

**TRAINING PROGRAM
ON
ANTI-TRAFFICKING AND LIVELIHOOD**

26th – 29th MARCH 2006

COMPLETION REPORT

Development Alternatives organized a three days training program for middle level professionals of PACS partner organizations at TATAgram Orchha, M.P from 26th to 29th March '06 , on Anti-trafficking and Livelihood.

There were a total of 20 participants , Male-17 and Female-3, from Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar. The training program was conducted by Renu Thakur from ARPAN, Uttaranchal and Ranjana Gaur from SARC , U.P.

DAY ONE

Session : Welcome / Mutual introductions and ice breaking.

The morning session began with a note of welcome and formal introduction by the DA Training Coordinator Mr. Santosh Pathak, followed by introduction of participants and the training resource persons.

This was followed by a more comprehensive introduction session. Slips were written and participants had to find their partners, matching as to what was written in the slip. The slips were like -women, men, girl, boy, farmer, agriculture, washing dishes, going to school, earning money etc. The main points of detail introduction were -:

About yourself and the organization you represent.

- Role & responsibility in the organization.
- Main responsibility of the person who took care of you during 2 to 12 years.
- Who influenced you the most during 14 to 18 years.

The objective of the session was to know well about each other, to break the ice and identify gender roles prevalent in the society and at home.

Session : Expectations of the participants.

The participants were asked to write their expectation from this training program. The main expectations expressed by them were as follows-:

- ☞ Preventing violence against women – how?
- ☞ Gender discrimination – what and where?
- ☞ Trafficking and anti-trafficking – what is it ?

- ☞ Livelihood options for rescued from trafficking.
- ☞ Factors that lead to women trafficking.
- ☞ As a social worker how to address this issue.
- ☞ Rescue-rehabilitation of women – how?
- ☞ Prevention of child sexual abuse
- ☞ Stake-holder identification of anti trafficking activities – Who? How?
- ☞ Presently our area is not in the grip of this problem – how and what can be done to prevent this problem.

Analysis of the session: It was felt that to understand anti-trafficking we first need to understand the basics of our social system and the structure where-in this grave problem exists. The status of women within this structure and the root cause of their discrimination and exploitation need to be understood, then only measures of prevention, rescue and rehabilitations can be planned.

Session on “Socio-economic and socio-cultural structure of our society” was discussed in details firstly through a power point presentation followed by exercises and detail discussions.

The concept of a Patriarchal social system and its roots followed by an understanding on gender and discrimination was presented by the facilitators.

The exercise revealed the fact that how factors like religion, caste, customs, education, wealth and gender throw their impact on the progress of a person. The most deprived is a woman.

Session: Gender and discrimination- The perception of participants was mixed. Some understood gender as just women. After defining gender in details an exercise was carried out in small groups followed by presentations by the participants and discussions.

Exercise: Identification of customs and cultural norms related to men and women in our society.

Debriefing of the session reflected the following -:

- ☞ Almost all customs exert a lot of pressure on women and place a lot of restrictions.
- ☞ The boy or men in the families are given more importance.
- ☞ The proverbs or sayings derived from our mythologies or by prominent thinkers are mostly targeted against women and reflect a big gender gap.
- ☞ Religion plays an important role in defining our socio-cultural structure which advocates for a man dominated society.

The session and the day was concluded with different views and this was mainly due to the difference in our approach and thinking in relation to roles and responsibilities of man and woman in our society.

The same small groups were given a case-study – “who is the murderer of the woman” for discussion on the given questions for the next day presentation.

DAY TWO:

The day began with presentation on the case study.

Analysis: Factors like mismatched marriage – difference in age , sexual desire of a wife, freedom of movement in a society in relation to a man and a women lead to discrimination and violence against women in our society.

Session: “Violence against women”- power point presentation.

Violence against women is a manifestation of the historically unequal power relationship between men and women, based on social and cultural constructions of gender – this fact was discussed by understanding the causes of violence against women. The main acts of violence against women are domestic violence, violence in the community and State. The worst forms of violence against women are – Rape, prostitution and trafficking.

Session: “Prostitution as sexual violence”- power point presentation followed by an exercise through a factual case-study on the struggle of a girl child (Reshma).How a small girl was sold from one hand to another.

The presentations were followed by a rich discussion on prostitution / child sexual abuse and trafficking.

Discussion on- **Should prostitution be legalized** drew three distinct thoughts –

1. No it should not be, because then this cannot be stopped. Sex tourism can turn into an industry and when it will go into the hands of the cooperate sector the issue will be a blown up problem in the society.
2. Yes it should be legalized, if it is not legalized, violence against women will be all the more. Prostitution prevents crime like rape it acts as a balance in the society.
3. Should not be legalized but the women presently into this business should be allowed to do so and gradually it should be reduced through alternative livelihood opportunities.

The general conscientious was on NOT legalizing prostitution, because it is a crime against women.

Session: “Facts related to trafficking”. Power point presentation on what is trafficking and how it takes place, followed by discussion on the concept and process of trafficking related activities.

Session: “Dynamics of human trafficking” and “steps to combat trafficking” was presented through power point followed by discussion. Trafficking is a complex problem that needs to be addressed with a holistic and right based approach. To combat trafficking the first step is of assessing and analyzing the situation of girls and women in the area, that is study and research on the issue. It was realized that -

Multi- disciplinary reintegration programs like health care, counseling, education, training and social integration need to be strengthened to combat trafficking.

Session: “Anti-trafficking activities and livelihood”- power point presentation followed by discussion on a case study – trafficking of a “Bangladeshi woman into India” (Siama).

The participants were asked to form small groups according to their State or area they are working in. They were then asked to discuss and identify natural resources in their regions or their areas, local based employment opportunities and schemes and programs currently running in their State/region.

The different presentations were collected by the facilitators for the next days session.

Before calling it a day the participants were asked to put inputs into the two case-studies of trafficking that is of Reshma and Siama. The difference between the two cases and the issue related to their rehabilitation.

DAY THREE

The day began with the presentation of the groups based on the two case studies.

The in-puts given by the participants were as follows -:

Reshma’s case is of internal trafficking, where the main causes are poverty, a disturbed family and domestic violence. Rehabilitation of Reshma is complex and difficult. The actual fate of the girl was put forward by the facilitators – after she was rescued, she was kept for some time in a Government rehabilitation home and then sent back to her home from where she had run away due to rape by her step- brother.

Participants reactions -:

- ☞ She should be kept in a child rehabilitation center.
- ☞ Need for advocacy at the national level on the issue.
- ☞ Reshma should not be sent home.
- ☞ There should be a separate school for such children-survivors of child abuse.
- ☞ Reshma should be married off after she turns 18 years and her case should be monitored.

Siama’s case is of cross-border trafficking. Main cause was abduction of the women for sexual assault and trade. Siama can be rehabilitated. After her counseling she can be sent back to her country –to her home. Presently the woman is in a rehabilitation home and efforts are being made to send her back.

Participants reactions -:

- ☞ Siama should under-go rigorous counseling.
- ☞ Her inherent socio-cultural characteristics should be recognized and understood as she is a Bangladeshi.
- ☞ Her rehabilitation in India should be as per her skills.
- ☞ Need for an advocacy at the National and International level.
- ☞ She should not be sent back home.
- ☞ Should be sent back home after one year stay in the rehabilitation home with regular monitoring on her mental and physical condition.

The main question related to rehabilitation is about the 'homes' where they are sheltered and the process they go through.

Session: “Rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration.” power point presentation

These important and crucial aspects related to a trafficked woman were discussed in context of the two cases. The need for a planning on intervention strategy to combat trafficking was felt by all. This would require a study focusing on the different strategies of prevention, rescue and rehabilitation.

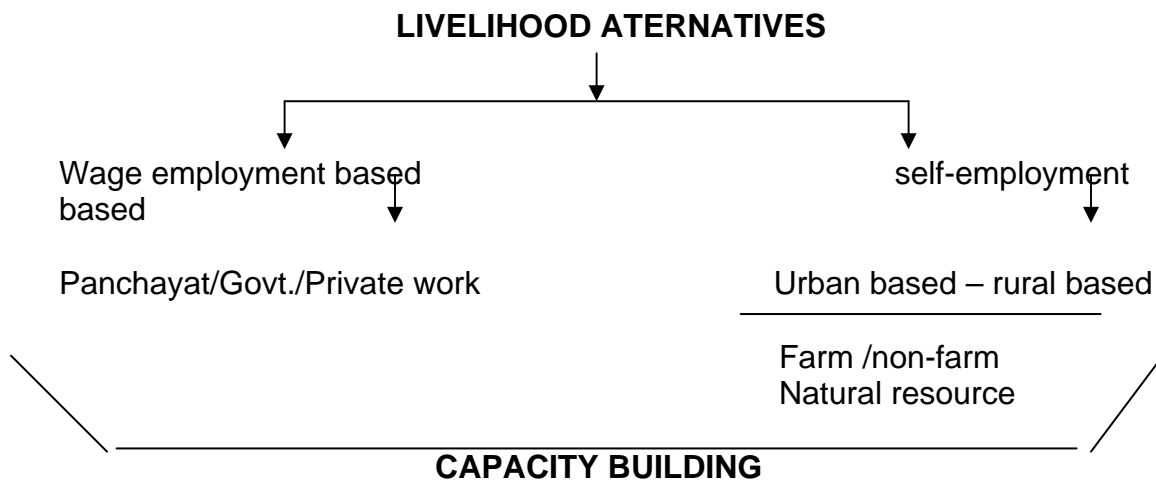
Process documentation at the grass-root level on the issue is an important aspect that leads to strategic planning in the long run.

Session : “Advocacy and networking” – power point presentation followed by discussions. The need for advocacy and networking strategy on the issue was categorized- State level networks and their convergence with National and International networks.

Participants shared information on the existing networks like a network of 29 organisation from Madhubani and Darbhanga on the issue and the network receiving support from UNIFEM – AIDSEC

Session: “Planning for intervention”. This session mainly focused on the interventions to be made for livelihood of the trafficked survivors. Participants had earlier worked upon an exercise, where-in the natural resources of the region had been drawn out. Facilitators drew attention towards livelihood and related options.

Livelihood can be defined as “An occupation or work that provides lawful & gainful employment and sufficient income to meet the basic family needs”
This was further categorized for clear understanding.



Identification of opportunities for livelihood options, as per the States - :

Natural Resources	Government Schemes	Technical Trainings
JHARKHAND		
Forest produce	Deen Dayal scheme	Cocoon & animal rearing
Minerals – iron , coal etc.	Indira Awas	Bamboo craft
Agriculture land	Annapurna	Apsik sweing & embrodiary
Tourist spots	Balika Samridhi	Food preservation
Herbal plants	Handicap rehabilitation	
MADHYA PRADESH		
Water resource	SGSY	BDS trng.
Forest produce	NABARD schemes	GMT trng.
Agriculture land	Indira awas	Broom, incense stick trng.
UTTAR PRADESH		
Agriculture land	Swarn Jyanti Yogna	Fruit preservation
Forest produce	NABARD schemes	Bamboo items
Water resource	Indira Awas	Flori culture
BIHAR		
Grass	Mid-day meal	Mithila Painting
Water	SGSY scheme	Lakh bangles
Forest produce	Food for work	Jari work

The last session included filling up of different forms like two evaluation forms, one each of the evaluation of the entire program(DA) and the other specifically to evaluate the training on anti-trafficking and livelihood (prepared by facilitators)

During the open session the facilitators invited the participants to put critical inputs into the training program for improvement of the package. The main points that came forth were as follows - :

☞ The last session on Livelihood should have been in more details and should cover information related to marketing.

- ☞ The session on 'Prevention' should have been in more details.
- ☞ ' Panning 'session needs more time.
- ☞ How can Trafficking activities be reported and monitored – a session on this needs to be added.
- ☞ For DA , the participants were of the view that all the PACS program partners should be brought together on the issue of anti-trafficking.

The facilitators thanked the participants for the critical inputs and the final event – distribution of the certificates was carried out.

PARTICIPANTS EVALUATION

NAME	Participation/ quality of comments/ response	Questionnaire Evaluation	Overall Evaluation
1. Sweta	A	A+	A+
2. Sarju Ranjan	B	B+	B
3. Pramila	B	B-	B
4. Babu mani Jha	B	A	B+
5. Pranav Kumar	B	B+	B+
6. Dinesh Pratap	A+	A+	A+
7. Hadish Ansari	B	B	B-
8. Sujeet Kumar	A-	B	B+
9. Devender Kumar	A+	A+	A+
10. Shyam Singh	B+	A+	A
11. Sarvesh Sharma	A+	A+	A+
12. Mansoor Baksh	B	B	B
13. Surender Nath	A	A+	A
14. Kirti Lata	A+	A	A
15. Irshad	B+	-	-
16. Om Prakesh	B	-	-
17. Ram Ratan	B	B	B
18. Galu	B	-	
19. Manni	A+	A+	A+

A+ =excellent (90-100%) Active, enthusiastic, responsive and broad out-look .
Desire to change and conceptual clarity.

A= very good (90-80%) Active and conceptual clarity.

A- = good (80-70%) Responsive and ability to understand the issue.

B+ = fairly good (70-60%) Responsive during selective sessions.

B = fairly satisfactory (60-50%) Pre conceived notions, ability of sharing past experiences.

Irshad, Om Prakesh and Galu did not give their names on the evaluation form.

Comments from the Resource team

The participants were a mixed group with varied rich experiences. There were both enthusiastic, responsive and quick participants and the quite, un-responsive and rigid to social change.

Trafficking is a sensitive issue and training on the subject can be carried out with those social agents whose understanding and concepts of patriarchy , gender and violence against women are clear-cut and they have an experience of working with women in distress.

Renu Thakur / Ranjana Gaur