WORKSHOP FOR SAARC MEMBER STATES REPRESENTATIVES FOR CAPACITY BUILDING IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

CONVENTION CENTRE, NEW DELHI CITY CENTRE, NEW DELHI, INDIA

19th to 20th November 2012

Government of India

Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of India
Background

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India organized a two-day workshop on 19th and 20th November, 2012 for SAARC member country representatives for “Capacity building in Combating Human Trafficking” at the NDMC Convention Centre, New Delhi, India.

The inaugural session of workshop began with the welcome address by Shri S Suresh Kumar, JS(CS).

- He welcome all participants and appreciated the active participation of all the SAARC countries and noted that 23 officials from SAARC Countries, namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka along with 20 participants from India are participating in this two day Training of Trainers (TOT) programme organized by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- He said this will be a good platform for representatives from SAARC countries, various central Ministries, officers from States, NGOs and the academic fraternity to share their experiences with the help of case studies and to discuss the challenges in preventing and combating human trafficking.

In his Opening Remarks, Mr. K Skandan, AS (CS) emphasized the need of a multistakeholder approach in combating the crime of human trafficking which is a gross violation of human dignity and human Rights. He further said:

- In the Ministry of Home Affairs, a Comprehensive Scheme for coordinating the national and international response to human trafficking, including Strengthening Law Enforcement response in India, through capacity enhancement of responders, including Training of Trainers Programme and Establishment of integrated Anti - Human Trafficking Units is being implemented.
- It also seeks to strengthen the law enforcement machinery by establishing district level Anti -Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in selected districts and providing the tools, equipments and other resources for improving the registration, investigation and prosecution in crimes of trafficking.

Mr. R.K. Singh, Home Secretary, Govt. of India while welcoming the participants from SAARC Member countries emphasized that:

- India as an enlightened nation, is committed for complete eradication of the menace of human trafficking and the mandate for prevention and combating trafficking in persons has received significant attention from the Government of India, which has adopted a multipronged strategy by building strong linkages and partnerships with various stakeholders including international organizations so as to build an integrated response in combating trafficking and related transnational crimes.
- He told that special watchdogs such as National Commission for Women, National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and their State counterparts are also working for combating trafficking.
- In the recent Home Ministers SAARC Summit held in Maldives from 24-26th September, 2012, it was announced by India that a Regional SAARC Training of Trainers (TOT) workshop will be organized in Delhi to promote regional co-operation and capacity building of stakeholders, to effectively combat human trafficking. Mr. Singh said that he
was happy to note that India has been able to organize this workshop keep its commitment.

The participants included SAARC member country representatives and senior police officers from different Indian states and border forces of India.

Mr. Sridharan, Director SAARC also welcomed participants and expressed satisfaction with the good participation. He also stressed that the SAARC region needs more cooperation on this issue and this workshop will help in improving understanding of the issue and enhance cross border cooperation to deal with the this transnational organized crime.

Technical Session 1: Human Trafficking, Its Dimensions and the International Legal Regime

The session opened up with an introduction by Dr. Praveen Kumari Singh (Director, SR). In her opening remarks, Dr. Singh, welcomed the workshop participants while stressing the Government of India’s commitment to fight human trafficking. Dr. Singh reminded participants of Articles 21 and 23 of the Constitution of India, both of which demonstrate that the framers of the Constitution were themselves aware of the problem of human trafficking. Dr. Singh also noted that the Indian Penal Code penalizes the buying and selling of human beings for forced labour and includes provisions on a number of other trafficking-related acts and emphasized that the Ministry of Home Affairs is committed in its fight against this crime. The Ministry is implementing a scheme titled “Strengthening the law enforcement response in India against trafficking in persons through training and capacity building” and has already established over 225 Anti-Human Trafficking Units across the country and is conducting a number of training of trainers at the state and district level.

Technical Session 1

United Nations Convention on Transnational Oragnized Crime (UNTOC) and the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Protocol (UN Trafficking Protocol)

Ms. Swasti Rana (UNODC)

Ms. Rana made a detailed presentation on the International Framework on Countering Trafficking in Persons (the copy of presentation is placed as Annexure ..). The session centered on the following discussion topics:
• Definition and processes involved in human trafficking (HT), build clarity on the concept of HT, the various elements of HT, build understanding on trafficking in persons as per the UN Trafficking Protocol, know and understand the difference between Trafficking, Migration and Smuggling of Migrants, etc.
• UN Trafficking Protocol: Article 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,10, 11, 12 and 13
• International Legal Instruments
• Challenges for the region: Lack of priority accorded to the issue, inadequate victim assistance, limited understanding of the issue among the law enforcement personnel, inadequate data and statistics on crimes against women and girls, treatment of trafficked persons as victims
• Recommendations: Uniform definition on who is a child, on viewing trafficking as an organized crime, hand in hand rescue - rehabilitation processes in a gender sensitive way and also for rigorous training on anti trafficking among all the stakeholders
• In the region, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka have ratified the UNTOC; India has ratified and Sri Lanka has signed the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Discussion Forum

Bangladesh Delegate: When there is no evidence on the trafficking of the victim and the victim is not able to explain anything on the event, how can one make out who is the trafficker? Moreover during investigations it is very difficult to prove the organized nature of crime and also to reach to kingpin

Speaker: Investigation should cover origin, transit and destination points and there is need for increased cooperation among law enforcement agencies across borders and this conference can help in establishing such nodal points and linkages.

Maldives Delegate: We have nearly 15,000 labourers who are not from Maldives. How should this be dealt with.

Speaker: There is a fine line of distinction between human trafficking, illegal migration and smuggling of migrants and what Maldives faces is not human trafficking with rather the problem of illegal migration and smuggling of migrants.

Dimensions, Challenges and Responses to Human Trafficking
Dr. Ranjana Kumari (Director, Centre for Social Research)

Dr. Ranjana Kumari began with recounting a conversation between a Buddhist monk and a girl in prostitution. The girl was pleading with the monk to forgive her for the sinful acts.
However the monk replied “You have to forgive us, for we were not able to save you so far”. With this small conversation Dr. Kumari conveyed the society’s commitment to anti social acts. She concretely defined trafficking as most profitable illicit trade. She explained the different forms of trafficking and the varied causes. Poor illiterate young girls, women and children in natural disasters and facing internal conflicts are the most vulnerable to trafficking. Trafficking of men and youth occurs to meet the supply of bonded laborers. She explained that sex trafficking can occur through force, fraud and coercion. Poor law enforcement mechanisms, commodification of women, poverty and illiteracy, demand for illegal labour increases vulnerabilities.

Discussion Forum

Pakistan Delegate: Fraudulent marriages are very common and this has led to prostitution in our country too.

Bangladesh Delegate: Young girls from Bangladesh entered India for domestic work and when they returned to Bangladesh three of them were pregnant. When they entered India, they were under age. These are repatriation issues and there are no cross border laws or bilateral agreements on these issues. How will we do about it?

Speaker: From this Workshop we can at least form an informal forum where we share our knowledge.

Jharkhand Delegate: In our state the major cause of trafficking is for domestic work. We need to develop more mechanisms for regulation of placement agencies.

Speaker: I agree with you. Currently regulation is at a minimum and is an aspect although Delhi Government is in process of enacting a legislation to regulate placement agencies. Police can take some lead in this regard.

Goa Delegate: We had rescued a victim from Bangladesh who required a lot of counseling. Police need support from NGOs in this regard.

Afghan Delegate: Afghanistan is actually a transit country for the trafficked victims and we have not developed many mechanisms in this regard.

Speaker: We need to build and strengthen the systems- I understand in India we have developed a reporting mechanism from district to national level. For data sharing among SAARC Member Countries, a lot needs to be done as no mechanism seems to be in place currently. In fact, we need to identify the major traffickers in the SAARC region.
Maldives Delegate: Human trafficking differs from country to country and we need to educate the diplomats on these aspects. Maldives faces problem of illegal migration and many times it becomes difficult to differentiate between victims of human trafficking and cases of illegal migration.

Bangladesh Delegate: More community awareness programmes should be planned and implemented.

Speaker: Yes, prevention should be the priority. National governments have to take care of their citizens. Adequate political will and ample resources should also be pooled and deployed in each country.

Human Trafficking, its Dimensions and the International Legal Regime
SAARC Convention on prevention and combating trafficking in Women and Children for prostitution

Mr. Vakul Sharma

Mr. Vakul Sharma made a detailed presentation on the legal regime for prevention and combating human trafficking in SAARC Member States. He informed that the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children and SAARC Convention on Regional Arrangements for the Promotion of Child Welfare in South Asia were signed on 5 January 2002 during the Eleventh SAARC Summit in Kathmandu, 4-6 January 2002 by member countries. After ratification by all the Member States, the two Conventions came into force on 15 November 2005. Pursuant to the ratification of the two Conventions, a Regional Task Force was constituted by the SAARC Member States for effective implementation of the convention. Four Meetings of the Task Force have been held till now. These meetings are an excellent platform for sharing best practices and to deliberate on policies and working of laws for Member States.

He pointed towards many similar provisions in the Penal Code because of Colonial Legacy and deliberated on the harmony existing in the criminal justice system in Member Countries which can pave way for better implementation of the SAARC convention. He pointed out that the SAARC convention is a very important regional instrument which Member States are not using to its optimum. Infact, the SAARC Convention complements the international protocols like the UNCRC, UN Trafficking Protocol etc. However, he expressed his concern over the fact whether the SAARC convention provides an answer to many issues of human trafficking with special reference to online trafficking. In the Indian penal code there is no proper definition of trafficking. Though Article 6 and 7 of the convention is praise worthy, the success rate of those
articles needs to be examined. Mr. Vakul Sharma recommends to re-read the convention in the modern era.

Discussion Forum

Bangladesh Delegate: How can we make use of Article 6 and 7 of the convention?

Speaker: Even if countries have not signed an extradition treaty and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, they can make use of SAARC convention and take action against traffickers.

Technical Session II

Effective Prosecution of Crime and Court Practice Procedures for Effective Justice delivery and
Creating a sensitive and victim-friendly environment in the courtroom and in-camera, preventing re-victimization
Mr. Bhuwan Ribhu (Bachpan Bachao Andolan)

Mr. Bhuwan Ribhu spoke on the coordination between law enforcement and prosecutorial responses to trafficking. He started with the meaning of trafficking and the necessity to combat trafficking. He exposed the gravity and dimensions of trafficking from real life experiences with the victims. On rescuing 4 girls from Nepal who were working in a circus company in Kerala he went for liberating another girl from the same circus company accompanied by her father. Though the father cried and begged to relieve the daughter, the daughter was not ready to go with him. The girl yelled “I love you, don’t leave me” to the circus owner. When the victim herself was not willing to be liberated the law enforcement agency was perplexed. Finally a complaint incorporating various provisions was filed and the girl was relieved. After months of counseling the girl narrated the whole story. Even years passed by the girl kept hopes that her father will come one day to relieve her and take her back home from the trafficker. She lived with that hope in the circus company. When her father turned up she was threatened by the trafficker that her father will be put to death if she left with him. With this, she lost her mental balance and hence screamed at the circus owner “I love you, don’t leave me”. With this moving story Mr. Ribhu conveyed the audience that in every case one has to look beneath the surface and has to give investigation its own time. Bachpan Bacchao Aandolan was able to rescue 978 children from the circus company and arrest 270 people on this regard. Mr. Ribhu then spoke in detail about the various crimes at various stages of human trafficking and the roles and responsibilities of various law enforcement agencies in trafficking cases. These included the Police, the Public Prosecutors, the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, the role of the judiciary, etc.
Discussion Forum
A specific query was raised by a participant from Tamil Nadu on the issue of how punishment in labour trafficking cases may be enhanced as the Child Labour Act only prescribes a maximum punishment of 2 years. Citing an example of a specific case of Tamil Nadu, Bhuwan explained that the same offense of child labour is also an offense of trafficking covered under the laws of the Penal Code, the Juvenile Justice Act, etc. Similar laws are there in all the SAARC countries and it is important to understand all violations and prosecute under the strictest possible laws.

Child Protection Mechanisms
Ms. Nina Nayak, Member, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

Ms. Nina Nayak spoke on the Convention of Rights of the Child and India’s commitment to the same. She explained on the Child Welfare Committees which are in existence as well as the AHTUs in the districts. She started with two groups of children who are mentioned under the Juvenile Justice Act—children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with the law. Her concern over the trafficking of children for begging at the red lights in the cities was shared through a recent experience from Bangalore where the child of an IT couple was handed over for begging during the day by the maid of the house in return for Rs. 100 a day. Ms. Nayak was also alarmed with the migration of children from north eastern states as well as from northern states like Bihar to acquire formal schooling or for education in Madarsas. She said that India now has a National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and many States have also established Commissions at the State level and a lot more needs to be done in improving the working of Child Protection Mechanisms at the ground level. Sensitization and awareness of law enforcement agencies and people working in children homes is also a big challenge. There is a necessity for all the Ministries and Departments to work together on these issues.

Effective Prosecution of Crime & Court practice & procedures for effective Justice Delivery
Rakshit Tandon (Consultant – Internet and Mobile Association of India)

Mr. Tandon explored the area of cyber-crime trafficking and cited that the number of reported cyber-crimes ranged from 2565 in 2008 to 13301 in 2011. In 2011 the number of Indian website defacements tracked was 17,306 Alarming, persons aged 18-30 years were the major share of culprits arrested (883) on cyber crimes. His presentation deliberated on major types of crimes reported especially Email Hacking, Cyber Stalking, Cyber Defamation, Cyber Bullying, Phishing, Vishing, Web Site Hacking, Online Shopping Frauds, Online Banking Frauds, ATM/DEBIT Card Frauds, Lottery/JOB Scams, VOIP Threats. The introduction, growth, and utilisation of information and communication technologies (ICTs) have been accompanied by an increase in illegal exploitation and abuse of technology for criminal activities. Mr. Tandon spoke on the major types of trafficking using cyber space including JOB Trafficking – Bonded /
Forced Labour, Sex Trafficking, Organ Trafficking, Drug Trafficking. The two methods adopted chiefly by traffickers to recruit victims via the Internet are spurious advertisements for employment, marriage, dating agencies, Chat-rooms, Social Networking Sites, Spam Emails. Trafficking via Mobile Phones mainly by fraudulent placement agencies is another emerging form of trafficking. Traffickers are able to recruit, advertise, organize, and communicate primarily—or even exclusively—via mobile phone, effectively streamlining their activities and expanding their criminal networks. In short, human traffickers and criminal networks are taking advantage of technology to reach larger audiences and to do illicit business more quickly and efficiently across greater distances.

He advised for a proactive measure – using technology to track technology- in this context. Tools such as data mining, mapping, computational linguistics, and advanced analytics could be used by governmental and nongovernmental organizations, law enforcement, academia, and the private sector to further anti-trafficking goals of prevention, protection, and prosecution.

Specific Comments

It was a different kind of input and very relevant for India which has a bulk share of young population in the world.

Technical Session III

Site Visit, Anti Human Trafficking Unit of CBI
Shri Anurag Garg, DIG, CBI

Mr. Garg began by referring to the kinds of offences being investigated by AHTUs (Human Trafficking case pertaining to CSE, Kidnapping Cases/Missing Enquiries, Illegal Emigration/Immigration Cases, Forced Labour/Labour Smuggling Case, Forgery cases pertaining to Fake Passport/Registration of Recruiting Agencies).

He said that the investigation of cases entrusted by different Constitutional courts and State Governments pertaining to Human Trafficking, having interstate or international ramifications.

- Assistance in Development of National Portal for missing & found persons
- Capacity Building and to develop expertise in area of investigation of illegal human trafficking cases involving combating gangs and to develop actionable intelligence on such gangs.
- 24 X 7 Helpline number: 24368638
- Support States/UT’s-
  - Capacity building
  - Database on combating gangs
  - Field work
- Nodal Agency to receive requests under UNCTOC

AHTU, CBI has four sub units, they are

1. Field Intelligence Unit:
   - Headed by one Sub. Inspector Rank Officer.
Gathers information from Sources, NGOs, Technical Intelligence, complaints, AHTU Help line, Internet etc.
♦ Field Verification of the information.
♦ Assistance to the Investigation Team.
♦ Sharing of input where the information pertains to states.

2. **Investigation Unit**

♦ Headed by One Inspector Rank Officer
♦ Conducting raids/searches on the basis of information received from Field Intelligence unit or collected during course of investigation.
♦ Arrest of the accused persons & Rescue of the victim.
♦ Medical Aid.
♦ Production of the victim before the CWC/Courts
♦ Documentation &Collection of evidences.
♦ Attends interlocutory proceedings during investigation.
♦ Prosecution of the accused persons.
♦ The SOPs for Investigation as prescribed by the MHA/UNODC/Law of the Land are being followed.

3. **Liaison Unit**

♦ This unit is headed by one DySP Rank Officer.
♦ Keeps liaison with NGOs, State Govt Departments, Shelter Homes, Social workers etc.
♦ Keeps intra-departmental liaison for assistance in Logistics, Forensics and Administrative issues.
♦ Liaison with other stakeholders for repatriation of the victims

4. **Data Analysis Unit**

♦ This unit is being headed by one Inspector Rank Officer.
♦ Analyse the data collected from the Field Intelligence Unit and Investigation Unit.
♦ Also collects data on the Criminal Gangs involved in the Trafficking related crimes and Missing Persons.
♦ Works as an ad to the Investigation Unit.

He shared one Case Study on an Information received in this Unit from a Darjeeling based NGO namely MARG (Mankind on Action for Rural Growth) through E-Mail in the month of Feb 2012.

In the mail it was requested to trace a Minor Missing Girl (Age 14 years) namely xxxx of Darjeeling (WB) on the basis of a Mobile Phone No., she had called to their parents and subsequently her father approached the NGO MARG. There was no information about the locality of the Victim Girl and the accused persons. The Call Detail Records of the Mobile No. were obtained from Telecom Operator. During Analysis it was known that the Call was made from Delhi and the General Tower location was Munirka Area of Delhi. In order to find out the exact address of the user in whose captivity the girl was, the Subscriber Detail Forms were obtained. The verification of the address was conducted and it was found fictitious. This Phone no was exclusively being used for this purpose only. The mobile phone was put on the surveillance. Accused and one other party it was known that the victim girl was in the captivity of a lady using the said mobile no. The lady was frequently using a changed name of the
missing Girl “Twinkle” creating doubt about the missing girl. During Monitoring of conversation it was also revealed that the girl was being handed over to another person/party therefore recovery of the girl was immediate concern. After continuous monitoring of the conversation for 5 days the lady revealed the name of the location where she was going to hand over the missing girl to another person. CBI Team headed by one Inspector and 5 other officials including lady staff sent for recovery/rescue of the missing girl but the place she revealed during conversation was a crowded public place/Market where one cannot easily identify the target. After waiting a little while the girl accompanied with a lady was traced, as during conversation, some identity indication was given. The girl was rescued by the team and subsequently lady got arrested. The rescued girl got medically examined immediately. The victim girl was produced before the Child Welfare Committee, who sent the victim to a healing home for counseling and rehabilitation. Father of the victim girl as well as NGO was informed about rescue of the victim girl.

A criminal case was registered by the AHTU and investigation of the case was taken up. After registration of the case, on the revelation of accused lady as well as victim girl searches were conducted at the premises where the girl was kept for CSE. A lot of incriminating material was recovered from the premises. After conducting search 2 premises got sealed. During searches 3 persons got arrested one more minor girl was recovered from the brothel. Subsequently another case got registered against the accused persons. The interrogation of accused persons revealed that one more minor girl is being trafficked from Darjeeling for the purpose of CSE. Main accused in this case was going to receive the girl from the Railway Station. At the railway station this main accused was arrested and minor girl was rescued, who was allured by the accused and she was travelling alone. During examination of the victim it was revealed that she was called by the accused to Delhi for providing her suitable job while was the real motive of the accused, to push her in the CSE. During Interrogation of the accused it was disclosed by the accused that he was planning to sell this minor girl to one Y. The second accused person who was procuring the girl was in the constant touch with the Main accused. The deal of sell and purchase of this girl was fixed in lieu of Rs 40,000/ in which Rs 10000 were paid in advance. On the basis of their conversation held a team was formed and accused persons caught red handed while selling purchasing the girl. After completing legal formalities she was repatriated to her family in Darjeeling. Other accused involved in procuring of this minor girl was also got arrested. For this instance a separate case got registered. After investigation of the case the charge sheet got filed in the first case against 6 accused persons in the first case. 2 persons in the second case and 12 persons in the third case. Investigation in these cases, still on.

He ended by sharing what should be the Police Response to AHT:
• Accord higher priority to AHT efforts
• Capacity building of field level officers & supervisory officers
• Increased inter-state co-ordination
• Develop inter-agency networks for protection and rehabilitation of victims
• Regulation of placement agencies & establishing helpline number
• Address problem of police inaction in cases of missing children
• Adoption of tracechild.gov.in to report all missing & found children

Technical Session IV:
NGO involvement in rescues and during trials and Police-NGO partnerships
Mr. Ravi Kant (Shakti Vahini)

The speaker examined the NGO involvement in rescues, during trials and police-NGO partnership. Mr. Ravi Kant started with the demand side for human trafficking in India especially as forced and bonded labour of women, children and youth. There is a huge demand of labourers for domestic help in the cities. Though Article 23 has put a ban on bonded labour it is still prevalent in many forms. The demand for trafficked women for commercial and sexual exploitation is met through mobile and online channels. Brothel based exploitation in the red light areas is diminishing. Placement agencies should be under strict vigil. Experiences from Jharkhand on human trafficking have prompted the state government to monitor and examine the problem. Mr. Ravi Kant highlighted that trains from Nepal and Bangladesh border are prone to trafficking. The Government of India through its Child Line (under Integrated Child Protection Scheme) has rescued a good number of victims. The role of NGO’s in the rescue of victims is very relevant. The NGO’s are facilitated by the government and civil society. Hence partnership is inbuilt in the mechanism. Under the Juvenile Justice Act, the home investigation is to be done and this task is performed by the NGO’s and thereby report is prepared. This report will enable in empowering the child. Only through a multi stake holder partnership can issues of human trafficking be dealt with. Mr. Kant recommends for empowering the judiciary and in facilitating prosecutor training for a better understanding of the issue among the prosecutors and for a minimizing the duration of trial whereby the judgment will not be favorable to the trafficker.

Discussion Forum

Tamil Nadu Delegate: What are Rat Coal Mines?

Speaker: In states like Meghalaya, mining is done in a traditional way. Small holes are dug and only small children can go through it and bring the coal.

Bangladesh Delegate: Which law is followed to prosecute trafficking?

Speaker: In India, we do not have a specific legislation. We make use of the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, JJ Act etc.

Bangladesh Delegate: Bangladesh has a specific legislation and government works with NGO’s and tribunals. In the case of trafficked victims from across the border why can’t the repatriation issues settled through Article 6 and Article7?

Mr. Ravi Kant: Agreed to the proposition

Significance of psychosocial counselling after rescue
Dr. Sunitha Krishnan (Prajwala)
Dr. Sunitha spoke on the focus to be given to human beings - a focus to be on the life of the victims. The journey of the victim begins from an option less environment of vulnerability, coercion, exploitation, debt trap. This has a very piercing impact on the life of the victim – poor identity and self esteem, addiction, post traumatic disorders, addiction, Stockholm’s Syndrome (association with the exploiter) etc. Post rescue symptoms can be of fear, anger, aggression, need to escape, resistance and withdrawal symptoms. The journey of recovery might take at least 3 months to reveal the real name, 3 months in regaining life skills and 6 months for a livelihood training. Hence the total rehabilitation might take 1 year. The NGOs play a major role in pre-rescue to rescue i.e. pre rescue planning, information gathering, validation, victim support, first aid counseling, assisting in recovery, separation from traffickers. In the post rescue part the role of NGO’s in police station can be to provide trauma care, record 161, welcome kit, information on plan of care, legal rights, medical examination, pre-test counseling, witness in the case, complainant. At the judicial process the NGO’s should ensure record 164, counseling to prevent hostility, home safety assessment/home investigation, preparation for trial- networking with prosecutors, enforcers, mock trial victim witness protection-video conferencing, family counseling/protection, inter-state networking. At the protective homes the government and NGO’s should deliver psychological rehabilitation- psycho-social intervention-counseling/psychotherapy, de-addiction, imparting life-skills, economic rehabilitation- livelihood skills, employability assessment, placements, civic rehabilitation-civic identity, benefits, social reintegration-family restoration, marriage, independent living. The speaker concluded her session with a query to the audience on whether they are a part of the problem or do they want to become a part of the solution.

**Bangladesh Delegate:**
Is there any statistics of the number of convictions?

**Speaker:** In Andhra Pradesh we had 95 convictions. In the previous year there were 15 convictions.

**Bangladesh Delegate:** When you rescue a victim of Bangladesh, you might be punishing the Indian trafficker. But what about the primary trafficker?

**Speaker:** We see it as an organized crime. We file an FIR in Hyderabad as well as in Bangladesh.

**Bangladesh Delegate:** There is a demand point and supply point. You can work on it.

**Speaker:** Yes, of course. We have formed a forum called Men against Demand (MAD). If the demand is not addressed, the supply will not reduce.

**Assam Delegate:** In our state we face the difficulty of professionally equipped personnel who can address the psycho trauma of a victim.

**Speaker:** You can have capacity building by giving training to persons who work on this area.
Role Play / Survivor Stories
Independent Thought
The session began by presentation of a case study of a Bangladeshi boy being trafficked and thereafter rescued by Salam Balak Trust.

Independent Thought, a National Human Rights organisation working towards Equity, Justice & Mutual Respect was provided an opportunity by the Ministry to conduct the Child Rights Awareness Highway to make aware about different child rights services available for the protection of child rights with special emphasis to girl child.

- **Entry Point Display**
  Display Board **Collage** had pictures of Girl Children who are in Need of Care & Protection and need support without faces
  **Sign Board** – showed directions – prompting participants to take the Child Rights Awareness Highway
  Small **Questionnaire** on information level on Girl Child Status and JJ Act for helping Girl Child

- **Choose a Girl Child Situation**
  - There was **three categories of Child** to choose from:
    1. Newly born abandoned Girl Child found at road side / parking lot
    2. Girl child working as Domestic Worker in the colony
    3. Girl Child trafficked and forced into child marriage
  - The participants were asked to chose any one category. She/he had then to walk on the highway and meet different stakeholders to understand how can that particular Girl Child can be helped under the Law.

- **Entry on Highway by Passerby** – There was a green carpet depicting a Highway on which participants can walk and get informed at every milestone about the various stakeholders who can be approached to help the girl child.

- **On the Highway – Stages of Information by Stakeholders**
  - There was **Six milestones** placed namely
    1. CHILDLINE 1098
    2. SJPU – Special Juvenile Police Unit
    3. Hospital for Medical Facilities
    4. CWC – Child Welfare Committee
    5. Children Home
    6. Restored to Parents – Natural, Adoptive or Foster
  - At every **milestone** there was one **child** each with **Clearly marked attire** role playing of that stakeholder and informing the Child Rights Advocate
1. The attire had two sides – on the front there will be clear mention of Stakeholders Name
2. On the back it had broad details as to the roles and responsibility of that Particular Stakeholder in relation to Girl Child

- **Way Out**
  - Participants finished the Journey as an Informed Child Rights Advocate on Girl Child Status
  - All Child Rights Advocate were provided with a printed information sheet on JJ Act for helping Girl Child esp.

Children from Salam Balak Trust presented a National Highway Game depicting the rescue of trafficked children in India.

**Technical Session IV:**

Certificate in Anti Human Trafficking (CAHT) offered by School of Law, IGNOU & Ministry of Home Affairs (GOI)
Prof. K. Elumalai (Director SOL, IGNOU)

Prof. Elumalai began by giving a background to the certificate programme which has been launched with a view to help learners to understand the various contours of human trafficking. He said the broad objectives of the course are:

- To bring about awareness and provide comprehensive understanding to the learners in Anti Human Trafficking;
- To develop functional understanding and coordination amongst learners about various stakeholders/ agencies associated with the process of Human Trafficking directly or indirectly;
• To create awareness in the area of law, policies, rehabilitation and prevention aspects of Human Trafficking amongst the learners;

• To develop practical skills for learners to engage with the process of understanding, Rehabilitation, prevention and reintegration of Human Trafficking;

• To prepare well informed professionals, those working in the government agencies, civil society organizations and corporate sectors about the courses and depthness of Human Trafficking and the ways for prevention, rehabilitation, and reintegration;

He then described the *Eligibility criteria*, course duration and fee structure. He mentioned that it is USD 50 for SAARC member nations.

He then outlined the course curriculum as:

**Course 1: Understanding Human Trafficking**

**Block 1:  Introduction to Human Trafficking**

Unit 1: Concepts and Definitions

Unit 2: Types of Human Trafficking

Unit 3: Causes of Human Trafficking

Unit 4: Dimension of Human Rights, Women and Child Rights

Unit 5: Human Trafficking vs. other Related Issues

**Block 2:  The Trafficking Process**

Unit 6: Magnitude and Extent of Trafficking

Unit 7: Push and Pull Factors

Unit 8: Source/Transit/Destination Linkages: National and International Dimensions

Unit 9: Processes Involved in Trafficking: the Modus Operandi of Traffickers

Unit 10: Trafficking as Organized Crime

**Block 3:  Victims and Survivors**

Unit 11: Profiling of Victims/survivors

Unit 12: Identifying Victim

Unit 13: Vulnerability Factors

Unit 14: Indicators of Human Trafficking
Unit 15: ‘Harm’ to the Victim/Survivors

**Block 4 Traffickers and Exploiters**

Unit 16: Profiling Offenders.

Unit 17: Indicators of Demand

Unit 18: Final Demand

Unit 19: The Economics of Human Trafficking

**Course 2: Law, Policies and Institutional Response to Human Trafficking**

Block 1: Law and Policies

Unit 1: International and Regional Legal Regime

Unit 2: National Legislations and Court Directions

Unit 3: State Legislations/ Rules and Procedures

Unit 4: Special Institutions

Unit 5: Govt. Policies, including Orders/Circulars and Provisions

**Block 2: Law Enforcement Agencies, Roles and Functions: The Present Scenario**

Unit 6: Law Enforcement Agencies: Roles and Functions

Unit 7: Challenges in Law Enforcement

Unit 8: Role of NGOs in Law Enforcement

Unit 9: Best Practice Models

**Block 3: Justice Delivery Process**

Unit 10: Overview of Justice Delivery System

Unit 11: Role and Functions of Judiciary

Unit 12: Legal Aid and Services

Unit 13: Victims Rights and Witness Protection Mechanism

**Block 4: Synergy - Response to Human Trafficking**

Unit 14: Identifying the stakeholders in the process of Anti Human Trafficking

Unit 15: Why Synergy?

Unit 16: Best models of Synergy
Unit 17: Impact of Synergy

Unit 18: Field Visit.

Course 3: Rehabilitation And Prevention

Block 1: Rehabilitation

Unit 1: Rehabilitation Institutions and their Roles
Unit 2: The Process of Rehabilitation
Unit 3: Restoration and Repatriation
Unit 4: Role of Different Stakeholders
Unit 5: Indicators of Rehabilitation

Block 2: Prevention

Unit 6: Prevention as a Simple Strategy in the Anti Human Trafficking Process
Unit 7: Identification of Stakeholders in Preventing Human Trafficking
Unit 8: Strategies in Prevention
Unit 9: Preventing Re-trafficking
Unit 10: Indicators of Prevention

Block 3: Existing Models in Prevention and Rehabilitation

Unit 11: National Models
Unit 12: International Models
Unit 13: Media and Human Trafficking
Unit 14: Field Visit (to Rehab and Prevention Agencies)
Unit 15: Develop an Appropriate Model for prevention and Rehabilitation - Field Experience

Block 4: Interpersonal Communication Skills

Unit 16: Interviewing Skills
Unit 17: Interrogation Techniques
Unit 18: Counseling Methods
Unit 19: Best Practices
Unit 20: A Mock Exercise / Case Study / Simulative Exercises
Block 5: Trafficking and Development

Unit 21: Human Trafficking and Development: A Conceptual Framework
Unit 22: Human Trafficking and Development: A Reality Check
Unit 23: Social Security and Integrated Development
Unit 24: Information and Communication Technology in Human Trafficking
Unit 25: Anti Human Trafficking: A Social Concern

Course 4: Field based project work

- Identification of Topic
- Guideline for Research Methodology
- Mandatory to have a guide and a facilitator (with field experience) for the project

Technical Session V

Regional Good Practices and Sharing of Experiences in Combating Human Trafficking

Afghanistan is a source, transit and a destination for the crime of men, women, and children subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically forced labor and forced prostitution. Afghan children are trafficked internally and to Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Oman for commercial sexual exploitation, forced marriage to settle debts, forced begging, debt bondage, service as child soldiers, or other forms of involuntary servitude. Trafficking within Afghanistan is more prevalent than transnational trafficking, and the majority of victims are children. The situation of Afghan girls and women remains deplorable, despite concerted efforts to improve their freedoms, rights, and quality of life. Afghan boys and girls are trafficked within the country for forced prostitution and forced labor in brick kilns, carpet-making factories, and domestic service.

Afghanistan is also a destination for women and girls from China, Iran, and Tajikistan trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. Tajik women and children are also believed to be trafficked through Afghanistan to Pakistan and Iran for commercial sexual exploitation.

Some families knowingly sell their children for forced prostitution, other families send their children with brokers to gain employment. Many of these children end up in forced labor,
particularly in Pakistani carpet factories. Afghan men are subjected to forced labor and debt bondage in the agriculture and construction sectors.

The Government of Afghanistan has made no discernible anti-human trafficking law enforcement efforts over the reporting period. The Government of Afghanistan does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. The government provided land to IOM for the construction of a shelter for trafficking victims.

Afghanistan’s Law Countering Abduction and Human Trafficking/Smuggling (2008), along with Article 516 of the Penal Code, prescribes between eight and 15 years’ imprisonment for labor trafficking.

In Ministry of Interior of Afghanistan anti-trafficking /smuggling unit has been established on 2011. In the year 2012 till date anti trafficking police has been able to arrest 64 human traffickers and rescued 681 including (women, men and children) persons from victim.

In January 2012, the High Commission for Combating Crimes of Abduction and Human Trafficking/Smuggling envisioned under the 2008 law was finally inaugurated by the Minister of Justice, and it subsequently met several times, and approved Terms of Reference for its operations. Afghanistan does not adequately monitor its borders, but has developed a pilot program to begin monitoring for evidence of trafficking into or out of the country at two sites along the Afghan-Pakistan and Afghan-Iran borders.

The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, with the assistance of UNICEF, conducted a broad public awareness campaign to educate the public on the dangers of trafficking and resources for assistance.

For completely controlling human trafficking, Afghanistan government through support from UNICEF has started three Important Boarder Human Trafficking Control project. For prevention of children, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs has started child protection action network (CPAN).

BANGLADESH

The Rohingya community is most vulnerable to trafficking in Bangladesh which also serves as source and transit country for trafficking in persons. The country has taken significant measures to combat the crime which includes a separate law on human trafficking, this is unique feature as it is the only South Asian country to have done so. The country also works with various NGOs, govt. ministries and UN offices to deal with trafficked persons and culprits.
BHUTAN

The Kingdom of Bhutan has only recently started working in this direction. Being a small country with small population, Bhutan serves as source as well as destination for the crime. Lack of awareness and coherence among the officials/agencies deters effective work on human trafficking and general public is also unaware about the issue. However, the Child Care and Protection Act (2011) and the National Commission for Women and Child, Bhutan have rigorously taken up the issue. The Government has conducted survey studies, capacity building programs, advocacy and awareness on the issue and works in collaboration with various stakeholders.

MALDIVES

Maldives is small group of coral islands with a population of 350,000. There are very few problems in the country except for the ongoing political crisis. Besides, brown sugar smuggling and lack of labour are additional problems. A majority of laborers come from Bangladesh to work in spas and massaging parlors. There are no laws on trafficking and the Government is completely unaware on the issue of human trafficking so much so that the police officer was himself regretting putting the victims in jail/custody for 3 or 4 months for illegal immigration. The speaker shared his appreciation for the workshop as it was informative and expressed his desire to attend many such workshops.

NEPAL

In Nepal, labour trafficking is common: victims often end up in carpet and garment factories, embroidering sweatshops, brick-kilns etc. Trafficking victims often are taken to locations within Nepal, often from rural areas to the urban centres. Mainly young girls and women are trafficked for sexual exploitation in places such as cabin/dance restaurants, massage parlours, and other places within tourism sector. India is also a transit country for Nepalese and Bangladeshi women trafficked to Pakistan, Western Asia, and the Middle East and for women trafficked from the Russian Federation to Thailand. The 1850 kilometres of open, porous border between Nepal and India make trafficking simple and difficult to catch. In addition, there is no immigration control for Nepalese migrating to India or Indians coming in Nepal under the 1950
Peace and Friendship Treaty between India and Nepal. Nepal has three domestic laws in place that address girl trafficking and forced child labour, including the Labour Act of 1992, the Human Trafficking Control Act of Nepal of 1986, and the National Human Rights Commission Act of 1993. The Human Trafficking Control Act of Nepal of 1986 explicitly criminalizes the selling and buying of human beings and established provisions for rehabilitation and integration for victims. Nepal has not adopted the international Palermo Protocol on Trafficking (2003) that offers the widely accepted working definition of trafficking as the use of force, coercion, and fraud to exploit a person for profit. However, the Nepali government drafted a National Plan of Action (NPA) against Trafficking in Children and Women for Sexual and Labour Exploitation in 1998 which was revised in 2001. The Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Women and Children (ONRT) was established in 2002 under the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), whose responsibility is to monitor anti-trafficking initiatives. Various poverty reduction efforts were also put in place by the government in order to address one of the most fundamental causes of trafficking. The government also runs shelters in coordination with NGOs. Many challenges remain in combating trafficking. First, there is a dearth of quantitative data on trafficking. Second, there is inadequate coordination between and among actors within the country, and third, it is difficult to generate scientific data due to social stigma attached to trafficking as majority of trafficking involves for sexual exploitation. Other enduring challenges to combat trafficking are the open-border between Nepal and India, lack of enforcement of laws due to increasingly communal violence, political instability, corruption, inadequate funding and implementation of NPA against trafficking, and less priority of anti-trafficking activities on the Nepali government agenda.

PAKISTAN

Pakistan is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically forced labor and prostitution. The largest human trafficking problem is bonded labor, concentrated in the Sindh and Punjab provinces in agriculture and brick making, and to a lesser extent in mining and carpet-making. Boys and girls are also bought, sold, rented, or kidnapped to work in organized, illegal begging rings, domestic servitude, prostitution, and in agriculture in bonded labor. Illegal labor agents charge high fees to parents with false promises of decent work for their children, who are later exploited and subject to forced labor in domestic servitude, unskilled labor, small shops and other sectors. Agents who had previously trafficked children for camel jockeying in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) were not convicted and continue to engage in child trafficking. Girls and women are also sold into forced marriages; in some cases their new “husbands” move them across Pakistani borders and force them into prostitution.

**MAJOR ROUTES**

- Pakistan → Iran → Oman → UAE
- Pakistan → Iran → Turkey → Greece
- Pakistan → Middle East → West Africa → Spain
- Pakistan → CARs (Ukraine) → Europe
- Pakistan → Malaysia/Singapore → Indonesia → Australia
The Government of Pakistan made progress in law enforcement efforts to combat human trafficking in 2009. While the lack of comprehensive internal anti-trafficking laws hindered law enforcement efforts. Several sections in the Pakistan Penal Code, as well as provincial laws, criminalize forms of human trafficking such as slavery, selling a child for prostitution, and unlawful compulsory labor, with prescribed offenses ranging from fines to life imprisonment. Pakistan prohibits all forms of transnational trafficking in persons with the Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance (PACHTO). Some feudal landlords are affiliated with political parties or are officials themselves and use their social, economic and political influence to protect their involvement in bonded labor. The government continued to lack adequate procedures and resources for proactively identifying victims of trafficking among vulnerable persons with whom they come in contact, especially child laborers, women and children in prostitution, and agricultural and brick kiln workers. The federal government, as part of its National Plan of Action for Abolition of Bonded Labor and Rehabilitation of Freed Bonded Laborers, continued to provide legal aid to bonded laborers in Punjab and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (formerly the North West Frontier Province), and expanded services to Balochistan and Sindh provinces. The Sindh provincial government continued to implement its $116,000 project (launched in 2005) which provided state-owned land for housing camps and constructed 75 low-cost housing units for freed bonded laborer families. The government encouraged foreign victims to participate in investigations against their traffickers by giving them the option of early statement recording and repatriation or, if their presence was required for the trial, by permitting them to seek employment. The Bureau of Emigration continued to
give pre-departure country-specific briefings to every Pakistani who traveled abroad legally for work; these briefings included information on how to obtain assistance overseas.

**SRI LANKA**

Sri Lanka is a source and destination country for men and women trafficked for the purposes of involuntary servitude and commercial sexual exploitation. Sri Lankan men and women migrate willingly to Kuwait, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and South Korea to work as construction workers, domestic servants, or garment factory workers. However, some find themselves in situations of involuntary servitude when faced with restrictions on movement, withholding of passports, threats, physical or sexual abuse, and debt bondage that is, in some instances, facilitated by large pre-departure fees imposed by recruitment agents. Children are trafficked internally for commercial sexual exploitation and, less frequently, for forced labor. The designated Foreign Terrorist Organization Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) continued to recruit, sometimes forcibly, children for use as soldiers in areas outside of the Sri Lankan government’s control. Government security forces may also be complicit in letting a pro-government paramilitary organization recruit, sometimes forcibly, child soldiers. Sri Lanka made little progress on its law enforcement efforts this reporting period. The Sri Lankan government prohibits all forms of trafficking through an April 2006 amendment to its penal code. The government did not provide foreign trafficking victims with legal alternatives to their removal to countries where they would suffer retribution or hardship. Law enforcement officers continue to lack a formal system to identify potential victims of trafficking. The government does not provide specialized training for victim identification, though law enforcement officers participated in NGO-provided training. For Sri Lankan victims, the government relies primarily on NGOs to provide victim protection services due to resource constraints. Police encourage these victims to assist in investigations against their traffickers, but do not undertake any specific measures to ensure victim or witness safety. For Sri Lankan victims trafficked overseas, the government operates shelters in diplomatic missions, offers repatriation assistance, and provides compensation to some who have registered with the government before leaving. In early 2008, the government paid for the repatriation of over 200 Sri Lankan domestic workers from safe houses in the Middle East. Sri Lanka provides two rehabilitation centers specifically for children conscripted as soldiers; since their establishment in 2005, the rehabilitation centers have assisted 52 children. In August 2007, the Bureau of Foreign Employment (BFE) began requiring that all overseas employment contracts be signed in the presence a BFE official to ensure that migrant workers understand the contracts’ terms. The government conducted 26 awareness campaigns on child sexual exploitation among teachers, students, hotel staff, taxi and rickshaw drivers, and others employed in the tourism industry. The government also established a hotline for complaints about child labor, sexual exploitation, and other abuses.

The workshop was concluded with a valedictory address and the distribution of certificates to the Delegates.
ANNEXURE A

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY 1
9:00-10:00 Registration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00 – 10:05 a.m.</td>
<td>Welcome remarks</td>
<td>Mr. S. Suresh Kumar, JS(CS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:05 – 10:15 a.m.</td>
<td>Opening Remarks</td>
<td>Mr. K. Skandan, AS(CS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15 -10:30 a.m.</td>
<td>Inaugural Address</td>
<td>Mr. R.K. Singh, Home Secretary</td>
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<td>10:30 – 10:45 a.m.</td>
<td>Round of Introduction</td>
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<td>10:45 – 11:00</td>
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Technical Session I: Human Trafficking, its Dimensions and the International Legal Regime

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00-11:45 a.m.</td>
<td>Dimensions, Challenges and Responses to Human Trafficking</td>
<td>Dr. Ranjana Kumari (CSR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45-12:30 p.m.</td>
<td>UNTOC and UN Trafficking Protocol</td>
<td>Ms. Swasti Rana (UNODC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-1:15 p.m.</td>
<td>SAARC Convention</td>
<td>Mr. Vakul Sharma</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:15-2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
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</table>
Technical Session II: Effective Prosecution of Crime and Court practice and procedures for effective Justice Delivery

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:00-2:45 p.m.</td>
<td>Co-ordination between law enforcement and prosecutorial responses to trafficking (how investigating officers can make stronger cases to ensure prosecutions)</td>
<td>Mr. Bhuwan Ribhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:45-3:45 p.m.</td>
<td>Creating a sensitive and victim-friendly environment in the courtroom and in-camera, preventing re-victimization</td>
<td>Judge Ms. Deepa Sharma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:45-4:15 p.m.</td>
<td>Cyber crime and trafficking</td>
<td>Mr. Rakshit Tandon, Consultant, Cyber Crime</td>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4:15-4:30 p.m.</td>
<td>TEA</td>
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</table>

4:30- 6:00 p.m. Technical Session III: Site Visit, Anti Human Trafficking Unit of CBI cum Lecture/demonstration on Orienting Law enforcement Response to Human Trafficking as Organized Crime by Shri Anurag Garg, DIG, CBI.

7:30 p.m. DINNER (Hosted by Ministry of Home Affairs)

DAY 2

Technical Session IV: Multi Stakeholder Response to Human Trafficking

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00-10:45 a.m.</td>
<td>NGO involvement in rescues and during trials and Police-NGO partnerships</td>
<td>Mr. Ravi Kant (Shakti Vahini)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45-11:45 a.m.</td>
<td>Significance of psychosocial and legal counselling after rescue</td>
<td>Dr. Sunitha Krishnan (Prajwala)</td>
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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>11:45-12:00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:00-1:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Rehabilitation and Reintegration of trafficked survivors</td>
<td>Ms. Anuradha Koirala, Maiti, Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00-1:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Role Play/ Survivor Stories</td>
<td>CSR, Shakti Vahini</td>
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</table>

1:30-2.15 p.m. LUNCH

Technical Session V: Regional Good Practices and Sharing of Experiences in Combating Human Trafficking
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Countries</th>
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</table>
| 2.15-4.30 p.m. | Afghanistan  
Bangladesh  
Bhutan  
Maldives  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Sri Lanka  
India |

4.30-5:00 p.m. **OVERALL DISCUSSION**

5:00-5:30 p.m. Valedictory address and distribution of certificates  
Vote of Thanks  
High Tea
### ANNEXURE B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Contact address</th>
<th>Telephone No. (Off)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rukhsana Hasin</td>
<td>Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh</td>
<td>Deputy Secretary</td>
<td>Ministry of Home Affairs, Building-8, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka-1000</td>
<td>88-02-9559471</td>
<td>88-01552319285</td>
<td>rhasin@y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Md. Ashraful Islam</td>
<td>CID, Bangladesh Police</td>
<td>SP (Original Crime) CID</td>
<td>CID Bangladesh Police, Room 320 Malibagh Dhaka Bangladesh</td>
<td>9345550</td>
<td>01712117285</td>
<td>islam197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Md. Ibrahim Bhuiyan</td>
<td>Bangladesh Ansar &amp; VDP</td>
<td>District Commandant</td>
<td>District Commandant Office, Bangladesh Ansar &amp; VDP, Chittagong</td>
<td>031-611066</td>
<td>01730038074</td>
<td>ibswapa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Md. Zahidul Islam</td>
<td>BGB (border Guard Bangladesh)</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>BGB+534 0088-017290-72348</td>
<td>008801911727345</td>
<td>Zahidm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Md. Jahurul Haque (X),</td>
<td>Bangladesh Coast Guard</td>
<td>Station Commander</td>
<td>CG Station Chandpur,</td>
<td>0088-0841-67766</td>
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<td>Shareef Singh</td>
<td>IG, CID, Jharkhand, Ranchi</td>
<td>IG, CID</td>
<td>IG, CID, Raja Rani Building Doranda, Ranchi, Jharkhand</td>
<td>0651-2491532/2491315</td>
<td>09431141999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anurag Gupta</td>
<td>Assam Police</td>
<td>Supdt of Police, CID Assam</td>
<td>O/o the ADGP/CID Assam, Guwahati-781007</td>
<td>0361-2465414</td>
<td>9435048231</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Viloet Baruah</td>
<td>Police (Punjab State)</td>
<td>IG/Crime, Punjab</td>
<td>O/o DGP, Punjab, Sector-9, PPHQ</td>
<td>0172-2740179</td>
<td>9592912018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shashi Prabha Dwivedi</td>
<td>Nepal Police</td>
<td>SSP</td>
<td>PHQ, Kathmandu Nepal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uttam Bdr. Singh</td>
<td>Police Service of Pakistan</td>
<td>Asstt. Inspector General Operation, Islamabad Police</td>
<td>Room No. 209, Uttrakhandam, H.No. 44, St. 9, 9/8-1 Islamabad (Pakistan)</td>
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<td>tahiralam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tahir Alam Khan</td>
<td>Police Department</td>
<td>Senior Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>Director, Women and Child Bureau, No. 16 Pagoda Road, Vugegoda</td>
<td>011-2421111</td>
<td>0094-71-8254683</td>
<td>jayantha</td>
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<td>P.M.M. G.B. Peramuove</td>
<td>Police Department D.I.G. of Police</td>
<td>DIG Office, Kandy, Srilanka</td>
<td>0094-8122222222 0094773662178</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Seetha Karunaratae</td>
<td>M/o Child Development &amp; Women Affairs Assistant Director</td>
<td>M/o Child Development &amp; Women’s Affairs, Colombo, Srilanka</td>
<td>Code+227046 071-4484445 seethaga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Malani Srivastava</td>
<td>M/o Child Development &amp; Women Affairs Chief Accountant</td>
<td>M/o Child Development &amp; Women’s Affairs, 175A, Nawala Rd., Nugegoda, Srilanka</td>
<td>94-112-827046 0716355439 malanisi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sangay Tenzing</td>
<td>Deptt. of Immigration, M/o Home &amp; Cultural Affairs Regional Director</td>
<td>Regional Immigration Office, Phuentsholing, Bhutan</td>
<td>00975-17114320(M)/00975-5-253079 00975-253827 Sangay1</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. Morris Babu</td>
<td>Rajasthan Police I.G.P.</td>
<td>C/o the DGP/Rajasthan Police Hqrs./CID, Jaipur, Rajasthan</td>
<td>0141-2604216 9414152551 nallimor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deki Dewa</td>
<td>National Commission for Women and Children Programme Officer</td>
<td>National Commission for Women &amp; Children, PO Box 356, Thimphu, Bhutan</td>
<td>00975-2-334549/334551 00975-17619348 dekiden</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.A.S. Athukorala</td>
<td>M/o Child Development &amp; Women's Affairs, Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Assistant Director</td>
<td>Children’s Secretariat, M/o Child Development &amp; Women’s Affairs, No. 175 A-1, Nawala Road- Nugegoda, Colombo, Sri Lanka</td>
<td>+94-11-2827086, +94-71-8156403</td>
<td>Aruna.at</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Udyen Tshewang</td>
<td>Royal Bhutan Police</td>
<td>Officer Commanding</td>
<td>OC. Trashigang, Div IX, Royal Bhutan, Police</td>
<td>00975-04521119, 00975-17131358</td>
<td>Ugyen00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Dorji Wangchuk</td>
<td>Royal Bhutan Police</td>
<td>Addl. Superintendent of Police</td>
<td>Royal Bhutan Police, Division-I, Paro, Bhutan</td>
<td>+975-080272788, +975-17620900</td>
<td>dojangch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kumar Vishwajeet</td>
<td>A.P. Police</td>
<td>I.G.P. CID</td>
<td>DGP Office, IIIrd Floor, Lakdi Ka Pul, Hyderabad</td>
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<td>Dr. O.P. Mishra, IPS</td>
<td>Goa Police</td>
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<td>Amit Ray</td>
<td>M/o Women &amp; Child Dev., Govt. of India</td>
<td>Director</td>
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<td>Rajiv Kumar Roy</td>
<td>Ministry of Women &amp; Child Dev.</td>
<td>Consultant - Trafficking</td>
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<td>S.B.S. Tyagi</td>
<td>Delhi Police</td>
<td>Dy. Commander of Police/Crime-</td>
<td>10th floor, MSO Bldg, Police Hqrs, IP Estate,</td>
<td>011-23490252, 98180-99052</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shukria Faqirzada</td>
<td>M/o Labour and Social Affairs of Afghanistan --</td>
<td>Afghanistan, Kabul --</td>
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<td>M. Sridharan</td>
<td>M/o External Affairs Director (SAARC) --</td>
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<td>R. Raja Srinivas</td>
<td>Crime Branch CID, Anti Trafficking Cell, Chennai D.S.P.</td>
<td>O/o CBCID, SIDCO Electronic Complex, Guinoy, Chennai (Tamilnadu) 044-22502508</td>
<td>98843-26993 cbcid@g</td>
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<td>M.V. Jaya Gowri, IPS</td>
<td>Police Department, Tamilnadu SP, CB CID, TN</td>
<td>O/o ADGP CBCID, SIDCO Hqrs. Buidling, Guindy, Chennai 094449-78999</td>
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<td>Pratap Singh Chundawai</td>
<td>SSB (MHA) Commdndant</td>
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<td>Anil Pratham</td>
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<td>Rakshit Tandon</td>
<td>IAMAI Consultant Advisor Cyber Crime</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hassan Asheeth</td>
<td>Maldives Police Service Chief Superintendent --</td>
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<td>Farhad Fikry</td>
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<td>Vakul Sharma</td>
<td>Advocate</td>
<td>D 766, Saraswati Vihar, Delhi-34</td>
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<td>Subhash Kumar</td>
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<td>E-31, Shiv Bhole Appts., Plot – 20, Sec-7, Dwarka, N. Delhi-75.</td>
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<td>H.D. Ananda Kumar</td>
<td>Karnataka Police</td>
<td>Assistant Commissioner of Police, CCRB</td>
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<td>Sankar Chakraborty</td>
<td>DIG CID Spl. West Bengal</td>
<td>DIG, CID Spl</td>
<td>Bhabani Bhawan, Kolkata-27</td>
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<td>Vikram K. Porwal</td>
<td>Delhi Police</td>
<td>Add. DCP (Crime Branch)</td>
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<td>Sardar MOHD. Sultan</td>
<td>MCLSA MD Afganistan</td>
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<td>General Manager Social Workers in Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</td>
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<td>M Asman Amiri</td>
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<td>Generaal Manager of Social Services and Children at Risk Network Kabul</td>
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<td>Salen Shah Ofyani</td>
<td>Home Ministry</td>
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<td>Mohammad Quseem Nasrat</td>
<td>MOIT, Afganistan</td>
<td>Documents and Relation Manager Afganistan ATRA</td>
<td>0093202105363</td>
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WORKSHOP FOR REPRESENTATIVES FROM SAARC COUNTRIES FOR CAPACITY BUILDING TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Organized by:
Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of India

19th - 20th November, 2012
Convention Centre
New Delhi City Centre (NDCC), New Delhi