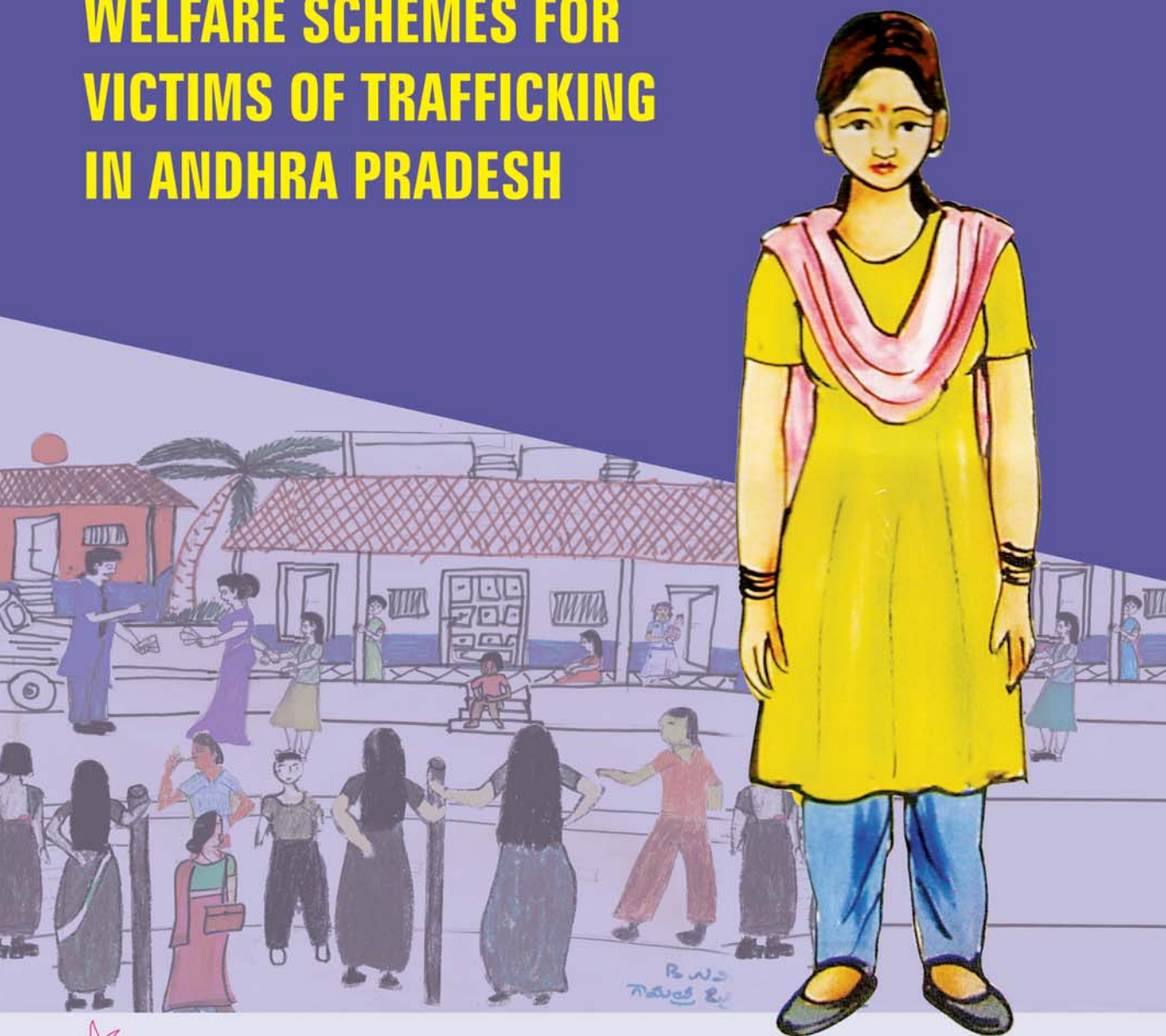


A Study on

UNDERSTANDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT ORDERS AND WELFARE SCHEMES FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN ANDHRA PRADESH



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November 2015

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FOREWORD

Terre des Hommes Netherlands (TdH-NL) is a development organisation dedicated to children; it is named after a book by the famous French writer and World War II pilot Antoine de Saint Exupéry - author of "The Little Prince". Even before this book was published, he wrote "Terre des Hommes" (Earth of Mankind) in which he called upon 'the people of the earth' to take their responsibilities seriously and to show solidarity. He said: "There is no third world. There is one world for which we are all responsible."

The United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is the cornerstone of all our programmes. This Convention represents the recognition by the international community that not only do children deserve to be protected, but that they have a right to be so. These rights have been enshrined in this almost universally accepted treaty and have subsequently been incorporated in national legislation in an overwhelming majority of the world's nations. TdH-NL has prioritised prevention of Child Abuse in all its operating countries including India.

Terre des Hommes Netherlands had been involved in working with children in India for more than two decades through its NGO partners. Our partners have been working closely with Government departments and institutions for quality service delivery. HELP, one of our preferred NGOs involved in combating Human Trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation of children and women in Andhra Pradesh. In its grandeur voyage over a decade on the issues of prevention of Human Trafficking, HELP played an instrumental role in issue of few effective GOs by the State for welfare schemes and support services for the survivors of Human Trafficking. As part of these splendid efforts by HELP, a study has been conducted on 'Understanding the Implementation of Government Orders and Welfare Schemes for victims of Trafficking in Andhra Pradesh' and released a book on the same based on its findings with the support of our Terre des Hommes Netherlands.

The study basically focused on the support services and welfare schemes by the State Government for rescued victims of Human Trafficking and the status of accessibility of those services & schemes. In spite of having few good and effective support services and welfare schemes by the state of Andhra Pradesh, it became difficult for the victims in accessing those benefits, because of several existing barriers in terms of lack of budget by the Government, huge delay by the line departments even after allocation of the specified budgets to the districts, lack of knowledge/awareness to the victims on available services and schemes, their helplessness in approaching concerned officials of line departments as well as inability in submission of testimonials required as per the process or norms of the state for sanction of those schemes/support services. By keeping in view of all these key aspects, HELP has conducted the above said study and published a book with very crucial findings for the understanding of all systemic stakeholders working on the issue.

Terre des Hommes Netherlands is so happy for supporting HELP in conducting the study and publishing this book, **which is very helpful not only to the officials of line departments but also to the like-minded NGOs and all other stakeholders striving against the horrible crime of Human Trafficking.** Terre des Hommes Netherlands congratulates HELP for this efficient effort and we believe that this study report will be so helpful for providing good knowledge and understanding in turn paves a way for extending further good advocacy efforts for extensive accessibility of support services by the State to the rescued victims of Human Trafficking.

20/12/2015

P. Thangam
Country Manager (Counselant)
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PROLOGUE

Despite increasing attention regarding the problem of human trafficking **into, and more** recently within, the state of Andhra Pradesh, knowledge and understanding of the issue and how best to serve victims remain fairly limited. In 2014, HELP with the support of Terre des Hommes – Netherlands has conducted a study on “Understanding the implementation of Government Orders and welfare schemes for victims of trafficking in Andhra Pradesh”.

Specifically, the study is intended to unveil whether there are services available to rescued victims of trafficking. If yes, then understanding the level of accessibility of these services and the level of knowledge/awareness among the officials in line departments who are specified under GO.Ms No. 1 by the Department of Women Development and Child Welfare, Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) to provide rehabilitation services to the victims of trafficking by the state Government.

The Honourable Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 9/07/1997 in W.P. (Civil) No. 824 of 1988 – Gaurav Jain – versus – Union of India directed the Government of India (GoI) to constitute a Committee to make an in depth study of the problems of prostitution, child prostitution and children of prostitutes and to make suggestions for the welfare programmes to be implemented for the care, protection, treatment and rehabilitation of the young victims mainly children and girls rescued either from the brothel houses or from the vice of prostitution. Accordingly, the GoI constituted a Central Advisory Committee.

The Secretary to the GoI, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Dept of Women & Child Welfare, New Delhi, informed¹ that without necessary cooperation of the state Governments, it may not be possible to realise the objectives of the Committee and requested the State Government to set up a Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government to review the situation and send the information in reporting formats prescribed by the Government of India.

The Committee² will work towards improving the coordination in the enforcement of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, guide and oversee the efforts for the rescue and rehabilitation of prostitutes/child prostitutes. The Coordination Committee shall meet at least once in the three months. As a result, the Committee has been constituted by the GoAP through GO.MS. No 26 on 14/09/2001. The first meeting of the Committee held on 29/08/2002 which has prepared a comprehensive policy and action plan covering various aspects such as prevention, trafficking, rescue, repatriation, economic empowerment, health care, education, housing, legal reforms and creation of corpus fund is necessary for addressing the problem of trafficking. For the implementation of the action plan, the GoAP has brought the GO.MS No 1 dated 03/01/2003. The Government felt that, there is also a need for planning and coordination both at the district level and state level for addressing the deep rooted and underlying causes of trafficking and also taking adequate measures for psychological support economic empowerment and re-integration so that the victims do not get drawn in to the trade again on account of non-availability of other options for livelihood.

As most of the components of the action plan have to be implemented at the district level, Government has constituted district level committees for taking up actions to implement GO.MS. No 1/2003 and to review the progress on regular basis. These committees have been constituted at all the districts of the Andhra Pradesh under the chairmanship of the District Collector. But, meetings are not conducted regularly except in one or two district, that is also once or twice in a year.

Rammohan NVS & KN Murthy

1 D.O.Lr.No.2-31/2001-CP, dated 7-8-2001 from the Secretary to Govt of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Dept of Women & Child Welfare, New delhi

2 GO.MS No 26 dated 14/09/2001

UNDERSTANDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT ORDERS AND WELFARE SCHEMES FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN ANDHRA PRADESH

A.1. Trafficking situation in AP:

Andhra Pradesh (AP) (now bifurcated into two States – AP and Telangana) is considered as a state of origin, transit and destination for human trafficking of women and girls including thousands of children being trafficked within or to other States, mostly for commercial sexual exploitation but also for other reasons including labor and domestic servitude³. Andhra Pradesh stands first in India for Human Trafficking according to a recent report on human trafficking by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which reveals that Andhra Pradesh has 379 cases booked and 552 victims have been rescued in cases of human trafficking in 2012⁴. The number is really high and more than any other states. As per the data from Home Ministry in the year 2012, 1379 cases of human trafficking were reported from Karnataka in the period of four years, in Tamil Nadu the number is 2,157 whereas Andhra Pradesh has 2,244 cases of human trafficking.

In India, Andhra Pradesh is on the top in supplying girls/women to other parts of the country⁵. The study reveals that the State contributes 14.73 per cent of sex workers who operate in more than 12 states/territories across the country. The study shows that 27.41 per cent of family members of the girl/woman force her into the trade, while known persons constitute 18.40 per cent. Strangers inducting them into the trade stand at 9.31 per cent while there are 43 per cent of the girls who opt for it. According to a study conducted by Prajwala⁶, 85 per cent of sex workers operating in Goa and 38 per cent of them in Mumbai are from the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Further it is revealed from various other studies⁷, there are 11 Districts in the State - Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Kurnool, Ananthapur, Kadappa, and Chittoor, which are considered as hotspots, where trafficking of girls and women takes place significantly. These are origin, transit, and destination for thousands of trafficked persons. Women and girl children from A.P. are trafficked to other states and also within the state for the purpose commercial sexual exploitation.

Vijayawada, Guntur, Tenali, Ongole, Rajahmundry, Eluru has major railway junctions and is well connected by road and rail to different cities in the country. Lakhs of people pass through or leave for other places from these places. Hence, it has become a promising place for traffickers for their operations. They transport girls through these cities to various destination areas. The railway station and the bus terminal being over-crowded throughout the day

3 Dasara- Zero trafficking- eliminating sex trafficking in india 2013

4 UNODC 2012 report

5 Government of India (2008). *India country report: To prevent and combat trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children and women. Prepared for the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, November 2008)*, New Delhi: Ministry of Women and Child Welfare).

6 Book: *shattered innocence study* by PRAJWALA, 2002

7 ACTION RESEARCH ON TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN in India Imp points in the study conducted by NHRC 2002-03 NHRC, 2003. op. cit. 1. Chapter 2, p. 21

become difficult to suspect the movements of traffickers. Further Vijayawada, Guntur, Vizag, Warangal, Tirupathi and Hyderabad are the major transit centres, because these cities are centrally located in the state and have rail and road linked to destination areas like Pune, Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore and Goa.

Krishna, East & West Godavari, Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore Districts in coastal AP, Ananthapur and Kadapa in Rayalaseema are supply and demand areas in the state. Most of the traffickers of the state operate from these districts in groups, and they have linkages with brothels and pimps of the major destination areas of the country. Among all the other states in the country, A.P. has the dubious distinction of being the highest contributor in supplying the maximum number of women /girls to the big and small brothels located in various cities in India - Goa 80%, Delhi 45% Mumbai 28% and Kolkata 3%⁸. Apart from the places aforesaid, the girls are also sent to cities in Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

However it is highly difficult to assess the Magnitude of Child Trafficking due to following Reasons.

- There is no comprehensive statistical data available on child trafficking in all its forms and purposes.
- Most cases go unreported.
- There is no one law to address the issue.
- Compilation of data by government sources is under certain IPC crimes and some special laws.
- Even with legal provisions available to address some forms of child trafficking, data is not always compiled as such.
- Crime statistics may not always be available in terms of cases reported under each and every section of the IPC.
- Whatever little statistical data is available is related to women and children in prostitution. Most of it is based on micro studies and to a large extent are projections and estimates.

One of the most disturbing trends in human trafficking is the increase of children forced into prostitution. This is because children fetch a higher price than adult women in brothels. Over 61 percent of rescued victims of trafficking said that they were forced into prostitution when they were children, under the age of 18⁹. The scare of HIV/AIDS has propelled the demand for children in prostitution. The consequent absence of reliable quantitative data adds to the difficulty. While the government is unable to provide adequate data on 'trafficking' per se, crime records for certain crimes against children recorded under the Indian Penal Code and the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act may be accounted as the official data available on 'child trafficking'. (For crime records reflecting on 'child trafficking' see Appendix 1). By and large, for more insight and information, one has to rely on news reports and

8 *Book: shattered innocence by PRAJWALA*

9 *ACTION RESEARCH ON TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN in India Imp points in the study conducted by NHRC 2002-03 cit. 1. Chapter 2, p. 21*

stories published or highlighted in the media or those brought out by NGO initiatives on trafficking cases which are registered only after rescue operations, and not after the girls are found trafficked. The number of missing/trafficking cases registered is very small due to unwillingness of the victim families to report to the police for fear of stigma, or lack of faith in the police. There is a need for support from the local police and PRIs, to ensure cases are registered. Though there are stringent laws, Acts and other legal measures to curb this activity, it is continuing unabatedly. Lack of political will to address the issue is also a major contributor to this crime. There were many instances where police complain about political interference in the rescue operations. The crime investigation department reports suggest lack of political will to address this issue. Analyses of these reports say that there is a decline on the number of rescue operations from 2007 to 2011. However, the government has initiated measures such as anti-human trafficking (AHT) centres, rescue homes like Ujjawala and Swadhar, and government relief & rehabilitation service packages such as G.O. MS. No 1 & 28 to address this issue.

Ujjawala was initiated with the objective to prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation through social mobilization and involvement of local communities, awareness generation programmes, generate public discourse through workshops/seminars and such events and any other innovative activity. Rescue victims of trafficking from exploitation and place them in safe custody and provide rehabilitation services (immediate and long-term) such as basic amenities, shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment, counselling, legal aid, guidance, and vocational training. The custodians of the project are the Social Welfare/Women and Child Welfare Department of State Government, Women's Development Corporations, Women's Development Centres, Urban Local Bodies, reputed Public/Private Trust or Voluntary Organizations with adequate experience in the field of trafficking, social defence, dealing with women and children in need of care and protection, and children in conflict with law. In fact, there are neither such services nor demonstrations observed across the state. Currently, there are only 4 homes under Ujjawala scheme, however they are also dysfunctional due to lack of funds from central government.

Swadhar is a centrally sponsored scheme for women in difficult circumstances including the victims of trafficking. There are 34 Swadhar Homes across the State, out of which 31 are run by the Non Governmental Organizations. There is one Home at Kukatpally, which is run by the State Government exclusively for the rescued victims of trafficking with 200 beds capacity. Under this Scheme shelter, food, clothing, counselling, skill development training programme and rehabilitation are provided to the women.

G.O.Ms.No.28. WD, CW & DW

In 2003, the government ordered an amount of Rs, 5,000/- or actual, whichever is lower, be paid either by the Director, WD&CW or the District Collectors to the children/women rescued from trafficking as immediate relief for the purpose of travel, clothing, medicine, food, accommodation and other immediate necessities. This amount could also be used for repatriation of victims rescued from brothels and other places of trafficking to their homes/transit home/Rescue Homes. However, in 2005, after careful examination Government ordered for this amount to be revised to Rs.10, 000/- This amount was again revised in 2012, to Rs. 20,000/-

GO.Ms.No 1:

Following are some of the key actions proposed in GO.Ms.No. 1/2003.

Constitution of District level Committees	District Collector : Chairman Superintendent of Police : Member PD, District Rural Development Agency: Member District Medical and health officer: Member Representatives of the SC/ST/BC/Women Finance Corporations : Member NGOs/Prominent social workers working in related areas to be nominated by Dist Collector ; Member Project Director, Women Development & Child Welfare Agency: Convener
PREVENTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create a reliable and relevant database with the help of NGOs in the high supply areas, routes, destinations, and identify the causes of trafficking, exploitation and magnitude of the problem.• Create public awareness and motivate public resistance to trafficking through programmes in educational institutions, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Women Groups, youth groups using print and visual media extensively.• Adopt a campaign approach/mode to combat the evils of trafficking and sexual exploitation with the help of local bodies, Educational Institutions, and NGOs• Organize social boycott of the persons indulging.• Prepare Panchayat level and Mandal level Action Plans by establishing similar committees at the Mandal and Panchayat levels.• Set up Community Vigilant Groups in every Panchayat especially in high-risk groups like street children, neglected children, so as to prevent exploitation of their vulnerability.• Create a proper convergence of various benefit schemes for women and girl children to empower high-risk groups.
ANTI – TRAFFICKING MEASURES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be vigilant at all entry and transit points within its control area and act quickly on any report from the community vigilante groups or from any concerned citizen on cases of trafficking.• Establish Contact Centers at major transit points like Bus Stops/ Railway Stations to monitor migration of women and children.• Establish Help lines, Help-booths and support centers under the jurisdiction of each police station and assist the victims in getting immediate help.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rescues with sensitivity, confidentiality and care for the victims. • Book cases only against the traffickers and not against the victims of trafficking. • Enforce strictly the law against pornography including possession, production, sale and exhibition of any kind of pornographic material.
RESCUE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately arrange for shelter facility for rescued victims. • Submit proposals for establishment of transit homes with facilities for trauma counselling, victims care, vocational guidance, re-integration which will be co-managed with credible NGOs, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme SWADHAR. • Arrange for foster care of child victims or children of victims of trafficking wherever possible.
ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate special schemes, which will converge with existing schemes to economically empower a victim. • Provide guidance and assistance through Self-help Groups of victims for micro credit facility and income generating facilities. • Provide special assistance schemes under women's SC/ST/BC Finance Corporations for training and employment of self-employment on priority basis. • Establish livelihood training programmes and training-cum-production centers for victims with collaboration and support of private institutions. • Establish adequate marketing tie-ups. • Make it mandatory for NGOs supported by the Government to employ victims who will form 50% of the total staff strength.
HEALTH CARE SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide health cards to women and child victims ensuring free medical treatment, adequate drugs and medications in all Government Hospitals. • Provide care and support for HIV+ve victims of trafficking so as to ensure holistic and non-discriminatory un-biased access to Health Services. • Establish Homes or support reputed NGOs to establish Homes wherever required for terminally sick victims by utilizing existing infrastructure under various Departments/Agencies. • Start mental Health Intervention Centers or Counselling services for victims for effective reintegration back to the mainstream society.

<p>EDUCATION AND CHILD CARE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Residential Transit Schools with proper counseling facilities in all Mandals so as to prevent second generation trafficking. • Make it mandatory to admit all children of victims of trafficking in Residential Schools over and above the sanctioned strength. • Provide free and compulsory education with support services like scholarships, supplementary Nutrition, Tuition so as to prevent Dropouts. • Establish Vocational Training Centers with adequate marketing links so as to provide livelihood skills for mainstream reintegration. • Declare the Children of trafficked women as orphans and provide benefits in SC/ST/BC Residential Institutions/Hostels/Homes.
<p>HOUSING AND CIVIC AMENITIES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange to provide victims of trafficking with electoral photo identity cards, if they are registered electors of the relevant constituency. • Provide white ration cards as a separate eligible category as a special case adopting existing income criteria. • Provide allocation of house sites to rescued persons on priority.
<p>REHABILITATION AND RELIEF FUND</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating the repatriation of victims rescued from brothels and other places of trafficking to their homes. • Providing immediate and timely relief to the victims of trafficking. • Meeting expenditure towards travel, clothing and other immediate necessities, urgent medical care and other contingencies for victims of trafficking or their children. • Supporting and Networking with NGOs who are engaged in rescue and rehabilitation

Role of Project Director, District Women and Child Development Agency in Anti Trafficking (as per GO MS 1)

District Coordination Committee (DCC): The Project Director (PD), WDCW is the main stake holder in activating the District Coordination Committee to combat trafficking

The PD should

- 1 Inform the District Collector about GO MS 1 and facilitate in the formation of the committee.
- 2 Recommend the names of good anti –trafficking NGOs in the district of the collector so as to include them in the committee.
- 3 Facilitate the meeting of the District co-ordination Committee once in two months and send the proceedings to secretary, WDCW and Director, WDCW for the information to State Co-ordination Committee.

Anti Trafficking Squad (ATS): The project Director should have close co-ordination with the Anti-Trafficking squad lead by the DSP, Prior to the rescue the PD should have the following ready:

1. Inventory of items necessary to give as immediate relief to at least 75 victims such as
 - i) Cloths (Including under garments)
 - ii) Towel, Soap, Oil sachet, comb, tooth brush, tooth paste, sanitary napkins and diapers

A Proper record must be maintained and periodically checked.

2. An updated list of shelter homes /fit institutions/Children’s Homes /Short stay Homes / swadhar Homes. As soon as the girls are rescued by the squad the PD along with her officers will have to perform the following functions:
 - I) Identify and separate major victims
 - II) Provide Immediate relief /welcome kit to the victims (a bag with immediate items for use)
 - III) Provide the list of shelter homes /Institutions /swadhar Homes to the police who in consultation with the PD and NGO can shift the victim to safe custody in appropriate homes till legal formalities are completed.
 - IV) Take a special note of needs of the victims who are sick, lactating mothers and pregnant. (such as diapers for babies ,sanitary napkins, milk bottle ect..)
 - V) As the convener of the DC put up the proceedings and recommendations to the District Collector who is the Chairperson of DCC for release of immediate relief of the Victims (Rs.10,000)
 - VI) Support the ATS till the victims are safely sheltered for rehabilitation in Government or NGO homes
 - VII) Ensure that no victim is restored to the family without a proper home Investigation done through the local NGO or the probation officer.

Economic Empowerment: Recommend the victims for appropriate livelihood training in Mahila Pranganam, SETWIN or NGO managed skill training which is connected to the job market. Care should be taken to ensure security of the victim.

Health care Services: Recommended to the Chairperson of DCC for the provision of Health cards for victims for free medical treatment in all Government Hospitals for all ailments including HIV/AIDS

Education and Child Care: Liaison with District Educational Officer for admission of the victims or children of victims to residential schools. Those children put in children's homes should avail the facility of the respective homes for education.

Housing and Civic Amenities: Recommended to the Chairperson of DCC to provide white ration cards, electoral photo identity cards and housing (under the weaker section housing scheme) for the victims.

The role of Project Director in anti-trafficking is as the Chief Liaison Officer among various departments such as District Administration, Education, Housing, Revenue, Health ect. to support the best interest of the victim to prevent re-trafficking.

Challenges:

Although government has initiated activities and GOs for rescued victims of trafficking, the services have not reached most of the victims and following are some of the challenges involved:

- When rescue operations are conducted in destination areas by the police, the brothel owner/pimp, and customers are arrested, but the traffickers who first trafficked the victims or others involved in the deal at source and transit points are not arrested, as the cases are usually not registered under Section 164 of IPC. Usually, the local police conduct rescue operations in destination areas when they receive information from the rescued victims about other trafficked victims in those areas, or when they get a tip off from the families about their girls' destination.
- The rescued victims are entitled to immediate relief package of Rs. 10,000 under G.O.Ms No.28, and another Rs. 10,000 towards socio-economic rehabilitation support under GOMs No.1. However it is not effectively implemented. In a study¹⁰, out of 185 rescued victims in Guntur District during 3 years (2007-09) only about 40 survivors could receive the package. The situation in Krishna and Prakasam Districts are also similar. Consequently, the victims fall prey to the traffickers in the absence of the above support services, as they cannot go back to their community and live with their families.
- Even if the rescued victims are placed in shelter homes, there are no trained counsellors on trauma management, and good counselling services are not in place in most of these shelters.

10 Status of re-integrated survivors in 3 districts of AP by HELP & Groupe development.

- There are no linkages between NGOs in source and destination areas. Moreover, there are only a few NGOs that work on trafficking issues. For example, HELP is the only one working on trafficking in Guntur, Krishna and Prakasam districts. The NGOs conduct home investigations and submit reports to the destination agencies. However, they do not follow up reunification, reintegration and other support service mechanisms. The involvement and support services of NGOs at both source and destination must ensure smooth coordination between them.
- Likewise, the coordination among WD&CW Department, Juvenile Welfare Department and Law enforcement agencies needs to be improved.
- There are no efficient mechanisms in place to conduct home investigations. The girls rescued are to be produced before the CWC by the police. Thereafter, the CWC orders for home investigation and refers the survivor to transit Homes and rehabilitation services. But the police, in majority cases, do not produce the victims before the CWC.
- There are no victim/witness protection services. The victims, therefore, are threatened / blackmailed by the perpetrators and are re-trafficked.
- The most significant reason for the spread of traffickers nexus across the state is the government's excess attention on the prevention and control of spread of HIV/AIDS, especially among this population. The police have been directed not to conduct too many raids in red light areas, as the women in prostitution would feel threatened and run away from their places, limiting their access to condoms. It is feared that this would promote HIV/AIDS.
- No periodical review mechanism at both state and district level by Committees appointed through GO Ms No: 1 as a result there is no proper statistical information / data on provision of the support services.
- Lack of adequate and consistent advocacy efforts.

HELP would like to understand the quality and scope of these services. The intent being based on the gaps in the services, do advocacy with concerned authorities to streamline the services for the victims of trafficking. To avoid manipulation of data, the information was obtained from various departments using Right to Information Act. A questionnaire was developed and shared with departments such as women and child welfare and Dept of police in 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh to understand the service delivery from each department towards welfare of the victims of trafficking (*See Annexure 1 attached*). However, only 11 districts responded and shared information for the period of 2011 to 2014 May.

B.1. Objectives:

To understand the system response towards victims of trafficking, and services provided by the concerned departments /service providers (women and child welfare, Dept of Juvenile Welfare, Dept of police, Dept of Medical & Health, AP State AIDS Control Society etc).
 Understanding the gap in service delivery and variations among districts.
 To recommend strategies and propose future action.

B.2. Methodology:

We received the information from the Dept of Women Development and Child Welfare, Govt of Andhra Pradesh under the RTI Act, to understand the level of accessibility of the services to

the rescued victims of trafficking under GO.Ms No. 1. In addition, interviews were conducted through a questionnaire with the NGOs who are working with women in prostitution for prevention of HIV/AIDS, police officers, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) formed under HIV/AIDS prevention program by APSACS. The questionnaire was designed to capture the level of understanding among the service providers on GO.Ms No. 1 and its services.

B.3. Limitations of the Study:

In the course of the research, the study team collected data through Right to Information Act from CID of police at state level and at district level particularly from the Dept of Women and Child Development from 13 districts out of which response was obtained from 11 districts only regarding the support services as per the GO.Ms. No 1 from 2011 to 2014 May.

The study team has taken into consideration and presented whatever the authentic data provided by the department under RTI Act. But, most of the information is not matching with each other. For instance, the number of victims rescued is not matching with the number of victims received vocational trainings. Similarly, number of victims rescued does not match with number of victims admitted in shelter homes. Most of the information sought in the questionnaire were returned blank, which has resulted in difficulty obtaining a complete picture of the services delivered.

The interviews held with especially NGOs working with Women in prostitution for prevention of HIV/AIDS and CBOs under APSACS interventions, police officials and other service providers have been collected from individual respondents and presented through proper verification and validation by the study team. Since the interviews have been conducted in Telugu language from the service providers and also the translation from Telugu (data was collected in Telugu) to English could have led to misinterpretation or could have failed to capture the essence of the respondents' answers.

PART C:

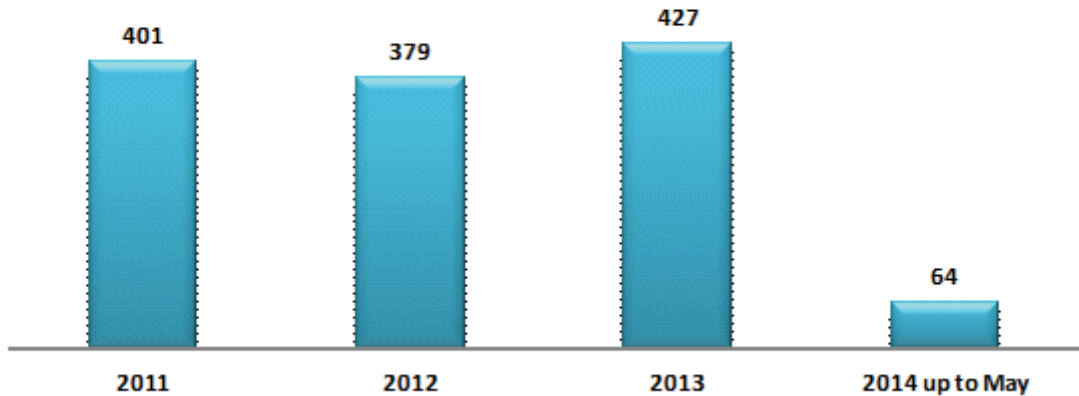
Findings

Although the study sought information from 13 districts, through RTI – Right to Information Act, the responses received were only from 11 districts, where some columns were returned blank with no information, which ideally should be considered as no information.

C.1. Rescue operations

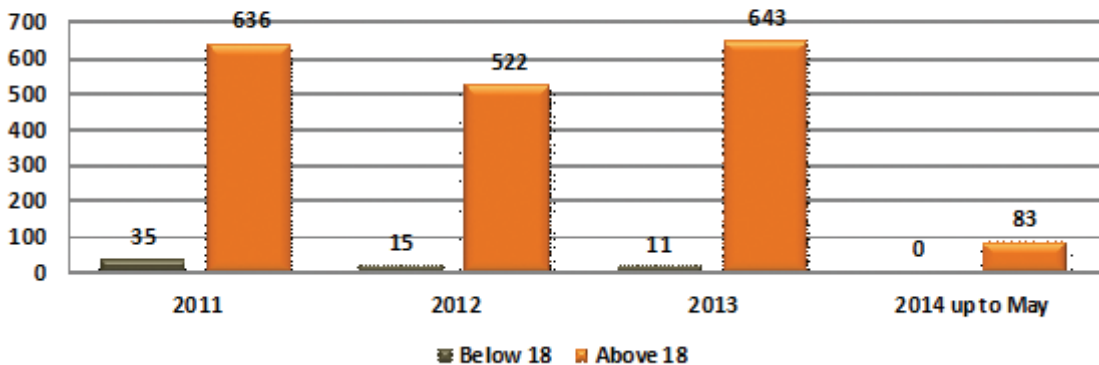
The highest number of rescue operations across the state of Andhra Pradesh (undivided) was conducted in 2013, with around 427. However, rescues declined during the year 2014, and information in the database is available only up to May 2014. This could be attributed to the state bifurcation into two (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana) in June 2014, where the reorganization and distribution of staff between the two states must have resulted in a decline in rescue operations.

Rescue operation in Andhra Pradesh State 2011-2014



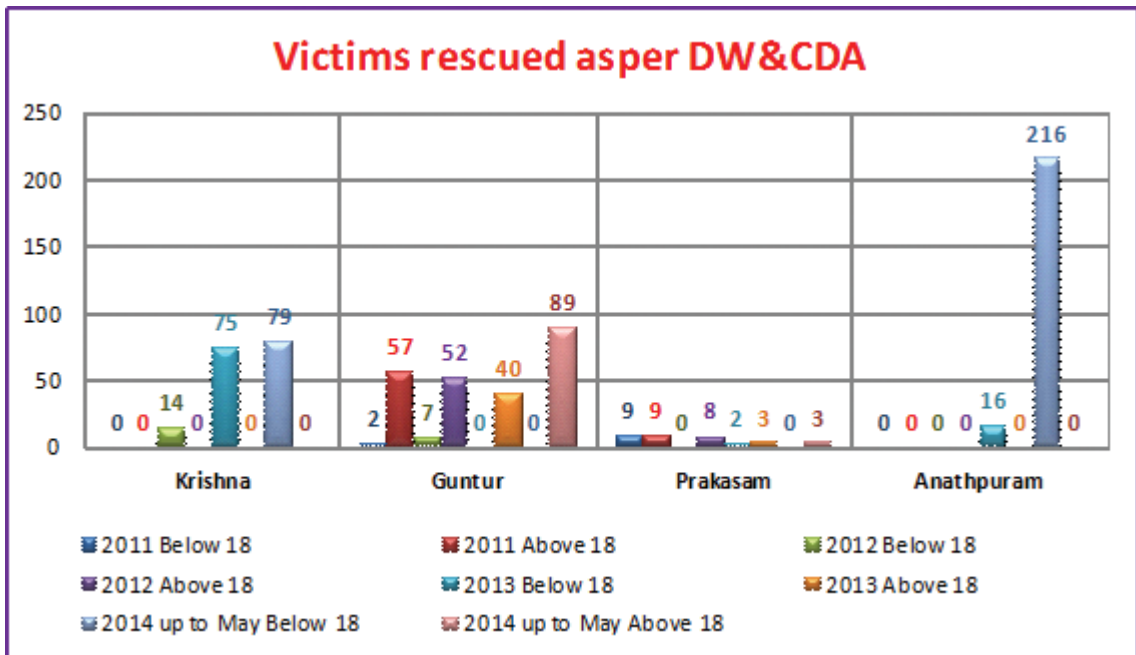
C.2. Victims rescued:

Comparison of victims rescued from 11 Districts of AP (Below 18 vs Above 18 years)



A total of 61 girl children (below 18 years) and 1884 young women (all above 18 years) were rescued between 2011 and 2014. A gradual decrease was observed in trafficking of below 18 years group from the year 2012, to an absolute nil by May 2014, where not a single case has been registered. This number must be critically reviewed and explore the reasons behind reduced reporting, as NGO's are continuously conducting rescue operations and referring children to homes. The source of this information is from the CID of Andhra Pradesh through RTI Act.

C.3. Inmates in the Homes:

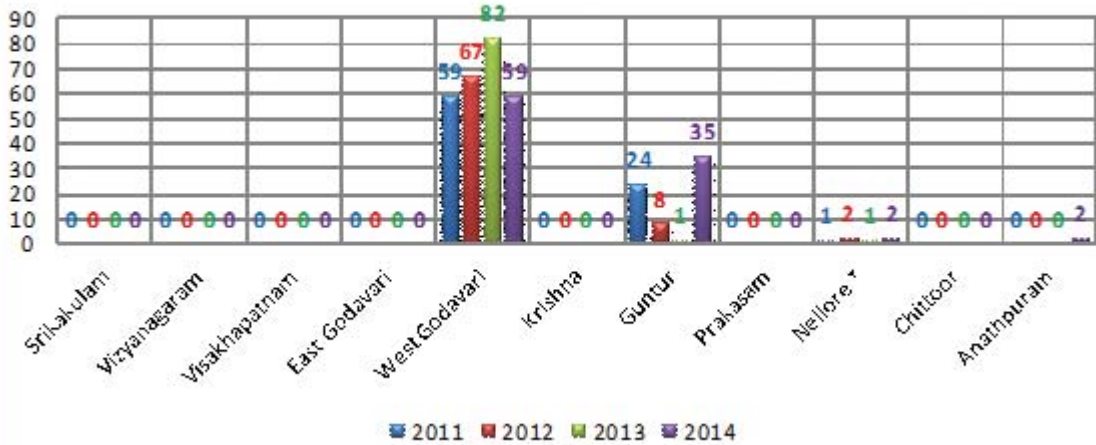


There is no accurate data available about the inmates in the shelter homes- SWADHAR, UJJAWALA and Balasadan - from 11 districts, and the figures do not tally with the state figures provided by CID-AHTU state Unit. Here, it is to be observed that, there is lots of mismatches found in the number of victims rescued and number of victims admitted in shelter homes, those who are receiving rehabilitation services, those who are learning vocational trainings in these shelter homes. For instance, as per the data given by District Women and Child Development agency of Prakasam district, there is a total of 11 rescued victims between 2011 to 2014 who are below 18 years and 23 victims are above 18 years. But, in Balasadan there are a total of 214 child victims (below 18 years) in Prakasam district that have been admitted for appropriate services. So, all these unrealistic data leads to lot of dilemma in terms of rescued victims and the service provision by the state. Here the concern is that the line departments themselves do not have correct data.

Swadar Home:

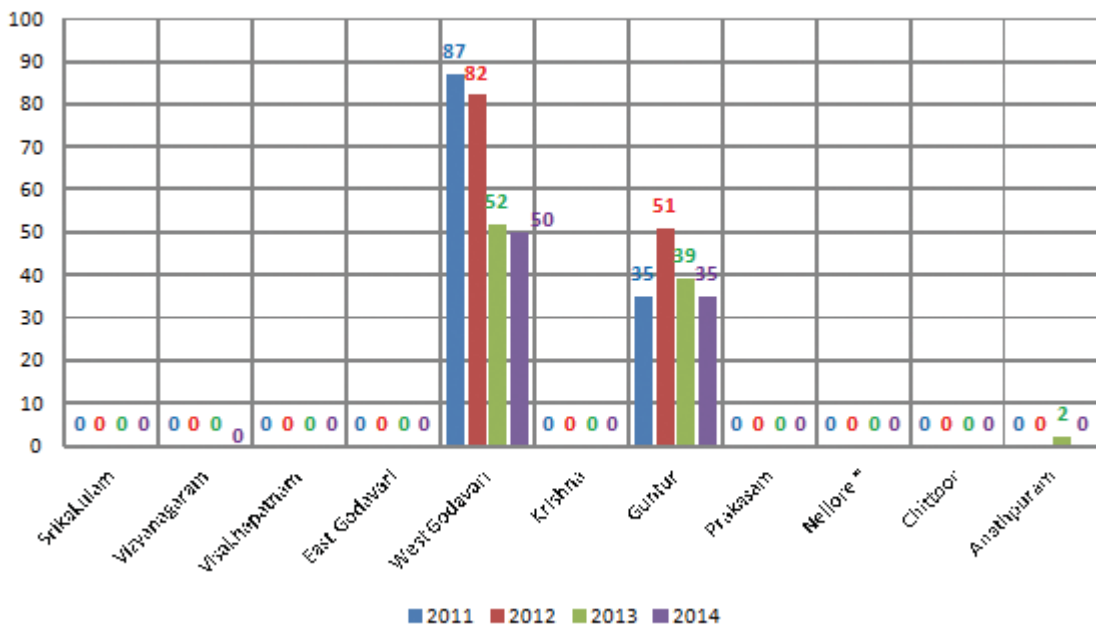
With reference to SWADHAR homes a total number of 343 victims have been referred. West Godavari had 267 for the period of 4 years and Guntur district had 68 victims. Surprisingly there is not a single case referred to East Godavari, Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, Vizayanagaram, Prakasam, Chittoor and Krishna districts. The graphs below denotes that except in Guntur and West Godavari, all other districts show very few inmates During 2011 to 2014 a total of 433 victims have been referred to UJJAWALA, of which 160 victims were at Guntur, 271 at West Godavari and 2 at Ananthapur district.

Victims referred to Swadhar Homes 2011-2014



Ujjwala Home:

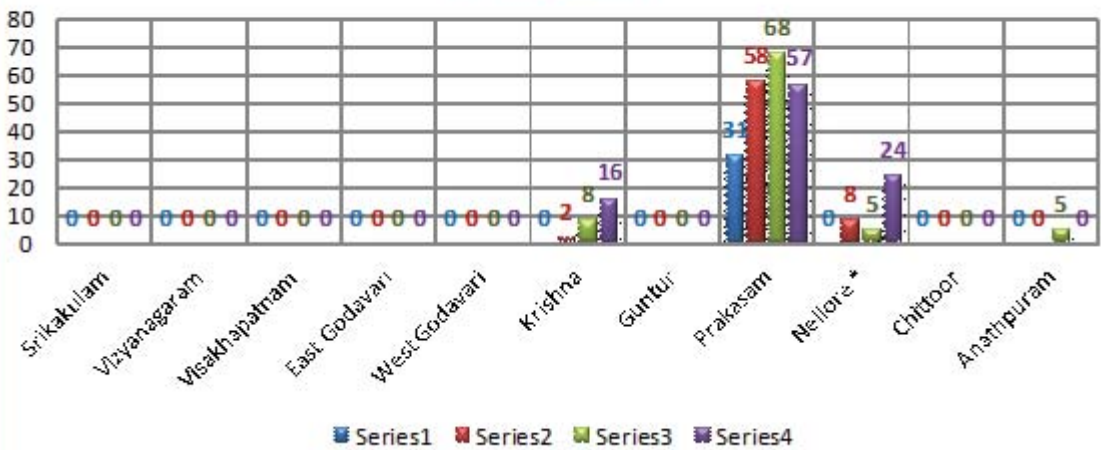
Victims referred to Ujjwala Homes for the year 2011-2014



Balasan:

In the home for the children, called Balasan, a total of 282 children are referred, of which there are 214 child victims at Prakasam district, 37 at Nellore, 26 at Krishna and 5 at Ananthapuram.

Balasadan



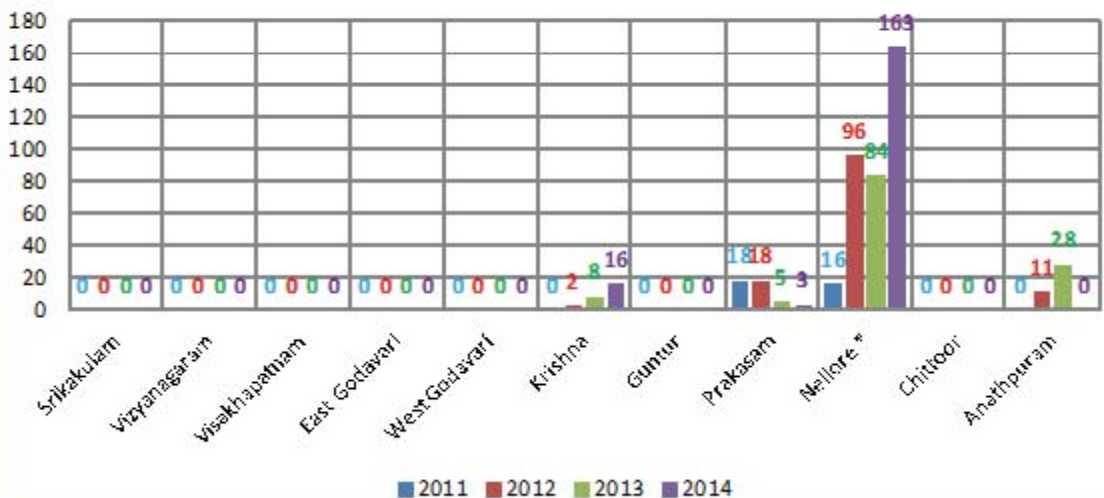
There is mismatch in the data provided at state level and homes that are promoted for victims of trafficking, with reference to rescue operations 1884 women were rescued and 61 girl children were rescued, there is mismatch in the figures when critically looking into victims present in home either number looks more or less with reference to below and above 18 years. This indicates that all those adults rescued have not been admitted into these shelter homes for care and protection immediately post rescue.

PART D:

D.1. Economic Empowerment:

It is the responsibility of the homes, managed by both government and non government organizations, to ensure economic sustenance of victims through support under GO.Ms.28 & 21. However the RTI data reveals that there are 4 Victims trained in Ananthapur under GO.MS.1.

Rehabilitation Services

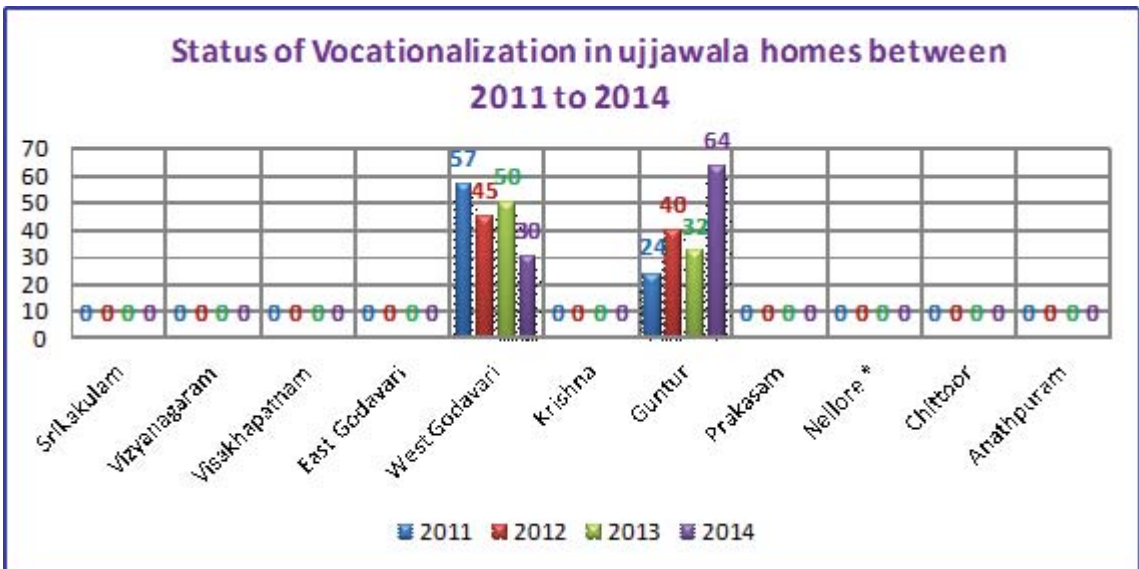


A total of 468 victims have availed rehabilitation services, out of which Nellore alone has extended support to 359 women and the rest in Prakasam, Krishna and Ananthapur. However, the figures in other districts revealed nil, indicating that these homes have either not provided economic empowerment or there is simply no data available. Surprisingly, the district-wise data on inmates do not project any rescued victims in Nellore, and although Guntur and West Godavari did have inmates, there is no information on rehabilitation services there.

Surprisingly, not a single Self Help Groups (SHGs) of Victims of trafficking were supported under micro credit scheme for income generation during these 4 years (i.e is 2011 to 2014). Further no single trafficked victims have received special assistance schemes under Women’s SC/ST/BC Finance Corporations for training and employment or self employment.

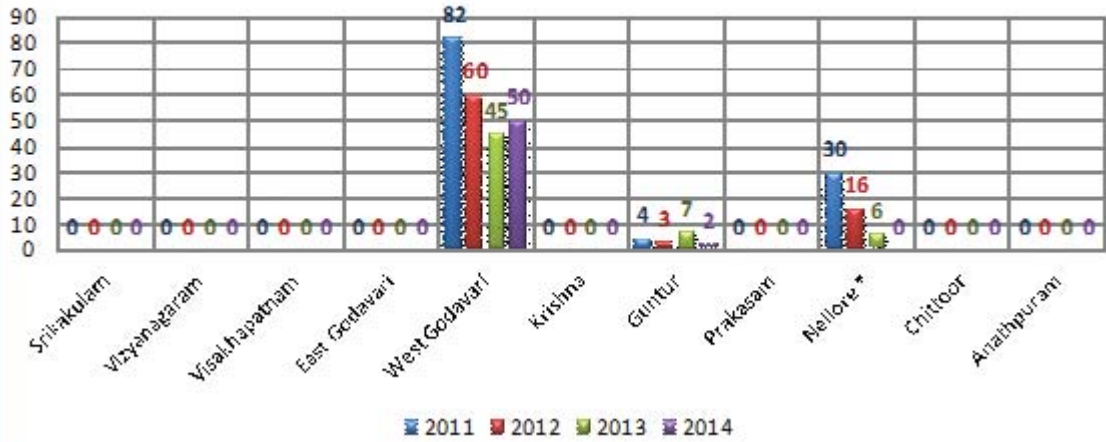
D.2. Vocational Services across the districts:

With reference to vocational trainings under GO.Ms.28, reintegration and rehabilitation process must be provided by shelter homes supporting victims of trafficking. However, except West Godavari and Guntur districts, no other districts have provided skill development for the victims. A total of 342 inmates have received vocational trainings in UJJAWALA, whereas in SWADHAR homes it is 305 during the years 2011-2014. UJJAWALA is a central Govt Scheme to support the rescued victims of trafficking where as SWADHAR is only meant for women in vulnerable situations that too supported by the state government and are located in limited places.



There is not much difference between Ujjawalla and Swadhar Homes.

Status of Vocationalization in Swadhar Homes 2011 to 2014



*All the data collected through RTI Act was authenticated by the Department

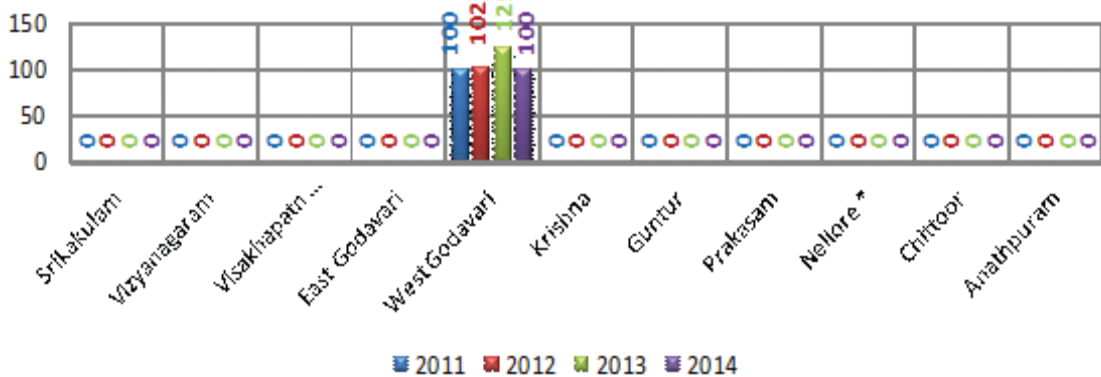
D.3. Foster Care Services:

The available data on foster care services in the 11 districts for rescued child victims or children of trafficked victims was an absolute nil between 2011 to 2014 May, suggesting that either this service was **not** provided or there is simply no data available.

D.4. Health Care Services:

It is mandatory to ensure **health** care services for the victims of trafficking, and one of the ways to do this is by **providing** health cards. However, except for West Godavari, none of the other districts **have** realized this aspect.

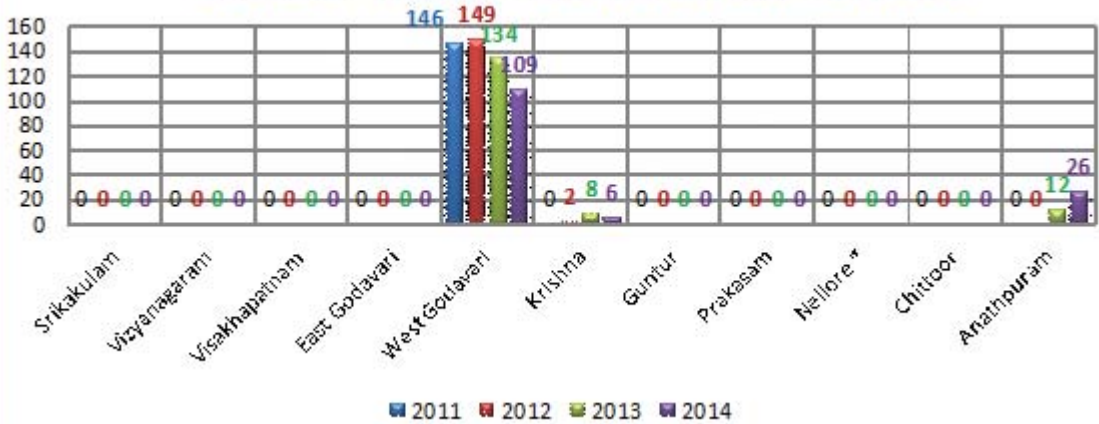
Victims received Health care services



Furthermore, anecdotal evidence suggests that availability of medical provisions is of a curative nature. There is a **strong** need to develop the capacity of the public sector to deliver adequate and quality **health** services.

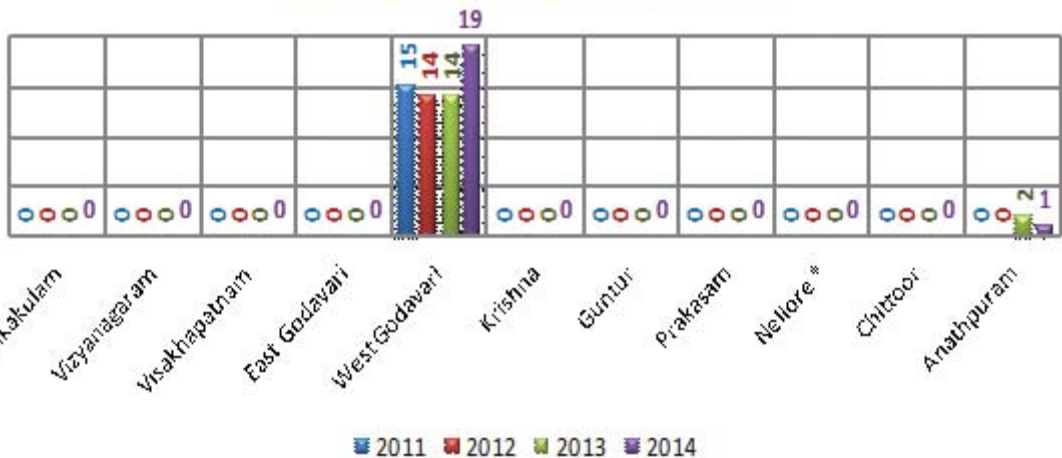
A total of 427 victims have **received** post rescue medical treatment.

Status of Victims received Health services



With regard to health care for trafficked victims who are HIV positive, West Godavari and Ananthapuram have provided care and support services.

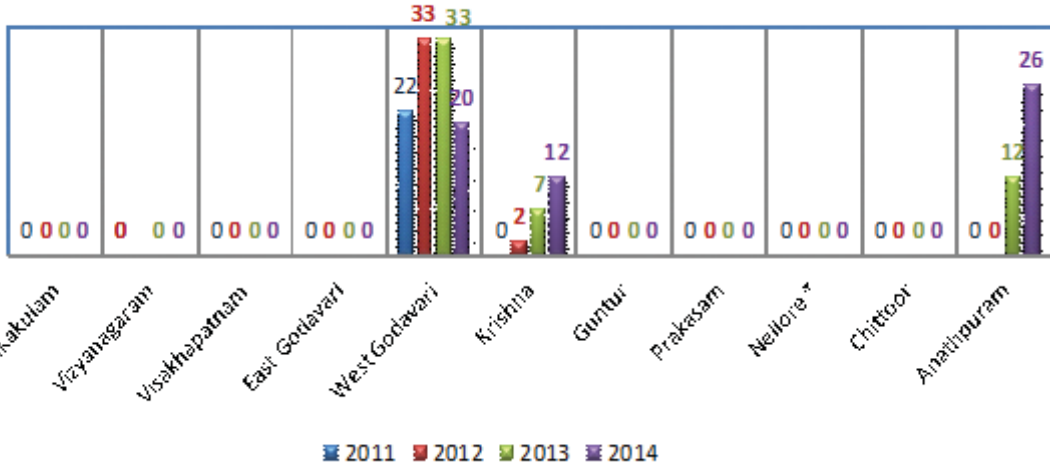
Care and Support Services



D.5. Education Services:

There were no specific education services for the child victims before 2011. However, from the year 2011 the district administration provided education services such as supply of books, mid-day meal, school uniforms for the children. West Godavari, Krishna and Ananthapur districts have made some progress in this regard and supported 167 children with education within the span of 4 years. Of the 167 children, 92 children (70 in West Godavari and 22 in Ananthapuram) are mainstreamed into regular schools. Scholarships and other education related benefits are not realized for these children.

Status of children and child victims received Education services



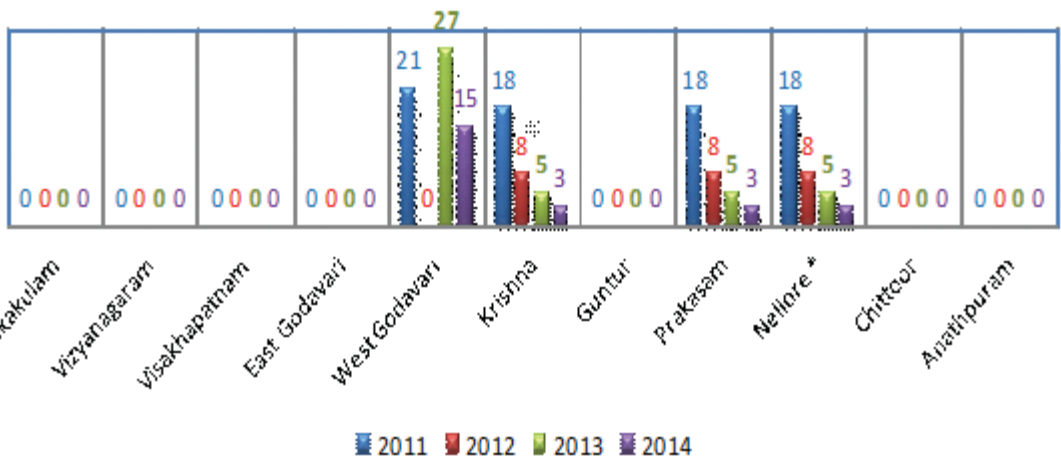
D.6. Social Security and Identity:

It is important to ensure provision of social security such as election cards, ration cards, pucca housing and site pattas for the victims of trafficking post rescue, with reference to data shared by the departments, there has been no proper actions taken in this regard from any of the department.

Election Cards:

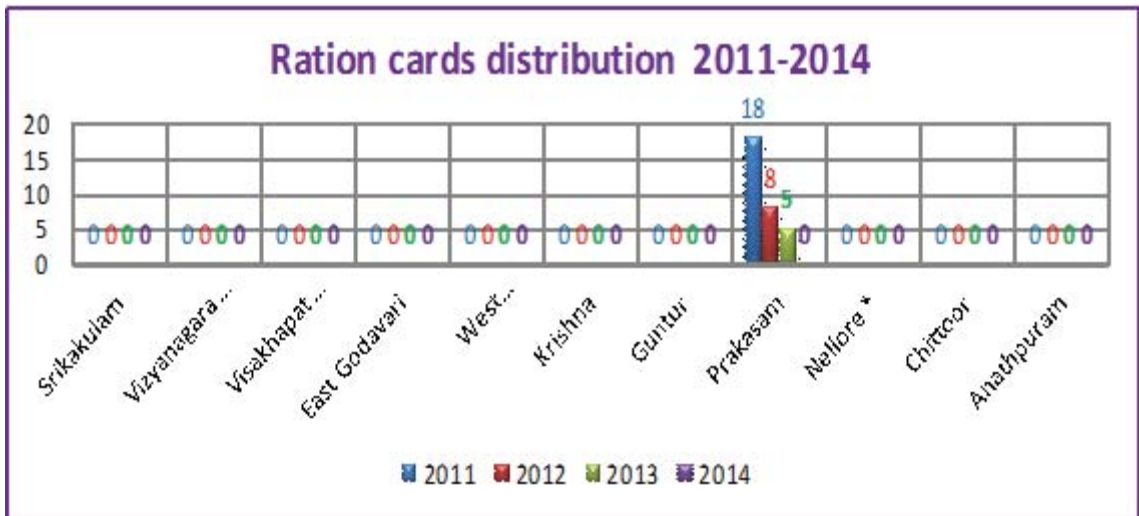
From the year 2011 to 2014, a total of 165 victims have received election cards in West Godavari, Prakasam, Nellore and Krishna districts, while the other districts have not taken any measures towards the same.

Issuing Election Card 2011-14



Ration Cards:

It is observed that only 31 victims of trafficking were supported with ration cards in Prakasam district only and the other districts have completely ignored this factor. In fact, this would lead to lack of food security and push the victims back into prostitution.



Pucca Housing:

The number of trafficked victims availing housing support is negligible, with West Godavari supporting 2 victims in the year 2011, and there is absolutely no data from other districts for a period of 4 years. Therefore, the vulnerability continues.

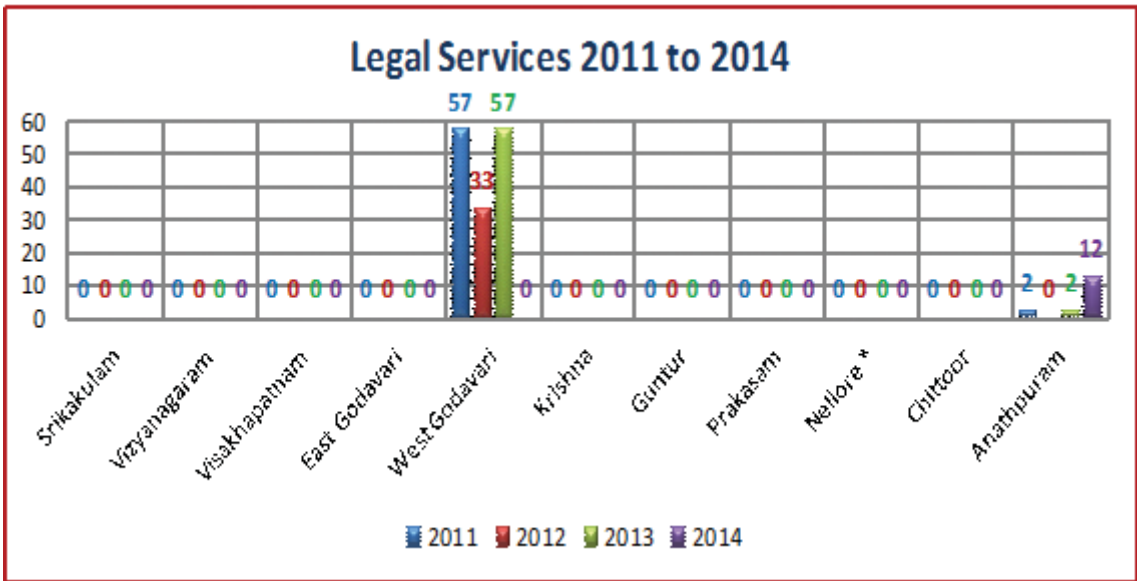


House Site Pattas:

Not a single victim from the 11 districts has received house site pattas in the past 4 years. Although West Godavari district has supported 2 women with pucca housing, it has been without allocation of a house site, which is alarming.

D.7. Legal Services:

Although the data related to rescued victims in 11 districts revealed a total of 1945 girls and women (61 below 18 years and 1884 above 18 years) having been rescued, the legal services were provided only in two districts with a total of 163 victims in a span of four years. This



D.8. Awareness Programmes:

The information with regard to meetings conducted in the districts revealed the following details. However, when this data was crosschecked with CWC members, they did not seem to be aware of these meetings. For instance, HELP director, also a member of CWC in the state and districts, did not recall having such meetings in Prakasam district. Therefore, the reliability of these figures cannot be verified with supportings of the event.

District	Sl.No	Activity	2012		2013		2014		
			Covered No.of Villages	No.of Programs	Covered No.of Villages	No.of Programs	Covered No.of Villages	No.of Programs	
1	Srikakulam	1	No.of public Awareness campaigns conducted	12	12	162	162	11	11
		2	No.of Awareness Programme conducted in Educational Institutions	0	0	10	10	4	4
		3	Awareness and Capacity Building for SHGs and Women Groups/youth groups	38 Mandals, 900 Villages	38 Programs, 900 Villages	3 Gera, Amadala valasa, L.Npetta	3 Gera, Amadala valasa, L.Npetta	0	0
		4	How many CVG(MCPC) Committees formed at Mandal level	0	0	0	0	0	0
		5	How many CVG(VPC) Committees formed at Village level	0	0	82	82	36	36
2	Vijayanagaram	1	No.of public Awareness campaigns conducted	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2	No.of Awareness Programme conducted in Educational Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0
		3	Awareness and Capacity Building for SHGs and Women Groups/youth groups	0	0	0	0	0	0
		4	How many CVG(MCPC) Committees formed at Mandal level	0	0	0	0	0	0
		5	How many CVG(VPC) Committees formed at Village level	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Visakhapatnam	1	No.of public Awareness campaigns conducted	0	0	0	0	125	5
		2	No.of Awareness Programme conducted in Educational Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0
		3	Awareness and Capacity Building for SHGs and Women Groups/youth groups	0	0	0	0	351	10
		4	How many CVG(MCPC) Committees formed at Mandal level	0	0	0	0	10	0
		5	How many CVG(VPC) Committees formed at Village level	0	0	0	0	618	0

	District	Sl.No	Activity	2012		2013		2014	
				Covered No.of Villages	No.of Programs	Covered No.of Villages	No.of Programs	Covered No.of Villages	No.of Programs
4	East Godavari	1	No.of public Awareness campaigns conducted	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2	No.of Awareness Programme conducted in Educational Institutions	20	20	35	35	72	72
		3	Awareness and Capacity Building for SHGs and Women Groups/youth groups	18	18	25	25	50	50
		4	How many CVG(MCPC) Committees formed at Mandal level	0	0	0	0	15	15
		5	How many CVG(VCPC) Committees formed at Village level	0	0	750	750	91	91
5	West Godavari	1	No.of public Awareness campaigns conducted	12	12	18	18	24	24
		2	No.of Awareness Programme conducted in Educational Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0
		3	Awareness and Capacity Building for SHGs and Women Groups/youth groups	0	0	0	0	0	0
		4	How many CVG(MCPC) Committees formed at Mandal level	0	0	0	0	0	0
		5	How many CVG(VCPC) Committees formed at Village level	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Krishna	1	No.of public Awareness campaigns conducted	1	1	6	6	6	6
		2	No.of Awareness Programme conducted in Educational Institutions	2	2	3	3	5	5
		3	Awareness and Capacity Building for SHGs and Women Groups/youth groups	0	0	38	38	159	159
		4	How many CVG(MCPC) Committees formed at Mandal level	0	0	3	3	5	5
		5	How many CVG(VCPC) Committees formed at Village level	7	7	510	510	560	560
7	Guntur	1	No.of public Awareness campaigns conducted	1	2	2	6	8	15
		2	No.of Awareness Programme conducted in Educational Institutions	1	2	6	9	12	35
		3	Awareness and Capacity Building for SHGs and Women Groups/youth groups	1	1	2	4	12	16
		4	How many CVG(MCPC) Committees formed at Mandal level	0	0	0	0	11	11
		5	How many CVG(VCPC) Committees formed at Village level	0	0	96	96	243	243

	District	Sl.No	Activity	2012		2013		2014	
				Covered No.of Villages	No.of Programs	Covered No.of Villages	No.of Programs	Covered No.of Villages	No.of Programs
8	Prakasam	1	No.of public Awareness campaigns conducted	10	10	25	25	37	37
		2	No.of Awareness Programme conducted in Educational Institutions	15	15	10	10	40	40
		3	Awareness and Capacity Building for SHGs and Women Groups/youth groups	20	20	30	30	46	46
		4	How many CVG(MCPC) Committees formed at Mandal level	55	55	55	55	56	56
		5	How many CVG(VCPC) Committees formed at Village level	1058	1058	1058	1058	1058	1058
9	Nellore	1	No.of public Awareness campaigns conducted	25	6	308	6	137	7
		2	No.of Awareness Programme conducted in Educational Institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0
		3	Awareness and Capacity Building for SHGs and Women Groups/youth groups	0	0	0	0	0	0
		4	How many CVG(MCPC) Committees formed at Mandal level	0	0	0	0	0	0
		5	How many CVG(VCPC) Committees formed at Village level	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Chittoor	1	No.of public Awareness campaigns conducted	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2	No.of Awareness Programme conducted in Educational Institutions	20	20	35	35	72	72
		3	Awareness and Capacity Building for SHGs and Women Groups/youth groups	18	18	25	25	50	50
		4	How many CVG(MCPC) Committees formed at Mandal level	0	0	0	0	15	15
		5	How many CVG(VCPC) Committees formed at Village level	0	0	750	750	91	91
11	Ananthapur	1	No.of public Awareness campaigns conducted	1	2	2 6	6 9	8 12	15 35
		2	No.of Awareness Programme conducted in Educational Institutions	1	2	2	4	12	16
		3	Awareness and Capacity Building for SHGs and Women Groups/youth groups	1	1	0	0	11	11
		4	How many CVG(MCPC) Committees formed at Mandal level	0	0	96	96	243	243
		5	How many CVG(VCPC) Committees formed at Village level	0	0				

PART E: Reflections

E.1. From Police Department: (House officer's)

- The department uses sections under Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA), 1956 to book cases. However the knowledge about ITPA is very poor. For instance, human trafficking is considered genuine where people are deceived but it's not happening around them, but prostitution is an illegal activity and is observed in some places.
- Many trafficking cases are not coming up to hearing because of lack of adequate evidence against traffickers. However, photos and video records are evidences accepted by courts.
- Once the victim is rescued, the police hands them over to CWC or to homes, where they are provided medical care, rehabilitation, shelter facilities and relief support. However, there is no provision for relief and rehabilitation services from police station.
- Both, women and children, are subjected to arrest when they are involved in trafficking and prostitution. Although there is knowledge of POSCO act, children are not treated as victims.
- Police coordinates with CWCs in the districts.

E.2. From NGOs

- Many of the trafficked victims are between 18 to 35 years of age, mostly girls and women.
- Human trafficking can be for various purposes such as prostitution/sexual exploitation, begging, labour and other illegal activities, and not just for prostitution.
- There is a lack of proper care and support within homes - inadequate medical care, lack of psychosocial care services, children are becoming homosexuals, staff have limited orientation on child protection.
- Vocational skills and employment opportunities must be explored for trafficked victims while at the shelter homes. Although there are a few that received vocational trainings at these homes, no employment opportunities were created.
- There is need for improved coordination among NGOs and Police (Special branch), SJPU, DCPU, CWCs.
- Credible organizations working with children should be involved when child protection cases are referred, especially to the department of police.

E.3. Activities streamlined by sectoral departments:

- **Basic needs:** Each of the programs currently housing domestically sex-trafficked girls meet the basic needs of all residents, similar to runaway and homeless youth programs. That is, each program provides clothes that fit appropriately (including undergarments), food, shelter, and a safe place to sleep.
- **Case Management:** One of the most central services offered by the existing residential facilities is intensive case management. Girls are paired with staff with an emphasis on their relational development — their connection to the staff person builds simultaneously while the services are provided. As described by one provider, this requires “lots of time and commitment — she needs 24-hour access to her advocate/case manager.” Girls are referred to and supported through the complexity of their life situations by case managers (i.e., legal services, medical services, etc.). The case managers work in collaboration with girls to develop Individual Service Plans. The overall goal of treatment was described by providers in a variety of ways, but all related to the general mental and physical health-related goals of building self-worth, self-respect, and self-efficacy.
- **Psycho Social care:** Across sites, service providers and law enforcement agreed on the need for trauma-informed ongoing mental health services, with a variety of specific treatments such as cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), dialectical behavioural therapy (DBT), eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR). In addition, programs sought to tailor-make their program to ensure trauma-informed care.
- **Medical care:** Given the physical health needs of this population, all programs provided medical screening for STDs, pregnancy, and other health-related problems, often through local medical providers sensitive to this issue or onsite nurse practitioners. Depending on the source of referral to the program, many of the girls receive medical screening (and emergency treatment, if required) prior to entering the facility (e.g., detention facility, child protective services). For more critical or emergency needs while staying at the facility, programs access local urgent or emergency care facilities. Mobile health clinics and local teen clinics were also utilized by several of the runaway and homeless youth shelters housing this population.
- **Awareness Generation and Social Mobilisation:**
Initially under GO MS.28 vigilance committees have been formed through women and child welfare department in the year 2005-2006 but over a period there is no focus on these committees and now and then orientation classes are organised for adolescents in the community by Anganwadi workers which is not on a regular basis.

E.4. Gaps in Implementation of GO MS No 1

- Under this scheme, each district committee is entrusted with the task of setting up an Anti-Trafficking Squad, which has the power to act upon any report received from the community vigilance groups, along with the involvement of NGO in these vigilance groups, where the NGOs are responsible for the formation of these groups in consultation with local District Authorities, Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI), and self-help groups. However there are limited NGOs working on this aspect in the State, organizations like **HELP** which is addressing the issues of trafficking and other organizations who are associated with **HELP** networks are functional in costal Andhra Pradesh
- The GO Ms 1 in Andhra Pradesh explicitly recognizes the need for convergence between various benefit schemes for women and girls who are considered to be at a high risk of being trafficked. The logistics of a rehabilitation and relief fund for victims of trafficking, including supporting and networking with NGOs engaged in rescue and rehabilitation is a must as per the GO. However, still 80 per cent of the rescued victims are longing to get the relief amount and only 5 percent have got the rehabilitation amount¹¹.
- Under the GO Ms 1, the State is also responsible for setting up of Swadhar homes for women in difficult circumstances and rescued victims under a central government scheme, to be co-managed by NGOs. Indeed, the NHRC report has lauded the 'Andhra Pradesh model' of co-management of rescue homes as an excellent example of government-NGO partnership in anti-trafficking interventions. Contrary to the report of the NHRC there are 120 girls who have escaped from the SWADHAR¹² home in the year 2012 as per the various media reports¹³ which indicate poor functioning of these homes.

PART F:

Case Study

Rani, a 17 year old girl from East Godavari district of AP came from a below poverty line family. Her father passed away when she was very young, and was raised by her mother. They did not own any assets like agricultural land or house. Her mother being a daily wage labor, engaged Rani also in the same work after she completed her 2nd grade. However, both of them made meager earnings which was not adequate to meet their food and routine expenses. At that time, one of her aunt (mother's sister) trafficked her to Chennai, on the pretext of good employment and earning more money. At the destination, she was engaged in a brothel house and remained there for more than a year.

¹² NHRC REPORT

¹³ The week report

On one of the raids conducted by the police in her brothel, she was rescued along with some other girls and produced before court of law. The Honorable Magistrate ordered to keep her in Government Vigilance Home in Chennai. She stayed in the home for few months. However, since she belonged to Andhra Pradesh state, she was eventually transferred to Asha Sadan transit center (managed by HELP) for rehabilitation services and to re-integrate with family. During her stay at the transit center for 6 months the survivor was provided services such as trauma counseling, food and accommodation, vocational trainings in producing bakery food items and making sanitary napkins, and also with basic education through bridge course. HELP also got the information about her family at her native district and conducted a home investigation to confirm the background information provided by meeting the survivor's mother and neighbors in her village. The home investigation report facilitated the survivor to apply for Immediate Relief Support under GO.Ms. No 28 through WD&CW department of Andhra Pradesh. This report was also shared with Superintendent of Police, Women Protection Cell, C.I.D of AP for further action against perpetrators since the case involved interstate trafficking network. After taking a written statement from survivor's mother that she would properly take care of the survivor without giving scope to re-trafficking or any other harmful situations including her health and other basic needs, she was re-integrated with her family. After reintegration she was married off.

Process of Immediate Relief Support service:

The survivor's native village is 700 Kms away from HELP's transit center in Prakasam. The Immediate Relief Support was applied in Prakasam District, since the survivor was residing in Asha Sadan home for 6 months. The application was submitted to the Project Director, Women and Child Development Agency (PD-W&CDA), Prakasam District. After 6 months of her reintegration with family, the departmental officials called the survivor informing that the support is released by the state. She travelled from her village to receive the support sanctioned by the state. But on reaching the office of PD-W&CDA, she was informed that the PD was out of station and will not be available for 3 days. Thus she was forced to return back to her village, as she could not stay with anyone for those 3 days and secondly her husband was not aware of her involvement in sex industry and the reason behind her visit to Prakasam. On travelling once again back to the PD-W&CDA, she was informed about another issue raised by the department that there was a mistake in her name. During the police raid, she had provided a fake name due to fear and pressure by the traffickers, and this name had continued in the FIR of the case and other documents. However, on the proofs submitted along with the application, her name was different. Hence, the department stopped money transfer to the survivor, and suggested HELP to submit a self affidavit confirming her original name as per home investigation report conducted by HELP. HELP assisted the survivor to submit accordingly. However, the

money transfer had to be cancelled, and a new process had to be initiated with the approval of District Collector, which took time.

After two months, she again visited PD's office, but the District Collector had not yet sanctioned the support and was out of station, forcing the survivor to return back to her native place (which takes nearly a day's journey by train). She again visited after another two months but was unsuccessful in availing support. Therefore, HELP got involved in the issue and facilitated the survivor to submit a complaint in the Grievance Cell in District Collector's office. As a result, the District Collector called upon the PD-W&CDA to question about the issue, and instructed to release the support. In the meanwhile, HELP also informed media people and highlighted the challenges faced by the survivor, which was featured as a cover story. After a big struggle, the department issued Rs. 10,000/- as Immediate Relief Support after 2 ½ years of application. In fact, the actual amount to be sanctioned was Rs. 20,000/- as per revised GO of the state, but the amount was issued as per old GO.Ms No 28.

Although the case study presented here shows that the survivor received partial money at the end of a long struggle, a vast majority of the cases known to HELP reflects relief pending even after 4 years of wait. The delay in processing the relief, lethargic attitude and negligence of the concerned department towards survivors creates immense challenges and finally re-trafficking of these survivors.

PART G

Findings and Observations:

- There is no mechanism to create a unified database on rescued victims, those placed in homes or supported with legal services.
- The data shared by the departments, for a period of 4 years (2011 to 2014 May), have clearly revealed that the services as per GO.Ms.No.1 & 28 are inadequate. Districts such as Kadapa and Kurnool have not responded at all. Even among the 11 districts that responded, Chittoor, Vizyanagaram, East Godavari, Srikakulam and Vishakhapatnam have seldom provided any service.
- There is a mismatch between the numbers provided by various departments, leading to confusion.
- Administration of GO.MS. NO 28 and 1, which are exclusively focussing on prevention and rehabilitation services for the trafficked victims are not realised in the districts. However, wherever the concerned officials are strong we could observe delivery of some services, such as in West Godavari district.
- Most of the officials from the concerned line departments including WD&CW, police and

sometimes even some of the officials in judiciary do not know about the available services and schemes of the Government as well as the procedural aspects for sanctioning these support services and also about the actual beneficiaries of these services.

- Most of the NGOs working on the prevention of HIV, with the support of APSACS, are under the impression that only transportation of women and girls outside the state amounts to trafficking. Further, their services are always confined to distribution of condoms and educating their target groups on safe sex methods. But, they are not concerned about the children below 18 years and the factors that lead them into this vicious cycle, which calls for rescue and rehabilitation.
- There is no monitoring, review and periodical meetings except in 1 district that too once or twice by the District Level Coordination Committee on Anti-Human Trafficking as per G.O.Ms No 1
- As per the GO.MS No 1 the District Coordination committee has to set-up anti-trafficking squads in every district but unfortunately it is not materialized anywhere.
- As per GO.Ms No 1 the police shall involve NGOs and Dept of WD&CW during rescue operations but this coordination is not visible in any district.
- The data on Rehabilitation support services are far to deceiving, when compared to the actual number of beneficiaries who have accessed the support services. Even those that have received have had to wait for many years and have finally lost hope on support services from the Department.
- Many of the departmental officials do not know the purpose and difference between rehabilitation services as per GO.MS No 1 and Immediate Relief Support as per GO.MS. No 28. Therefore, most of the departmental officials assume that they have sanctioned whole rehabilitation package to the rescued victims and in reality have only provided the Immediate Relief which is meagre sum of Rs. 10, 000/-
- The data reveals that the services have not been adequately administered to the victims, and this is concerning as the risk of re-trafficking is high among survivors.
- The social security measures such as insurance, health, housing, education for the survivors appears very weak.
- Education, vocational training and rehabilitation programs for the survivors are inadequate.
- There are no qualified counsellors in the homes and even among those that are present, their experience and skill does not meet the purpose.
- There is a lack of proper data management and impact report for awareness activities.
- There are no economic development activities, except for West Godavari district which has performed effectively on this and some sporadic initiatives in Ananthapur.
- There are no efforts being done with regard to availing social entitlements. However, one of the action report by Department of Women Development and Child Welfare, AP claims that 1229 rescued victims of trafficking have received immediate relief amounting to Rs.

1,16,00,000; 716 rescued victims belonging to Scheduled Tribes have received land pattas and 1386 houses have been sanctioned, all of which are clearly not evident in our data.

- Surprisingly, there is very limited to absolutely no data available in most of the departments
- A significant challenge reported by all service providers was the lack of knowledge and understanding that human trafficking can occur domestically.
- Inability of concerned staff to identify victims, and to provide appropriate services has hugely impacted the service delivery mechanism despite having such comprehensive schemes for trafficked victims.

PART H:

Recommendations for primary and secondary stakeholders:

- Rehabilitation has to cover psychological, economic, physical, as well as socio-cultural well-being
- Therapeutic (psychiatric) interventions are critical in helping the victim of commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking overcome their traumatic memories of the exploitation.
- Special courts, special judges, priority hearing, fast-track redressal, summary trials are some of the measures that can expedite justice and remove obstructions in the way of social reintegration for the survivors.
- The special juvenile homes should be set up with facilities of counselling, vocational training and health unit for children affected by commercial sexual exploitation and HIV/AIDS.
- Maintenance grant should be given to women in traditional prostitution and their children supported with free educational material.
 1. Boarding Schools for children or women victims
 2. Protective homes for young girls
 3. Income generation and economic rehabilitation
 4. Public awareness through information, education & publicity.
 5. Health checkups and treatment.
 6. Institutional care for children, providing night shelter, Balwadi, educational support programme, women's empowerment programmes in the red light areas could be some of the alternatives.
- There is an urgent need to upgrade the Child Welfare Committees constituted under the Juvenile Justice Act 2000. The CWC is a full time service that must be available for at least 12 hours a day and 7 days a week. CWC positions must be made attractive to attract highly competent and qualified staff. The structure must be reorganized for better coordination, outreach and monitoring.

- The infrastructural and managerial conditions of the Rescue Homes and Protective Homes needs urgent up-gradation for successful post rescue operations.
- Treatment plan for domestically trafficked survivors must integrate life skills, job training, and career development process. Financial literacy skills such as writing a cheque, bank account management, and learning to pay phone bills could be very empowering.
- Girls/women could be involved in pre-employment and employment programs, where they could work on hourly basis in the office or as part of outreach for skill building.
- Roles of NGOs must be recognised and involved to make a lasting difference.
- Emphasis must be laid on prevention education, outreach to at-risk populations, teachers and school counsellors, health and human services professionals, juvenile justice and child welfare systems personnel, parents, and communities at large.

Specific Actions Proposed:

- Ensure a comprehensive, unified and accessible database of trafficked victims.
- Proper maintenance of case sheets at all level.
- Ensure victim, witnesses protection services for improved convictions.
- All the secondary level personnel in women and child welfare, JJB, Police should be trained on ITPA/POSCO and other relevant acts. In fact, ensure common understanding at all levels, to prevent any misinterpretations while implementing the orders and policies.
- Media sensitization is very much needed on questioning gender roles, gender discrimination and positive partnership between women and men, and should follow child protection policies.
- Case wise follow up should be ensured for relief, rehabilitation and reintegration.
- Advocate towards adequate, quality services within all the homes.
- Organise capacity building trainings for the personnel working in homes on counselling and child protection concepts.
- Education services must be streamlined and special courses/packages promoted.
- All the entitlements for the general public should be accessible by the trafficked victims.
- Vocational skills and job placements must be ensured.
- As a preventive measure, youth organisations, local bodies within communities and schools must be involved and sensitized on the role of gender in daily life, education and knowledge about sex and reproduction, and prevention of exploitation.

CONCLUSIONS

The relevant departments in all the 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh were approached to acquire information on the services rendered under various schemes towards relief and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking. However, only 11 districts responded with minimal information, which indicates either department's disinterest in disclosing the information or they do not have the required information. The trends observed from the information shared clearly reveals that the services are not satisfactory, and unfortunately does not give hope to the victims of trafficking. Moreover, the awareness and advocacy part is very much missing. Increased emphasis on advocacy and awareness building may reduce the vulnerability among the victims of trafficking, and stringent implementation of policies may lead to addressing trafficking issues.

While some service providers and law enforcement officials are aware of the definition of human trafficking and the available state services like GO MS.No:1/2003, there are many who do not have an understanding and are in positions to assist victims. The challenges to understand violation of human rights & child rights are many, most important being the hidden nature of this crime; a lack of awareness and understanding among service providers and the general public that come in contact with potential victims; misconceptions about who is a victim, especially among victims of sex trafficking/prostitution, limited resources of law enforcement to devote time for the intensive investigation associated with these cases; and a lack of priority placed on these cases by most law enforcement agencies and other service providers. All of these factors work against the ability of those on the ground to rescue and restore victims of this heinous crime. But there has been progress in overcoming these challenges, and as a result, more victims are being rescued.

Once rescued, victims are entitled to get most of their basic needs addressed, even with the complex nature of the needs of these victims. They require comprehensive services and treatment that span a continuum of care from emergency to short-term to longer term support services. However, after rescue, meeting the needs of victims is not without challenges. It can take months and often years for victims to become self-sufficient. The timeline for serving each victim is different and often unpredictable. And the challenges to accessing timely and appropriate services are ongoing. Some services, such as emergency housing for rescued children & young girls/women, permanent housing, specialized medical and dental treatment, mental health/counseling services, and substance abuse treatment remain either unavailable or difficult to access. Yet, through continued (and expanded) collaboration among line departments, NGOs including AHTUs it can be achieved. There is improved action after establishment of AHTUs and DCPUs in terms of Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and

restoration of the trafficked victims. But still there is need of further improvement for accessibility of state support services to the victims to avoid re-trafficking. There will be more fruitful results, if there are regular meetings, monitoring and review of the status of services by District & State Coordination committees as per GO MS. No:1.

Across the state of Andhra Pradesh, NGOs have begun making progress in the fight against human trafficking. There is better education and training being provided to entire systems of care (e.g., NGOs, juvenile justice systems, Education & healthcare systems), law enforcement, and communities. Outreach is occurring to community leaders that may come in contact with potential victims. There is also direct outreach to potential victims occurring in migrant communities and on street corners. Centralized district and state level case management right from missing, rescue, rehabilitation to social reintegration is to be developed and implemented

Lastly, the development and use of AHTUs, NGOs, Convergence at district and state level with all line departments, and other multidisciplinary teams has to generate increased dialogue, awareness, information sharing, and coordinated assistance to victims of human trafficking.

To

The Public Information Officer (PIO)
O/o. Commissioner
Dept of Women Development and Child Welfare
Govt of Andhra Pradesh
Hyderabad

Respect Sir/ Madam garu,

Sub: RTI application regarding information of GO.Ms No: 1/2003 & 28- Reg.,

I need following information from July 2011 to till now. Further this questionnaire is developed and shared with respective department, and intended to understand the services that are rendered under schemes as well as GO's such as GO.Ms.1/2003 and GO.Ms.No.28/2011 under RTI.- Right To information.

Section 1:

- a) How many districts having **district level committees** under GO Ms No:1/2003 under the chairmanship of District collector? _____
- b) Each district wise how many meeting convened major actions taken up year wise from 2011 to 2014 December in prescribed bellow table under GO Ms No:1/2003

Sl. No	Name of the District	No.of meeting held				Major action taken	No.of Victims benefited
		2011	2012	2013	2014		
1	Srikakulam						
2	Vizyanagaram						
3	Visakhapatnam						
4	East Godavari						
5	West Godavari						
6	Krishna						
7	Guntur						
8	Prakasam						
9	Nellore						
10	Chittoor						
11	Kadapa						
12	Anathpuram						
13	Kurnool						

Section 2:

Prevention Aspects:

Awareness: Events that are conducted (from Jan to Dec each year) under GO Ms No:1/2003

Sl. No	Activity	2012		2013		2014	
		Covered no. of villages	No.of programmes	Covered no. of villages	No.of programmes	Covered no. of villages	No.of programmes
1	No. of public awareness campaigns conducted						
2	No. awareness programme conducted in educational institutions						
3	Awareness and capacity building for SHGs and Women Groups/Youth groups.						
4	How many CVG committees formed at mandal level						
5	How many CVG committees formed at village level						

Anti-Trafficking Measures

- 1 How many Anti- trafficking squads formed and functional district level under GO Ms No:1/2003
- 2 How many rescue operations conducted by anti-trafficking squads & how many victims rescued...pl specified district wise in this bellow format... under GO Ms No:1/2003
- 3 No.of contact centres established ... And number of complaints received? Specify each district wise? under GO Ms No:1/2003

Sl. No	Name of the District	No.of Rescue operation				No. Victims Rescued							
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011		2012		2013		2014	
						< 18	> 18	< 18	> 18	< 18	> 18	< 18	> 18
1	Srikakulam												
2	Vizyanagaram												
3	Visakhapatnam												
4	East Godavari												
5	West Godavari												
6	Krishna												
7	Guntur												
8	Prakasam												
9	Nellore												
10	Chittoor												
11	Kadapa												
12	Anathpuram												
13	Kurnool												

RESCUE

1 How many victims received shelter home facilities after rescue each district wise under GO Ms No:1/2003

Sl. No	Name of the District	UJWALA				SWADHAR				BALASADAN			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Srikakulam												
2	Vizyanagaram												
3	Visakhapatnam												
4	East Godavari												
5	West Godavari												
6	Krishna												
7	Guntur												
8	Prakasam												
9	Nellore												
10	Chittoor												
11	Kadapa												
12	Anathpuram												
13	Kurnool												

2. How many victims received vocational/skill trainings in shelter homes and types of trainings.. under GO Ms No:1/2003

Sl. No	Name of the District	UJWALA				SWADHAR				BALASADAN			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Srikakulam												
2	Vizyanagaram												
3	Visakhapatnam												
4	East Godavari												
5	West Godavari												
6	Krishna												
7	Guntur												
8	Prakasam												
9	Nellore												
10	Chittoor												
11	Kadapa												
12	Anathpuram												
13	Kurnool												

3 No.of child victims & children of trafficked victims received foster care services under this GO Ms.No: 1/2003 year wise and district wise under GO Ms No:1/2003

Sl. No	Name of the District	Rescued child victims received foster care services				Children of victims of trafficking received foster care			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Srikakulam								
2	Vizyanagaram								
3	Visakhapatnam								
4	East Godavari								
5	West Godavari								
6	Krishna								
7	Guntur								
8	Prakasam								
9	Nellore								
10	Chittoor								
11	Kadapa								
12	Anathpuram								
13	Kurnool								

REHABILITATION AND RELIEF FUND:

1. Immediate relief support under GOMs.No: 28 to number of victims district wise from 2011 to 2014 in the bellow format..

Sl. No	Name of the District	No.of victims rescued				No.of victims received support				No.of victims in pending to receive support			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Srikakulam												
2	Vizyanagaram												
3	Visakhapatnam												
4	East Godavari												
5	West Godavari												
6	Krishna												
7	Guntur												
8	Prakasam												
9	Nellore												
10	Chittoor												
11	Kadapa												
12	Anathpuram												
13	Kurnool												

2. How victims received rehabilitation services under GO Ms.No:1/2003 district wise and year wise in the specified table

Sl. No	Name of the District	No.of victims rescued				No.of victims received rehab services				No.of victims in pending to receive rehab support			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Srikakulam												
2	Vizyanagaram												
3	Visakhapatnam												
4	East Godavari												
5	West Godavari												
6	Krishna												
7	Guntur												
8	Prakasam												
9	Nellore												
10	Chittoor												
11	Kadapa												
12	Anathpuram												
13	Kurnool												

3. How many victims received specific services as per GO Ms. 1/2003 in the mentioned table district and year wise...

Sl. No	Name of the District	Economic empowerment				Pacca Houses				Legal services			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Srikakulam												
2	Vizyanagaram												
3	Visakhapatnam												
4	East Godavari												
5	West Godavari												
6	Krishna												
7	Guntur												
8	Prakasam												
9	Nellore												
10	Chittoor												
11	Kadapa												
12	Anathpuram												
13	Kurnool												

Details of ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT under GO Ms No:1/2003 as per the bellow table

Sl. No	Name of the District	No.of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) of victims for micro credit facility and income generating facilities				No.victims received special assistance schemes under Women's SC/ST/BC finance corporations for training and employment or self employment				No.of training-cum-production centers established & no.of victims trained in livelihood programmes as per the GO.Ms.No.1/2003			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Srikakulam												
2	Vizyanagaram												
3	Visakhapatnam												
4	East Godavari												
5	West Godavari												
6	Krishna												
7	Guntur												
8	Prakasam												
9	Nellore												
10	Chittoor												
11	Kadapa												
12	Anathpuram												
13	Kurnool												

HEALTH CARE SERVICES under GO Ms No:1/2003:

1 How many victims received the bellow health care services district wise & year wise in the bellow mentioned table... under GO Ms No:1/2003

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of victims and child victims received Health Cards				No.of victims and child victims received free medical treatment, Drugs and Medication				No.of HIV+ve victims of trafficking received care & support services			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Srikakulam												
2	Vizyanagaram												
3	Visakhapatnam												
4	East Godavari												
5	West Godavari												
6	Krishna												
7	Guntur												

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) of victims for micro credit facility and income generating facilities				No. of victims received special assistance schemes under Women's SC/ST/BC finance corporations for training and employment or self employment				No. of training-cum-production centers established & no. of victims trained in livelihood programmes as per the GO.Ms.No.1/2003			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
8	Prakasam												
9	Nellore												
10	Chittoor												
11	Kadapa												
12	Anathpuram												
13	Kurnool												

2 No. of victims received mental health & counselling services as per the GO Ms.no:1/2003 district wise & year wise

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of mental health intervention centers established				No. of victims received mental health services				No. of victims received Counseling services for effective reintegration with family / main stream society			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Srikakulam												
2	Vizyanagaram												
3	Visakhapatnam												
4	East Godavari												
5	West Godavari												
6	Krishna												
7	Guntur												
8	Prakasam												
9	Nellore												
10	Chittoor												
11	Kadapa												
12	Anathpuram												
13	Kurnool												

EDUCATION AND CHILD CARE services

1 No. of victims and their children received education & child care services as per the GO Ms.No:1/2003 pl specify in the bellow table

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of No. of Residential Transit Schools established for prevent second generation trafficking				No. of children and child victims received services				No. of Child victims and children of victims of trafficking join in mainstream schooling			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Srikakulam												
2	Vizyanagaram												
3	Visakhapatnam												
4	East Godavari												
5	West Godavari												
6	Krishna												
7	Guntur												
8	Prakasam												
9	Nellore												
10	Chittoor												
11	Kadapa												
12	Anathpuram												
13	Kurnool												

2 No. of children of women in prostitution/victims received the bellow services mentioned in the table as district & year wise under GO Ms No:1/2003.

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of Children/ child victims received scholarships				No. of Children/ children victims received tuition service for prevention of drop-out				No. of Children of victims declare as orphans and provide benefits in SC/ST/BC Residential Institutions/ Hostels/ Homes			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Srikakulam												
2	Vizyanagaram												
3	Visakhapatnam												
4	East Godavari												
5	West Godavari												
6	Krishna												
7	Guntur												

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of Children/ child victims received scholarships				No. of Children/ children victims received tuition service for prevention of drop-out				No. of Children of victims declare as orphans and provide benefits in SC/ST/BC Residential Institutions/ Hostels/ Homes			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
8	Prakasam												
9	Nellore												
10	Chittoor												
11	Kadapa												
12	Anathpuram												
13	Kurnool												

CIVIC AMENITIES:

1 No. of victims received civic amenities as per GO Ms.No.1/2003 in the specified table below..

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of victims of trafficking provided with electoral photo identity cards, if they are registered				No. of victims of trafficking provided with ration cards				No. of victims of trafficking provided with house sites			
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Srikakulam												
2	Vizyanagaram												
3	Visakhapatnam												
4	East Godavari												
5	West Godavari												
6	Krishna												
7	Guntur												
8	Prakasam												
9	Nellore												
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13	Kurnool												



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HELP founded in 1993 by a group of service professional from different areas of interest committed to protection of women & children from violence, sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking. The vision of HELP is to create a safe, supportive and responsive society that upholds the protection, rights and dignity of every child in Andhra Pradesh. HELP is one of the pioneering organizations working against human trafficking through prevention strategies, direct services to the trafficked victims for their rehabilitation and re-integration and advocacy for speedy legal redressal of the trafficked victims. HELP as one of the important policy – influencing organizations in the State of Andhra Pradesh is the nodal NGO for the Department of Women Development and Child Welfare and the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) in Andhra Pradesh.



ONGOLE

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