



HUMAN TRAFFICKING FIELDBOOK

**STANDARD OPERATING
PROCEDURES FOR
SEX TRAFFICKING
INTERVENTIONS**

**PROCEDURES FOR RESTORING
SEX TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS**

HUMAN TRAFFICKING FIELDBOOK

SOP's for Sex Trafficking Interventions

Procedures for Restoring Sex Trafficking Survivors

From

Human Trafficking Legal Reference Toolkit

Standard Operating Procedures to Fight Bonded Labour and Sex Trafficking

A Handbook for NGOs and their Lawyers

2nd Edition, October 2019

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REFER TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING HANDBOOK FOR APPENDICES



SUMMARY OF PROCEDURES FOR RESTORING SEX TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS



ENSURING IMMEDIATE ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE

Magistrate orders medical examination, HIV test, and sexual abuse test with victim's consent and under supervision of female doctor; minor victims referred to CWC; Police escorts victims to medical examination and recovers victims' property from rescue site.

3.1



PLACING SURVIVORS IN SAFE CUSTODY

Magistrate makes order regarding placement of victims in protective shelter home; social workers place victims in home and accompany victims if they leave home for visits to Magistrate or CWC.

3.2



FACILITATING ACCESS TO COUNSELING SERVICES

Female counsellors visit victims within 48 hours of admission to shelter home (with permission from the home); Magistrate issues orders approving counseling plans.

3.3



SUBMITTING A HOME VERIFICATION REPORT

Magistrate/CWC orders home verification report and opposes release of survivors into anyone's custody prior to the submission of report that guarantees safety.

3.4

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Continued on the next page.



SECURING SEX TRAFFICKING SURVIVOR COMPENSATION

District Administration assists victims in recovering compensation under several schemes intended to rehabilitate sex trafficking survivors.

3.5

3.6

3.7

3.8

3.9



REPATRIATING OR REHABILITATING SEX TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS

Assist in obtaining documents necessary for repatriation; Magistrate/CWC may extend stay at protective home for further rehabilitation if victim's family is unfit to provide care and protection, in a home verification report.



FACILITATING ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT ENTITLEMENTS

Assist in providing access to private sector resources related to food, clothing, shelter, land rights, education, employment, health care, counselling and other entitlements.



FACILITATING ACCESS TO PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCES

Assist in providing access to private sector resources related to food, clothing, shelter, land rights, education, employment, health care, counselling and other entitlements.



ENSURING SURVIVORS ENJOY PERMANENT FREEDOM

Work with NGO to prevent re-trafficking and insure reintegration of survivors; do follow up as necessary.



RESTORING SEX TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS

STEP

3.1

ENSURING IMMEDIATE ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE



NGO

The NGO should ensure that the sex trafficking survivors receive a medical examination and any required medical care.

ADVOCATE

The Advocate should ensure that medical examinations are carried out and urgent care is provided, with respect accorded to the sex trafficking survivor's right to privacy and other rights.

STEP

3.2

PLACING SURVIVORS IN SAFE CUSTODY



NGO

The NGO should ensure that the survivor is safely transferred to a protective shelter home.

ADVOCATE

The Advocate should advise and assist the survivor and the NGO before government authorities to ensure that survivor is safely transferred to a protective shelter home.

STEP

3.3

FACILITATING ACCESS TO COUNSELLING SERVICES



NGO

The NGO should provide the survivor with access to trained and qualified female counsellors to help promote the healing process.

ADVOCATE

The Advocate should advise the survivor and the NGO about the survivor's right to counselling and other aftercare services.

STEP

3.4

SUBMITTING A HOME VERIFICATION REPORT



NGO

The NGO should prepare a well-documented Home Verification Report after verifying details concerning the family and social background of the survivor.

ADVOCATE

The Advocate should request that the CWC/magistrate order a home verification report and oppose the release of survivors in to the custody of anyone prior to the submission of the Home Verification Report.

STEP

3.5

SECURING SURVIVOR COMPENSATION



NGO

The NGO should assist the Advocate with filing compensation applications and accompany survivors when called to appear before appropriate forums.

ADVOCATE

The Advocate should file compensation applications on behalf of the survivor before the appropriate forum.

STEP

3.6

REPATRIATING OR REHABILITATING SEX TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS




NGO

The NGO should assist with safe repatriation or rehabilitation of survivors.


ADVOCATE

The Advocate should advise and assist the survivor and the NGO on legal matters related to repatriation or rehabilitation of the survivor.


STEP

3.7 FACILITATING ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT ENTITLEMENTS		
	NGO	The NGO should assist the sex trafficking survivors with accessing government entitlements related to both cash (Rs. 3,00,000/= under the newly revamped CSS-2016 for rehabilitation of Bonded Labour and victims rescued from brothels etc.) and non-cash components like education, employment, health care, counselling, and other entitlements.
	ADVOCATE	The Advocate should provide legal assistance to the NGO and bonded labour survivors to petition government agencies to provide government entitlements if such entitlements are wrongly denied.

STEP

3.8 FACILITATING ACCESS TO PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCES		
	NGO	The NGO should assist the sex trafficking survivors with accessing available private sector (NGO and business) resources related to education, employment, health care, counselling, and other entitlements.

STEP

3.9 ENSURING SURVIVORS ENJOY PERMANENT FREEDOM		
	NGO	The NGO should maintain an ongoing relationship with the sex trafficking survivor for at least 24 months from rescue to ensure sustained rehabilitation and permanent freedom of survivors.
	ADVOCATE	The Advocate should remain accessible to the survivor to provide advice and counsel regarding the survivor's rights in the community.

STEP 3.1 Ensuring Immediate Access to Medical Care

Timeline: Access to basic medical care and gynaecologist should be provided within 24 hours of the intervention being carried out, while bone ossification test should be carried out within 1 week of the rescue.

NGO

The NGO should ensure that the sex trafficking survivors receive a medical examination and any required medical care.

ADVOCATE

The Advocate should ensure that medical examinations are carried out and urgent care is provided, with respect accorded to the sex trafficking survivor's right to privacy and other rights.

Commentary

The NGO should request that the Magistrate do the following:

- Order age-verification, medical examination, HIV test (to be taken only with informed consent of the survivor including pre-test and post-test counselling) and STI testing to be done at a hospital. Request the Magistrate to order the administration of sexual abuse tests.
- Allow Aftercare staff to accompany the survivors for medical examination.
- Order property recovery of all the survivors with the help of the police, accompanied by NGO staff.
- The NGO should also suggest placement of the survivors in the best possible aftercare home.

The Advocate should ensure that the medical examination is conducted by or under the supervision of a female doctor as mandated under Section 53 (2) CrPC.

The Advocate may also request the Magistrate to pass an order for the NGO to conduct home inquiries for the rescued survivors.

Points to Note

Medical examinations are conducted after obtaining an order from the Magistrate following the rescue process and the recording of the victim's statements. NGO aftercare staff will escort the rescued victims to the hospital for the medical exam

along with a WCP and then escort them to the shelter home for safe custody. **Informed consent of the survivor must be obtained** prior to performing the medical examination.

What to do in the absence of a female doctor: In the absence of a female doctor, the Advocate should ensure that a female official or a female representative from the NGO is present during the process of medical examination. The Advocate must ensure that the rescued person is treated with dignity.

Age verification test: The Advocate must ensure that the age verification test is carried out properly and scientifically. The age verification test is mandatory under the Section 15(5A) of the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 to determine whether the person rescued is a major, minor or a child. If the survivor is age verified 17-18 or lower, remind the Magistrate/ Public Prosecutor that the Magistrate has no jurisdiction over the survivor and that the survivor must be transferred to the Child Welfare Committee. Under Section 94 of the JJA 2015, where, it is obvious to the CWC based on the appearance of the person brought before it under any of the provisions of this Act (other than for the purpose of giving evidence) that the said person is a child, the CWC shall record such observation stating the age of the child as nearly as may be and proceed with the inquiry under section 36 (inquiry on child in need of care and protection), without waiting for further confirmation of the age. If the CWC is in doubt regarding the age of the person brought before it, shall seek to determine the age of the person by seeking evidence by obtaining:

- o The ***date of birth certificate*** from the school, or the matriculation or equivalent certificate from the concerned examination Board, if available; and in the absence thereof the
- o The ***birth certificate*** given by a corporation or a municipal authority or a panchayat;
- o Only in the absence of i. and ii., can age be determined by an ossification test or any other latest medical age determination test conducted on orders of the CWC, provided it is completed within 15 days of such an order being passed.

Section 94 of JJA further states that the age recorded by the CWC shall be deemed to be the true age of the child.

Request that the Magistrate specify which Child Welfare Committee. If the NGO knows beforehand that the survivor is a minor, inform the Advocate so that they will attend the remand hearing.

STEP 3.2 Placing Survivors in Safe Custody

Timeline : Ideally, the survivors should be placed in safe custody as soon as possible within 24 hours.

NGO	ADVOCATE
The NGO should ensure that the survivor is safely transferred to a protective shelter home.	The Advocate should advise and assist the survivor and the NGO before government authorities to ensure that survivor is safely transferred to a protective shelter home.

Commentary

Rescued victim must be handed over to the shelter home for minors managed by either NGO or government. Victim to be counselled by the aftercare staff about her temporary stay in protective custody and that she has been kept there for her safety and well-being.

Aftercare staff must accompany the rescued Victim whenever she leaves the home for visits to the Magistrate or CWC.

The Advocate should coordinate with the social worker to ensure that the victims are safely placed in a shelter home.

The Advocate must also ensure that the child rescued is produced before the CWC. In the event the age of the victim cannot be ascertained, the Advocate should assist the police in deciding whether to produce the victim before the CWC.

The Advocate should ensure that the adult victims are produced before the Magistrate.

Points to Note

When unsure if rescued person is a minor: Whenever in doubt, the victim must be treated as a minor. There is a medical examination known as bone ossification test that is conducted for the victim based on which the physician will determine if she is a minor or major. Refer child to CWC to determine age. Refer to Section 94 under the JJA 2015 for guidelines on age determination by the CWC.

General guidelines:

- Establishing professional rapport with the Magistrate goes hand in hand with building rapport with the survivor and empowering her to speak truthfully before the Magistrate.
- Aftercare Staff should also ask for permission to conduct home inquiries for all survivors.
- **Empowering the survivor** – Whatever decision made by the Magistrate, it is highly important for the survivor and her future. Therefore, it is of most importance that the survivor may express her informed will before the Magistrate. It is the Aftercare Staff's role to inform the survivor about the remand process and provide psychosocial counseling so that she may make an informed decision and express it before the Magistrate.
- **Keeping of timelines** – The Magistrate cannot detain a survivor for more than 3 weeks, except for special circumstances. Hence, the Magistrate has to take the final decision within 3 weeks of the rescue.¹

STEP 3.3 Facilitating Access to Counselling Services

Timeline: Counselling services should be facilitated within 48 hours.

NGO	ADVOCATE
The NGO should provide the survivor with access to trained and qualified female counsellors to help promote the healing process after obtaining due permission from the concerned authority.	The Advocate should advise the survivor and the NGO about the survivor's right to counselling and other aftercare services.
Commentary	
Once the rescued Victim is admitted at the protective home, the aftercare team must visit the victim preferably within 24-48 hours of admission. The counsellors should have official permission from the home before providing after care support. The counsellors should also	<p>The Advocate should coordinate with the social worker to ensure that the victims are safely placed in a shelter home.</p> <p>The Advocate should work in close collaboration with the NGO case managers/social workers to develop</p>

¹ The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Section 17(3).

immediately be available upon any emergency requirement. Male counsellors should strictly be prohibited from providing counselling services.

Counsellors must develop individualised counselling plans for each survivor.

Counsellors and social workers/case managers must visit the survivor regularly at the aftercare homes to provide counselling and psychosocial support.

Case managers must develop treatment and recovery support plans for each survivor and share them with the shelter home staff.

Case managers will utilize their linkages with education, vocational and counselling organizations to help victims access these services to prepare them for entry into mainstream society or repatriation back to their home states.

Case managers will also liaise with NGOs in survivor's home states for their continued aftercare in their respective shelter homes.

treatment plans for each individual survivor. These treatment plans should be shared with the Magistrate to enable the issuance of orders approving such plans.

The NGO will have to provide regular updates to the court about the progress of the rescued victim.

STEP 3.4 Submitting a Home Verification Report

Timeline: The Home Verification Report should be submitted within 21 days.

NGO

ADVOCATE

The NGO should prepare a well-documented Home Verification Report after verifying details concerning the family and social background of the survivor.

The Advocate should request that the CWC/magistrate order a home verification report and oppose the release of survivors in to the custody of anyone prior to the submission of the Home Verification Report.

Commentary

The NGO should, within 48 hours of the admission of a rescued person in protective custody, send a team to meet with the survivor and ascertain facts that will enable them to carry out a social investigation report.

Home Verification Report must cover the following facts.

- i. Family details
- ii. How long the victim has been missing
- iii. Last contact with the Victim
- iv. Details of trafficker if known by the family
- v. Measures taken by family to trace the Victim / Any missing persons report filed at the local police station
- vi. Recommendation if the family is fit / unfit to ensure care and protection if the Victim is restored back to family.
- vii. Documentation evidence is collected to establish that family traced is biological parents of the Victim.

The home verification must be initiated within 72 hours from the time of rescue and a home verification report submitted to the Magistrate within two weeks from the date

The Advocate should request the relevant authorities that a social investigation should be conducted under Section 31 and 36 of JJ Act. The Advocate should oppose release of any rescued person to anybody (including parents and relatives) before the Home Verification Report is submitted.

of rescue.

Details or facts regarding the victim being rescued from sex trafficking may not be disclosed to the family to prevent stigma attached.

The NGO Aftercare Staff's role is to conduct the home inquiry, write the recommendations and present the report to the Magistrate and/or CWC, as the case maybe. In order to do so, the Aftercare Staff has to work with all concerned parties, such as the survivor, the survivor's family and the Probation Officer. The Aftercare Staff may also have to coordinate with a partner organization to conduct the home verification process.

Points to Note

NGO may request the Magistrate for permission conduct the Home study: The NGO can request the Magistrate for permission to conduct a home verification report for the survivor when the Magistrate orders a Home Study Report to be submitted. The NGO should prepare a well-documented Home Verification Report after verifying details concerning the family and social background of the survivor.

Timeline for submission of Home Verification Report: The home inquiry report must be submitted within 21 days of the rescue operation.² Unless the survivor is a major and opts for recovery assistance at the shelter home, in such cases the Magistrate may permit NGO to complete the report over a longer period. If however, the victim is a minor, the *social investigation report* would have to be completed within 15 days, and the CWC would be required to pass final orders within 4 months of the child being produced before it for the first time. Refer to Section 36 of the JJA 2015 for more information.

Goal of the Home Verification Report/Social Investigation Report: The goal of a Home Verification Report/social investigation report is to gather information about the survivor's family and write recommendations whether they are fit to care for their daughter or son. The report presents the will of the family and the will of the survivor. Based on this, the NGO provides the Magistrate and/or CWC with recommendations for release or protective custody.

² The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Section 17(3).

Basis of recommendations in the report: It is best practice to make sure that Aftercare's recommendations are based on: (1) the informed will of the survivor, (2) the will of the family, (3) NGO's professional assessment of the family's involvement in trafficking and the home environment, and (4) the Probation Officer's suggested options for best recovery process.

General recommendations:

- If the family is willing to accept their daughter/wife and the home verification report recommends release, we should not recommend any time spent at an aftercare home.
- In general, Aftercare should recommend the Magistrate and/or CWC to reunite survivors with their children, no matter if they are released or sent to protective custody.
- The fact that the survivor has to work to support her family is not enough reason to recommend protective custody.
- The home verification report should not recommend protective custody based on the family's financial situation, or family stressors (i.e. substance abuse). The Magistrate is unlikely to consider this if the family is willing to accept the survivor and she wants to return to them.

Recommendations for release should be based on:

- The survivor's own free will to return to her family/husband/independent living
- The family is willing to accept their daughter/wife back home.
- The survivor can live with her children again.
- The family/husband has not been involved in trafficking or profited of the survivor's involvement in prostitution.
- The family's/husband's ability to care and protect their daughter/wife.

Learn More & Take Action

How to conduct a home verification study and submit a report: Refer to Appendix 29
for a sample **Home Inquiry Report**.

STEP 3.5 Securing Survivor Compensation

Timeline: Securing survivor compensation could take between 1 to 3 months.

NGO

The NGO should assist the Advocate with filing compensation applications and accompany survivors when called to appear before appropriate forums

ADVOCATE

The Advocate should file compensation applications on behalf of the survivor before the appropriate forum

Commentary

NGO representatives must ensure that compensation is provided at the earliest possible and must provide the Advocate with all the information required to make any applications.

The Advocate should be familiar with victim compensation laws at the state and central government level. The Advocate should also ensure that such applications are made and compensation received as expeditiously as possible.

Learn More & Take Action

Refer to Chapter VI to learn about on Supreme Court judgments on rehabilitation of rescued victims.

Important case law with regard to compensation of victims of sex trafficking: Budhadev Karmaskar V. State Of West Bengal³ is a landmark judgment with regard to the rehabilitation and compensation of rescued sex workers. The text of the judgment can be read [here](#).

Victim Compensation Schemes: There are several schemes under which victims of sex trafficking can apply for compensation:

Ujjawala: Ujjawala is a comprehensive scheme to prevent trafficking and provide rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. It was started under the Ministry for Women and Child Development in 2007 and implemented by several NGO's. It attempts to "provide rehabilitation services both immediate and long-term to the victims by providing basic amenities/needs such as

³ Supreme Court, Criminal Appeal No. 135 of 2010, [2011] 10 S.C.R. 577

shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment including counselling, legal aid and guidance and vocational training.” The Scheme also provides victims with funding to meet the travel costs incurred en route to being restored with their families, as well as “seed money” of 5,000 INR to each victim. In 2013, 116 new projects of Ujjawala Scheme have been considered and 63 projects have been approved. An amount of Rs. 14.97 crore was released during this period. Refer this website: http://stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in/writereaddata/Ujjawala-comp-details_31_3_14.pdf to know more about the states where the Ujjawala Scheme has been sanctioned.

- **Swadhar Grah:** This is a scheme for women in difficult circumstances, launched under the Ministry of Women and Child Development during the year 2001-2002. The Swadhar Grah Scheme is meant “to provide temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence, mental stress, social ostracism or who are being forced into prostitution and are in moral danger.” Beneficiaries of the Swadhar Grah Scheme include trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels or other places where they face exploitation and due harm.
- **National Compensation Scheme for commercially sexually exploited victims by NALSA:** Information about the scheme can be found on their website: http://nalsa.gov.in/Schemes/Scheme_in_English.pdf.
- **Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour 2016⁴:** Under Clause 5(iv) of this scheme, in cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, or women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit, the rehabilitation assistance shall be 3 lakhs, out of which at least Rs. 2 lakhs shall be deposited in an annuity scheme in the name of each beneficiary and Rs. 1 lakh shall be transferred to the beneficiary account through ECS.

⁴ Scheme available here:

http://labour.gov.in/sites/default/files/OM_CSS_Rehab_BL_2016.pdf

STEP 3.6 Repatriating or Rehabilitating Sex Trafficking Survivors

Timeline: The process of repatriating or rehabilitating sex trafficking survivors could take between 6 months to 1 year.

NGO

The NGO should assist with safe repatriation of survivors.

ADVOCATE

The Advocate should advise and assist the survivor and the NGO on legal matters related to repatriation of the survivor.

Commentary

No rescued Victim should be sent back to family without ensuring social acceptance, family support, to prevent re-trafficking and further exploitation.

In case family is unfit to provide care and protection to the Victim the CWC/Judicial Magistrate may order to extend the stay at protective home for further rehabilitation in form of counseling, education, vocational training.

The NGO may assist in the administrative process by helping the concerned aftercare home to gather all needed documents and to put pressure on the government to follow up on the process.

The Advocate should prepare all the necessary applications for the complete repatriation and reintegration of the victim under Sections 31 and 38 of JJ Act.

Points to Note

Cross-border/Inter-state trafficking: In the case of cross-border or inter-state trafficking stakeholders and NGO of both the countries must undertake effective measure to ensure quick repatriation of rescued victims of trafficking to its country of origin.

Repatriation to Nepal or Bangladesh: The following are the steps to be undertaken to ensure safe repatriation to Nepal and Bangladesh:

1. The first step is to go and meet the Consul General for Nepal and Bangladesh. The NGO representatives must introduce themselves and inform the representatives from the Consul about the case. The relationship with the Consulate is very important. Each consulate has certain rules and regulations by

which the repatriation process is completed. The NGO representatives need to become familiar with the process and the documents that will be required. NGO representatives should act as liaison between the CWC and the Consulates to work through the repatriation process from beginning to end.

2. The NGO representative should request the CWC to order for the Home Studies and, after completion of the Home study report, to pass an order for repatriation depending on the Home Study Report.
3. The NGO representatives must also build relationship with the NGO conducting the home study. NGO representative must maintain a database of credible organizations and recommend CWC to contact these organizations to conduct a home study and assist in repatriation.

Important documents required for international repatriation: The following documents are needed from the following agencies:

- **Nationality verification – Country of origin**
- **Repatriation Order and Consent letter –Ministry of Home Affairs, India**
- **No Objection Certificate – District office and State office at the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) in Maharashtra**
- **Travel documents – Country of origin**
- **Release order – Aftercare home**
- **Notification about clearance for travel – Foreign Registry Office, State**
- **Permission to leave India – Government of India**
- **As the case maybe, permission to re enter the country of origin may also be required from the origin country. If the country to which the survivor belongs is not willing to acknowledge the survivor as being their national, then there is not much that the Government of India can do to repatriate the said survivor. The NGO can play a crucial role in ensuring that the country of origin is able to recognize the nationality of the survivor and agree to allow the repatriation of the survivor.**

NGO should ask for copies of all the needed documents. NGO should provide all concerned parties with necessary information about the survivor.

Step 3.7 Facilitating Access to Government Entitlements

Timeline: The process of facilitating access to government entitlements could take 12 months.

NGO

ADVOCATE

The NGO should assist the sex trafficking survivors with accessing government entitlements related to both cash (Rs. 3,00,000/= under the newly revamped CSS-2016 for rehabilitation of Bonded Labour and victims rescued from brothels etc.) and non-cash components like education, employment, health care, counselling, and other entitlements.”

The Advocate should provide legal assistance to the NGO and CSE survivors to petition government agencies to provide government entitlements if such entitlements are wrongly denied.

Commentary

The NGO can play a key role in helping survivors access government entitlements. The NGO should request the Advocate to provide trainings for the victims on accessing government entitlements.

The Advocate should work towards empowering the survivors by sensitizing them about their rights and ways to access them.

Learn More & Take Action

Refer to Chapter VI to learn about on Supreme Court judgments on rehabilitation of rescued victims.

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⁵ Supreme Court, Criminal Appeal No. 135 of 2010, [2011] 10 S.C.R. 577

treatment including counselling, legal aid and guidance and vocational training.”

- **Government Entitlements Manual:** For a detailed step-by-step guide for accessing government entitlements in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh see *Advocating with the Poor - A Manual for Bihar and Advocating with the Poor - a Manual for Uttar Pradesh*, available on the Emmanuel Hospital Association website: <https://www.eha-health.org/downloads/category/9-advocacy-manuals>⁶.
- **Legal Services Authority (LSA):** If the NGO is unsuccessful in assisting the survivor with securing access to certain government entitlements, the NGO and the survivor may avail free legal aid from the local Legal Services Authority office. To learn more about the role of the Legal Services Authority read the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, on the National Legal Services Authority’s website: <http://nalsa.gov.in/actrules.html>.

Step 3.8 Facilitating Access to Private Sector Resources

Timeline: The process of facilitating access to private sector resources could take 3 months to 12 months.

NGO	ADVOCATE
The NGO should assist the sex trafficking survivors with accessing available private sector (NGO and business) resources related to education, employment, health care, counselling, and other entitlements.	
Commentary	
The NGO representatives can facilitate the access of sex trafficking survivors to private facilities by networking with partner organizations and relevant stakeholders who may be able to provide specialized care in the form of alternate livelihoods, provide interim shelter, assist with obtaining documentation, provide education, provide health care, be able to counsel the rescued persons and provide	

⁶ Developed by Emmanuel Hospital Association and recently updated by JVI.

other assistance.-

STEP 3.9 Ensuring Survivors Enjoy Permanent Freedom

Timeline: The process of ensuring that the survivors enjoy permanent freedom could take over 2 years.

NGO

The NGO should maintain an ongoing relationship with the sex trafficking survivor for at least 24 months from rescue to ensure sustained rehabilitation and permanent freedom of survivors.

ADVOCATE

The Advocate should remain accessible to the survivor to provide advice and counsel regarding the survivors rights in the community.

Commentary

The NGO should work closely with the government authorities in providing them all the relevant information and documentation so as to prevent re-trafficking and ensure reintegration of survivors. The NGO should do necessary follow up as is required from time to time.

The NGO should conduct family assessments, draft individualized treatment plans, work closely with the district administration to ensure that rescued survivors can access their welfare benefits and compensation. Survivors shall also be assisted with opening their individual bank account as the government compensation cheques are deposited in these accounts.

The Advocate should assist with preparing training material for survivors to be aware of their legal rights so as to ensure they are not re-trafficked



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