



# Impulse Model

*Replication Handbook for stake holder*

TO COUNTER HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Supported by



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# IMPULSE MODEL

To Counter Human Trafficking

## Replication Handbook for Stakeholders



## The Impulse Model

Conceptualized by Founder and Chair of Board, Impulse NGO Network, Ms. Hasina Kharbhih, who received the prestigious Ashoka Fellowship for the innovation, The Impulse Model (formerly known as The Meghalaya Model) is an internationally acknowledged, holistic method to address human trafficking. On the basis of the Model, key stakeholders from the public and private sectors work in collaboration to combat human trafficking and strengthen each other's work by incorporating some fundamental components.

Each of the stakeholders (including government departments, law enforcement agencies, the judiciary, civil society organizations, private sector institutions and the media) has their own mandate under the Impulse Model and is connected to each other through the Impulse Case Info Centre. The stakeholders working in close coordination with each other ensures that there will not be overlapping of efforts and resources, making the stakeholders' work more effectively

The Impulse Model's case management system follows the following components, popularly referred to as the **6 R's: Reporting, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Repatriation, Re-integration and Re-compensation**. Each of these components is to be handled with efficient, victim-friendly procedures, engaging the necessary stakeholders in the process. Therefore, to provide holistic anti-human trafficking response and effective case management, the tools of **6 P's are necessary: Partnership, Prevention, Protection, Policing, Press and Prosecution**.

## Impulse Case Info Centre

The Impulse Case Info Centre (ICIC) is the heart of the Impulse Model, ensuring that all the human trafficking cases transmitted to the network of stakeholders are managed appropriately, while strictly adhering to the procedure of 6 R's. ICIC records, compiles and keeps track of all relevant information on human trafficking cases. ICIC created a case database system that is continuously shared with the Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) set up by the Government of India, as well as with other stakeholders, to provide updated information on human trafficking cases and suspected human traffickers. This has resulted in overall increased reliability and efficacy of response to human trafficking and strengthened the anti-human trafficking network through increased and continuous communication.

Hence, ICIC works towards all human trafficking victims are traced and rescued. After which, ICIC focuses on the needs of human trafficking survivors, including legal support network, services such as victim-protection, post-rescue livelihood/vocational training, counselling and medical care. For successful management of each of these steps, assistance and support of different stakeholders are required.

## 6 Rs

Impulse Case Info Centre manages human trafficking cases by following the 6R's of Impulse Model.

### Reporting

Anyone can report a human trafficking case to Impulse Case Info Centre, whether it be a concerned family member or a stakeholder of the Impulse Model. A case can be referred to ICIC at any stage; from the moment a person goes missing, right through to when a rescue operation has already taken place and the victim is in need of repatriation, re-intergration or recompensation.

The ICIC Case Manager assists in filing an FIR (First Information Report) at the Police Station, if it has not been filed.

Once a case has been reported, ICIC documents the case in the ICIC database, and immediately refers the case to the respective AHTU (Anti-Human Trafficking Unit) and partner organisations at the source and destination points, both nationally and internationally. ICIC provides support to the stakeholders in the process of tracing the victim.

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### Rescue

Rescue operations are carried out by the respective Anti-Human Trafficking Units, along with ICIC or a ICIC State Partner Organisation. ICIC provides training to the law enforcement agencies and partner organisations on all aspects of their responsibilities during the rescue operations, taking into consideration pre-rescue planning and post-rescue requirements as well as on victim-friendly and gender/child sensitive approach to conduct the rescue.

## Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation process starts immediately after the person is rescued. ICIC collaborates with the Social Welfare Departments of respective states to provide short term shelter home for the rescued persons. In case the government shelter home is not available, ICIC refers the rescued persons to an NGO run shelter home that have been notified by the government.

During the short-term rehabilitation, ICIC ensures that medical and other support services are provided to the rescued persons as per the need. Moreover, during the short-term rehabilitation period, actions are being taken to identify the best long-term integration for the survivor.

## Repatriation

Based on Home Investigation Report (HIR) by ICIC, State Partner Organization, AHTU or qualified social worker, the process of repatriation is initiated. HIR is conducted to identify if it is safe for the survivor to return to their home, ensuring that they wouldn't be returning to a cycle of violence.

Custody of the survivor will be passed via a letter of consent, if it is deemed safe for them to return to their family. If the survivor is not able to return to their family, ICIC collaborates with the Social Welfare Department to arrange long-term accommodation for them; also offering the survivor training, education or employment, depending on the person's age and personal interests.

In the case of international repatriation, restoration procedure varies depending on the victim's country of origin.

## Re-Integration

ICIC and partner organizations assist the Social Welfare Department to ensure that the survivor has access to education, training or employment. This is essential for the survivor to begin the process of rebuilding his/her life. ICIC and the partner organizations follow up with the survivors for a period of two years, to ensure that the survivor is safe and that the re-integration programme developed for them is bringing results. This is carried out with a high degree of discretion, so that the survivors have time to heal and do not fall prey to further victimization.

## Re-Compensation

Several states of India have introduced re-compensation schemes that include re-compensation for victims of human trafficking. In the case of the fatality of the victim, the family of the victim may also be eligible for re-compensation. ICIC collaborates with State Legal Services Authorities to ensure that all the survivors of human trafficking are granted financial re-compensation.

## The Six Ps of Impulse Model

The Six Ps are the tools of Impulse Model, that enable the stakeholders to follow the case management procedure of the 6 Rs. These 6 Ps are Partnership, Prevention, Protection, Policing Press and Prosecution.

### Partnership

The Impulse Model provides a National and International platform for the collaboration between public and private sector stakeholders. The combined strength of these partnerships is the most essential element in countering human trafficking.

ICIC brings the stakeholders periodically together in meetings and conferences, to ensure that all the stakeholders can express themselves with regards to the successes and challenges they face.

### Trafficking in Persons Conclave

5-7th December 2013, Impulse NGO Network together with American Centre, brought stakeholders from both public and private sector from 5 countries (India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar) together to discuss about their efforts in the field of anti-human trafficking. The stakeholders expressed the good practices as well as challenges they face.

In the Conclave a Plan of Action was drafted to strengthen the national and international collaboration between the stakeholders, to be linked by ICIC platform and software. Moreover, it was agreed that bilateral Standard Operating Procedures on repatriation of human trafficking victims must be introduced between India and neighbouring countries, to have clear guidelines for fast international repatriation procedure.

[Click here for more information.](#)



## Indo-Myanmar Regional Consultation on Trafficking in Persons: Scaling of Impulse Case Info Centre

2<sup>nd</sup> June 2014, Impulse NGO Network organized a Regional Consultation in Yangon, Myanmar. Bringing stakeholders from both public and private sectors from India and Myanmar to discuss on how to strengthen the collaboration between India and Myanmar to address cross-border human trafficking.

In the Regional Consultation a Plan of Action was formed to strengthen Indo-Myanmar collaboration, through ICIC platform and software. Moreover, it was agreed that bilateral Standard Operating Procedures on repatriation of human trafficking victims must be introduced between India and Myanmar.

[Click here for more information.](#)

## Prevention

### Awareness Programmes

Awareness programmes and livelihood initiatives are very effective methods to be used in combating human trafficking. Impulse NGO Network conducts awareness programmes for communities directly as well as trains both private and public sector agencies on how to incorporate to their on-going programmes an anti-human trafficking component. Awareness on human trafficking can be raised through various methods, starting from films, street plays, pamphlets, posters or postcard, lectures or public service announcements to social media campaigns.

Awareness programmes also function as outreach programmes, as often people recognize that it may have already happened to someone they know and they can report the incident.

Lack of employment possibilities leave people very vulnerable to human trafficking, as many people migrate unsafely to find work. Carefully designed and implemented livelihood initiatives in rural areas give people the possibility to have a sustainable income in their villages, reducing the incentive to migrate.

### Livelihood Initiatives

Since the early years of operation, Impulse NGO Network has been implementing various livelihood programmes in the rural communities of North East India to prevent unsafe migration that often leads to human trafficking and exploitation.

Understanding the need of a sustainable livelihood initiative, a sister concern of Impulse NGO Network, Impulse Social Enterprises (ISE) was established in 2009. Empower business initiative of ISE mobilizes rural artisans, of which several are survivors of violence, located in various different clusters across North East India.

Empower has an innovative approach to prevent unsafe migration by addressing the needs of the rural communities; empowering the rural artisans to become independent entrepreneurs with professional dignity but at the same time to offer them secure and sustainable income. The initiative gives incentive to rural communities to work and make their own living but also giving them the flexibility of entrepreneurship. Through the revival of traditional artisan products in the rural communities using locally available raw materials livelihood opportunities are enhanced benefiting many. The initiative also protects the traditional patterns and designs of various tribes in the region.

The artisans have control over their time and production, granting them freedom to work when they want, where they want, and as much as they want. Therefore, the initiative caters especially to the needs of the rural women who often have to take care of other family responsibilities. An assured market for their products creates security and sustainability for their families and has a positive impact on the entire community, reducing unsafe migration. This makes people less vulnerable to human trafficking.

## Protection

Impulse NGO Network ensures that the survivors of human trafficking are provided with the necessary support services as per the law by trained and sensitized professionals. All the stakeholders of different professions that come across with human trafficking cases must understand the trauma the victims go through. They must be aware of the victim-friendly procedures and minimum standards to give best possible protection to the victims.

The aspect of protection therefore includes policy making and ensuring that the services as per the law are in place in all the states and districts.

## Policing

Impulse NGO Network organizes trainings, consultations and develops handbooks for police in order to sensitize police personnel to good practices in countering the issue of human trafficking.

Impulse Case Info Center collaborates closely with law enforcement agencies, especially with Anti-Human Trafficking Units to ensure that all the human trafficking cases are managed accordingly. All the cases that ICIC receives are referred to Anti-Human Trafficking Units and First Information Reports are always filed at the local police stations. ICIC provides the law enforcement agencies with constant technical support during the different stages of dealing with human trafficking cases.

### **Handbook for Law Enforcement on Trafficking in Persons 2006**

Created by Impulse NGO Network and North Eastern Police Academy

Supported by the UNODC

The handbook was created to offer basic training to law enforcement personnel to help them combat human trafficking in their jobs. It aims to create knowledge and understanding among law enforcement, cultivate a victim-friendly attitude, train law enforcement in skills and techniques, and link and create skilled persons from multi-disciplinary professions. Planning for the handbook, a planning workshop was held, and multiple drafts of the handbook were made in 2006 and circulated to various people, organisations, and agencies for editing and revising. It includes input from nodal officers of anti-trafficking in the eight North East states, a core technical team, a technical team, NGOs, lawyers, academia, and the United Nations. It also includes feedback from the Director General of Police from North Eastern States Bureau of Police Research and Development Ministry of Home Affairs (BPRD), Government of India. The final Handbook was published and circulated September 2007.

### **Press**

Media is a powerful tool to raise awareness on human trafficking as well as to locate the missing persons. However, it is crucial that media personnel understand the issue of human trafficking extremely well, to be able to inform people about the issue clearly and correctly. While publishing stories on human trafficking, it is important that media personnel are sensitive towards the victims of human trafficking and their families – the personal details of human trafficking victims should not be published in any case. Media personnel must also understand the trauma the victims have gone through; in case they have a possibility to interview a survivor, they must understand what they can ask and how to ask questions, to avoid further victimization of the victims.

ICIC trains media personnel to publish articles and report on human trafficking. The trained media personnel become ICIC Media Partners, with whom partnership and collaboration is established. ICIC provides the correct information regarding the cases and the media personnel can publish the story according to the guidelines by protecting the identity of the victims.

### Best Practice in Action: Media Campaign against Child Labour in Coal Mines

In the coal mines of Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya, thousands of children are working in hazardous conditions. In the area, mining is done unscientifically, using the traditional mining method called Rat Hole Mining, where the labourers are forced to crawl into narrow tunnels deep under the ground to collect the coal without any safety equipments or structures. Many of the children working in the mines have been trafficked and sold as bonded labour to the mine owners.

Impulse NGO Network conducted a variety of studies in the area by mapping the mines and child workers. The horrifying results were presented to the both State and Central Government. However, no concrete action was taken to help these child labourers.

The Impulse NGO Network team in addition to developing strong participatory research skills has established a small media partner's network across India and globally through AHRC Urgent Appeal and also the Global Development Network (GDN). The network provides support in transforming the research generated by Impulse NGO Network into media friendly messages and working jointly on what component each media houses has to highlight to retain non duplication and have a systematic approach. The team used this platform to take forward the cause of the mine labourers.

Impulse NGO Network, therefore, in the above instance started a strong media campaign, to create mass awareness on the issue. Numerous national and international media (New York Times, Los Angeles Times, France 24, France 2, France 5, SBS One, ABC, CNN-IBN, Hindustan Times, Tehelka etc.) visited Jaintia Hills, featuring stories of the child rights violation in the area all around the globe. It is therefore an important learning of the exercise that it is necessary to generate and use a form of evidence that substantiates the research – the use of photo and video to support data generated in interviews.

The media campaign created strong demands to address the issue of child labour in the coal mines. This has led to change in the attitudes, hence, the issue has been given more attention in the government agenda and a policy level changes.

Impulse NGO Network filed a Public Interest Litigation towards the illegal method of mining in the state. Currently, due to the National Green Tribunal Order, the Rat Hole Mining has been banned and re-compensation is being offered to the child workers.

## Prosecution

Victims must get justice, which is a crucial step for the victims to become survivors. Failure to prosecute effectively (impunity) encourages human traffickers to continue to flout the laws. A human trafficking case is not successfully closed without the trafficker being convicted as per the law.

The victims and their families must be provided legal support, assistance to file law suits against the offenders as well as counselling through the process. The necessary paperwork and documentation must be in place for the prosecution process. Therefore, the case documentation of Impulse Case Info Centre is critical; all the information related to the case must be available, clear and in order.

ICIC follows the prosecution to ensure that the process is being followed up properly and swiftly. ICIC follows up with the police on the progress of the case and contacts higher authorities if there is an unreasonable delay. ICIC also follows up with lawyer on the progress of the case after the Charge sheet (a formal document of accusation prepared by law enforcement agencies) is filed; and supports the child and family throughout the legal process with counseling.

The prosecution pillar includes the training of the judiciary and lawyers. They are trained and sensitized to understand the particularities of the crime of human trafficking.

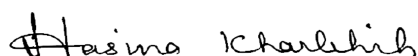
## ICIC Software

The idea of creating an Anti-Human Trafficking Software evolved, when the number of human trafficking cases in the Impulse Case Info Centre Database was becoming hard to manage manually. Impulse Case Info Centre recognized that also the Anti-Human Trafficking Units of India crucially needed an AHT Software for systematic documentation of human trafficking cases.

The Software, developed by Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, provides the Anti-Human Trafficking Units a fast and systematic communication channel to share case information, documents, and updates on the human trafficking cases. Each of the human trafficking cases has their specific case files. All the Anti-Human Trafficking Units have their specific user account in the Impulse Case Info Centre Software, enabling them to see only the cases that they have registered or cases that have been referred to them. This ensures that necessary confidentiality and privacy standards are followed. However, the Software has an alert-feature, enabling different units to realize if any other unit is, or has been managing a case involving the same human trafficking victim or the same human trafficker.

## Basic features of the Anti-Trafficking Software:

- Possibility to document and update systematically human trafficking case information, following the Impulse Case Info Centre process of Reporting, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Repatriation and Re-Integration and Prosecution.
- Possibility to share the specific human trafficking case information with other Anti-Human Trafficking Units nationally and internationally
- Alert system – in case the details of human trafficking victim or suspected trafficker have already been inserted in the Software in another registered case, the Software will send a notification alert
- The Software will automatically collate statistical information on human trafficking cases, information on source areas, transit and destinations along with general profiles of the victims
- Stakeholder contact database
- Printable anti-human trafficking resource materials



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**The Impulse NGO Network (Impulse)** is a non-profit human rights organization based out of Shillong, Meghalaya in the Northeast of India. Founded in 1993 by Hasina Kharbhih, Impulse NGO Network is one of the first and foremost organizations to have started work to counter the rampant human trafficking in the region.

Impulse NGO Network's anti-human trafficking work expands across the eight states of North-east India and Myanmar, where the internationally recognized Impulse Model (Meghalaya Model) has been replicated. Moreover, the organization has several networking partners around the globe, especially in the South and South East Asia.

## Mission

Impulse NGO Network works toward ensuring equal human rights for all, particularly women and children. This mission is two-fold- to provide direct assistance to those in need of care, protection, and empowerment; and to create networks with the community, other NGOs/CBOs, and government bodies to ensure a rights-based approach is used by all, as well as sustainable livelihoods are available for those who need them. To enable the creation of a just and equitable social order, Impulse NGO Network is committed to the goal of enabling individuals to live a life of dignity and respect.

## History

The organization's work began in 1993 with rural livelihood projects for women. In 1999 UNICEF /NEC Colloquium on the Child in the North East, Ms. Kharbhih was instrumental in the adoption by the eight states of the North-East of a 10-point three-year agenda for children, addressing health and nutrition, education, anganwadi workers, drug abuse and HIV/AIDS, research, peace initiatives, review of laws, water issues, advocacy, and monitoring and regular reporting on child rights. This agenda continues to guide the organization's work.

Impulse NGO Network has always actively engaged youth to its initiatives, and in 2000, Ms. Kharbhih was awarded the Commonwealth Youth Programme Asia Award for Excellence in Youth Work and was later named a Commonwealth Youth Programme Ambassador for Positive Living to carry forward the innovations to other countries.

While working with rural communities in Northeast India, Impulse NGO Network team came to realise that many people had gone missing from the villages. This started a process of Impulse NGO Network assessing the human trafficking situation in the region, mapping of the services available for the protection of the survivors, as well as a process of developing victim-friendly, yet

effective procedures for human trafficking case management. Over the years, these procedures evolved to a systematic and holistic model to address human trafficking. Today, the Impulse Model has been replicated in all the 8 states of Northeast India<sup>1</sup>, being piloted for national replication by the Government of India, Myanmar and also adopted in Myanmar, Nepal and Bangladesh by Country Partners.

While the anti-human trafficking work is the main focus of Impulse NGO Network, the organization has identified interrelated issues to address as well, such as child labor, sexual exploitation of children, HIV/AIDS and child marriages.

Over the years, Impulse NGO Network has undertaken a variety of research and action based initiatives in all the eight Northeastern states of India with the Indian Central and State Governments, as well as with UNODC, UNIFEM, UNDP, AUSAID, USAID and UNICEF, including initiatives of "Prevention of Trafficking and Protection of Victims of Violence", "State Action Plan on National Policy for Empowerment of Women", "Protection of Rescued Survivors- A Report of an Action Research", "Victim Support Project", "Handbook for Law Enforcement on Trafficking in Persons, 2006" and "Capacity Building Training for Media and State Partners."

<sup>1</sup>-- Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh

## Introduction

Human trafficking, also known as trafficking in persons, means the process of recruiting and selling as well as buying and receiving people for the purpose of exploitation. Human trafficking victims are often promised good jobs, education and marriage opportunities outside of their communities. Once they reach their destination, they are forced to work in exploitative conditions as a form of bonded labour. While some of the victims are forced to work as housemaids or workers in the fields that require physically demanding labour, others, particularly girl children and young women are often forced to work in brothels.

The human trafficking victims are often unable to escape their inhuman situation due to fear of their traffickers. Many of the victims face both physical and mental violence and the threat of violence. Moreover, the victims are often transported long distances, making them more vulnerable by being in a place where they do not know anybody and are often unable to speak the local language.

## Definition and Meaning

According to Article 3, paragraph (a) of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons “trafficking in persons” is defined as;

*The 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. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.*

Thus, trafficking in persons has three elements:

### The Act

*(What is done)*

Recruitment,  
transportation,  
transfer,  
harbouring or  
receipt of persons

### The Means

*(How it is done)*

Threat or use of force,  
coercion, abduction, fraud,  
deception, abuse of power  
or vulnerability, or giving  
payments or benefits to  
a person in control of the  
victim

### The Purpose

*(Why it is done)*

For exploitation and financial  
gain. This includes; pros-  
titution of others, sexual  
exploitation, forced labour,  
slavery or similar practices  
and removal of organs.

It is important to remember **that the consent of the victim is irrelevant in a trafficking case.** Therefore, even if in the event that the victim has given consent for the act, (i.e. to be; recruited, transported, transferred, harbored or received) in the case where at the destination the victim faces sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, similar practices or the removal of organs, the fact that the victim had consented is irrelevant and the person is a victim of human trafficking.

**A human trafficker** is a person involved in any of the acts of recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of person(s), when they are aware, or have reasons to believe, that the person(s) is going to face sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, similar practices or the removal of organs.

The definition contained in Article 3 of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol has a mandate to provide global consistency and consensus on the response to the phenomenon of human trafficking in persons. Article 5 therefore requires that the conduct set out in Article 3 is criminalized in all countries domestic legislation. India ratified the Protocol in 2011. However, the primary tool used to combat cross border trafficking by the Indian law enforcement agencies, and those of other countries in the South Asian Region, are their own domestic legislations.

## Difference between Human Trafficking and Human Smuggling

People smuggling involves migrants being facilitated with entry into a country through illegal means. Persons smuggled are violating the law, by entering a country illegally –they are not victims, but illegal immigrants. However, in case in their destination they find themselves in a situation of exploitation, which includes sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices and the removal of organs, they are considered to have become victims of human trafficking.

## Typical Events and Situations of Human Trafficking Cases

It is important to note that all human trafficking cases are unique and complex. Anyone can become the victim of human trafficking. However, in the Indian context those who become victims of human trafficking are typically from socio-economically disadvantaged families and are commonly from rural areas. Often the trafficker is known to the victim and /or their families. Traffickers typically lure the victims into leaving their villages and obtain consent from family members by giving false hopes of legitimate employment, education opportunities and visas abroad. Once transported to the end destination the trafficked victim then becomes aware of the deception but is unable to leave/escape due to threats, physical restraint and detention. More uncommonly the family is aware of the true nature of the situation but accept money through “selling” family members, often children, due to their extreme poverty. Traffickers are

motivated by the financial gain which they will receive. It is common that there will be a line or web of traffickers each with a particular role within the trafficking of persons (i.e. recruiter, vehicle driver, brothel owner).

## Synopsis of Human Trafficking in India

India is a source, destination, and transit country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor, marriage and sex trafficking. The forced labor of millions of its citizens constitutes India's largest human trafficking problem; men, women, and children in debt bondage are forced to work in industries such as brick kilns, rice mills, agriculture, and embroidery factories. An increasing number of job placement agencies lure adults and children with the intention of exploiting them for forced labor or sex trafficking under false promises of employment<sup>2</sup>. Children are also subjected to forced labor as factory workers, domestic servants, beggars, and agricultural workers.

A common characteristic of bonded labor is the use of physical and sexual violence as tools. Trafficking of Indian citizens is predominantly internal, meaning within India itself without crossing international borders. The victims are largely India's most disadvantaged socio-economic groups as they are most vulnerable to promises of money and jobs.

## The Laws in India on Human Trafficking

There are several laws related to human trafficking, dealing with different aspects of the crime. These are;

- Penal Code
- Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA)
- The Juvenile Justice Act
- Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 (POSCO)
- Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
- The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986

## Indian Penal Code

The Indian Parliament recently enacted the **Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 (CLA)**. As per this Act, Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, now defines the offence of human trafficking, thus replacing the prior Section 370, which dealt with the buying or disposing of any person as a slave.

<sup>2</sup> united States Department of State, *2012 Trafficking in Persons Report - India*, 19 June 2012, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4fe30cc1c.html> [accessed 13 June 2014]

The new **Section 370** criminalizes anyone who recruits, transports, harbours, transfers or receives a person using certain means (including threats, force, coercion, fraud, deception, abduction, abuse of power, or inducement) for purposes of exploitation. While the term “exploitation” is not defined, it is said to include any act of physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the forced removal of organs. Punishment for undertaking any of these criminalized under this Act ranges from 7 to 10 years’ rigorous imprisonment with a fine. This is further enhanced and graded depending on whether the victim is an adult or minor, if more than one person or minor is trafficked, if the trafficker is a repeat offender and whether the trafficker is a police officer or a public servant.

**Section 370A** specifically criminalizes anyone who engages a trafficked minor or adult for sexual exploitation.

In addition to these laws that deal specifically with the crime of human trafficking, a person who has been trafficked would also have suffered a number of violations of their rights, and these would attract some or even all of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code:

- » Displaced from her community, which amounts to kidnapping/ abduction (Sections 361, 362, 365, 366 IPC may apply).
- » Procured illegally (S.366 A IPC).
- » Sold by somebody (S.372 IPC) and bought by somebody (S.373 IPC).
- » Imported from a foreign country (if she hails from a foreign country, or even from J & K State, and is under 21 years of age – S.366 B IPC).
- » Wrongfully restrained (S.339 IPC) or wrongfully confined (S 340 IPC).
- » Physically tortured/injured (S.327, 329 IPC).
- » Subjected to criminal force (S. 350 IPC).
- » Mentally tortured/harassed/assaulted (S. 351 IPC).
- » Criminally intimidated (S.506 IPC).
- » Outraged of her modesty (S 354 IPC).
- » Raped/gang raped/repeatedly raped (S 375 IPC).
- » Subjected to perverse sexual exploitation (‘unnatural offences’) (S.377 IPC)
- » Defamed (S 499 IPC).
- » Subjected to unlawful compulsory labor (S.374 IPC)
- » Victim of criminal conspiracy (S 120 B IPC)

## Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 [ITPA]

In India, the main law under which human trafficking offenses are processed is the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 [ITPA]. The definition of human trafficking can be found in the various sections of ITPA. Section 5 speaks about procuring, taking and even inducing a person for the sake of prostitution. This section clearly states that, an attempt, whether or not successful, to procure, take or cause a person to carry on prostitution amounts to human trafficking. Therefore 'trafficking' has been given a broad scope.

ITPA envisages trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE). If a woman or child is sexually exploited and any person gains out of the same, it amounts to commercial sexual exploitation (CSE), which is a legally punishable offence wherein the culpability lies against all exploiters. Human trafficking is therefore the process of recruiting, contracting, procuring or hiring a person for CSE. Commercial activity need not be in a brothel, but could also occur in places including a residential dwelling, a vehicle, public space etc. Therefore a police officer who is acting under ITPA has powers to take steps in all such situations where human trafficking leads to or is likely to lead to CSE in any form, including those under the facade of massage parlors, bar tending, 'tourist circuit', escort services', 'friendship clubs', etc.

*It is most efficient to utilize the provisions of ITPA along with Indian Penal Code etc. The investigating police officer should always file charge-sheet against the accused under the gravest sections of all laws which are applicable. Do not hesitate to involve the provisions of ITPA along with IPC, JJ Act, POCSO act and other legislations which would apply to the facts and circumstances of the case under investigation.*

### The offences relating to Human Trafficking under the ITPA are briefly listed out below:

**Keeping** or managing (or assisting in keeping or managing) a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel (including vehicles) – S. 3 ITPA.

**Living** on earnings of prostitution (even partly) – S.4 ITPA.

Procuring, inducing, trafficking or taking persons for the sake of prostitution (S. 5 ITPA). Even attempt to procure or take would constitute the offence.

**Detaining** a person in any premises (brothel or any other) where prostitution is carried out - S. 6 ITPA.

**Seduction** of a person in custody (which includes causing or assisting the education for prostitution of a person in custody) – S. 9 ITPA.



## The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act 2000)

This Act provides for a special approach towards the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency and provides a framework for the protection, treatment and rehabilitation of children in the purview of the juvenile justice system. In this act a child or juvenile is defined as a person who has not completed his/her 18th year of age. It outlines two target groups: Children in need of care and protection and Juveniles in conflict with law. This act protects not only the rights of children but a person's rights when he/she was a child.<sup>3</sup>

This Act also has penal provisions for the offence of human trafficking. Anybody in control of a child who assaults, abandons, exposes or willfully neglects the child or procures him to be assaulted, abandoned or exposed causing the child unnecessary mental or physical suffering, is liable under S. 23 JJ Act.

## Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 (POSCO)

This law also states that abetment of a sexual offence against a child is also a punishable offence. This would cover all crimes of human trafficking for sexual purposes against children. POSCO even penalizes people who know of occasions of sexual exploitation of children, and do not report the same to the authorities.

## Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976 talks of the illegality of slave or bonded labour with reference to both adults and children. The act renders all bonded labour systems (agreements, pacts, tradition, custom, etc) to be null and void and hence frees all bonded labourers from their debt to the creditors. It also bans any person shall pursue or compel a person to enter into forced labour or a bonded labour system. Victims of bonded labour are not liable to repay their debt and any property that was taken from the bonded labourer is to be restored.

The victims of bonded labour are entitled for full rehabilitation and recovery. Any person who extends an advance on bonded labour is liable to imprisonment up to three years and a fine up to Rs. 2000. In addition to this punishment, a person who extracts bonded labour in the form of a bonded system from an individual is liable to pay that individual Rs 5 for every day of labour extracted out of the fine.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Child Line, viewed at: <http://www.childlineindia.org.in/juvenile-justice-care-and-protection-of-children-act-2000.html>

<sup>4</sup> Child Line India viewed at: <http://www.childlineindia.org.in/Bonded-Labour-System-Abolition-Act-1976.html>



## The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986

The act defines a child as any person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age. Part II of the act prohibits children from working in any occupation listed in Part A of the Schedule; for example: Catering at railway establishments, construction work on the railway or anywhere near the tracks, plastics factories, automobile garages, etc. The act also prohibits children from working in places where certain processes are being undertaken, as listed in Part B of the Schedule; for example: beedi making, tanning, soap manufacture, brick kilns and roof tiles units, etc. These provisions do not apply to a workshop where the occupier is working with the help of his family or in a government recognised or aided school.

The penalty of allowing a child to work in occupations/ processes outlined in the schedule which are prohibited is a minimum of 3 months prison time and/or a minimum of Rs. 10,000 in fines. Second time offenders are subject to jail time of minimum six months.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Child Line India viewed at: <http://www.childlineindia.org.in/child-labour-prohibition-and-regulation-act-1986.htm>

**Impulse Model** (formerly known as Meghalaya Model) is an internationally acknowledged, holistic method to address human trafficking by engaging the necessary stakeholders to work in collaboration to strengthen each others' work. Each of the stakeholders (including government departments and law enforcement agencies, civil society organizations and media) has their own mandate under the Impulse Model and is connected to each other through Impulse Case Info Centre. The stakeholders working in close coordination with each other ensures that there will not be overlapping of efforts and resources, making the stakeholders' work become more effective.

The Impulse Model's case management system follows the following elements, called the 6 R's: Reporting, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Repatriation, Re-integration and Re-compensation. Each of these elements in case management is crucial and must be conducted with efficient, victim-friendly procedures, engaging the necessary stakeholders in the process. Therefore, to provide holistic anti-human trafficking response and effective case management, the tools of 6 P's are necessary: Partnership, Prevention, Protection, Policing, Press and Prosecution.

## Background to the Impulse Model

The Impulse Model was conceived by Hasina Kharbhih, Founder of Impulse NGO Network. In the 1990's, Impulse NGO Network team came to realize the magnitude of human trafficking in Meghalaya, while working among the communities – many people, especially children, had gone missing after being lured with promises of education and job opportunities in bigger cities.

Understanding the urgent vulnerability of the deprived children, Impulse NGO Network took an immediate action to conduct a needs-assessment study to understand the situation of under-privileged children. Impulse NGO Network organized weekly outreach programs for children at various 'sourcing' points, offering nutritional supplements. Impulse NGO Network team and several volunteers spent time with the children, discussed their needs, taught them about their basic rights and provided non-formal education. Impulse NGO Network created a data bank with details of each child, which helped in keeping track of their movements. The regular interaction with the children revealed valuable information on fly-by-night recruiters, their modus operandi and children already gone missing.

Impulse NGO Network used ATSEC as a springboard to activate partnerships and alliances across the country with like-minded organizations working on the issue of human trafficking. Impulse NGO Network used the Internet effectively by running email campaigns and web alerts, posting information regarding missing children along with their photographs. This yielded results – organizations in other parts of the country got in touch with Impulse NGO Network when girls

from the region were rescued from brothels in the metros. Impulse NGO Network collaborated with various organizations and law enforcement agencies to ensure safe and fast repatriation and re-integration of the victims.

When more and more human trafficking cases were reported, Impulse NGO Network recognized the need for systematic approach to manage human trafficking cases with a multi-sector approach and collaboration. The organization collaborated with the government departments to ensure all the services for protection of human trafficking victims as per the law. This resulted in government funding for shelter homes in the state and setting up Anti-Human Trafficking Units. Impulse NGO Network also created training modules for law enforcement on vigilance for human trafficking along with the process of rescue and repatriation. Moreover, trainings and handbooks were developed for other stakeholders, such as governmental agencies, community based organizations and media to strengthen their active involvement in anti-human trafficking activities.

Moreover, Impulse NGO Network established the Impulse Case Info Centre (ICIC) to record, compile and keep track of all relevant information on human trafficking cases reported to Impulse Case Info Centre. The Impulse Case Info Centre became the central hub for up-to-date information on the human trafficking situation in the state, working as a hub for all the stakeholders. The process of bringing the expertise and resources of the various stakeholders systematically together started to show significant success – the case management became fast and reliable. Because of a clear division of mandates, all the stakeholders could conduct their specific mandate effectively, without overlapping of efforts and resources with other stakeholders.

The successful results of the anti-human trafficking process in Meghalaya were noticed by various national and international institutions. It was noticed, that the process would highly benefit other states and countries in the region to provide strong anti-human trafficking response. Therefore, the procedure in Meghalaya was documented, named first Meghalaya Model, to provide proven successful good practice model for others to follow.

## Who Can Apply Impulse Model?

Impulse Model can be applied by any of the private and public sector stakeholders, whose roles are specified in the chapter of Stakeholders of Impulse Model. The Model can be replicated anywhere in the world, as it is not overruling any of the current practices in the country, rather bringing the different initiatives under the same platform to create systematic and collective anti/human trafficking response.

## The Pillars of Impulse Model

The Impulse Model is based on 6 clear steps, the 6 R's. To achieve the 6 Rs, the Impulse Model uses 6 methods to achieve these steps, these are the 6 P's.

Public Sector	Private Sector	Judiciary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Law Enforcement</li> <li>➤ Border Forces</li> <li>➤ Social Welfare Department</li> <li>➤ Health Department</li> <li>➤ Labour Department</li> <li>➤ Tourism Department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Civil Society Organization</li> <li>➤ Media</li> <li>➤ Educational Institution</li> <li>➤ Faith Based Organization</li> <li>➤ Enterprises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lawyers</li> <li>➤ Lower Courts</li> <li>➤ High Courts</li> <li>➤ Supreme Courts</li> </ul>

## The Six Rs

### Reporting

When you come to know about potential human trafficking case, inform the local police and Impulse Case Info Centre immediately.

### Who Can Report?

All the stakeholders can report a human trafficking case to Impulse Case Info Centre. Often the stakeholders come to know about human trafficking cases through awareness and outreach programmes they organize in their communities.

### When a case can be referred to ICIC?

A case can be referred to Impulse Case Info Centre at any stage; whether somebody suspects a crime of human trafficking, or when a rescue operation has already taken place.

Therefore, a report can be made at any of the following stages:

- When a person goes missing
- When a person is rescued and is in need of rehabilitation, re-integration or re-compensation.

### How to report a case?

#### If you find out that somebody has gone missing

- Fill up the Case Reporting Format (Annexure A) writing down all the information available
- Take 4 copies of the filled Case Reporting Format (one for the family, one for the police, one for Impulse Case Info Centre and one for your reference)
- You can call to Impulse Case Info Centre for guidance on how to file a First Information Report at the local police station with the victim's family – what is the correct procedure and under which laws and acts the case should be filed

4. Assist the victim's family to file a First Information Report at their local police station, giving a copy of the Case Reporting Format to the police
5. Take 3 copies of the FIR (one for the family, one for Impulse Case Info Centre and one for your reference)
6. Inform Impulse Case Info Centre about the case and send the copies of FIR and Case Reporting format to Impulse Case Info Centre.

However, you can also report a case to Impulse Case Info Centre without an FIR being filed.

### **If you find out that person is rescued and is in need of rehabilitation, re-integration or re-compensation**

1. Fill up the Case Reporting Format (Annexure A) writing down all the information available
2. Refer the filled Case Reporting Format to Impulse Case Info Centre

### **How to refer a case?**

You can refer the case to Impulse Case Info Centre by calling to the Case Manager, so that immediate action can be taken.

### **If you have an access to internet**

1. Scan the FIR and Case Reporting Format
2. Send those to Case Manager by email

If you do not have an access to internet, you can inform the Case Manager on the basic details of the case on the phone and then send copies of the supporting documents by postal mail.

### **What happens to the reported cases?**

Once ICICCase Manager receives a case, it is ensured that

1. All the available information of the case has been filled in the Case Reporting Format
2. First Information Report is filed accordingly
3. Once a report has been made to Impulse Case Info Centre the information about the missing child is recorded on the ICIC database/software
4. Case Manager refers the case to the respective Anti-Human Trafficking Units in source and destination points, to ensure that they have received information on the case and are taking necessary actions to locate and rescue the victim - for example, if the victim is from Meghalaya and is suspected to be trafficked to Haryana, Anti-Human Trafficking Units in the both states are informed about the case
5. Case Manager refers the case also to the partner organization in the destination point, to collaborate with the local Anti-Human Trafficking Unit to locate the victim

6. It is then referred to sub-bodies to provide support on the case. These sub-bodies are:
  - a. Directorate of Social Welfare
  - b. Child Welfare Committee (CWC)
  - c. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)
  - d. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
7. In case the stakeholders are unable to locate the victim, Case Manager in collaboration with the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit uses the tool of Press – the picture and basic details of the victim are published in the media – without revealing that the person is suspected to be trafficked, not just that the person is missing

### Rescue

Once the victim is traced, a rescue operation is conducted by the respective Anti-Human Trafficking Unit, together with a civil society organization and a social worker, as mandated by the law. Impulse Case Info Centre's partner organizations receive training on what is their role and responsibilities in a rescue operation; therefore, it is always recommended that the ICIC partner organization is selected as the civil society organization to be involved in the rescue operation.

### Pre-Rescue Planning

An effective pre-rescue planning phase is essential to achieve a successful rescue operation where the trafficked victim is removed from the exploitative situation and is not further traumatised by this process. In addition the pre-planning phase must take into account that there may be further victims of human trafficking in the brothel as well as women who at the time of rescue do not want to be rescued at this point. It is essential to consider the needs of these individuals and to respond accordingly. The following aspects should be considered in planning a joint rescue in consultation with the District SPs;

- > Composition of Joint Team (JT). NGO should be represented in this team.
- > Most essentially Shelter Homes who are able to accommodate victims should be contacted prior to rescue operations. This is needed so as to avoid unlawful incarceration of victims at a police station and the risk of victims being exposed to the traffickers. If victims are exposed to their traffickers during rescue operations the likelihood of victims/witnesses proceeding through court is greatly reduced.
- > At least 2(two) women officials at any rank (U/S 15(6A) ITPA and at least 1(one) police officer who is legally empowered to conduct rescue
- > Prior research of the area is recommended to understand the layout of the building.
- > Any NGO's working in the area on support services may be able to assist in the operations.

## Rescue Process

The area should be immediately cordoned off and all entry and exit points sealed before entering the building/house/hutment/or any other place. Trafficked persons may be kept hidden in cubicles, false ceilings, basements, boxes, attics, wardrobes, toilets, and surrounding areas. Make all efforts to locate these hidden places.

During rescue all women within the building must be treated with respect at all times. It is essential police do not make initial judgments of trafficked victims and sex workers as all of the individuals there may have experienced varying levels of cohesion and threat. Any negative behaviour may result in victims being further traumatised and their distrust of police. This will hamper investigations and the likelihood of traffickers being brought to justice.

It is important to collect all the potential evidences after the persons have been rescued. It is important to follow all the procedures as per the law to collect the evidences. All the belongings of the rescued persons must be collected during the rescue operations.

## Immediate post-rescue requirements

The rescued person must be accompanied by a representative of a civil society organization and a social worker after the rescue. The stakeholders present must ensure

1. The rescued person should be immediately separated from the culprits
2. The person rescued is fully informed about the situation
  - a. Who are the stakeholders present
  - b. Why she/he was rescued and it needs to be made sure that the rescued person is not going to be in any legal trouble
  - c. Where the person is to be taken and where she/he will spend the following night
3. The person rescued must be taken for immediate medical care and examination
4. ICIC must be contacted immediately after the rescue, so that the Case Manager can inform the rescued person's family and the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit at the source point

## Interview

A detailed interview of the rescued persons is necessary. Interviews of victims and potential victims must be carried out by a women police officer or conducted in the presence of a female representative of an NGO. These are interviews and not interrogations.

Only questions relevant to the investigation should be asked, in no circumstances should victims/potential victims be forced to give statements if they are unwilling. Unwillingness is by no means an indication that they are perpetrators of crime. If the rescued person's statement is required for more than one FIR, being part of the same continuing transaction, it would be ap-

appropriate to record the statement once and its certified copy utilized for the other court. If the rescued person speaks a different language, it would be appropriate to get the statement U/S 164 CrPC recorded by a Magistrate who speaks the same language.

In intermediate custody of the rescued person can be obtained for the period not exceeding 10 days by which time the person has to be produced before the appropriate Magistrate. It should be ensured that the rescued persons are not restored to or placed in the custody of a person who may exercise a harmful influence over them.

### **If the rescued person is a minor**

In case the victim is a minor, she/he must be produced in front of the Child Welfare Committee after the rescue, (or a member of the committee if necessary) by a police officer, any public servant, any social worker or public spirited citizen.

### **The Child Welfare Committee will**

1. Meet and interview the minor to learn his/her background information and also understand the problem the minor is facing
  - a. the minor's statement should be recorded in great details so that the report can be used in a court of law
2. Send the minor to a children's home while the inquiry into the case is conducted for the protection of the minor
  - a. The Committee ensures that the minor receives counselling and guidance from a clinical psychologist or social worker.
  - b. The CWC must issue a memo for the medical examination of the child.
    - i. Medical reports are vital to the prosecution and conviction of the abuser.
3. The purpose of the CWC is to determine the best interest of the minor– based on the home study (see Repatriation) conducted by ICIC Partner Organization, the Child Welfare Committee decides if the minor can return back home, or if alternative accommodation and re-integration is required
  - a. A final order must be given within four months of the admission of the child before the CWC

### **In case the victim is a woman**

She must be produced in front of the Magistrate. The Magistrate will meet and interview the rescued woman to learn her background information. Moreover, the Magistrate will refer the rescued woman to a shelter home.



## **In case the victim is from another state**

The visiting team has the discretion to take the rescued persons to their own state. This should be carried out only after approval of the magistrate/CWC. The Host team should provide the required security transport for their transfer.

## **Rehabilitation**

Rehabilitation starts immediately after the rescued person is referred to a shelter home. ICIC collaborates with the Social Welfare Department of every state to provide short term rehabilitation for the rescued persons. In case the government shelter is not available, ICIC refers the rescued persons to a NGO run shelter home that have been notified by government.

During the short-term rehabilitation, further medical and other support services are provided to the rescued persons. Moreover, during the short-term rehabilitation period, actions are been taken to identify the best long-term integration for the rescued persons.

The rehabilitation process is recorded in the rehabilitation file format (Annexure B).

## **Repatriation**

After a victim is rescued and is staying in the shelter home, efforts are made to ensure that they are able to safely return to their place of origin.

## **Tracing the rescued person's family, if not already known**

Sometimes in the raids, also people that have not been reported missing are rescued. In these cases, following the wishes of the rescued person, their families need to be located. Case Manager will contact the ICIC Partner Organization in the area, state where the victim's family resides. The Partner Organization or AHTU visits the family, conducting a home study.

## **Family/ Home study**

When the family of the victim is located or already known, home study (annexure C) is conducted by the local ICIC partner organization, Anti-Human Trafficking Unit or a qualified social worker.

The purpose of the home study is to decide if the survivor can return to her/his home and if the family is willing to receive them back. Sometimes the family might have been complicit in the process of human trafficking, intentionally or not. Thus, the professional conducting the home study must identify the reasons why the survivor left her family in the first place; whether it is safe for them to return to their family; and if there is a chance that a return home would lead the survivors to a cycle of violence.

During the home study it is not disclosed what has happened to the rescued person – the survivor has a right to privacy and confidentiality even from his or her own family and relatives. Moreover, the professional conducting the home study must behave in extremely sensitive manner.

### **If the rescued person can return to their family**

ICIC passes custody of the child to her family through a letter of consent and the return travel for the rescued person is organized.

### **If it is seen that the rescued person cannot return to their family**

ICIC collaborates with the Social Welfare Department to find a long-term accommodation for the rescued person, also offering the rescued person training, education or employment, depending on the person's age and personal interests.

### **Return Travel**

When the rescued person has safe place to return to, ICIC collaborates with the Anti-Human Trafficking Units both in the destination and origin to organize the rescued person's return travel. In the restoration process, a female social worker must be present. ICIC refers the female social worker and civil society organization to Anti-Human Trafficking Units, if needed.

In case of the rescued person is a minor, Child Welfare Committee has to give the go-ahead for the restoration. In case the rescued person is not a minor, the magistrate will give the repatriation order.

When the rescued person reaches her home state, the person's custody is handed over to the person's family or other legal guardian/partner organization. This is done due the formats for handing over (annexure E) and receiving custody (annexure F).

### **International Repatriation**

The process of international repatriation varies depending on the victim's country of origin. Therefore, contact ICIC for country specific information. However, the initial process of the repatriation follows the same structure as domestic repatriation – the victim is to be produced in front of CWC or a Magistrate and they will give the order of repatriation, once the necessary documents have been received and a long-term re-integration plan in the rescued person's country of origin is approved.

Documents that are generally required for international repatriation include verification of nationality, official travel documents and permits, no objection certificate from the local police office and the repatriation order from the CWC or a magistrate.

The handing over of the rescued persons across the international border is generally conducted in the presence of Border Security Forces of both countries who are manning the respective border.

## Re-Integration

This pillar aims at the long-term re-integration of the victims to their families or legal guardians or others, in line with the proceedings outlined under the Juvenile Justice Act 2000, and the Rules or any other laws relevant which are laid down in this regard. Once the survivor has returned home or has been safely accommodated in a long-term basis, ICIC and partner organizations assist the Social Welfare Department to ensure the rescued person has access to education, training or employment to guarantee that the survivor can start the process of rebuilding her life and is not in danger to end up in a cycle of violence. For this, ICIC collaborates with several educational institutions and private sector businesses. Memorandum of Understanding is to be signed with the educational institutions to ensure there will not be any misunderstanding on fees or other such matter.

### If the person in need of re-integration is a minor

1. The parents of the minor must agree that the institute supports the education of the minor. For this, an agreement is signed (Annexure VIII)
  - > If the minor is an orphan or if his/her parents do not have the custody over the minor, in which case the NGO has the custody of the child, the child should be sent to a boarding school and to any shelter/recreation home deemed fit by the organization during holidays, whenever the school is not providing any boarding facility during holidays. In this case, if the child has to go to another institution for holidays, then an agreement should also be signed between the NGO and the said structure (shelter or recreation home) (Annexure G) to hand over the custody of the child to the structure for the period of holidays.
  - > When the child that the NGO is sending to school/vocational training institute is under the custody of his/her parents, then the

### Follow-up with the Survivor

ICIC and the Partner Organizations follow up with the survivor for about 2 years. During the hand holding period, the survivor is requested to get in touch with her/his support contact on regular basis. This is to ensure that the survivor is safe and that the re-integration programme developed for her is bringing results.

The follow up with the survivors must be done with a high degree of discretion, so that they have time to heal and do not fall prey to further victimization. Therefore, the survivor must be approached for follow-up in a sensitive manner, asking her if there is any issue that worries her and whether she would like to talk about it.

## Re-Compensation

This pillar ensures that a victim of human trafficking receives any financial compensation of which they are legally entitled, for the injuries, both physically and mentally and the losses that are associated with their experiences. In the case of the fatality of the victim then the family of the victim may also be eligible for re-compensation. In every case of a victim of trafficking being brought to the attention of an NGO the re-compensation element of the victim's holistic support is essential.

Victim Compensation Schemes are instituted at the State level. Each State has powers to implement such schemes under section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. They are constituted largely through; grants from central government or state government and money received in compliance with court order such as fines imposed on offenders.

The schemes are implemented by the State Legal Service Authority which can be contacted directly to receive the particulars.

### **The general objectives of such schemes are;**

- a) To provide financial assistance to the victim
- b) To support services such as shelter, counseling, medical aid, legal assistance, education and vocational training depending on the needs of the victim

Applications can be made directly by the victim or on their behalf through a NGO. Evidence of loss and injury must be provided along with the claim. Such evidence may include FIR, Court Orders and Papers, Birth Certificates, witness statements, photographic or media evidences and any receipts for rehabilitation requirements i.e. shelter, medical bills, counseling etc.

Some schemes may have time limitations as to the duration between the event of the crime and the claim. As such re-compensation should be sought at the earliest possible opportunity. Should the claim be unsuccessful the claimant has the rights of appeal.

## The Six Ps of Impulse Model

The Six Ps are the tools of Impulse Model, that enable the stakeholders follow the case management procedure of 6 Rs. These 6 Ps are Partnership, Prevention, Protection, Policing, Press and Prosecution.

### Partnership

The Impulse Model is based on partnership between the stakeholders from public and private sector. The Impulse Model creates national and international platform for partnership – not only bringing for example civil society organizations to collaborate with each other, but also enabling

them to partner with the stakeholders in the public sector. Yet, due to the specific mandates given to each stakeholders, their work is coordinated and overlapping of time and resources are avoided.

ICIC brings the stakeholders periodically together in meetings and conferences, to ensure that all the stakeholders can express themselves with regards to the successes and challenges they face.

## Trafficking in Persons Conclave

5-7th December 2013, Impulse NGO Network together with American Centre, brought stakeholders from both public and private sector from 5 countries together to discuss about their efforts in the field of anti-human trafficking. The stakeholders expressed the good practices as well as challenges they face.

In the Conclave a Plan of Action was drafted to strengthen the national and international collaboration between the stakeholders, to be linked by ICIC platform and software. Moreover, it was agreed that bilateral Standard Operating Procedures on repatriation of human trafficking victims must be introduced between India and neighbouring countries, to have clear guidelines for fast international repatriation procedure.

## Prevention

Prevention pillar includes various activities that prevent human trafficking. Prevention programmes include awareness raising activities, livelihood initiatives and other programmes conducted in the areas that are identified as vulnerable for human trafficking.

### ***Grassroots Awareness***

Awareness programmes are important to prevent human trafficking. When people are aware what human trafficking is and how the human traffickers lure their victims, they can be vigilant and protect themselves and their families. Awareness programs also function as outreach programs: when people are informed about human trafficking, people might recognize that it might have already happened to somebody they know and they can report the incidence.

### ***Who Can Conduct Awareness Programmes?***

All the stakeholders can conduct awareness programmes on human trafficking – public sector agencies have often allocated resources to conduct various awareness programmes. Moreover, civil society organizations often operate with the communities, providing them various services. While their programmes do not necessarily focus on anti-human trafficking, they can

incorporate anti-human trafficking aspect to their on-going initiatives. Therefore, if there is a health campaign – the organizers can also talk about human trafficking to their beneficiaries. Media is a power tool to raise awareness on the issue – therefore; media houses can prevent human trafficking by publishing articles on the issue.

### ***How to Conduct an Awareness Program?***

Awareness programs can be organized using various methods; it does not necessarily mean that you tell about human trafficking to your target group in a form of a lecture. You can also show films, organize street plays, hand out pamphlets, posters or postcards or have public service announcements.

### ***What to say in Awareness Programs?***

The most important thing in the awareness programmes is to make your target group to understand the following aspects:

- > What is human trafficking?
- > How human trafficking happens?
- > Who to contact to report potential human trafficking cases?
- > How the law enforcement and civil society organisations can help the victims of human trafficking?

### ***Livelihood Initiatives***

Without livelihood opportunities people continue to migrate unsafely for employment opportunities, making them extremely vulnerable for human trafficking. Therefore, livelihood generating programmes are crucial to prevent human trafficking. Well designed and implemented livelihood initiatives in the rural areas give people possibilities to have sustainable income in their villages, giving them sustainability and improving the quality of their lives.

### ***Impulse Social Enterprises: "Empower" – initiative***

Impulse Social Enterprises' for-profit livelihood initiative "Empower" was established to prevent human trafficking. Empower has an innovative approach to prevent unsafe migration by addressing the needs of the rural communities: empowering the rural artisans to become independent entrepreneurs with professional dignity but at the same time to offer them secure and sustainable income. The initiative gives incentive to rural communities to work and make their own living but also giving them the flexibility of entrepreneurship. Through reviving the traditional artisan products in the rural communities using the local raw materials gives livelihood opportunities to many other people. The initiative also protects the traditional patterns and designs of various tribes in the region. Impulse Social Enterprises is committed to buy all the Empower products by the artisans and is responsible to market them. The products are sold both

nationally and internationally, raising awareness of the tribes with an objective to also increase tourism in the region, which creates ever more livelihood opportunities.

The artisans have control over their time and production, granting them freedom to work when they want, where they want, and as much as they want. Therefore, the initiative responds especially to the needs of the rural women who often have to take care of other family responsibilities. Knowing their products will be bought creates security and sustainability for their families and has a positive impact to their whole communities, reducing unsafe migration. This makes people less vulnerable to human trafficking.

## Protection

Protection of the human trafficking victims is crucial; they need to be provided with the necessary services as per the law by trained and sensitized professionals. All the stakeholders of different professions that come across with human trafficking cases must understand the trauma the victims go through. They must be aware of the victim-friendly procedures and minimum standards to give best possible protection to the victims.

The aspect of protection therefore includes **policy making and ensuring that the services as per the law are in place** in all the states and districts.

The professionals that require training and sensitization on human trafficking include (but are not limited to):

### Specialized capacity building training has been given to:

- > Law Enforcement Agencies
- > Health Care professionals
- > Judiciary and Lawyers
- > Media Personnel
- > Government Departments and Agencies
  - Social Welfare
  - Child Welfare Committee
  - Juvenile Justice Board
  - Labor Department
  - Partner Organizations
  - Tourism Department

## Policing

The police are a very important link in the fight against human trafficking. Thus, ICIC organizes trainings, consultations and develops handbooks for police in order to sensitize police personnel to good practices in countering the issue of human trafficking.

After giving trainings, ICIC collaborates closely with law enforcement agencies, especially with Anti-Human Trafficking Units to ensure that all the human trafficking cases are managed accordingly. All the cases that ICIC receives are referred to Anti-Human Trafficking Units and First Information Reports are always filed at the local police stations. ICIC provides law enforcement with constant technical support regarding different stages of dealing with human trafficking cases.

## Training of Law Enforcement Personnel

The objective of this training is:

- To create knowledge and understanding among law enforcement personnel on the issues of human trafficking
- Cultivate the right attitude towards the victim among the law enforcement
- Train law enforcement on skills and techniques in working effectively and holistically including the judicial process, assistance, and protection of victims
- Link and create a network of skilled persons from multi-disciplinary professions, including those within the government and NGOs

## Anti-Trafficking Training Handbook for Police

The handbook is a guide for police officers and officer-in-training on dealing with and recognizing human trafficking in their areas

- Presents step by step approach practical information and the legal background to counter human trafficking in North East India
- Over 10,000 copies printed-and the number is growing. All the handbooks have been distributed through the State Police Department under Police Training School and North East Police Academy officially, and feedback has also been received on the same and its impact. From 2006 till date the Handbook and training has been self sustainable and Impulse NGO Network has been providing technical assistance over the years to Police Training Schools and also to other uniformed personnel.



## Handbook for Law Enforcement on Trafficking in Persons 2006

Created by Impulse NGO Network and North Eastern Police Academy

Supported by the UNODC

The handbook was created to offer basic training to law enforcement personnel to help them combat human trafficking in their jobs. It aims to create knowledge and understanding among law enforcement, cultivate a victim-friendly attitude, train law enforcement in skills and techniques, and link and create skilled persons from multi-disciplinary professions. Planning for the handbook, a planning workshop was held, and multiple drafts of the handbook were made in 2006 and circulated to various people, organisations, and agencies for editing and revising. It includes input from Nodal Officers of anti-trafficking in the eight North East

### Press

Media is a powerful tool to raise awareness on human trafficking as well as to locate the missing persons. However, it is crucial that media personnel understand the issue of human trafficking extremely well, to be able to inform people about the issue clearly and correctly. While publishing stories on human trafficking, it is important that media personnel are sensitive towards the victims of human trafficking and their families – the personal details of human trafficking victims should not be published in any case. Media personnel must also understand the trauma the victims have gone through; in case they have a possibility to interview a survivor, they must understand what they can ask and how to ask questions, to avoid further victimization of the victims.

ICIC trains media personnel to publish articles and report on human trafficking. The trained media personnel become ICIC Media Partners, with whom partnership and collaboration is established. ICIC provides the correct information regarding the cases and the media personnel can publish the story according to the guidelines, protecting the identity of the victims. The following are some guidelines for the media to keep in mind when reporting on cases of trafficking survivors:

### Title

In order to build mass awareness on the issue, ICIC adopted media strategies and sought to sensitize media personnel on the issue of human trafficking, so that they in turn could create public awareness. Several feature articles print and television documentary, news items and case studies on this subject have been published in leading newspapers and magazines, telecast in national and international and many press conferences have been held.

The creation of public awareness through the media results in a higher incidence of reports of missing people, as people become more aware of where to go and what to do if they encounter a similar situation.

- > Make sure names are changed and it is stated in your copy
- > Report on the side of the victims and uplift the awareness of the crime
- > Strive for standards of excellence in terms of accuracy and sensitivity when reporting on issues involving human trafficking, prostitution, and commercial sexual exploitation
- > Be clear on the crime and the criminals and who the victim/survivor of the offence is
- > Be careful not to copy the mistakes made by other reporting agencies if using their material
- > Give those who are exploited, where possible, the right of access to media to express their own opinions without inducement of any kind
- > Ensure that opportunity is granted to them to also speak of their empowerment, accomplishments and successes after escaping human trafficking
- > Remember, incidents of human trafficking, prostitution, and commercial sexual exploitation are not a single event, but an ongoing violation of a person's basic human rights. Although the particular news item may arise out of a singular raid of a brothel, the human exploitation there is an ongoing event that had a history before the raid, and the raid, and the consequent report in the media, will affect the healing process the individual will go through afterwards
- > Instead of 'prostitute' or 'stripper' any of the following should be used to describe the incidents and stories reported: trafficking, slavery, servitude, exploited persons, illegal trade, and inhuman trade
- > Do not refer to people as "prostitutes". Prostitution is a system that happens to people. We encourage reporters to say "prostituted person".
- > When referring to commercially sexually exploited minors, remember that by law they are defined as trafficked/sex trafficked.
- > Avoid the use of sexualized images of women and children. Guard against visually or otherwise identifying victims unless it is with their consent or demonstrably in the public interest, and consider carefully the consequences of publication which in the case of a human trafficking victim could jeopardize their safety
- > Avoid the use of stereotypes and sensational presentation to promote journalistic material
- > Verify the credentials of any organization purporting to speak for or to represent the interests of individuals used in human trafficking

- > Never identify through words or images places where vulnerable people can be located - you may be leading traffickers, abusers and exploiters right to them. For example: a photo of a street or shopping center where children are prostituted might be identified. Beginning a story, "In a back street in the X district of San Francisco..." is a picturesque way to begin a feature and as good as a map to exploiters and sex tourists. Do not suggest that children or other persons are caught in the sex trade unless you are certain they are. For example: children who live on the streets are certainly vulnerable to exploitation but they are not all necessarily being sexually exploited; don't print a photo of children on the street and caption it 'street prostitutes in X'. You could be putting these children at risk and you are, in any case, giving misleading information that an adult would sue you over.

Impulse NGO Network has conducted various awareness programs directly and also trained other civil society organizations and Faith Based organizations to conduct awareness programmes. Impulse NGO Network has also collaborated with various Government Departments, including those for Social Welfare, Tourism Department and the Department of Transportation to incorporate human trafficking awareness component to their other programmes.

Impulse NGO Network has also conducted an initiative of Safe and Honorable Tourism with the tourism sector in all the 8 states of North East India to prevent exploitation in the tourism sector with a special attention to prevent sex tourism.

## Best Practice in Action: Media Campaign against Child Labour in Coal Mines

In the coal mines of Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya, thousands of children are working in hazardous conditions. In the area, mining is done unscientifically, using the traditional mining method called Rat Hole Mining, where the labourers are forced to crawl into narrow tunnels deep under the ground to collect the coal, without any safety equipments or structures. Many of the children working in the mines have been trafficked, sold as bonded labour to the mine owners.

Impulse NGO Network conducted a variety of studies in the area, mapping the mines and child workers. The horrifying results were presented to the both State and Central Government. However, no concrete action was taken to help these child labourers.

The Impulse NGO Network team, in addition to developing strong participatory research skills have established a small media partners network of media partners across India and globally through AHRC Urgent Appeal and also the Global Development Network (GDN). The network provides support in transforming the research generated by Impulse NGO Network into media friendly messages, and working jointly on what component each media houses has to highlight, to retain non duplication and have a systematic approach. The team used this platform to take forward the cause of the mine labourers.

Impulse NGO Network, therefore, in the above instance started a strong media campaign, to create mass awareness on the issue. Numerous National and International media (New York Times, Los Angeles Times, France 24, France 2, France 5, SBS One, ABC, CNN-IBN, Hindustan Times, Tehelka etc.) visited Jaintia Hills, featuring stories of the child rights violation in the area all around the globe. It is therefore an important learning of the exercise that it is necessary to generate and use a form of evidence that substantiates the research – the use of photo and video to support data generated in interviews.

The media campaign created strong demands to address the issue of child labour in the coal mines. This has led to change in the attitudes, the issue has been given more attention in the government agenda and a policy level changes.

Impulse NGO Network filed a Public Interest Litigation towards the illegal method of mining in the state. Currently, due to the National Green Tribunal Order, the Rat Hole Mining has been banned and re-compensation is being offered to the child workers.

### Prosecution

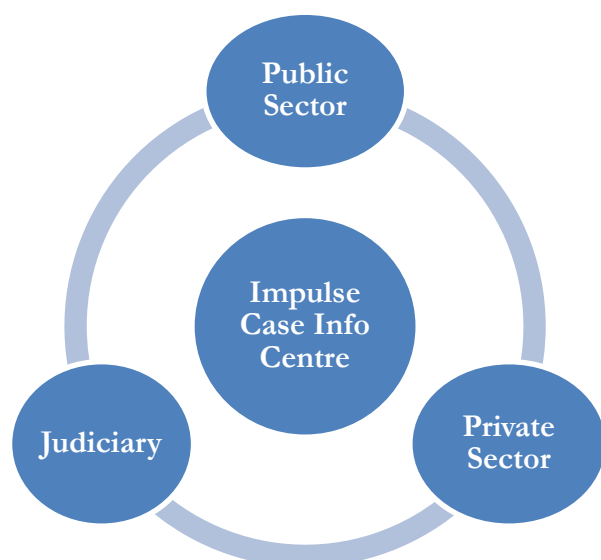
Victims must get justice, which is a crucial step for the victims to become survivors. Failure to prosecute effectively (impunity) encourages human traffickers to continue to flout the laws. A human trafficking case is not successfully closed without the trafficker being convicted as per the law

The victims and their families must be provided legal support, assistance to file law suits against the offenders as well as counselling through the process. The necessary paperwork and documentation must be in place for the prosecution process. Therefore, the case documentation of Impulse Case Info Centre is critical; all the information related to the case must be available, clear and in order.

ICIC follows the prosecution to ensure that the process is being followed up properly and swiftly. ICIC follows up with the police on the progress of the case and contacts higher authorities if there is an unreasonable delay. ICIC also follows up with lawyer on the progress of the case after the Charge sheet (a formal document of accusation prepared by law enforcement agencies) is filed; and supports the child and family throughout the legal process with counseling.

The prosecution pillar includes the training of the judiciary and lawyers. They are trained and sensitized to understand the particularities of the crime of human trafficking.

## Stakeholders of the Impulse Model



Human trafficking is a crime with many dimensions – it needs to be confronted with a multi-field approach, starting from the village level. Impulse Case Info Centre manages human trafficking cases in collaboration with several stakeholders from public and private sector, to ensure that the victims are provided all the services as per the law.

Under the Impulse Model, all the stakeholders have their own specific mandate in the process of combating human trafficking; this ensures that the specific activities are conducted by the specialized agencies and there will not be any overlapping of work or resources.

ICIC trains the stakeholders on their specific mandates on the anti-human trafficking network, by providing capacity and skill buildings on legal framework, victim-friendly procedures, networking and partnership opportunities with ICIC along with other ICIC Partner Organizations nationally and internationally.

The public sector agencies have law mandated anti-human trafficking responsibilities, with specialized professionals, having allocated resources to conduct the specific mandates. Therefore, the governmental institutions, such as Anti-Human Trafficking Units and Social Welfare Department, are playing the pivotal role under the Impulse Model. The private sector, including civil society organizations and media, support and assist the governmental institutions to conduct their mandates, filling the existing gaps to make the anti-trafficking work effective and also working as watchdogs of the governmental process. Judiciary, consisting of both judges and lawyers, play the fundamental role in bringing justice to the human trafficking victims.

## Impulse Case Info Centre



**Impulse Case Info Centre (ICIC) is the heart of the Impulse Model**, being responsible that all the human trafficking cases reported to the network of stakeholders are managed appropriately, following the procedure of 6 R's – Reporting, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Repatriation, Re-Integration and Re-Compensation. ICIC records, compiles and keeps track of all relevant information on human trafficking cases. ICIC created a case database system that is continuously shared

with the Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) set up by Government of India, as well as with other stakeholders, to provide updated information on human trafficking cases and suspected human traffickers. This has resulted in overall increased reliability and efficacy of response to human trafficking and strengthened the anti-human trafficking network through increased and continuous communication.

Hence, ICIC works towards that all human trafficking victims are traced and rescued. After which, ICIC focuses on the needs of human trafficking survivor, including legal support network, services such as a victim-protection, post-rescue livelihood/vocational training, counselling and medical care. For successful management of each of these steps, assistant and support of different stakeholders are required. Therefore, ICIC uses also all the 6 P's of the Impulse Model – Partnership, Prevention, Protection, Policing, Press and Prosecution, to be in the position to manage the human trafficking cases effectively, providing a holistic anti-human trafficking approach.



## The Role of the Case Manager

The ICIC at the country level is managed by a Case Manager, who is in charge of ensuring that all human trafficking cases are handled accordingly, following the 6 Rs. Moreover, the Case Manager is the focal contact point for all the stakeholders, and the Case Manager updates all the stakeholders on human trafficking situation and activities in the country.

### The Case Manager's role can be summarized as follows:

1. Human trafficking case management
  - a. Follow the 6 Rs of Impulse Model with the respective stakeholders, assisting them to conduct their specific mandate
  - b. Updating all the case information to ICIC Software and inform the stakeholders involved in certain cases about the progress of the respective cases
  - c. Monitor that the cases are handled accordingly by the stakeholders and ensure all the available support services that are offered to the survivors
2. Responsible to build a chain of networks across the region that the Impulse Model is working within, networking with the stakeholders to ensure that all the human trafficking cases are reported to ICIC
3. Update and maintain ICIC information and statistics on human trafficking
  - a. Statistics regarding human trafficking cases, informing the stakeholders across the country of the human trafficking situation and trends
  - b. List of traffickers and perpetrators that have been involved in the past cases

- c. Information on all the anti-human trafficking initiatives, activities and programmes conducted by the Impulse Model stakeholders, informing the stakeholders and partners across the country of the anti-human trafficking activities in the respective region
4. Evaluate periodically the progress of the stakeholders to identify the issues that need to be addressed to make the work of the stakeholders always more efficient
5. Case Manager organizes and conducts trainings and consultations to the stakeholders

## Public Sector



Public sector plays pivotal role under Impulse Model. Public sector is mandated by law to perform its duties, and has specialised institutions to counter human trafficking, with the allocated resources. The ICIC collaborates with the public sector agencies, to bring forward coordinated efforts both within the public sector, as well as strengthening the process by also bringing public sector and private sector in the same platform, working towards the same goals.

## Law Enforcement



The main role of the law enforcement is to rescue the human trafficking victims and arrest human traffickers. When ICIC receives a human trafficking case, the first immediate action is to assist the victim's family to file a First Information Report at their local police station. Moreover, ICIC also contacts the respective Anti-Human Trafficking Unit to inform them about the case, requesting immediate actions to be taken to rescue the victim. ICIC collaborates with the family and other stakeholders in the process, to update the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit for any new information on the cases. In case the law enforcement requires help from the media or other stakeholders to locate the victim, ICIC is to be contacted to connect the necessary stakeholders.

Police has a crucial role in bringing justice to the victims: their responsibility is to arrest the traffickers and prepare a charge sheet for prosecution of them.

Therefore, the main tools of the law enforcement are Partnership and Policing.





## Border Forces



Many of the human trafficking victims are trafficked across the international borders. Therefore, it is crucial that the border force officials are trained on the matter of human trafficking and potential victim identification. In case border forces come across with potential human trafficking case, they must immediately investigate the matter further. They need to rescue the victims and retain the human trafficker, immediately involving the respective Anti-Human Trafficking Unit in the process.

Moreover, once cross-border human trafficking victims are repatriated across international borders, the border force officials are involved in the process.



Therefore, the main tools of border forces are Prevention and Protection, as they can rescue the human trafficking victims while they are still on transit to their destination.

## Social Welfare Department



Social Welfare Department should ensure that all their programmes with the vulnerable communities include an anti-human trafficking component. Hence, Social Welfare Department should inform the communities about human trafficking and ensure that nobody has gone missing. In case they come across any human trafficking cases, they must immediately report to Anti-Human Trafficking Unit and ICIC, so that ICIC can connect the victim's family with the local ICIC Partner Organization.

When human trafficking victims are rescued, they need to be provided by safe temporary accommodation. Social Welfare Department has a mandate of providing shelter and rehabilitation for human trafficking survivors. Shelter homes are government funded institutions that provide temporary shelter, food and clothing to the persons in need of care and protection. The people in the shelter homes are meant to receive basic education and life skills lessons.

## Child Welfare Committees

Child Welfare Committees work under the Department of Social Welfare. It is very important, that all the Child Welfare Committees are well trained of the procedures of the JJ Act 2000 and 2006 amendment, to be in the position to provide efficiently the protection for the rescued minors.



Child Welfare Committees must be set up in each district, consisting of a Chairperson and four members. The Committees has the same powers as a metropolitan magistrate or a judicial magistrate of the first class. When human trafficking victim is a minor, she/he must be brought before the committee. The Committee will refer the minor to a shelter home, while further investigation and home study of the minor's family are conducted to understand, if it is safe for the minor to return back home. Based on the investigations, the Child Welfare Committee gives an order for the minor's return to home or organizes alternative accommodation and re-integration programme for the minor.

Prevention



Protection

Therefore, the main tools of the Social Welfare Department are Prevention and Protection

## Health Department

Reporting



Rehabilitation

Health Department should ensure that all their programmes with the vulnerable communities include an anti-human trafficking component. Hence, Health Department should inform the communities about human trafficking and ensure that nobody has gone missing. In case they come across any human trafficking cases, they must immediately report to Anti-Human Trafficking Unit and ICIC, so that ICIC can connect the victim's family with the local ICIC Partner Organization.

Health Department must provide free medical services to the rescued victims. The medical reports will be used as evidence in the court of law; therefore, it is crucial that the doctor examines with victim carefully, with the highest sensitivity.

Prevention



Protection

Therefore, the main tools of the Health Department are Prevention and Protection.

## Tourism Department

Reporting

Tourism Department must take actions to prevent sex tourism and sexual exploitation in the tourism sector by collaborating with the tourism associations, hotels, travel agencies and other enterprises in the tourism sector. Tourism Department must ensure that the tourism industry is strongly committed to prevent exploitation in their businesses by signing a Code of Conduct for Safe and Honourable Tourism and strictly monitor that all the businesses are following its clauses.

## The specific objectives of the Code of Conduct are:

1. Encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourist and local residents
2. Aid the prevention of prostitution, sex tourism and forms of sexual exploitations in tourism, particularly in women and children
3. To enhance the prevention of forced or involuntary drug use, manipulated and incorrect information, cultural and social intolerance which could increase vulnerability to crime

## To achieve these ends the businesses must take forward activities, such as

1. To train the staff to enhance vigilance and to ensure that personnel act in a manner that promotes the safety of tourists, local residents and their own staff
2. In case of an incidence of exploitation, personnel shall be sensitized to report correct information to the appropriate authorities act in cooperation with law enforcement agencies
3. Public awareness and guest notification; messages of intolerance to any form of exploitation must be made evident in appropriate places visible to guests/clients, employees and other visitors. Guests and clients must also be provided information through the company's website, brochures, tickets, bills, in-room/in-flight communication etc on issues related to commercial sexual exploitation such as sex tourism, prostitution, pornography, forms of sexual assaults, molestations and key messages elaborated in this code
4. Management/owners shall ensure that all contracts with business partners, suppliers and franchise agreements bear a clause seeking commitment to provisions of the 'Code of conduct for Safe and Honorable Tourism' in their businesses

ICIC assists the Tourism Department to train the tourism sector on Safe and Honourable tourism and gives them the tools to monitor that the clauses are respected. The businesses that violate the Code of Conduct might use its licence.

### Prevention

Therefore, the main tool of the Tourism Department is Prevention.

## Labour Department

### Reporting

Labour Department should ensure that all their programmes with the vulnerable communities include an anti-human trafficking component. Hence, Labour Department should inform the communities about human trafficking and ensure that nobody has gone missing. In case they come across to human trafficking cases, they must immediately report to Anti -Human Trafficking Unit and ICIC, so that ICIC can connect the victim's family with the local ICIC Partner Organization.

## Prevention

### Education Department

#### Reporting

Education Department should add to their curriculum an anti-human trafficking awareness aspect, to warn their students about the crime of human trafficking. Also, they must report immediately, in case any of their students go missing being potentially human trafficking victims.

### Private Sector

#### Private Sector

Civil Society  
Organizations

Media

Educational  
Institutions

Social  
Enterprises

Private sector, consisting of civil society organizations, media houses, educational institutions, faith based organizations and social enterprises, plays a strong role under the Impulse Model. The private sector is filling the gaps of anti-human trafficking response of the public sector as well as functioning as watchdogs to ensure the public sector is conducting its anti -human trafficking mandate as per the law.

### Civil Society Organizations

Reporting



Repatriation



Re--Integration

The role of the civil society organizations under the Impulse Model is to outreach human trafficking cases in their community and report these cases to Impulse Case Info Centre as well as assist the victim's family to file a First Information Report at the local police station.

The main tool for outreaching human trafficking cases is to organize prevention activities and integrate within their on-going activities, such as awareness programmes in the community.

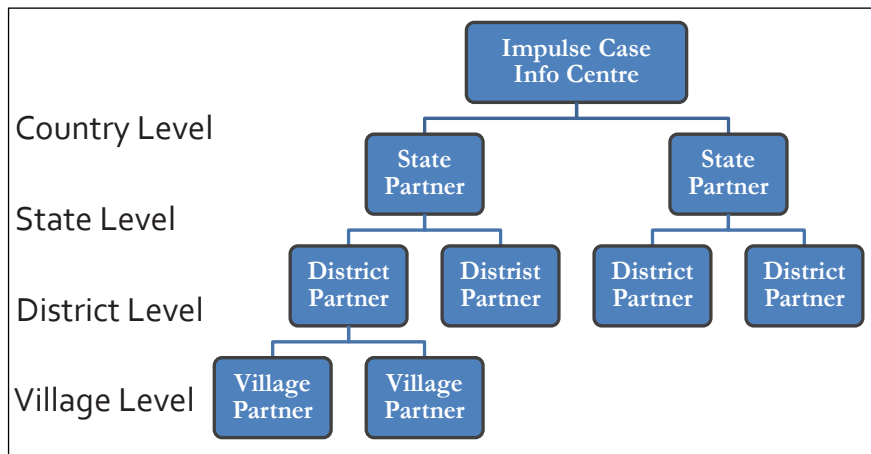
Moreover, the civil society organizations play the crucial role of protecting the victim in post-rescue situation, by locating the victim's family

When Partner conducts awareness and outreach activities, Partner should inform ICIC on the following matters:

1. When and where the programme was conducted?
2. How many people were reached, and if any cases were reported?
  - a. If yes, the case must be registered to Case Reporting Format (annexure xx) and submitted to ICIC
3. A photo of the programme

# THE IMPULSE MODEL

(if not already known) and conducting a home-study to the survivor's family to identify if the survivor can be safely repatriated back their home. Moreover, the civil society organizations hand-hold the survivor in the process of the re-integration back to their community, protecting them from getting re-trafficked.



State Partners of ICIC are like-minded, reputed and self sustainable organizations working in the field of social issues in their respective states that are willing to play a central anti-human trafficking role in their states by adopting Impulse Model, to avoid duplicating intervention. Impulse Case Info Centre trains all the state partners to understand the process of case management, so that they can take an active anti-human trafficking position in their communities.

The State Partners further identify and train active civil society organizations to become District Partners to adopt Impulse Model, who at their turn identify and train active groups at the village level to join the anti-human trafficking network. The far-reaching network of stakeholders ensures protection of the communities across the country.

Hence, the main tools of civil society organizations under the Impulse Model are Partnership, Prevention and Protection.



## Media

### Reporting

Media plays a crucial role in outreaching to the communities, writing articles and reporting on human trafficking, informing the communities on their first contact point to report cases of human trafficking or missing persons. The first contact point is generally the ICIC Civil Society Organization Partner in the community. However, also the media house can receive cases and refer those to the ICIC Civil Society Organization Partner in the community, or directly to Impulse Case Info Centre at the national level.

By writing articles and reporting on human trafficking, media houses also prevent human trafficking before it takes place by warning people about the crime. When people are aware of human trafficking, they can protect themselves and their families from becoming victims of the crime.

Press is also often needed also to locate the missing people. It is illegal to publish names or photos of the assumed victims of human trafficking. However, law enforcement can collaborate with media to publish photos of the missing people requesting assistance from the public, without connecting the victim to the issue of human trafficking and referring them as missing persons. Often there is no clear understanding, where the victim has been taken; therefore, press can be opted to locate the victims.

Therefore, the main tools for media under the Impulse Model are Partnership, Prevention and Press.



## Educational Institutions and Faith Based Organizations



Educational institutions and faith based organizations must prevent their students and members from becoming victims of human trafficking by raising awareness on the crime. In case they come to understand that any of their students or members have gone missing, they need to immediately report to the first contact point, ICIC Civil Society Organization Partner in the community or to ICIC at the national level.

Moreover, when human trafficking survivors return to home, they need security and new opportunities. Faith Based organizations can assume the role of ensuring the well-being of the trafficking survivor. Additionally, educational institutions are in the position to put forward re-integration opportunities, by offering a education to the survivors for them to re-build their lives.

When Media Partner writes articles on human trafficking, the Partner should send a copy of the article to ICIC.

The most active Media Partners are rewarded for their contribution; besides regular they will be invited to national and international conferences with other stakeholders.

Therefore, the main tools for educational institutions and faith based organizations under the Impulse Model are Prevention and Protection.



## Social Enterprises

### Re-Integration

Private sector social enterprises can join the process of anti-human trafficking, by supporting the human trafficking survivors and other vulnerable people in their communities by offering them reintegration opportunities in form of employment. Enterprises can contact ICIC to explore possibilities to join the process. Having the understanding of the survivors ambitions and skills, ICIC will inform the enterprise if there is any survivor that would fit the job profile. Moreover, the private sector enterprises also play a role in prevention, by offering sustainable livelihood for people. This makes them less vulnerable for unsafe migration that may lead to human trafficking.

ICIC reviews the private sector enterprises before the placements, to ensure the working environment is suitable for the survivors. Moreover, confidentiality is highly maintained. Therefore, the employer or other employees will not be told about the background of the survivor – she/he might be from a vulnerable area without having experienced human trafficking, she/he might have worked in exploitative situation as housemaid or industrial worker, or she/he might have been a victim of human trafficking.

Partnership



Prevention

Therefore, the main tools for private sector social enterprises under the Impulse Model are Prevention and Protection.

## Judiciary

Judiciary, including judges and lawyers, play the key role in bringing justice to the victim. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to provide free Legal Services to the weaker sections of the society, and victims of human trafficking are eligible for Free Legal Services<sup>6</sup>. In addition, all cases of trafficked victims dealt with by the Impulse Case Info Centre are being supported by the State Legal Services Authority. Our Case Manager assists with all case documentation and case intervention and conducts follow up with State Legal Services Authority.

### Judiciary

Judges

Lawyers

ICIC prepares and regularly updates all the documents to be presented in the court, and ensures the Public Prosecutor, appointed by the government to represent the human trafficking victim, is well educated on the case.

<sup>6</sup> Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

## District Court Judges

### Re-Compensation

Judges must be well aware of the nature of human trafficking. To ensure this, Impulse NGO Network conducts judiciary training, and also assists the Judiciary as resource persons from the organization in programs to sensitize the judiciary.

### Prosecution

## Lawyers and State Legal Services Authorities

### Re-Compensation

Lawyers must be well aware of all the legal aspects of the human trafficking. Most of the State partners of ICIC are also lawyers, and they conduct training programs for their fellow Lawyers. ICIC also works with the State Legal Services Authority to conduct training. As a support partner organization, we have a lawyers' group and association that is providing support in claims for compensation, follow up support to the state partners and the cases referred.

### Prosecution

## ICIC Software

The idea of creating an Anti-Human Trafficking Software evolved, when the number of human trafficking cases in the Impulse Case Info Centre Database was becoming hard to manage manually. Impulse Case Info Centre recognized that also the Anti-Human Trafficking Units of India crucially needed an AHT Software for systematic documentation of human trafficking cases.

The Software, developed by Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, provides the Anti-Human Trafficking Units a fast and systematic communication channel to share case information, documents, and updates on the human trafficking cases. Each of the human trafficking cases has their specific case files. All the Anti-Human Trafficking Units have their specific user account in the AHT Software, enabling them to see only the cases that they have registered or cases that have been referred to them. This ensures that necessary confidentiality and privacy standards are followed. However, the Software has an alert-feature, enabling different units to realize if any other unit is, or has been, managing a case involving the same human trafficking victim or the same human trafficker.

### Basic features of the Anti-Trafficking Software:

- > Possibility to document and update systematically human trafficking case information, following the Impulse Case Info Centre process of Reporting, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Repatriation and Re-Integration and Prosecution.
- > Possibility to share the specific human trafficking case information with other Anti-Human Trafficking Units nationally and internationally
- > Alert system – in case the details of human trafficking victim or suspected trafficker have already been inserted in the Software in another registered case, the Software will send a notification alert
- > The Software will automatically collate statistical information on human trafficking cases, information on source areas, transit and destinations along with general profiles of the victims
- > Stakeholder contact database
- > Printable anti-human trafficking resource materials.



## Case Studies

*Names have been changed to protect the confidentiality of persons concerned.*

### Anjali

This case highlights the following pillars: Reporting-Rehabilitation-Reintegration-Protection-Prosecution-Press.

Anjali is an orphan child and was adopted by a lady when Anjali was only 15 days old.

Anjali, who had no one to say as her own, was brought up by her so-called aunt who took the responsibility of looking after Anjali. As soon as Anjali was able to do bits of small work, her aunt started employing her in shops and houses as a maid-servant and whatever amount was earned by Anjali for working, used to be taken by her aunt.

Finally, Anjali was employed in one household in Siliguri and the son of that family happens to be in BSF and posted in Shillong. In Siliguri too, the money earned by Anjali used to go to her aunt.

Soon, Anjali was brought to Shillong by the son of the family where Anjali used to work in Siliguri. In Shillong, this man used to live with his wife and his son who is studying in school. Anjali was brought in the pretext that she will be sent to school and in her leisure time, she will be a company to their son.

For the first few days, Anjali was fine but as days passed, the wife started physically and verbally abusing and ill-treating Anjali. Anjali had to face all this without saying anything as she was helpless and had nowhere to go. Besides, there happens to be one constable in the BSF, Dharmendra Sinha, who used to come to the house as a helper for cooking, cleaning, etc.

One day, when no one was there in the house, Dharmendra Sinha sexually abused Anjali and since that day, he, at an interval of 10-15 days, used to force Anjali into this physical relationship. Anjali wanted to inform the landlord lady but did not gather the courage because she was threatened by Dharmendra. Moreover, Anjali felt that neither the landlord lady nor any other would believe her because their trust on the constable was more than their trust in her. Therefore, Anjali kept quiet and went on facing such a degrading treatment.

Finally, one day Anjali ran away from this family and through the concerned Police station, she was referred to Impulse Case Info Centre (ICIC) on 28th March 2007, she was then 12 years old.

Impulse Case Info Centre provided shelter to Anjali at the Impulse NGO Network's Transit Home and did the necessary needful pertaining to the care and protection of the child. Anjali's case

was then presented before the Child Welfare Committee, East Khasi Hills District. Impulse Case Info Centre also filed an FIR against the culprit constable who was then arrested by the Police and after days, was released on bail.

Since Impulse NGO Network did not have the facility of long term shelter, therefore, Anjali was referred to the State Shelter Home with due consent of the Director of Social Welfare Department.

Realizing the fact that it had been almost two years that Anjali had been staying in the State Shelter Home without any schooling or vocational activities, Impulse Case Info Centre decided to advocate with CWC to pass an Order to hand over Anjali to WISE Social Service Centre as the Executive Director of WISE had agreed to take Anjali and do the needful for her all-round development.

Finally, CWC decided to hand over Anjali to WISE and thus, WISE took the custody of Anjali on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2009. Thereafter, Anjali's custody was placed under WISE where she learnt vocational skills besides joining St Mary's L. P. School. In studies, Anjali has been doing excellent. After two years, in February 2011 Anjali was re-shifted to the State Shelter Home for accommodation due to some constraint expressed by WISE, but still she continued studying at St Mary's till class VII.

On 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2012, the culprit Dharmendra Sinha was convicted to 7 years of rigorous imprisonment. Although this is a victory for the rights of the child, this is only a small victory as 7 years is nothing considering the seriousness of the crime, and considering that only the rapist has been convicted, the landlords employing the child have not even been convicted<sup>7</sup>.

In February 2013, Anjali was shifted to St George English Boarding School for better reintegration. Since then she has been studying well and is happy to study there. Now she is in class IX. For holidays she goes to a shelter home as the school does not provide boarding during holidays.

<sup>7</sup> Please click on the following links for newspapers articles on the same:

- <http://meghalayatimes.info/index.php/front-page/62-archive/front-page/december-2012/17101-rapist-convicted-to-7-years-imprisonment>
- <http://www.sentinelassam.com/meghalaya/story.php?sec=2&subsec=8&id=141111&dtP=2012-12-12&ppr=1>
- [http://www.telegraphindia.com/1121203/jsp/northeast/story\\_16266810.jsp#.Ux2d8z-SxBA](http://www.telegraphindia.com/1121203/jsp/northeast/story_16266810.jsp#.Ux2d8z-SxBA)

## Deepak and Aravind

This case highlights the following pillars: Reporting-Rescue-Repatriation-Reintegration-Protection.

The case was referred to Impulse Case Info Centre on 6th January 2014 through a contact person who happens to be the father of another child who had been rescued and rehabilitated two months before by Impulse NGO Network. As this contact person also used to work in the coal mines of Jaintia Hills of Meghalaya and is still working there, he knew about this child, Deepak, 12 years old, and that he works in the coal mines, so he referred the case to Impulse Case Info Centre.

After receiving the case, Impulse Case Info Centre immediately visited the coal mines so that we could interview Deepak to know more about his story, that's when we came to know that he has a younger brother, Aravind, 10 years old, who was also working in the coal mines but not regularly, contrary to Deepak. Deepak and Aravind were born in Nepal, Khotang District, in a remote village where they were living with their parents, their elder brother and their paternal grandmother. Then the father moved with Deepak to Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya, India, to work in the coal mines, when Deepak was only 5 years old. One year after, the mother joined them in Jaintia Hills with Aravind, 4 years old at this time. When asked about the age when they started working, both children answered that they had immediately started working upon their arrival in Jaintia Hills. There Deepak used to work for 12 hours a day, 6 days per week, while Aravind was working as much as Deepak but not on a regular basis, only when the mine owner would require. Deepak would then earn INR 600 to 700 per week, while Aravind would earn INR 300 to 400 per week. Their work consisted in cutting coal.

While at home their life would not be better as both of their parents used to drink alcohol and were always drunk (even from the morning sometimes) and often fought with each other, which provided a very bad living environment to the children. They used to live with their parents but also with their maternal uncle (who with the father was also working in the coal mines). The mother has had drinking problems from the time she was young but has never been violent with her children. When he gets drunk, the father often used to beat his wife, brother-in-law, and Deepak and Aravind, as reported by the kids.

On 13th January 2014, Impulse Case Info Centre took the kids for repatriation to Nepal, and for their rehabilitation. Impulse Case Info Centre found a boarding school for the kids in Kakarvitta, near the Indo-Nepali border. Deepak and Aravind were immediately sent to Suryodaya Higher Secondary English Boarding School. Deepak was admitted in Class II while Aravind was admitted in Class I. They had never been to school before.

When asked about their future, Deepak said that he wants to become a doctor, and Aravind a pilot.

## Awards and Recognition

The Impulse model was declared as the Good Practice Model in the South Asian Regional Initiative/Equity (SARIQ) and the Academy for Educational Development (AED) "Replicable Approaches Guide", funded by USAID in 2005.

ASHOKA, Innovators for the Public leads social entrepreneurs, aids in grouping them, and designs architecture for the citizen sector. The global association selects social entrepreneurs starting social-changing projects as fellows each year. In 2006, Impulse's Team Leader, Ms. Hasina Kharbhih was selected as an ASHOKA Fellow from India for developing the Meghalaya Model. The three-year fellowship is used to spread the model on a regional, national, and global scale.

In May 2006, UNODC formally recognized Impulse for the organisation's work in anti-trafficking initiatives. UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa honoured the organisation a plaque "with appreciation of your enduring contribution in the field of anti human trafficking." The recognition by UNODC, who has also provided funding to some of the organisation's anti-trafficking programmes, was acknowledgment from a global organisation, which provided even more recognition by the international community.

The Impulse Model (Meghalaya Model) also been selected as a Good Practice Model for the WPC-UNDP Best Practice Research in 2007. It has been included for review in the National Integrated Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking with Special Focus on Children and Women under the Ministry of Women and Child Development supported by NHRC, MHA, NCW and UNICEF. The Model has also been mentioned in the India Country Report 2008 World Congress III PAGE 57 and in the Optional Protocol Convention on Rights of Child on Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography 2001, Ministry of Women and Child Development Government of India Page 12 point 38 as a comprehensive strategy.

The Impulse Model (Impulse Case Info Centre) has been selected as top 3 in the world for its innovative practice. In the 13th Annual Global Development Conference held at Budapest for Global Development Awards and Medals Competition 2011, Japanese Award for most Innovative Development Project, Impulse Case Info Centre has won the second prize in the competition among top three models in the world in the year 2012.

Impulse Case Info Centre under category: m-Inclusion has been recognized by the Grand Jury of the Billionth Award South Asia as a Finalist for the year 2012, for Innovation in Telecom and Mobile Content and Application for masses

# CASE DETAILS & FORMS

## Annexure A – Case Reporting Format

### BASIC VICTIM INFORMATION

Photograph
------------

<p>Full Name:</p> <p>Birthdate:</p> <p>Sex:</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>Description of the individual(s) including any birth marks:</p> <p>Does the individual have any addictions:</p> <p>Medical conditions:</p>
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CASE INFORMATION

1. Case No:
2. Date/Time (when the case was received):
3. Referrer ( which Organization/Institution/Concerned Person) :
4. Organization Referred to (Your Organization's Name):
5. Case Classification (whether trafficking, missing, child labor or other):
6. Date of missing/being trafficked:
7. With whom the individual was last seen? At what time? What clothes were they wearing?
8. Was a FIR filed?

## IF YES:

- What is the complaint number?
- FIR filed on/ by (on which date and by whom)
- In which Police Station?

## IF NO

- Why?

## CASE BACKGROUND

1. What is the family background? (parents, siblings, children, occupation, medical conditions, housing etc)

2. Details of occupants in individual family home:

Name	Relationship	Occupation	Other details



### IMMEDIATE RESPONSE- Pre-Rescue

1. What steps were taken prior to rescuing the individual?
2. How did you receive the case?
3. What Partner Organizations are working on the case?
4. Have the individuals; Parents / Guardians / Siblings / Neighbours / School Teachers / Friends / other being contacted?
5. Local Information:  
*While it may be difficult to access all of this information, an attempt should be made to learn as much as possible when compiling a case study.*
  - Survey the lay-out of establishment where the victim is staying note potential hiding places, all exits
  - Who is the owner of the property where the trafficking victims are staying / working?
  - Formulate a map if possible to help during a police raid (insert as appendix)

### IMMEDIATE RESPONSE - Post Rescue

1. Networking with Allied System:

2. Rehabilitation:

3. Efforts of Re-integration:

4. Present Status of the individual:

5. Additional Information: (If Any.):

6. Case Status (Open/Close)?

### IMMEDIATE RESPONSE - Post Rescue

1. Is the trafficker(s) known or suspected? Yes/No. (indicate if confirmed)
2. Name(s) of trafficker(s)/suspected traffickers(s)
3. Are they operating with others, are they well organized or appear to be amateur?
4. Are there drugs or weapons involved?
5. Trafficker Information:

Name	Phone Number	Home Address	Work Address	Physical Description	Involvement (seller, transporter, pimp etc)

6. Describe the size of the threat the trafficker(s) would pose to an intruder/interferer.
7. Is there are relationship with other businesses; brothels, bars, clubs, etc?
8. Times and dates when known/suspected illegal activities are taking place:

Time/Date	Individuals Involved	Details

## Annexure B – Rehabilitation Format

### CASE FILE FOR REHABILITATION CASES

1. CASE REGISTRATION	
Date:	
Case No.:	
Referred to IMPULSE,	Date Referred:
Reported to Impulse	Date Reported:
Case Status (open/closed):	

2. PERSONAL DETAILS	
Name:	
Sex:	
Date of Birth:	Current Age:
Nationality:	
Language(s):	

3. RELEVANT CONTACT PERSONS			
Relationship to Survivor (mother, teacher, counselor):	Name:	Current Address:	Phone:

**4. CASE BACKGROUND**

Case Background Summary:

**5. NEEDS OF THE INDIVIDUAL**

Medical Details:

Psychological Needs:

Special Needs / Disabilities:

Legal Considerations / Action:

Education Level:

## 6. PLACEMENT DETAILS

Current Placement:

Individual's Wishes Regarding Long Term Placement:

	Life Skills Training:	Education / Vocational Options	Seed Money / Networking Assistance	Livelihood Programs:	Other:
Opportunities Available:					
Opportunities Interested In:					
Opportunities Undertaken:					

## Annexure C – Home Investigation Report

### HOME-STUDY INTERVIEW FORM- REPATRIATION (FAMILY/EXTENDED FAMILY)

(NOT TO BE COMPLETED IF IMMEDIATE FAMILY ARE ALSO THE VICTIMS TRAFFICKERS)

1. Date and time of interview:
2. Place of interview:
3. Name of Interviewer  
Designation & Organisation:
4. Interviewees:

Name	Age	Relation to Victim	Contact details	Remarks/place of work

5. Details of interview (socio-economic situation of family, willingness to have victim return, space in family home, school arrangements):



6. Recommendation for individual to be repatriated with family YES/NO?

7. If YES- What are the next steps/actions?

Signature of interviewer:

Date:

Signature of interviewee:

Date:

## Annexure E – Custody Handing Over

### CUSTODY HANDING OVER

To:

Dated:

Subject: Handing over the custody of \_\_\_\_\_ (individual's name),

Sex \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_,

Daughter/Son of \_\_\_\_\_

Resident of \_\_\_\_\_.

Dear Sir/Madam,

With regards to the individual cited above, we, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (IMPULSE staff) of Impulse NGO Network, Shillong, Meghalaya is handing over to you the custody of \_\_\_\_\_ (individual's name) in the presence of the below mentioned witnesses.

Name & Signature of the Partner Organization presence:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Witnesses:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

## Annexure F – Receiving the Custody

### RECEIVING THE CUSTODY

IMPULSE NGO NETWORK is receiving the custody of \_\_\_\_\_ (Individual's name),

Sex:

Age:

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (insert name of the person receiving the custody) of  
Impulse NGO Network, Temple Road, Near Horse Shoe Building, Lower Lachumiere, Shillong,  
is receiving custody.

Contact number:

Signature:

Time/Date:

(Insert Name of Individual), \_\_\_\_\_ is handed over by,

Name:

Designation:

Department/Agency:

Signature:

Time/Date:

(Insert Individual's name) CUSTODY IS RECEIVED IN THE PRESENCE OF (WITNESSES):

1) Name

Signature:

2) Name

Signature:

3) Name

Signature:

### Annexure - G -- Shelter/Recreation Home Letter

#### SHELTER/RECREATION HOME LETTER

Name of Shelter/Recreation Home

Address of Shelter/ Recreation Home

Name of Individual

Dear Sir/Madam,

This has reference to the discussion between your shelter/recreation home and representative (insert name) of Impulse NGO Network, Shillong, Meghalaya, India, regarding the provision of accommodation of the individual stated above; (insert name of individual) during (insert date) till (insert date). Our representative will hand over the custody to your shelter/recreation home on (insert date), and shall take over custody of the individual on expiry of the period of vacation/ shelter.

Thanking you,

Best regards,

Impulse NGO Network,

Shillong, Meghalaya

NB: Copy for information to:

- > Director, Department of Social Welfare, Government of Meghalaya, Shillong
- > Chairperson, Child Welfare Committee, Shillong, Meghalaya
- > Principal, (name and address of School.....)

## Annexure H – Human Trafficking Case Investigation Guide

### VERIFY AND SPECIFY

1. Exactly what kinds of abuse have taken place against the victim(s)?
2. How severe is the abuse?
3. How long has the abuse been going on?
4. Does the family know their child has been trafficked? Did they put her in this situation? Are they aware of her situation? Are they concerned about or looking for her?
5. Are any other organizations involved in the case?
6. Are the police already aware of the case?
7. What information has your organization gathered so far?
8. Have any actions been taken by your organization, the police or any other organization?
9. What kind of support would you like from Impulse NGO?

### VICTIM INFORMATION

1. Where possible try to obtain photos of the victims(s) so that he/she may be found during a police raid.
2. Get names, aliases, ethnicity, height, weight, hairstyle, apparent age, any distinguishing features.
3. Find out the victim(s) date of birth, home address and how she/he came into this situation.
4. Is the victim a major (over 18 years of age) and not wanting/willing to leave the situation?
5. Where are the victim(s) movements, where do they stay, do they work in a variety of locations?
6. How many victims are there?

### TRAFFICKER INFORMATION

1. How many traffickers are there? Are they operating with others, are they well organized or appear to be amateur? Are there drugs or weapons involved?
2. Gather contact information, phone numbers, all home addresses and work addresses.
3. Determine the size of the threat the trafficker(s) would pose to an intruder/interferer.
4. Collect physical descriptions - facial hair, glasses, age, weight, height, build, ethnicity and anything else useful in identifying these individuals.
5. Is there are relationship with other businesses; brothels, bars, clubs, etc?
6. Collect times and dates when illegal activities are taking place.

### LOCATION INFORMATION

1. Survey the layout of beauty salon (and any other involved establishments), note potential hiding places, all exits. Formulate a map to help during a police raid.
2. Who is the owner of the property where the trafficking victims are staying / working?
3. While it may be difficult to access all of this information, an attempt should be made to learn as much as possible when compiling a case study







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 : - [@ImpulseNGO](https://twitter.com/ImpulseNGO)