fraud and debt bondage. Some Nepali, Bangladeshi, and Afghan women and girls are subjected to both labour and sex trafficking in major Indian cities. Burmese Rohingya, Sri Lankan Tamil, and other refugee populations continue to be vulnerable to sex trafficking and forced labour in India.

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN INDIA AND CHANDIGARH REGION**

The Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh while inaugurating the National Conference on Anti Human Trafficking 2015, has stated that, Human Trafficking is a very sensitive and serious issue and termed it as a borderless organised crime. He cited the that more than 1.5 lakh people (as per UN Office on Drugs and Crime) were reported as victims in a single year in South Asia. It is reported that India is the main recipient of an estimated 1,50,000 women and girls trafficked into India from South Asia to feed the commercial sex industry. In addition, India is also reported to be the source and transit country for the sex trafficking of women and children from and for the Middle East. On the other hand, more than two million women and children are trapped in commercial sex work in the red-light districts of India.

The Indian government estimates that the vast majority of the 500,000 children in the sex industry are girls. A little over 50% of the total commercial sex workers in India are from Nepal and Bangladesh (Shamim cited in Sarkar 2014). The prevalence of sex workers from Nepal and Bangladesh can be attributed to prevailing abject poverty and ignorance in both these countries compared with India. However, because of the nature of this crime, it is hard to track, therefore making it impossible to have exact figures regarding the crime. However, some reports reveals that 90% of trafficking occurs domestically (intra-state or inter-state), and 10% occurs across national borders. The country serves as a destination for persons trafficked from neighbouring countries such as Nepal and Bangladesh, and as a transit country for individuals being trafficked to the Middle East and other parts of the world. In addition, India is a source country for individuals trafficked to Europe, the Middle East and North America.
According to India’s National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 5,466 incidents of crime under various provisions of laws relating to human trafficking were reported in the country during the year 2014 and 3,940 in the year 2013. The crimes relating to human trafficking have increased from 0.3 percent in 2013 to 0.4 percent during the year 2014. The incidents of human trafficking have found a rising trend during the period from 2009 – 2014. The crime under human trafficking during the year 2014 has increased by 59.7% over 2010. There has been an increasing trend of children being trafficked from the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Assam, Manipur, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh for the purpose of domestic labour. The trafficking of children is being undertaken by illegal placement agencies. Many of these placement agencies are operating from Delhi and the National Capital Region. These placement agencies are earning huge profits by bringing in children from these states (UNODC, cited in Sarkar 2014).

A large number of registered and unregistered travel agents and Institutes of IELETs/ TOFEL operating in Chandigarh and Punjab are the major source of trafficking of young and adolescents in view of lucrative opportunities abroad. These travel agents exploit those wishing to go abroad. They advertise their travel agencies and make unaccountable false promises to the candidates while not disclosing the problems they would have to face travelling to their destination. They take huge amount of money from them. The agents charge according to the destination and status of the country to which candidates want to migrate. For example, for migrating to the USA, Canada and UK, they charge higher rates compared to the other affluent countries like Greece, Italy, and Germany etc.

EVENT OBJECTIVES

The capacity building training workshop will:

● Demonstrate the linkages between human security and the victim-centered approach to addressing trafficking in persons;
● Explain and apply standards and exchange good practices in identifying, assisting and protecting victims of trafficking;
● Analyze how anti-trafficking strategies, policies and frameworks can be adapted for local implementation and present inter-agency/governmental coordination methods; and
● Promote information sharing and exchange of best practices between central/provincial governments and NGOs/local actors.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of the training, participants will be able to:

- Understand the basic concepts related to trafficking in persons and the difference between human trafficking and human smuggling, forced labour and other related exploitation;
- Have increased awareness on of human security and human trafficking, especially relating to women and children;
- Be able to identify key challenges and recognize best practices and lessons learned to address human trafficking and, as well as policy measures for enhancing human security at the local level;
- Be able to identify key challenges, recognize and apply practical solutions to ensure that victims of trafficking are protected based on identified needs;
- Be able to apply presented tools and methods in their responsibilities;
- Be able to build professional networks, exchange information and knowledge.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE

The workshop contents are composed of the following:

- Module 1: Introducing the concepts and current trends in trafficking in persons
- Module 2: Victims of Trafficking
- Module 3: Global approach to addressing trafficking in persons
- Module 4: Providing assistance to victims of trafficking
- Module 5: Prosecution, Protection and Prevention
- Module 6: Road map to combating Human Trafficking in Chandigarh & neighbouring areas

METHODOLOGY

The training will be comprised of:

- lectures and presentations by experts
- practical exercises and group discussion
- action plan presentation

TARGET AUDIENCE

This training is open to concerned government officials and non government officials and other elated personnel, activists and researchers from NGOs, Civil Societies and institutions who directly work with the victims of trafficking in the Chandigarh and Punjab region.
### ORGANIZING TEAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Principal Convener | Shri. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, SLSA, Chandigarh  
Shri. Vivek Trivedi, APSWDP, UNITAR CIFAL Alumni |
| Convener        | Shri. Amarinder Sharma, CJM-cum-Secretary, DLSA, Chandigarh  
Shri. Amit Joshi, APSWDP, UNITAR CIFAL Alumni |
| Co-Convener     | Dr. Sumit Arora, APSWDP, UNITAR CIFAL Alumni  
Shri. Rajeshwar Singh, Law Officer, SLSA  
Shri. Hitesh Kumar Gulati, APSWDP  
Shri. Neil Roberts, Coordinator, DLSA, Chandigarh  
Shri. Gautam Bhardwaj, Advocate, SLSA, Chandigarh |

### EVENT DETAILS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Date &amp; Time</th>
<th>05th October 2019 &amp; 9.30 A.M. to 5.00 PM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venue</td>
<td>Conference Hall, Judicial Academy, Chandigarh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Organizers        | - State Legal Services Authority (SLSA)  
- District Legal Services Authority (DLSA)  
- Association of Professional Social Workers & Development Practitioners (APSWDP), a voluntary professional organization affiliated with NITI Ayog (Government of India) and in Special Consultative Status with Economic and Social Council of United Nations (UN- ECOSOC) |
| Websites          | http://chdslsa.gov.in/  
http://apswdp.org |
| Registration      | Please register by downloading form from www.apswdp.org website and submit at apswdp@gmail.com before 3rd October, 2019. |