

# Project Proposal for Raksha (Protection)

## PART - I

### ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

- **Name of the Organization:**

Goranbose Gram Bikash Kendra (GGBK)

- **Organization Background:**

Goranbose Gram Bikash Kendra was established in 1985, registered in 1987, when a group of young men mobilized to challenge under development, poor governance and suffering of people in a disaster prone Sundarban, world famous Mangrove Delta. The “Kendra” extended to the Sundarban initially on relief, and then women’s empowerment and children’s rights. But due to increasing trafficking of girls and women, GGBK started assisting families to register cases, pressurize police to rescue victims and prosecute traffickers, network with the NGOs in destination points (Maharastra, Delhi, UP, Hariyana and others) to coordinate post rescue support to victims and then rehabilitation.

- **The Activity Profile of GGBK has been classified in to the following units:**

Child protection and movement against trafficking:

GGBK has been providing support to vulnerable children particularly girl children for taking necessary measures against trafficking. Apart from this it has been taking measures for checking unsafe migration, prevention of child labor. Making campaign against violation of child rights, providing support for the children in difficult circumstances viz. - girl children working as house cleaner, domestic maid, sex worker etc. while taking those initiatives.

Livelihood Program for the survivors of trafficking:

From its past experience GGBK had observed the survivors of trafficking, after being rescued and reunified to their houses and families suffering from three primary challenges (a) poverty, (b) lack of gainful occupation and (c) threats and intimidation by local traffickers, to prevent her from cooperating with the state in prosecution. In most cases, the families are either dysfunctional or they are apathetic towards the victim and look for earliest opportunities to marry her off. Thus accused persons are proved not guilty before the court. Actually those survivors cannot exercise their choices, for the protection of victims the survivor should be psychosocially empowered and for the same the first priority is livelihood support. Apart from this project envisages building up a survivors’ support group in South 24-Pgs. The members of this group would have survived poverty, corruption, stigma and adverse situations. For doing so 43number survivors had been financially supported and 43number survivors of trafficking had started micro-business for their livelihood option. Thus become social entrepreneurs, would successfully fight social stigma and would become a strong witness before the court against their traffickers.

Since 1997 to 31<sup>st</sup> July’12 GGBK has sourced 1121number of cases:

Achievement	Number of Cases	Period
Total no. of cases sourced	1121number	1997-2012
Cases from source area	1059number	1997-2012
Trafficking cases sourced	882number	1997-2012
Trafficking cases sent from destination places for HIR	61number	2009-2012
Cases sent to destination organization (Rescue Foundation, Child Line, WB Task Force, Justice & Care, Prajaak, MPS Trust etc.)	148number	2009-2012
Number of trafficking girl rescued and reunified with their families	282number	2002-2012
Number of traffickers against whom prosecution had been made	88number	2002-2012
Number of traffickers against whom trial is going on	47number	2002-2012
Number of traffickers who had been convicted	02number	2002-2012

• **Achievement:**

43 number survivors of trafficking had been shortlisted. Each survivor of trafficking had been provided with a financial support amounting Rs. 25,000/-, all the survivors of trafficking have started their business and are enjoying cash generation. Thus are able to exercise their choices and decisions in her family in all matters concerning and impacting her. The “Kendra” believes that the survivors are doing better business and in the long run they would emerge as strong advocates and campaigners, role models and peer educators for other survivors. Emerging issues of corruption amongst public prosecutors and local police to the directorate of public prosecution and the anti-human trafficking units, along with media reports would probably result in greater vigilance and monitoring, caution and accountability within the system.



Survivors running their micro-business

# PART - II

## PROJECT PROPOSAL

• **Title of the Project**  
RAKSHA (Protection)

• **Location**

Country	State	District	Blocks (Most of the blocks mentioned below are adjacent to Sundarban National Forest)
India	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	01. Gosaba 02. Basanti 03. Canning - I 04. Canning - II 05. Kultali 06. Sonarpur 07. Baruipur 08. Jaynagar - I 09. Jaynagar - II 10. Mograhat - I 11. Mograhat - II 12. Bhangar
		North 24 Parganas	01. Sandeshkhali - I 02. Sandeshkhali - II 03. Hingalgung - I

• **Duration of the Project**  
36 months

• **Overall objectives of the project**

Thousands of girls, affected by poverty and lack of opportunities, get trafficked from Sundarban of South 24 Parganas, West Bengal to red light areas in Mumbai, Pune, Delhi, Hariyana and other cities of north and west India. Overall objectives of the project are to address the overall trafficking from Sundarban, South 24 Parganas: **(a)** poor investigation and rescue of missing and trafficked persons. **(b)** stigmatization of victim in their families and communities and **(c)** regular intimidation made by the traffickers. **(d)** lack of prosecution and conviction of traffickers, and the impunity they enjoy due to corruption and undermining of the crime (of trafficking) by local authorities.

• **The specific objectives that govern the project are:**

**1. Networking:** An efficient coordination system will be built among GGBK in source (remote villages of west Bengal, particularly 13 blocks of South and North 24 Parganas from where adolescent girls are being lured and trafficked) and destination points (Mumbai, Pune of Maharashtra, Hariyana, Delhi and other metro cities where trafficked girls are sold and are forced to do the work of commercial sex worker) of trafficking on rescue and rehabilitation of trafficked victims.

**2. Prosecution:** Joint prosecution of traffickers in source and destination points, sharing of evidence between cases for greater impact. Helping, the survivors in taking legal action against the traffickers, providing legal support towards the survivors so that they can prosecute the traffickers, convicts them.

**3. Socio-Economic rehabilitation and trauma management of victims of trafficking:** While victims of trafficking turn hostile towards prosecution owing to fear, intimidation and discouragement and lack of support, punishment of traffickers go a long way in ensuring restorative justice for her, which facilitates her healing from the trauma. The specific objective of this project is to ensure her participation in the prosecution, aiding and

supporting her through the process, building her motivation and protecting her from threats and intimidation by traffickers. The project aims to build peer support between victims as another way of motivating them to tide through phases of discouragement, disappointment-especially when they are faced with stigma, lack of empathy or cooperation in her family or community. The specific objective of this project is to address economic rehabilitation of girls and women who are survivors of trafficking and sexual exploitation, poverty alleviation and prevention of re-trafficking.

**4. Protection for the witness of trafficking:** Survivors of trafficking, after being rescued and returned to their homes and families, suffer from three primary challenges: (a) poverty (b) lack of gainful occupation (education or training) and (c) threats and intimidation by local traffickers to prevent her from cooperating with the State in prosecution. In most cases, the families are either dysfunctional (no dependable earning member in the family, lack of employment of parent/s, broken marriages) or they are apathetic towards the victim and look for earliest opportunities to marry her off.

The specific objectives are built in keeping with the principle of her best interests in focus. As seen in past, supporting her to set up her income generating program, which is entrepreneurial, works much better than investing in a long term plan that involves vocational training and then employment. Therefore, the first and foremost priority is kept towards motivating, encouraging victims to initiate their income generating projects, using other success stories of girls and women GGBK has worked with earlier, as role models. So, protection of the witness of trafficking can be ensured if the following problems are addressed. The problems are:

1. High levels of poverty in the families of survivors and complete absence of any economic contribution by the survivors themselves.
2. Poor self-esteem and resilience to shame and other forms of discrimination against them in their families and communities.
3. Fear and disinterest amongst survivors to follow through with legal/prosecution processes, lack of community opinion against traffickers and delayed state justice systems- hence low conviction rates.

#### • **Target Groups**

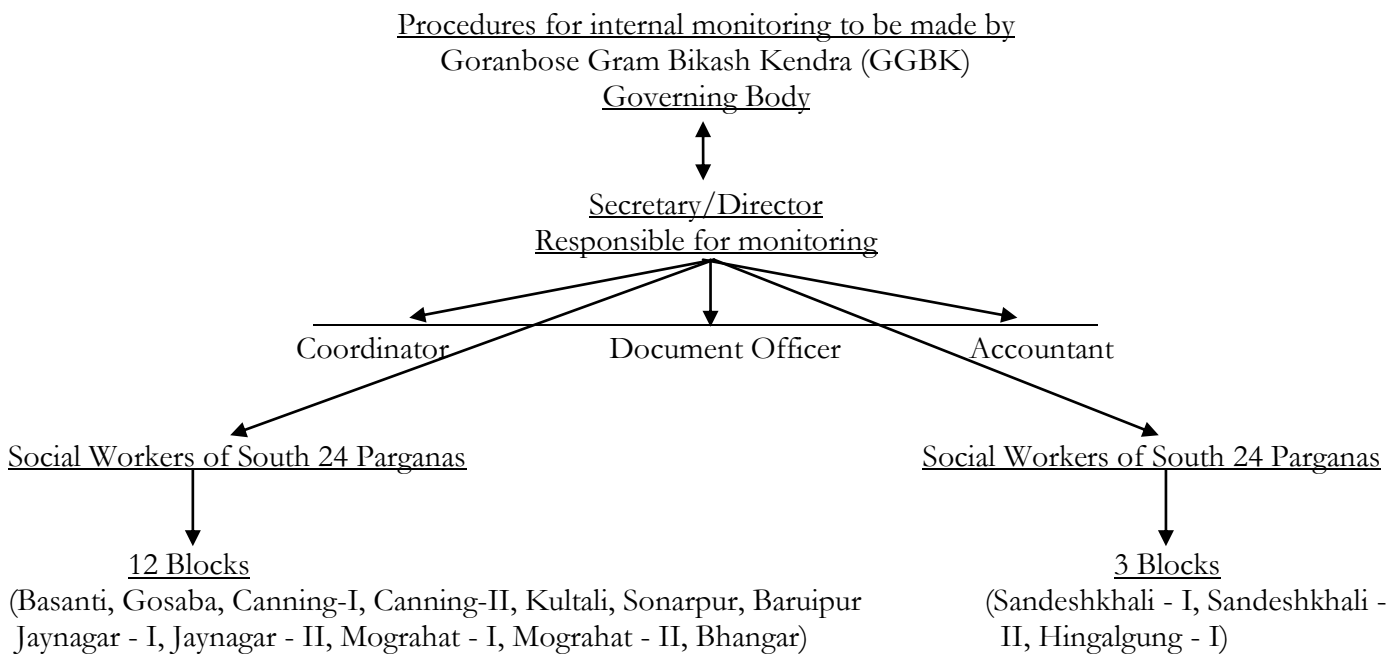
The primary target groups are trafficked children or children subjected to unsafe migration. Trafficked girls from West Bengal (particularly 13 blocks of North and South 24 Parganas district), trafficked in their adolescence for prostitution in Mumbai, Pune, Delhi and other metro cities. The movement of trafficking in West Bengal is high. In the areas of depressed socio economic conditions, the children (primarily girls) grow up in patriarchal societies where their participation in their lives is to the bare minimum. Their vulnerability to being trafficked in many cases is family dysfunction and poverty. They are most typically trafficked by a trusted one – often a close relative, a lover or friend. Once in prostitution, they are in debt bondage under madams and brothel keepers, under severe physical, sexual and emotional torture by pimps and their clients, and often have to provide free sex to corrupt police men. The debt they incur is that of the money that is paid to traffickers as they are purchased. They are forced to internalize the identity of a prostitute and to accept the burden of the debt they have to pay back to their madams. The project targets these girls and young women who are trafficked for prostitution and labor, for their rehabilitation.

#### • **Methodology**

**Methods of implementation:** The strategic approach for implementing the project is based on the following plans: **(a)** 15 blocks, 162 gram panchyets and 1712 villages of South and North 24 Parganas will be visited by the social workers. Those social workers will identify families from where children and young women have gone missing and are suspected to have been trafficked and support them to register cases with local police and lobby with the police to register those cases using appropriate laws. **(b)** Network with NGOs in destination points (especially in those cases where there are leads) for investigation and rescue, with its past experience GGBK has developed a partnership with several NGOs viz. Rescue Foundation, a NGO working in red light areas of Mumbai, Pune, Delhi and Alahabad (the metro cities of India), Child Line, a governmental organization working for the missing/trafficked girls/boys in Delhi, apart from this GGBK is having partnership with NGOs working in the destination points named Justice & Care, Prajaak, MPS Trust etc. Thus through linkages between different geographical areas of civil society organizations and state actors responsible for prevention of trafficking and rehabilitation of trafficked victims, specific objectives are obtained. **(c)** Facilitate their return to their families, in coordination with NGOs in destination points of trafficking. **(d)** Offer rehabilitation services to the survivors, post family reunification, till they are found to have integrated with their families and communities-GGBK to build on an economic rehabilitation program with survivors on micro-business. **(e)** GGBK to advocate with the state for victim protection from traffickers and their allies (including corrupt police officers and politicians) and prevent forced out of court settlements.

**Strategy:** A multi-pronged approach has been designed to achieve the project objectives. The approach aims that protecting rights of trafficked survivors by preventing systematic abused in custodial care and minimalizing the gestation period in case management-from rescue to reintegration of survivors with her family. The approach also focuses on joint prosecution of traffickers both at destination and source point, an advantage of which is also making the crime visible in source points, thereby creating deterrents to others traffickers. For sustained impact of increased capacity in source areas in reintegration of survivors, the project values primary involvement of source point community based organization in the process of family integration. Provide economic rehabilitation towards 50 girls and women who are survivors of trafficking and sexual exploitation, knowledge building of social workers of GGBK on operational methods and process of the program. Regular follow up and advocacy with the state actors for victim protection from traffickers and prevent forced out of court settlements, resulting more conviction towards traffickers.

• **Monitoring:** Internal monitoring of this project will be made according to the following procedure



• **For what would global giving's funding to be used**

Global giving's funds would be used for **(a)** Salaries of service providers in GGBK - social workers who will identify trafficking cases, help victim families in registering cases, network with the NGOs working in the destination place for rescue and reintegration, work with the survivors, their families and stake holders in the communities, their travel and communication costs. **(b)** Startup capital for 50 micro-businesses to be developed and run by survivors. **(c)** Support towards communication and travel for investigation and rescue of missing and trafficked children and young women. **(d)** A center for the support group to meet and where GGBK could conduct meetings and workshops with survivors, costs for travel and workshops for the support group. **(e)** Research and documentation necessary for evidence gathering for campaigns, lobbying and advocacy. **(f)** Project monitoring and evolution costs and **(g)** costs of training and capacity building of GGBK staff.

## Budget for Project Raksha

Description	Unit	# of Unit	Unit cost USD	Cost USD Y1
<b>1. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>				
<b>1.1 Salaries</b>				
One (1) Project Director (50% time basis)	Per month	12	179	2,148
One (1) Program Coordinator	Per month	12	200	2,400
One (1) Documents Officer (50% time basis)	Per month	12	89	1,068
One (1) Accountant (50%)	Per month	12	107	1,284
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>				<b>6,900</b>
<b>2. DIRECT SERVICES</b>				
2.1 Salaries of Fifteen (15) Field Officer (Social Worker)	Per month	180	107	19,260
2.2 Seed money for Micro business	Per head	50	449	22,450
2.3 Contingency & Legal Aid Fund per month @ \$89	Per head/Per year	50	89	4,450
2.4 Follow up visit for case management (\$147 per month X 12 months)	Per month	12	147	1,764
2.6 Building of a Counseling and Training Centre for Victims for Sex Trafficking	Per unit	1	17,977	17,977
2.7 Travel and logistics for capacity building (of 50 survivors + 15 social workers) on social businesses, resilience and restorative care for three (3) days	Per diem	195	8	1,560
2.8 Expenses for capacity building training for 15 social workers, coordinator and director on case management for two (2) days	Per diem	34	5	170
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SERVICES</b>				<b>67,631</b>
<b>3. TECHNICAL CAPACITY BUILDING</b>				
<b>3.1 Field Visit</b>				
3.1.1 Field monitoring of Consultants on application of restorative practices (1 visit per year X 1 day each X 2 person X per year)	Per visit	12	35	420
<b>TOTAL TECHNICAL CAPACITY BUILDING</b>				<b>420</b>
<b>4. CAMPAIGN &amp; ADVOCACY</b>				
<b>4.1 Meeting &amp; Seminars</b>				
4.1.1 Meeting with state level PNRD and other ministry people to share the gap in governmental schemes and polices towards rehabilitation of trafficking survivors (@ \$14 per meeting x 25 meetings)	Per meeting	25	14	350
<b>4.2 Research &amp; Documentation</b>				
4.2.1 Research initiatives to find evidence on gaps in Governmental schemes and policies, Salary of one research worker @ \$250 per month	Per month	12	250	3000
<b>TOTAL CAMPAIGN &amp; ADVOCACY</b>				<b>3350</b>
<b>5. EXTERNAL EVALUATION &amp; AUDIT COST</b>				
5.1 External Evaluation (2 days @ \$161 per day including all travel, boarding etc.)	Per day	2	161	322
5.2 Audit cost	Per unit	1	360	360
<b>TOTAL EXTERNAL EVALUATION &amp; AUDIT COST</b>				<b>682</b>
<b>6. TOTAL DIRECT ELIGIBLE COSTS</b>				<b>78,983</b>

<b>7. Admin Cost (8% of direct eligible cost)</b>				<b>6,319</b>
<b>8. ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT</b>				<b>85,302</b>