



UNITED NATIONS
Office on Drugs and Crime

ANTI - HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Strengthening the law enforcement response in India against trafficking in persons through training and capacity building

Project IND/ S16



In partnership
with Government
of India



Funded by
US Government



Project Objective

To work towards prevention of trafficking of persons into, in, and from India by strengthening the capacity of Indian law enforcement officers and raising their awareness in respect of trafficking



WHERE



Maharashtra

Goa

Andhra Pradesh

Bihar

West Bengal

Project States



Project Activities

- Training of police and prosecutors on Anti Human Trafficking (Art. 10 (2) of the Trafficking Protocol)
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Protocols
- Setting up Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTU)
- Advocacy and Networking among stakeholders (Supporting Shelter Homes, etc.)



Developing Technical Assistance Projects – Points for consideration

- Signature/ Ratification of relevant Conventions/ Protocols – India is signatory to the Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and its 3 Protocols, including the Trafficking Protocol (12 Dec 2002)
- Assessment of the severity/ dimensions of the problem in country of implementation
- Sensitivities of the government + Cross – Border Issues
- Analysis of the existing legal and institutional framework – including gaps and problem areas



Points for consideration ...

- Analysis of Government policies, strategies and plans
- Identifying gaps/ needs/ problems in the response systems
- Prior and on-going cooperation in the field with the government
- Government ownership and partnership -IND/S16 – a tripartite agreement between Government of India, UNODC and US Government (donor)



Points for consideration ...

- Design of the Project – IND/ S16 - a harmonious combination of Government and Non-Government Agencies as partners for implementation
- Focused objectives and strategies – clearly defined + flexible
- Identifying target groups/ geographical areas/ end beneficiaries



Points for consideration ...

- Institutionalization/ sustainability of the project activities
 - Upscaling of the whole project by the Government of India
- Multiple stakeholder involvement – Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Women and Child Development, State Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations
- Members of the Project Steering Committee – from Central Government, State Government and donors

Training of Police and Prosecutors

- Government (federal) ownership ensures co-operation from state agencies
- Involvement of Head of the police/ training institutions/ Directorate of Prosecution (DOP)
- Objective of training - Knowledge, Skills, Attitudinal Orientation and Resources
- Training Needs Assessment (TNA) – in association with State police agencies/ DOP and NGOs
- Consortium of the NGOs and law enforcement agencies (Article 10 (2) of Trafficking Protocol)

Training of Police ...

- Dynamic training curriculum + methodology (different from chalk and talk – role play, mock trial, theatre activities)
- Constant Evaluation/ Assessment - Pre and post training questionnaire
- Nodal Training Cells - Institutionalizing the training process and curriculum
- Integrating curriculum – all state police training institutions other than project states

Challenges/ Constraints

- Lack of priority - especially due to law and order problems
- Manpower resources
- Lack of understanding of issues related to trafficking crimes – human rights violations of victims

Over 12000 police/ public prosecutors trained



Resource Materials/ Training Aids

- Project Document did not enlist Training Tools
- SOPs/ Protocols/ Training Tools developed in wide consultation with all stakeholders
- National/ International Consultants – NGOs/ Law School/ Psychiatrist, etc.
- Developing of some Training Tools internally by Project Team

Resource Materials/ Training Aids ...

- Contents + Chapters in consultation with Project team
- Field testing – during trainings/ operational activities
- Revisions – based on feedback from the end users
- Wide dissemination
- Integration into police training institutions and operational activities of the law enforcement agencies



Challenges/ Constraints

- Select appropriate agency/ individual to develop training tools
- Time Frame of developing tools -
 - Quality of material
 - Verifying accuracy of legal provisions/ interpretations thereof
 - Use of appropriate terms – human rights perspective of victims
 - Editing, proof reading, designing, printing
- Dissemination –
 - Quantity/ limited budget
 - Language

Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTU)

- Government ownership and involvement of the highest political leadership of the state
- Prioritization at the highest level of police hierarchy
- Mandate and Protocol for establishing + functioning of AHTU
- Provisions of legislation - NGO partners co-opted in AHTU implementation

Challenges/ Constraints

- Ownership by state government and police
- No additional man – power resources
- Identifying locations
- Procuring vehicles/ equipment, etc.
- Monitoring impact and results



Impact of Trainings and AHTU

Anti-Human Trafficking cases registered	934
Rescue Operations held	372
Total number of victims rescued	1637
Minors among those rescued	269
Total number of traffickers and exploiters arrested	1947
Number of customers among those arrested	821
Traffickers convicted	30
Places of exploitation closed	34
Number of rescued persons for whom the process of rehabilitation has been initiated	876



Positive steps

- Persistence patience and persuasion
- Identification of the correct human resources in implementation
- Constant monitoring and internal evaluations
- Keeping the Government partners informed of all activities at all times



Positive steps ...

- Involvement of other key Ministries – Ministry of Women and Child Development
- Training and capacity building – positive attitude (no finger pointing)
- Equipping law enforcement officials with empowering provisions of law - criminalization of trafficking activities provided by Indian legislation (Article 5 of the Trafficking Protocol)
- Corps of master trainers set – up



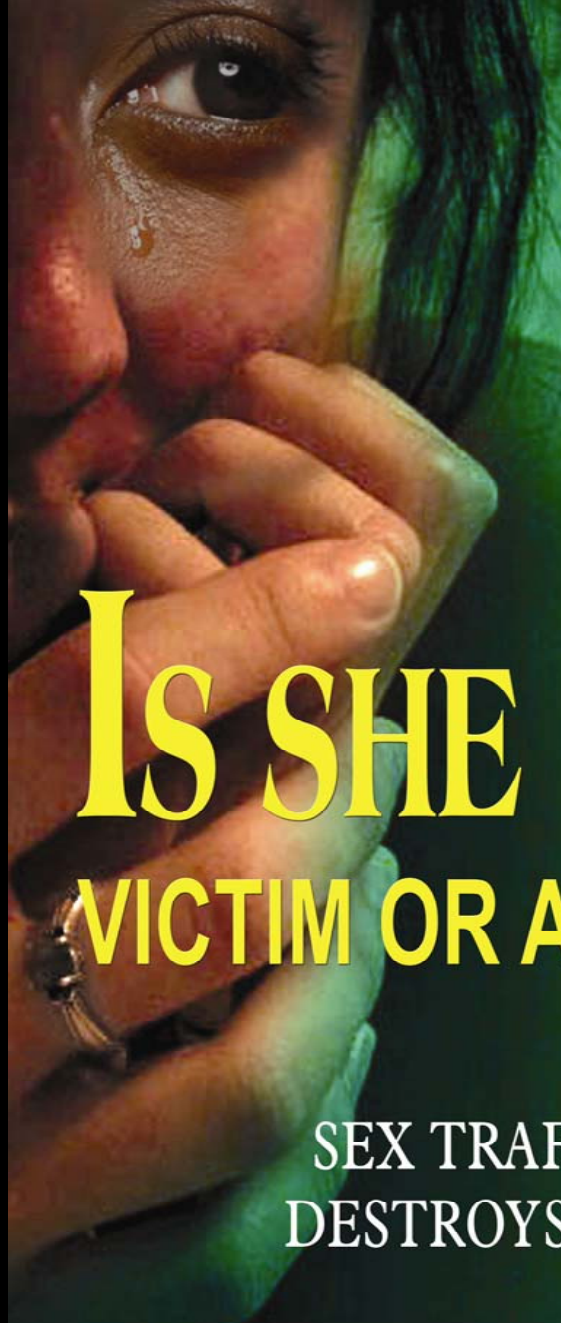
Positive steps ...

- Collation and dissemination of best practices
- Role of UNODC - neutral, respected broker –
 - in helping to change state and GOI anti-trafficking policies
 - make them more responsive/ pro - active
 - increase communication and cooperation among and between state, central government, law enforcement agencies and NGOs



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**THANK
YOU**



**IS SHE
VICTIM OR ACCUSED**

POWERLESS...
HELPLESS...
CHOICELESS...
DEBT BONDED...
INTIMIDATED...
THREATENED...
ENSLAVED...
RAPED...
ABUSED...
EXPLOITED...

SEX TRAFFICKING
DESTROYS A PERSON



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