

Pilot Project on Anti-Human Trafficking (AHT) and Livelihood Interventions:

Plan of Action of MSLRM in 2 districts of Maharashtra

Background & Context

“Human trafficking is recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation” (United Nations)

The problem of Trafficking in Maharashtra is severe and an issue of great national concern. Maharashtra’s capital Mumbai is host not only to the Asia’s biggest slum due to large scale migration in this financial capital of India but also to the Asia’s biggest Red light area where in women and girls are trafficked from more than half of the Indian states as well as from various countries. Number of red light areas in Maharashtra, are about 30-40 and there are 24 red light areas in Mumbai alone. Central Social welfare lists Maharashtra as the high supply zone of women in prostitution.

Trafficking of females both major and minor into the red-light area is not the only form of sexual exploitation widely prevalent in the state of Maharashtra. Women are trafficked for organized commercial sexual exploitation also in the grab of beauty parlours, massage parlours, friendship clubs, escort services for travellers and tourists, call girl rackets, dance bars, modelling, cinema industry etc.

Trafficking of women for commercial sexual exploitation is not the only form of trafficking that occurs. Labour, begging, marriages are other reasons of trafficking of females. The exploitation in these other forms of trafficking is equally abusive in nature in all its forms physical, sexual and drug. Trafficking of young girls in Maharashtra also takes place for religious dedication to temples in the form of Matangi, Devdasi, Jogin. These girls earn their living mostly by providing sexual services to members of temples and community. Government identified several Devdasis in districts of Mumbai, Pune, Solapur, Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Osmanabad, Dindhudurg and Nanded.¹

Environment lacking livelihood options or economic opportunities, with the accompanying pressures to work and earn, make peoples’ lives on ongoing ‘battle for survival’ (Sanghera 1999). The structural factors influencing and determining these circumstances are listed as industrialization and globalizations economic crises, decline, disruption or underdevelopment; economic policies like privatization, liberalization, withdrawal of subsidies and commercialization of agriculture; the consequent erosion of subsistence agricultural practices, loss of traditional livelihoods and inflation. Labour demand and

¹ TRAFFICKING AND HIV - MAHARASHTRA (Need Assessment Study- based on Secondary Data)
ASSESSING VULNERABILITIES FOR TRAFFICKING AND HIV/AIDS - Shakti Vahini, UNDP TAHA PROJECT (2005)

policies also influence vulnerability. In a global market, women and girls are increasingly being hired as service providers, which put them at risk. Natural disasters like flood, drought, cyclone etc, and the manmade disasters like riots, wars, insurgencies, conflict also create vulnerabilities and push young women into the business of commercial sex work. The helpless state of their existence induces for them the critical vulnerability necessary for trafficking. The phenomenon of trafficking by its very nature further aggravates the already existing vulnerability of the individual. Better income Jobs, Promise of marriage, promise of a better life, demand for domestic and sexual services, demand for young girls and “Virgins”, promotion of tourism, and lucrative business of sex trade, etc. are some of the pull factor leading to trafficking and commercial sex work.

Trafficking is a complex phenomenon and needs intervention at the prevention level to reduce number of women and girls entering into the trade including gender equality and equity, education, law enforcement, poverty alleviation, stopping cultural and religious practices, working against gender based violence etc.

Poverty in the rural areas along with lack of awareness of the problem are important factors to be dealt with in order to prevent women and girls getting into trafficking and forced migration in search of livelihoods.

Commitment of MSRLM

MSRLM adopts a phased wise saturation approach in three blocks in two districts AHT pilots are prioritised on the basis of vulnerability and readiness of target groups, and human resources are concentrated there to develop the community organisations for prevention aspects to spread awareness on this issue and to facilitate its activities through community based interventions and human resource. It is also demand based, as it invests in the capability of the poor, vulnerable to articulate their issues, needs which may different form masses and find solutions through their collectives if possible. Most of the interventions of MSRLM are based on local best practices and lessons from other states. There is no imposition of any one particular kind of strategy or approach – the state will flexible in terms of financial support individual or as form of group or institutions formed by them to show unconditional support but also free to develop their perspective within the framework provided by the National Mission.

MSRLM will prioritise social inclusion of marginalised women especially from trafficking & their families in Bhiwandi block from Thane & Osmanabad /Tuljapur from Osmanabad district. Therefore prevention of trafficking and rehabilitation of women who have been trafficked will become an integral component of the regular MSRLM intensive block strategy, provided actionable models are developed. The focused on 3 blocks integrated approach of Prevention and rescue cum rehabilitation in Bhiwandi & Osmanabad and one block of Tuljapur focused would be on traditional communities. The AHT pilots though implemented through partner agencies but the entire ownership will be with team MSRLM.

MSRLM envisages creation of empowered community organizations of poor women who can affectively access financial resources and convergence with government services for livelihood enhancement and poverty alleviation. MSRLM further envisages that these empowered and self-sustaining organizations of poor women must be facilitated to take on issues exacerbating socio-economic deprivation, especially those related to gender inequity. The involvement of the community in stemming the malaise is essential for long term reduction of incidence and effective rehabilitation. The state should be able to channel this synergy into a sustainable programme for community action and engagement. The promotion of gender equality and equity are integral to the MSRLM programme.

Goals:

- To mainstream groups towards achieving self-respect and dignity of life through gainful livelihood measures
- Create a safety net for families and individuals that are vulnerable to trafficking and those trafficked
- Capacity building for livelihood based skills development, both for self employment and for placement and employability

Creation of livelihoods that can provide tangible and long term sustenance serves as a long term solution to this problem.

Pilot Interventions

Most human trafficking takes place, not by forceful abduction, but by luring or trapping extremely vulnerable women and children. Vulnerability is on account of extreme poverty, frequent migration, severe financial crisis arising out of sudden shocks like natural calamities, or like death of breadwinner, crippling disease, failure of crop etc. Vulnerability can be enhanced by alcoholism or severe domestic abuse, with the woman or child tempted to run away, or escape the oppressive environment at home. Families in such vulnerable situations are likely to be found in areas prone to distress migration or vulnerable to natural calamities. There are also some areas where there are traditionally institutionalised forms of prostitution and social sanction for the same, which makes it easy to identify potential victims for trafficking. Out of the districts that are prone to migration and trafficking, two have been chosen for the piloting in order to demonstrate effective intervention in terms of prevention, development and rehabilitation. These are **Intensive districts and Blocks Thane-Bhiwandi Block & Osmanabad – 2 blocks are Osmanabad & Tuljapur.**

These pilots would focus on alternate livelihoods opportunities through inclusion in SHGs and support from the Community based organizations formed under MSRLM for institutional finance and bank linkage, access to entitlement, safety nets etc .

Identification of suitable livelihoods, handholding support, and coordination with agencies, institutions and NGOs working to address issues of women in distress are essential components of the overall strategy for prevention as well as rehabilitation.

Inclusion in employment Schemes like MGNREGS, MKSP, and in social support programmes will be facilitated. Prioritization in schemes like IAY and NBA for basic infrastructure and amenities can also be given.

Last mile delivery of public services, social security pensions and providing wage employment under MGNREGS is something that would be tracked by the Community organizations.

Since convention rehabilitation plan has not been generally successful in the rehabilitation of the women survivors, different and modern avenues for employment and self employment which are respectful, attractive and fetch reasonable amount of money will be part of the interventions.

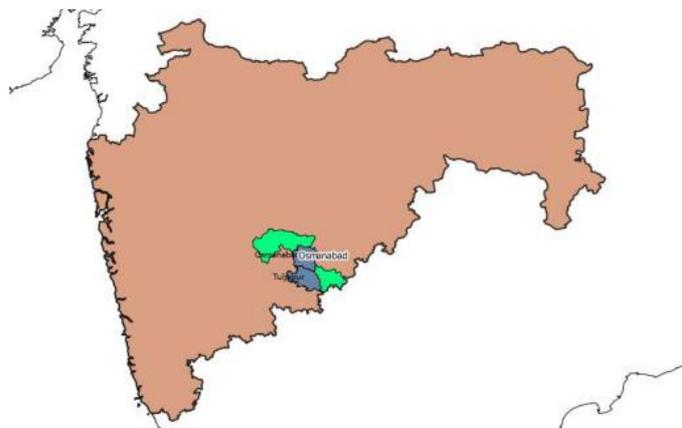
As clear from above, the AHT pilots will look at both preventive and rehabilitative interventions.

The following is the description of the proposed Pilot interventions:

Category A: Prevention of Trafficking at the community level

Selected district: Osmanabad

Osmanabad District is one of the eight districts of Marathwada Region of Maharashtra State. Osmanabad town is the districts headquarter. Osmanabad & Bhoom are Revenue Sub-divisional headquarter. Osmanabad, Tuljapur, Omerga, Lohara, Kalamb, Bhoom, Vashi and Paranda are the eight blocks/taluka of the district.



There are several reasons for selecting the district for this pilot:

- According to 2011 census, Sex Ratio in Osmanabad, stood at 924 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 932 while child sex ratio is 867 girls per 1000 boys

compared to figure of 894 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data. Thus sex ratio in the district had always remained unfavorable to females.

- As per 2011 census, Average literacy rate of Osmanabad were 78.44 compared to 69.02 of 2001 ,male and female literacy were 85.84 and 70.51 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 80.42 and 56.89 in the District. In spite of rising rate of literacy, the dowry system has become much more intensified. Marriages are becoming much more expensive even in middle and lower middle class society. The illiteracy rate among the older generation still is very high and also major reason for superstition. There is high level of superstition among the communities which is leading to the cults like Devdasis or Aradhis. . The district has 16.53 % Scheduled caste population which contributes most in the traditional forms of prostitution and Devdasis.
- The district is earthquake prone area of Maharashtra. District The district has witnessed a major earthquake in 1992. That resulted in major shock to the community. As a result of this disaster thousands migrated permanently and there were many cases of trafficking among the women and children.
- This being a drought prone area , there remains an acute shortage of water for the entire year. The situation is more severe in rural areas. This creates a situation where the communities migrate to the cities and get involved in the risky professions.
- Apart from irregular income from agriculture and dairy, there aren't many livelihoods opportunities in the districts. The skewed land ownership pattern keeps away the low caste communities from the most important livelihoods making them most vulnerable options like professions like this.
- The Climate in the district is primarily dry. Most part of the district is surrounded by Small Mountain called "Balaghat". Bhoom, Washi, Kalamb, Osmanabad & Tuljapur Tahsil lie in the range of this Balaghat Mountain. Some part of the major rivers like Godawari and Bhima come under this district. This makes the terrain undulating and reduces the growth of major livelihood option of agriculture. As the region comes under rain shadow area, rainfall throughout the year is scanty and its distribution both spatial and temporal is not uniform.
- The district is surrounded by Beed district to the North, Latur district to the East, Solapur district to the West, Ahmadnagar district to the North-West, Karnataka state to the South-West. All the surrounding area including Karmala, Madha and Barshi blocks of Solapur; Jamkhed Block of Ahmednagar; Beed & Kaij districts if Beed, AUSA and Latur blocks of Latur and the areas full of disparities and dominated by the Schedules castes and nomadic tribes.
- The society in the district is feudal and there are several gender issues one can see. The practice of female infanticide in the past is a major primary reason for low sex ratio. Males get preferential treatment while females are neglected. This results in higher female

mortality. More females die in district at infancy, as well as during the reproductive period.

This entire situation makes the vulnerable communities and gender more vulnerable to trafficking and distress migration.

Social Capital of CBO's network in Osmanabad District

The total coverage of 17000 vulnerable population are brought in SHG fold through Government and NGOs / MAVIM (WCD department). The DRDA has mobilized and having functional SHGs in operational area are around 2152 and same block MAVIM function SHGs are total 445. The VLC in two block nurtured by MAVIM is around 64 will be slowly transformed into VO fold in NRLM. The 3 CMRC will worked as training and support service centers to cadre the various services to through various institutions

Nature of the pilot: Prevention

1) General community in the intensive block

Geographical coverage : 15 villages in Osmanabad block, Osmanabad district, Maharashtra

Objectives:

- Empowering the community organizations and the community at large and thereby, creating a supportive environment with the aim of preventing trafficking
- Creating a safety net and address vulnerabilities with special focus on entitlements and livelihoods

Target group profile: General community, special focus on vulnerable families

Strategies:

- Engagement with the community organisations and MSRLM staff in the initial stages to explain the strategies involved in the pilots. Sensitization of these bodies on the issue of human trafficking and their role in prevention at the community/local level. Clear roles will be chalked out so that each is aware of responsibilities involved and are able to hold each other accountable. In the absence of MSRLM initiated community organisation in that area, similar engagement with a like-minded partner will be undertaken ii.
- Sensitization of CBOs: A detailed sensitization programme will be taken up with CBOs/SHGs, Neighbourhood groups in the village on the issues and dimensions of migration and trafficking. Based on the sensitization, a clear roadmap will be

developed at the village level on the role of the SHG and VO in prevention of migration and trafficking from the village.

- Identification of Households at risk based on indicators to track vulnerabilities. Ensure their inclusion and fast track entitlements. Additional provision of Rs 10000 is being made for SHGs having risk prone HHs .

- Engagement with other stake holders at the local level: It is important to engage with other stakeholders such as line departments, Anti human trafficking cell of the Police, the Child Welfare Committees, the ICPS (Integrated Child Protection Scheme) societies and Childline, Women Protection Officers, institutions running shelters for trafficked victims in both Government and in private sectors, and NGOs, agencies and professionals involved with health and counselling support to victims.

Categorization of various stakeholders:

- Community Organizations: CBOs, SHGs,
- Support structures: CRPs, PRPs, cluster coordinators and project staff etc.
- Departmental stakeholders – Police, Labour and Employment, Social Welfare or Social Justice, AIDS Control Societies
- Shelter homes for women and children
- Legal Structures – CWC, State Legal Services Authority
- Other agencies and institutions – PRIs, NGOs, Youth clubs, NCC, NSS etc

➤ **Identification & Mapping of vulnerable families**

The NMMU guidelines mention Gender CRPs who are to play an important role in the identification of communities/ individuals vulnerable to trafficking, maintaining a database for the same, and ensuring the at-risk households are able to access their entitlements and come under the MSRLM fold.

A safety mapping at the village level would be done by the Gender CRPs & community organisation after they are oriented for the same. MSRLM with the help of the core group (state level) will design the template for the data collection. Risk indicators will be developed by involving the community and with technical support from the state team, according to which the at-risk HHs will be identified.

Some broad risk (socio-economic) indicators could be- migration pattern; communities where prostitution is institutionalized as a social practice; presence of adolescent and young children in the family; land ownership; sources of income etc. The outcome of the safety mapping will be the creation of a database on vulnerable HHs/ individuals based on the socio-economic indicators: this must also include missing persons; families that are frequent migrants or have migrated permanently; and those who left the village and never returned.

➤ Post identification of the at-risk and vulnerable HHs and individuals, particularly women, the following interventions to be conducted with the help of the community organizations, local stakeholder and the district/block MSRLM team:

- ✓ a detailed assessment plan will be developed for each of the at- risk and vulnerable HHs and individuals, particularly women, addressing their vulnerabilities

- ✓ vulnerable HHs and individuals, particularly women, their immediate inclusion into the SHG fold to be ensured

- ✓ database of vulnerable families to be maintained at the CBO level.

- ✓ Child protection to become the agenda for the SHG and VO meetings

- ✓ Fast tracking entitlement: vulnerable and at risk families will be tracked for basic security entitlement. It will be ensured they are able to get their entitlement such as Ration cards, PDs, basic services like: water, health, education, natural resource, and employment under MGNREGS etc. regularly on time and without much hassles .

- ✓ For the excluded HHs i.e. those cannot come under the SHG fold, a risk-mitigation fund would be set in place. This would initially be with the VO and would be used to provide soft loans/ zero- interest loans to such HHs based on their assessment plans. The revolving fund may be utilized towards the same. Other financial services such as insurance can be provided to these families.

- ✓ Those members from at- risk HHs, who are already members of existing SHGs, could be given additional financial support to mitigate their vulnerabilities

- ✓ Provision of appropriate skills training will be imparted . A suitable skills and placement agency will be identified for the purpose . Trainings on soft skills and hard skills will be given

- ✓ Counselling and concrete direction as well as handholding given by the block/district SRLM teams with regards to adapting livelihood options for those at-risk women/individuals to help deal with vulnerability arising out of lack of sustainable livelihood

- ✓ Formation of Adolescent Girls Groups and their development: The empowerment of these adolescent girls through regular meetings, life skills education programmes, personality development, exposure visits to projects in other states, financial literacy, and literacy for non-school going will be the key to bridge the intervention to livelihood options. These groups to be linked with the SHGs/community organisations. Also, convergence will be made with the Deepshikha Program (of UNICEF) and SABALA (DWCD)

➤ **Monitoring and Evaluation:**

- An MIS to capture and validate both the database of vulnerable women and children and the services/ benefits accruing to them will be incorporated and will be maintained separately within the SHG database. The year-end evaluation will be undertaken through an external agency. Certain indicators that could be looked at to measure the outcome of the AHT Pilot are:
 - % at- risk families with access to social security entitlements before and after the Pilot's interventions.
 - % at- risk families with SHG members before and after the Pilot's interventions.
 - % at- risk HHs who have taken loan before and after the Pilot's interventions.
 - % at- risk families with livelihood activity before and after the Pilot's interventions.
 - % change in income of at- risk families.

- IEC campaign at the community level: At the local level women PRI members, schools, youth clubs, farmer clubs, NCC, NSS, adolescent girls and boys etc will become human resource in an IEC campaign and will be enabled accordingly. It is most significant to develop a strong awareness regarding child protection and other related issues (read AHT) . Towards the same, a strong IEC campaign may be designed at the village level.

2) **Communities practicing traditional prostitution**

Geographical coverage: 15 villages in Tuljapur block of Osmanabad, Maharashtra

Objective:

To reduce the marginalization and vulnerability of adolescent girls susceptible to trafficking and enabling them to make alternative choices, including taking up economic enterprises individually or collectively

Target group profile:

The target group in this segment comprises predominantly of **adolescent girls** of sex workers who are susceptible or at high risk to trafficking and sex work. By identifying the most vulnerable and potential victims of entrants to sex work/trafficking at a very young age (less than 18years) and providing necessary skills and linkages to other livelihood opportunities, the strategy aims to wean them away from getting trapped into trafficking.

In the hierarchy of gender based power relations, adolescent females occupy the lowest rung. Their opportunities for self development and autonomy are limited due to society's denying them access to education, health care and gainful employment. On the top of this, many are confronted with sexual coercion and abuse, often starting at a very young age.

Strategies:

- Identifying a suitable partner NGO having expertise in dealing with groups in traditional prostitution, familiar with the concerned geographical area. A list of criteria to be developed for identification of the NGO along with detailed ToR.
- Rapport building with the community: Increased interactions with the community to better understand the practice of traditional prostitution, building relationship with the HHS, identifying women who have leadership qualities and are not in favour of introducing the next generation into the tradition of prostitution. Engaging with such women further with the attempt to organize them into SHGs

- Identifying potential entrants/victims: Working at the family and community level by identifying the most vulnerable and potential victims of entrants to sex work/trafficking at a very young age (less than 18years)
- Formation of Adolescent Girls Groups: In every project village, groups of adolescent girls will be formed. Regular meetings with these adolescent girls group would provide them a platform to share, communicate, express their concerns, views on issues such as child labour, trafficking, sexual exploitation and molestation, etc.
- Linking the adolescent groups to the SHGs (if formed) by the machinery and with the NGO intervening in the area through regular meeting and trainings
- The empowerment of these adolescent girls through regular meetings, life skills education programmes, personality development, exposure visits to projects in other states, financial literacy, and literacy for non-school going will be the key to bridge the intervention to livelihood options. This will also create a sense of enhanced self-esteem and image that could enable the girl to stand up and choose for herself
- linking them to different livelihood schemes and providing necessary vocational skills so that economic independence will drive the adolescent girl away from getting trapped into trafficking
- Anti trafficking through legal and regulatory approaches will be used only if it's absolutely necessary.
- Awareness creation within women practicing traditional sex work
- IEC at the community level: Interpersonal communication will play a great role in a scenario like this. The NGO partner will be trained as per the need for interpersonal communication skills. Use of favourable community leaders, women and the Adolescent groups themselves can become agents of change

Category B: Rehabilitative measures for those trafficked

Selected district: Thane

Thane is a city adjoining Mumbai on the Salsett Island, packed with Mulund in Mumbai on the north east and Thane creek and the Ulhas river on the south. As of 2011 it is the most populated district in the nation, with 11,054,131 inhabitants. The male population is 4377747



and the Female 3754102. About three - fourths of the district population is urban, spread across 37 cities/towns, including the 7 Municipal Corporations – Bhiwandi, Kalyan-Dombivili, Mira-Bhayander, Navi Mumbai, Thane, Ullhasnagar and Vasai-Virar. Almost one in five persons in Thane district belongs to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. This is the third-most industrialised district in Maharashtra. The first railway in India ran between Mumbai and Thane in 1853. Thane is well connected by national highways and truck terminus. Two

national highways pass through the city NH-3 Mumbai Agra road and NH 4 –Mumbai Pune Rd. Three state highways also pass through the city. Thane has two main truck terminuses: Vashi and Bhiwandi and the districts main ports JNPT in Navi Mumbai as a halting point for truckers.

When it come to the issue of trafficking, it is estimated that the number of Female Sex Workers(FSW) in Thane district is 19,414 which accounts for the estimated 15% of the total 127,241 FSW in the state of Maharashtra. About 84 per cent of the FSW are in the thane Tehsil followed by 10% in Bhiwandi and 3% in Vasai. It is estimated that Thane has 363 brothel units identified , 8 pickup points and 172 lodges/ hotel/bars.

The mapping data classifies a substantial proportion (44%) of the estimated FSWs as bar girls and private operators and 26% are brothel based in Bhiwandi .

A recent study by KHPT (Payana Project) carried out to understand the migration patterns and associated HIV/AIDS vulnerability among rural female sex workers in northern Karnataka and southern Maharashtra has indicated that Bhiwandi in district Thane is one of the most common destinations for migrant rural FSWs from Bagalkot, Belgaum and Bijapur districts in Northern Karnataka. Nearly 13% of the migrant FSWs from these districts included in the study Reported Bhiwandi as one of their main destinations.

Bhiwandi falls under Nizampur City Municipal Corporation (BNCMC). The city of Bhiwandi, known for its textile industry, has the largest number of power looms in the country and is sometimes dubbed as 'The Manchester of India'. Migration is the key feature of Bhiwandi . Most of migrants are from UP, MP and AP. The State government estimates that over 40 lakh people are dependent directly or indirectly on the looms of Bhiwandi

There are three brothel areas in Bhiwandi which are visited by migrants and worker. Women employed for rag-picking are also locally called ‘bhangarwali’ who pick up scrap and engage in sexual activity in exchange of either better scrap which can earn them more income or for direct monetary benefits.

Community Based Structure by Partner Agency(MAVIM)

Looking at the number of BPL families concentrated in large population in Bhiwandi block. MAVIM is working in Bhiwandi since 2007 has covered 53 villages and 5000 families in SHG folds. The bhiwandi has coverage of 53 villages coverage has formed Village level

Committees which are in the fold of CMRCs i.e. Community Manage Resource Centers. As Bhiwandi has been taken up as Intensive Block for the piloting under MSRLM as intensive block. therefore a different kind of intervention will be planned keeping in mind reaching out to potential population vulnerable for trafficking and rehabilitation and rescue of those already trapped in the grip of trafficking and sex work. MSRLM thus proposes to take up Bhiwandi as one of the pilot area for the AHT project as it is the most common destination for the migrant rural female sex workers.

Gender CRPs

IFAD funded programme for MAVIM, lays major thrust on women empowerment and to address gender based issues to SHGs and family based interventions. Community women orientation of gender issues and legal support was introduced through 'Kaydasaathi' in MAVIM. The young adolescent volunteers (age 20-35) were identified and trained on gender, legal rights to provide legal support and awareness among communities. The volunteers exposed to work voluntarily by identifying victim to provide support and counseling help. In Bhiwandi 20 Volunteers are trained and functional at community level. these social capital already available in Bhiwandi may utilized to be further trained in Gender CRPs for community interventions.

Nature of the pilot: Rehabilitation

3) Brothel community focusing on older sex workers in the intensive block

Geographical coverage: One Brothel area in Bhiwandi, Thane, Maharashtra

Objective:

Creating a safety net and addressing the problem of diminished earnings by female sex workers with special focus on entitlements and livelihoods

Target group profile:

Female sex workers who are now having lesser clients and possess certain amount of mobility and freedom to make their decisions and are not under debt

These are usually above 30 years of age.

Strategies:

- Rapport building with the community in general and identification of those who fall under the TG specifications. Assessing needs especially in relation to finances and protection of their finances, exploring current practices with regards to saving money, spending habits, etc. A qualitative study will also be undertaken to better understand the knowledge, awareness and skills, including vulnerability of FSWs at the educational, structural, cultural, social and economic levels.
- Assessment of the identified sex workers with regards to livelihood including willingness to explore alternative livelihood options. Assessing other needs personal

as well as needs related to any dependents. Preparation of plans for each woman with special focus on capacity building and training for livelihood with the participation of the woman / girl considering her area of interest and aptitude.

- **Fast-tracking of entitlements:** The female sex workers identified will be fast tracked for basic social security entitlements such as Aadhar Cards, Ration cards, Antyodaya cards, Social Security Pensions, admission of children to schools and hostels, stipendiary assistance wherever available, drinking water, land etc. ensuring registration and work under the MGNREGS.
- **Vocational Skill trainings:** Appropriate Skills trainings in various sectors would be provided to women under MSRLM. It would be necessary to look at unconventional sectors for training of women like taxi driving, carpentry and welding, security services, palliative care, etc. that can capitalize on the capabilities of and strength of the woman/girl. Conventional options like tailoring may prove to be unsuitable for the full rehabilitation of women who have been subjected to human trafficking. Under Aajeevika Skill Development Programme, MSRLM would work intensively on skill training and placement for trafficked survivors.
- **Training in Life Skills** is as important as training in vocation. Experts to be brought in conduct these trainings on a weekly basis once the women are identified and committed to the intervention. Input on life skills to continue post – training and placement as well.
- **Livelihood options post training:** Some of the FSWs could be keen on taking up enterprises on individual basis. Post the training program on entrepreneurship, a peer group or / and SHG will be formed which will meet periodically and discuss issues and strategies to overcome problems faced. Possibly the group may take up a group enterprise.
- **Handholding post training and post placement / enterprise initiation** by the MSRLM team will be key for such initiative to become sustainable. Such handholding is needed for a minimum of 6 months for the woman to achieve financial independence.

A few may be ready to leave the brothel area and would need to be referred to other organizations for shelter, etc.

- **Capacitation and sensitization of MSRLM initiated Community organizations** in reaching out to female sex workers rescued survivors
- **Sensitization of MSRLM staff** that would be working with female sex workers. Special check on the attitudes and treatment by staff towards sex workers to be kept through rigorous reviews and monitoring of the interventions
- **Exploring the market** to get a comprehensive understanding of the skill sets needed for relevant jobs. Exploring and institutionalizing Employment opportunities for the women. Building network of prospective employers.

- Exploring and establishing partnerships to make effective services for rehabilitation available to the potential women in terms of counseling, functional literacy, etc. those that fall outside the purview of MSRLM. Some of the other areas of collaboration and support from NGOs for successful implementation of the AHT pilot could be to collaborate to reach out to trafficked survivors who have been rescued and provided shelter and counseling to those who are ready for economic rehabilitation
- Establishing key linkages: Various stake holders like the Bankers, key departments like WCD, Social welfare, SC/ST corporations, some trade organisations, etc will be contacted in the pre-training phase so that necessary support for the trained participants is build up in the beginning of the program
- Developing leadership skills: MSRLM can promote leadership of the survivors by capacitating and engaging them as resource persons in care & counselling and interventions of MSRLM. This would have the double impact of supporting reintegration of the survivor as well as strengthening the institutions and interventions fighting trafficking.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Certain indicators that could be looked at to measure the outcome of the AHT Pilot are:
 - % of identified women/girls with access to social security entitlements before and after the Pilot's interventions.
 - % of identified women/girls have finished training successfully due to the Pilot's interventions
 - % of identified women/girls with livelihood activity before and after the Pilot's interventions.
 - % of identified women/girls earning more than what they earned earlier (out of sex work) after the Pilot's interventions.
 - % of identified women/girls moved out into independent living before and after the Pilot's interventions.

4) **Rehabilitation shelter home having rescued sex workers**

Geographical coverage: Government Shelter Home, Thane, Maharashtra

Objective:

Train and develop the resident rescued trafficking survivors with special focus on entitlements and livelihoods

Target group profile:

Rescued and in rehabilitation shelter home and is above 18 years of age

Strategies:

The strategy and approach will be very similar to the above approach as it is primarily focused on economic rehabilitation.

The women in a rescued home would want to move out into independent living immediately one she is placed in a job or starts her own enterprise. Hence options for housing and other support systems to be explored simultaneously to training.

Overall approaches

Convergence with other line Departments of the government machinery as well as networking with various stakeholders: Creating sustainable livelihood options can be achieved only by building a partnership between different sectors of society- NGOs, government and corporate sector, vocational training institutes. Such partnership can forge an effective alliance to combat trafficking through creation of alternative, viable and sustainable livelihood options both for those at risk and those who are already victims of trafficking. Also, the inclusion of representation from the SRLM may be sought within existing task force in the state.

Also, other needs of the vulnerable communities as well as trafficked survivors like counselling, protection, housing, etc. are equally important and play a major role in the individual's ability to retain the livelihood acquired through MSRLM's interventions. These needs fall outside the purview of MSRLM. Hence, creating referral systems and linkages with other service providers would be of immense value and would be a necessity.

IEC Campaign on anti-trafficking and protection, gender sensitization: A detailed plan for this campaign would be prepared in consultation with the district & state MSRLM team, CBOs, NGOs and core team/resource group. The support of an external agency will be elicited to developing IEC/BCC materials to support this campaign on anti-trafficking and protection, gender sensitization. Pre-testing of these materials will be essential before the prototypes are replicated. The community organizations block MSRLM machinery and gender resource persons will be part of the pre-testing exercise.

Trafficking and women and children is linked to gender inequality and therefore a gender sensitive campaign and awareness programme is imperative.

The communication intervention will be targeting at all levels and will engage different channels of media. The campaign will be implemented in a phased manner and the Gender CRPs will play an important role in its implementation at the community level. There will be a general level of communication at the community level in the first phase outlining the broad issues related to trafficking. Participation of children and youth at all levels as they are the most vulnerable to trafficking. They would be engaged through school level discussions and street plays. The Sakhi- Saheli programme in Balika Mandals under ICDS would need to be activated or revived as it would go a long way in targeting AHT awareness and related issues towards the most vulnerable group i.e. under 18. Information dissemination on anti-trafficking laws, helpline numbers for women and children in distress, etc. at the completed Knowledge Mandaps (mandaps for dissemination of government schemes), Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra , and in Model GPs.

Help from different stakeholders will be elicited during implementation of the campaign.

Advocacy, Knowledge Management: Based on the evidence and secondary research, and experience from the pilots, advocacy and policy briefs will be prepared and shared with other Departments and from time to time with print media.

Documentation and dissemination: Extensive documentation on the entire process of the interventions, lessons learnt during the pilot, to be done. Thereafter, strategy dissemination on a wider scale to take place and to reach to various implementers who work on the same issue. Documentation would continue once the pilot phase is over.

Capacity building and training of Gender CRPs and District & Block level SRLM machinery: Apart from positioning dedicated human resources for this intervention, it is important to sensitize SRLM staff at all levels in all districts and blocks on the issue of trafficking. Accordingly, a module on human trafficking – prevalence, forms, impact and strategies to prevent – must be incorporated in training and capacity building modules for staff at all levels.

The MSRLM to form a Resource Pool on anti-trafficking at the state and district levels which may include NGOs, resource organisations and resource persons working on the issue, line department officials, special institutions working on the issue such as NACO, Childline, Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Protection Officers (under the protection of women from Domestic Violence Act), State Legal Services Authority as also representatives from SRLM CBOs. These resource pools can provide technical assistance to the SRLM staff on strategy planning, training and capacity building.

Skills and placement support to be provided for under the Aajeevika Skill Development Project

Activities till March 2013 (including budget)

埭 Hiring a social development expert as a consultant on retainer basis : MSRLM will hire a senior consultant atleast for one year @ 15 days a month ,on a retainer basis having wide experience in social development sector, especially of working with trafficked women. The consultant will support the MSRLM develop a strategy on the problem of human trafficking in Maharashtra, design and implement pilots for prevention of human trafficking by way of empowering community institutions and rehabilitation of women subjected to human trafficking and also liason with various Govt departments for effective convergence

埭 **One day State level consultation workshop** will be organised with the MSRLM machinery, relevant line departments (DWCD, Department of Social Welfare & Justice, MAVIM) INGOs based in Maharashtra, state-level NGOs working on protection issues, UNICEF, UNFPA, TISS and other academic institutions, legal and police. The major purpose of the consultation is to share the proposed role of MSRLM in the prevention of trafficking and rehabilitation of those trafficked through livelihood promotion. Further to this, the platform would also be used to brainstorm on various good practices in and around Maharashtra as well as across the country and related challenges as well as way forward. This will be followed by a field visit

At the end of the workshop a core group consisting of 4-5 (professionals /agencies) from the government and non-government sector would be developed at the state-level to support MSRLM in the process of developing the project on anti-human trafficking and livelihood

埭 **Consultation workshop at the district levels (1 day)** will be organised with the MSRLM machinery, relevant line departments (DWCD, Department of Social Welfare & Justice, MAVIM), NGOs/CBOs working on protection issues, TISS and other academic institutions, legal and police, and interested VOs, etc. The major purpose of the consultation is to share the proposed role of MSRLM in the prevention of trafficking and rehabilitation of those trafficked through livelihood promotion.

埭 **Capacity building workshop (3 days)** on anti-human trafficking and protection issues and its overall link with the mission of MSRLM would be organised with the MSRLM district & block level machinery. The agenda and the resource materials for the workshops would be developed in consultation with the core group on AHT associated with MSRLM and state livelihood and capacity building consultant.

埭 **Mapping of Resources:** In terms of Resource Mapping, it would include exploring Vocational training options within the city and outside too; options for residential as well as non residential clients; costs of trainings; vocational training options, schemes and programmes provided by the government for these clients; Training options

provided by private agencies like NGOs, educational institutions, Professional Training Institutes, etc.

埗 **Identification of various potential partners:** Identification of implementing NGOs, field experts, resource persons, etc. associated with anti-trafficking, child protection, gender issues, livelihood, soft skills trainers, would be done and a resource list would be created. Most of the work, be it creation of enabling environment or rolling out the livelihoods plan, NGO support would be an integral part of the project. However, it would be crucial that appropriate NGOs are enlisted. Capacity assessment of shortlisted experts, NGOs would be undertaken. Subsequent to this a ToR would be developed in order to clearly define their roles.

埗 **Preparation at the ground level:** Selection of villages for the pilot interventions; engagements and meetings with stakeholders, target groups, community institutions of MSRLM, and MSRLM machinery in the pilot areas. Identification of local trainers

埗 **Identification of agency to support development of IEC materials:** The agency will need to be an expert on IEC/BCC materials and also sensitized to the issues that MSRLM will be dealing with hands-on in the field. Along with identification, a details ToR for the agency will be prepared. In order to design and develop communication materials on anti trafficking, gender, safety, etc. initial research would start in the form of focused group discussions among various stakeholders.

埗 Initiating dialogue with communities and start bringing them in the MSRLM fold

埗 **Kick off campaign/advocacy:** A special week long campaign engaging both electronic and print media would be organised during the week of International Women's Day to gain opinion against human trafficking.

埼 For Skill & Placements the separate agency will be put on board to cadre the trainings and scope services especially for this groups.

埼 The CIF & RF Cost will be reflect in AAP s accordingly

Proposed Budget for the pilot			
HEAD	NO/ DAYs	UNIT COST	INR
State level Consultation	1 day (participants – 40)	@ 2000 per participant + travel	300000
Field Visit	10 participants 3 days	20000	200000
District level sensitization/orientation/planning workshop	2 workshops of 1 day each (participants – 30 per workshop)	@ 1500 per participant + misc	100000
Capacity building workshop (residential)	3 days (participants – 40)	@ 2500 per participant	300000
Development of IEC material			200000
Remuneration of social development consultant	15 days per month	6000	360000
Travel, Communication allowance etc	15 days per month	2000	120000
Miscellaneous			20,000
Total Budget for 2013-14			1,600,000
Identification and capacity building of gender CRPs, and resource persons from within survivors	60 CRPs , 20 survivors for 15 days	@1000 per day	1200000
Remuneration of CRPs & survivors	80 for 12 months	3000 per month	2880000
Rapid Assessment of vulnerable HHs	45	20000	900000
Partnership with various organisations			1000000
Livelihoods planning and skill assessment	1000 HH	200	200000
Additional RF to high risk HHs in SHGs	45 * 5	10000	2250000
Monitoring and Evaluation			200000

Research & Documentation			500000
IEC campaign			500000
Capacity Building of PRI members	45*10*3 days	1000 per day	1350000
Capacity Building of CBOs	45*10*5 days	1000 per day	2250000
Remuneration of social development consultant	15 days per month	6000	1080000
Travel, Communication allowance etc	15 days per month	2000	360000
Miscellaneous			500000
Total Budget for 2014- 15			15170000
Total Budget for pilot			16770000