

STOP HUMAN TRAFFICKING





Human trafficking is a crime that involves:

- the use of force
- fraud, or
- coercion

to **compel** someone to perform labor or engage in commercial sex for the purpose of **exploitation and profit**.

It can happen to anyone, regardless of age, race, gender, nationality, disability, religion, sexual orientation, or socioeconomic status

Insights from TIP 2024 Report

Globally it is an estimate that there 27 million people are exploited for labor, services and commercia sex through force, fraud and coercion.

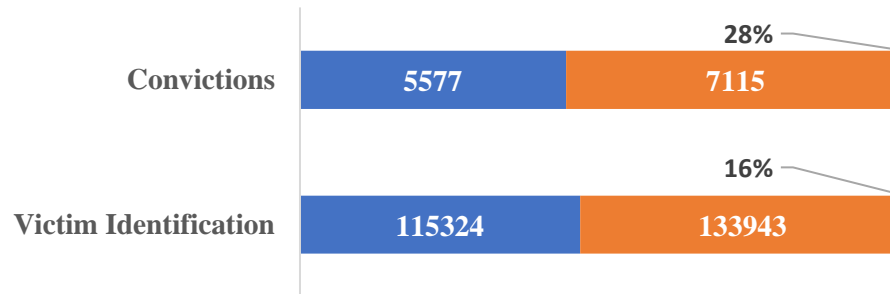
Trafficker prey on some of the worlds most marginalized and vulnerable individuals and make profit from the plight of others.



180 nations have ratified or acceded to the UN Protocol to **P**revent, **S**uppress and **P**unish Trafficking in Persons, showing a **global commitment** to tackle this issue. This included India as one of the members.

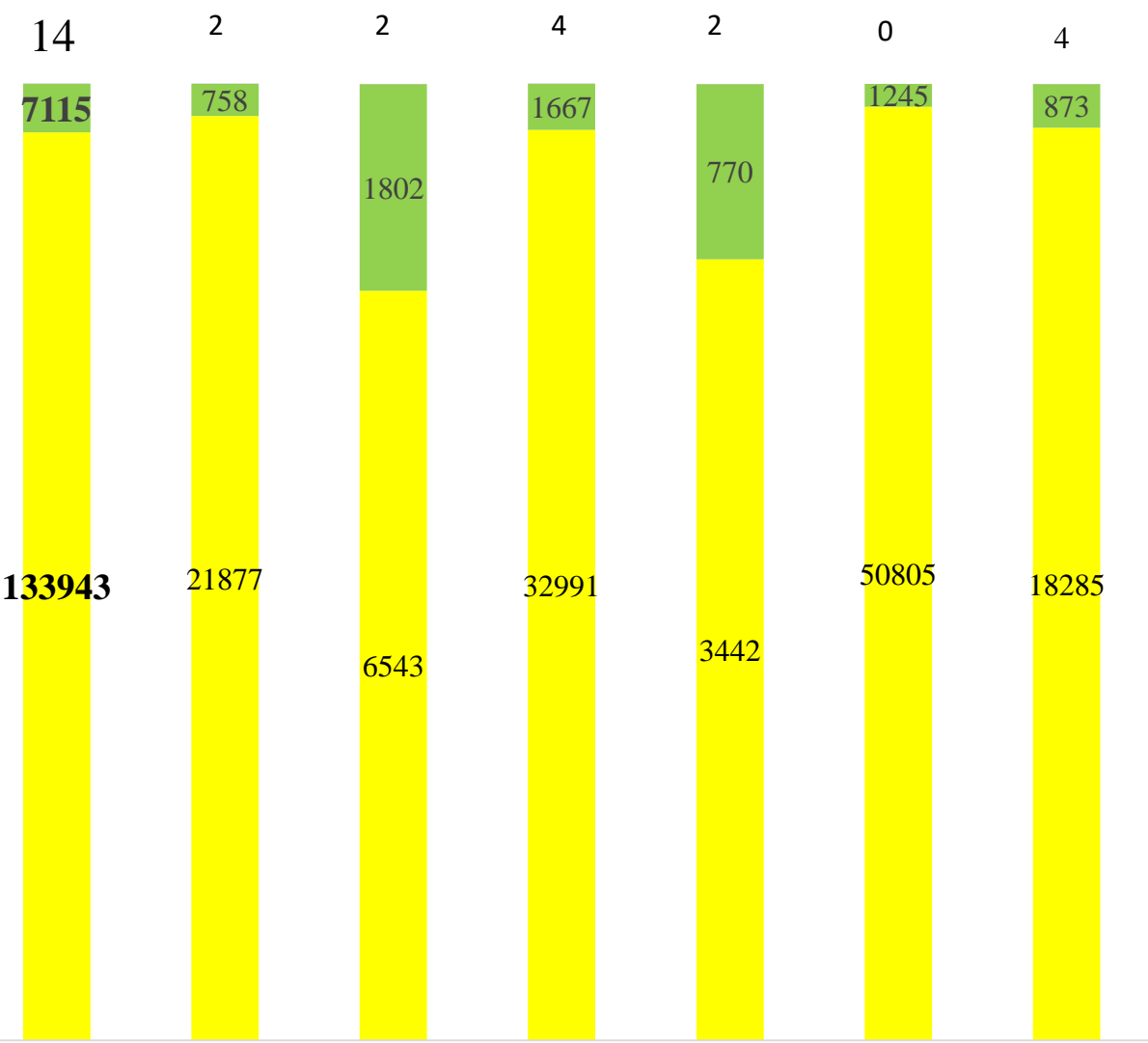


Progress: Victim identification & Convictions



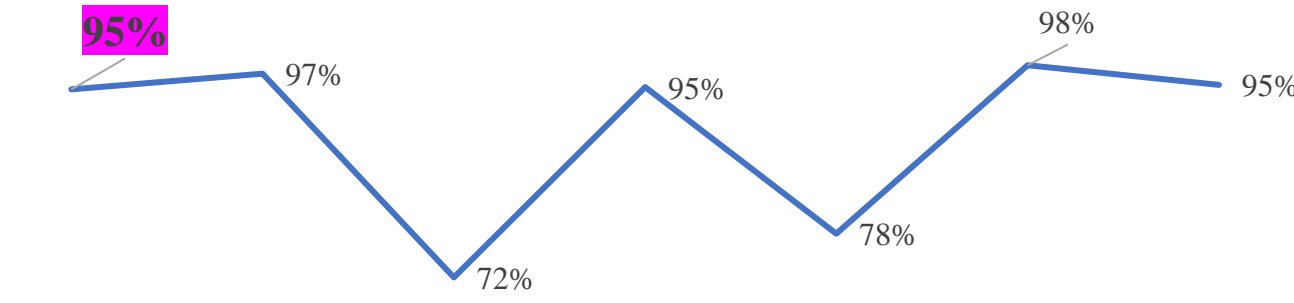
Disparity between identified victims & convictions
Highlights the need for **en-hanced legislative authority** to prosecute traffickers effectively.

Global Statistics: Victim/Convictions/Amendments



■ Victims Identified
 ■ Convictions Made
 ■ Legislative Amendments in Laws

Disparity Ratio:



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Global Africa East Africa & Pacific Europe Near East South & Central Asia Western Hemisphere

India's Global Ranking

TIP REPORT TIER RANKINGS EXPLAINED

TIER 1 countries show consistent effort in fighting human trafficking, meeting the minimum standards as outlined in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA).

Example: Argentina, Australia, France, Republic of Korea.

Countries like Republic of Korea & Suriname moving ahead from **Tier 2 to Tier 1**.

TIER 2 countries do not meet TVPA standards, but are making sufficient progress.

Example: India, Israel, South Africa

Significant progress made by countries like Algeria, Chad, Guinea Bissau and Curacao moved from **Tier 3 to Tier 2**.

TIER 2 WATCH LIST countries are making progress to combat trafficking, but prevalence might be on the rise, or concrete evidence of improvement might be lacking.

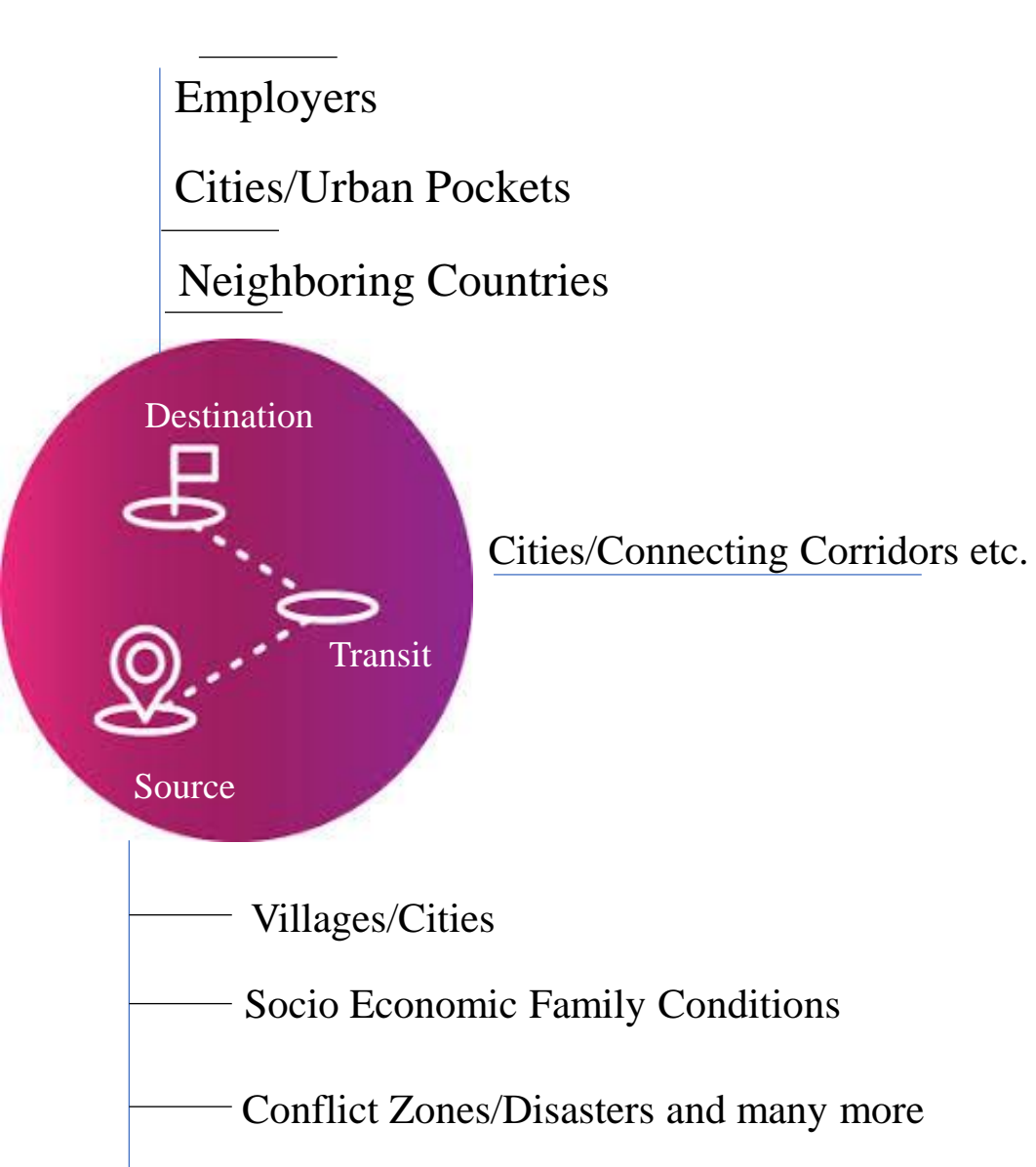
Example: Algeria, Hong Kong, Nepal

India consistent remaining in Tier 2 for a decade.

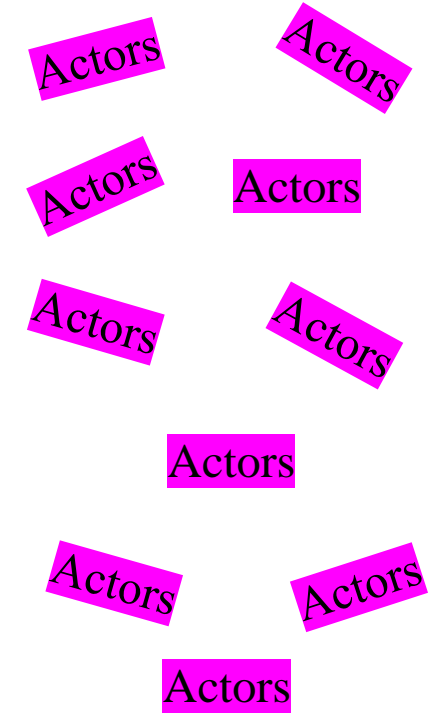
TIER 3 countries do not meet the TVPA minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to change course.

Example: Afghanistan, China, Russia.

Understanding Human Trafficking @ Indian Context



Why DEMAND?



Why/Who SUPPLY?

India Statistics @ Human Trafficking

	2020	2019	2018	Source
Trafficking Cases Investigated	1714	2088	1830	NCRB data



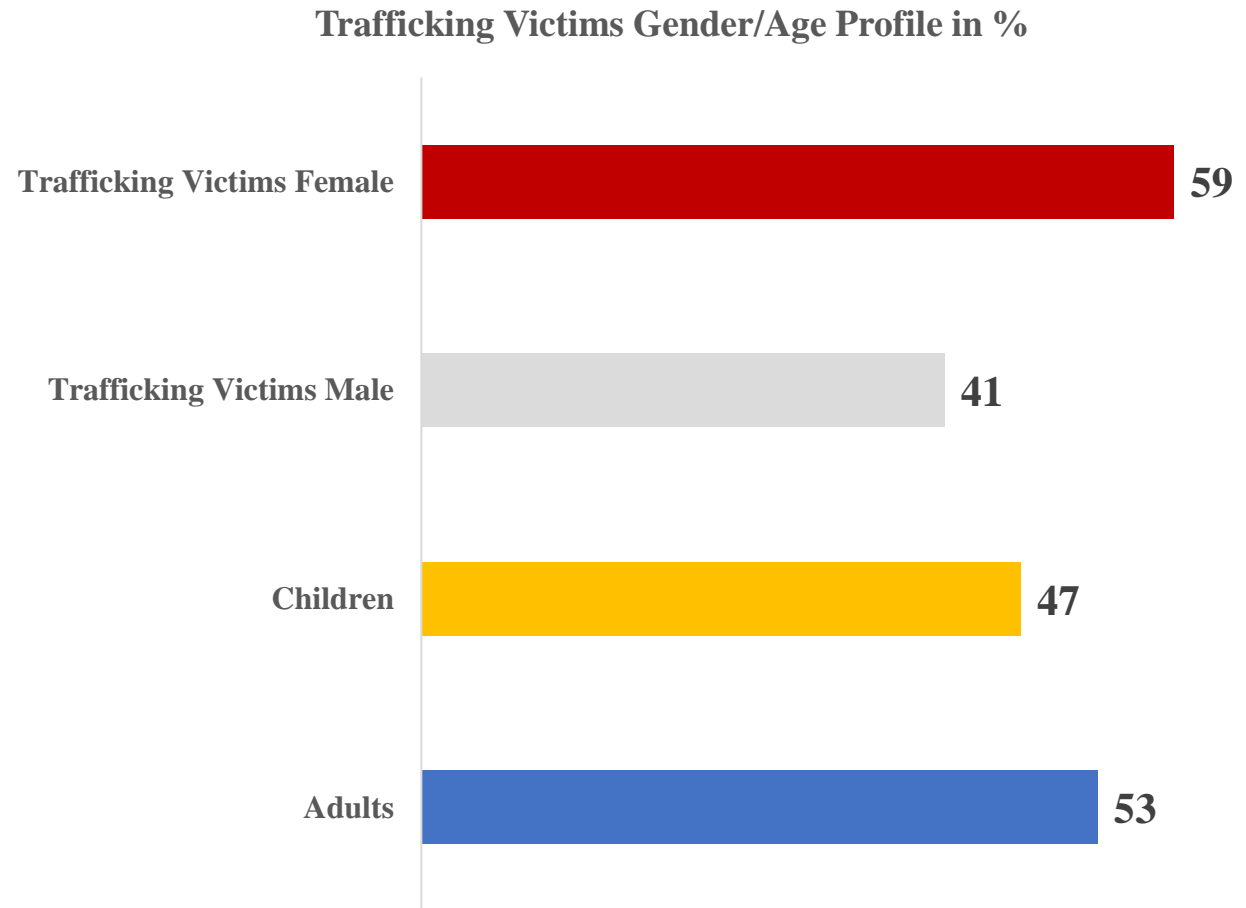
CONVICTED

ACQUITTED

	2020	2019
Trafficking Cases	463 Trafficking Cases	600 Trafficking Cases
Traffickers	101 traffickers/49 cases (11%)	306 traffickers/160 cases (27%)
Suspects	715 suspects/414 cases (89%)	1329 suspects/440 cases (73%)

India Statistics@ Human Trafficking

	2020	2019
Identified Trafficking Victims	6622	5145
Potential Trafficking Victims	694	2505
Labor Trafficking Victims: 5156 Comprise of: Bonded Labor - 2837 Sex Trafficking - 1466		



During the period 2010 to 2018 in total 38,503 victims of trafficking identified and reported, however victim compensation was provided to 102 only (less than 1%)

Key Indicators/Strategies adopted by traffickers

HUNTING & FISHING are the two main strategies perpetrators apply for targeting the subject

Identifying vulnerable families:

- a) Large families
- b) Families in debt
- c) Broken families
- d) Families with intergeneration poverty.
- e) Families with strict gender nuisances
- f) Families with more dropouts
- g) Child Marriage as a means for economic transaction
- h) Many more

Brainstorming/Grooming/

Convincing:

- a) Large advance to families
- b) Counselling or peer pressure
- c) Promising jobs and life
- d) Digital Medium for convincing/role of technology.
- e) Grooming the vulnerable through different means

Trafficking for:

- a) Cheap labor supply in Bricklin, agriculture, rice mills, cotton seed production, embroidery, stone quarries, bangle industry/spinning industry and many more.
- b) Prostitution/Commercial Sex
- c) Rag Picking
- d) Organ sale
- e) Many more..

It is an estimate that India has 8 million trafficking victims and majority of them are in bonded labors.

Intergeneration bonded labor continues whereby traffickers transfer the outstanding debt of deceased workers to parents, siblings or children.

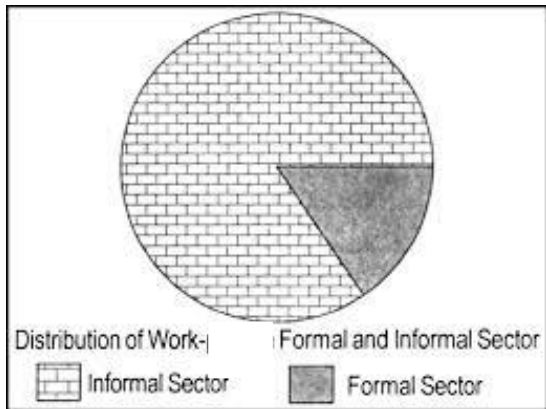
Key Existing Challenges

- Lack of reporting from 22 states out of 36 states in India on bonded labor victims
- Efforts to Audit government (other) run/funded shelter homes remains inadequate.
- Nonexistent repatriation processes/treaty with many countries.
- Delay in compensation to victims.
- Lack of updation on national action plan to combat trafficking and absence of amendments in Sec 370 of IPC to remove
- Post rescue challenges in processes
- Delay in legal proceedings
- Filing of FIR's hence delaying the criminal investigation.
- Registration of cases as Missing or Kidnapping rather than “Trafficking” hence impacting the statistics.
- Lack of political will.
- Systematic Challenges- AHTU functioning: jurisdiction power & authoritative, funds
- Many states still to accept the standard procedure for victim identification

Major Recommendations (S_{ource} – T_{ransit} - D_{estination}) (M_{icro} – M_{eso} – M_{acro})

ACTORS

ACTORS



MONITORING



Protection Program at Source/Victim

Speedy judiciary response & support.

Protection of workers in Informal Sector

Interstate coordination between state government agencies and legal fraternity

Enhancing education and outreach awareness campaigns



Training of legal fraternity (Police, Lawyers, Judges, Prosecutors).

Media sensitization



Regularized migration support system.

Regularized recruitment/employment agencies

Lobby & Advocacy

MACRO

MESO

MICRO

PREVENTION

PROTECTION
(Rehabilitation & Reintegration)

PROSECUTION

Role of government:

- Regularization of technology (online platforms)
- Strengthening existing structures
- Increase in budget allocation and timely release of funds.
- Power to Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTU)
- Training & Capacity Building
- Coordination between states

Role of Civil Society:

- Mass awareness
- Working at micro- meso and macro level.
- Prevention community programs
- Community based structures

Working with various ACTORS:

- Road Transport
- Police
- Hotel & Tourism industry
- Immigration
- Recruitment
- Legal Fraternity

Role of Financial Sector:

- Online payment channels
- Digital payments
- Crypto currencies

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The Joy of Service...

THANK YOU.

For more information, please contact:

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