

**WE PLEDGE TO ENSURE A SAFE AND SECURE ENVIRONMENT OF CHILDREN WITH
RESPECT TO THEIR LIBERTY AND DIGNITY. LETS STOP CHILD TRAFFICKING.**

**One day conference on combating child trafficking in Manipur
6th February 2015, Hotel Imphal**



Jointly organised by

**Manipur Commission for Protection of Child Rights and State Police
Department, Manipur.**

Sponsored by

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi.

MANIPUR COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS (MCPCR)
ONE DAY CONFERENCE ON COMBATING CHILD TRAFFICKING IN MANIPUR
ON 6th FEBRUARY 2015
AT CLASSIC SANGAI HALL, HOTEL IMPHAL BY THE CLASSIC.

INAUGURAL SESSION	
9:00 am – 10:00 am	Registration
10:00 am – 10:10 am	Felicitation and presentation of Bouquets to dignitaries on the dais and lighting of Lamp
10:10 am – 10:15 am	Welcome Address by Shri S.S. Chhabra, I.F.S. Secretary, MCPCR
10:15 am – 10:30 am	Key Note address by Shri Asheem Srivastav, IFS, Member Secretary NCPCR, New Delhi.
10:30 am – 10:40 am	Speech by the Guest of Honour Shri Shahid Ahmad, I.P.S. DGP, Govt of Manipur.
10:40am – 10:50am	Speech by the Guest of Honour Shri S.K. Dev Verman, I.A.S., Principal Secretary (SW), Govt. of Manipur.
10:50 am- 11:00 am	Speech by the Chief Guest, Shri P.C. Lawmkunga, I.A.S. Chief Secretary, Govt. of Manipur
11:00 am – 11:10 am	Speech by the President Shri A. Nabachandra Singh, Hon'ble Chairperson, MCPCR.
11:10 am – 11:15 am	Vote of Thanks by Shri Ch. Nabachandra Singh, Member-MCPCR
11:15 am – 11:35 am	Tea Break

Technical Session I :

TOPIC:-Modus Operandi of Traffickers and Identification of Source, Transit and Destination in Manipur.

Chairperson – K.T. Vaiphei, IPS, Inspector General of Police / CID, Government of Manipur.

- Resource Person : Smt. Vendana Karki IPS, DIG, H/Q. Government of Manipur.

Technical Session II :

TOPIC:-Socio-Economic factors responsible for trafficking of children both at Source and Destination in Manipur.

Chairperson – Ms. Annie Mangsatabam, Secy. IWCDC, Thangmeiband/Ex-C.P. CWC I/West

Resource Persons:

- ShriKinderson, CP-CWC/Tamenglong
- Dr.Thathang Vaiphei ,Asst. Prof. Dept of Pol. Sc. Centre for Studies on Social Exclusion, Manipur University

Technical Session III :

TOPIC:- Review of existing Legislations, Policies, Guidelines & Frameworks on Child Trafficking.

Chairperosn – Dr. Ch. Narendra Singh, Visiting faculty Member, L.M.S Law College & Legal Consultant MCPCR.

Resource Persons:

- Shri K. Pradip Singh, Chairperson CWC I/E, Convener MACR, Manipur.
- Shri. Ch. Momon Singh, Lecturer LMS Law College

Technical Session IV :

TOPIC:- Role of Police in Combating Child Trafficking in Manipur.

Chairperson –Smt. Vendana Karki IPS, DIG H/Q

- Resource Person : Shri. Th. Radheshyam Singh. I.P.S, Commandant 1st M.R

Concluding Session: Way forward and plan of action for Manipur to combat Child trafficking.

Introduction:

Manipur State commission for protection of child rights in collaboration with State police department, Govt. of Manipur under the aegis of National Commission for Child Rights New Delhi organized a one day conference on combating child trafficking at Classic Sangai Hotel, hotel Imphal by the classic on 6thFeb. 2015. State police personnel from different district, officials from social welfare department, team of ICPS, NGOs etc, participated the conference. The inaugural session was presided by Shri A. Nabachandra Singh, Hon'ble chairperson MCPCR, Shri PC Lawmkunga IAS chief Secretary Government of Manipur, Shri S K DevVerman IAS, Principal Secretary, Social Welfare department, Government of Manipur graced the inaugural function as Chief Guest and guest of honors respectively. The main aim of the conference was to discuss the increasing issues of child trafficking so as to understand the factors responsible for trafficking in the state and finding out the gaps and challenges in combating child trafficking and initiate the process of converging with other concern dept in order to develop strategies collectively to combat it.



From left to right; S.S. Chhabra, S.K. Dev Verman, A. Nabachandra, P.C. Lawmkunga, Asheem Srivastav.

The inaugural session was started with the felicitation of president, chief guest and guest of honour of the program and lighting of lamp by the dignitaries' members. Shri S.S. Chhabra , I.F.S. Secretary MCPCR gave welcome address of the function. Welcoming all the dignitaries' members, special invitees and participants of the function, Mr. Chhabra highlighted the rampant scenario of human trafficking, exploitation of children and discrimination of their rights to childhood, education and a life free from fear. He also marked that children are angels of life, innocent and always guidance to us.



Shri Asheem Srivastav, Member Secretary NCPCR

Giving keynote address, Shri Asheem Srivastav , I.F .S., Member Secretary NCPCR , New Delhi highlight the present scenario of missing children in the country which are mostly untraceable. According to NHRC report 2005 out of 44476 missing children in the country, 11008 remain untraced and from NCRB data 2014 out of 38571 missing children only 52% were traced while 48% (18585) are still missing.. He also remarked supreme court ruling on missing child i.e every missing child is a trafficked child whether the child is being taken away by trafficker or not. Further in his power point presentation, he vividly explains the genesis of trafficking. The process of trafficking starts as soon as a child detached or separates from the family where child's vulnerability increases and that missing child becomes a child under need of care and protection. From the analysis of the data of child trafficking based on NCRB report 2010 to 2014, out of 339071 missing child reporting child, only 131000 are able to trace. In each of the four years, the number of missing girl children is more than boys possibly indicating prevalence of trafficking of girls for commercial sexual exploitation, and domestic servants. Though few children are traced, their future is unsafe and in vague as the process of reparation and rehabilitation are not being in placed. He pointed out the loopholes areas in government machinery, schemes and legislation in

combating the issues of child trafficking in the state and throughout India. He stressed on the preventive component to be strategized and restoration of rescued children to be main concern. He further mentions the importance of compulsory education for children, strengthening of Special juvenile unit of every police station, FIR for every missing child. Concluding his key note address he recommended on the urgent need of research and study on child trafficking and its factors, mapping and trekking of transit route from community level and traffickers, finding out gaps in laws and children welfare program in to find out preventive measures for combating child trafficking.

SK Dev Verma I.A.S principal Secretary Social welfare department , GOM spoke on the last four years scenario of child trafficking in the state , role of police in conducting raid and rescuing children from the hands of traffickers. He added that police specially assigned for Child trafficking should be trained and sensitized on the issues and should establish alliance with concern department like police department, transport and labour department, education department for trekking children in and out of school, social welfare department in order to prevent and combat child trafficking.

The chief guest of the inaugural session, P.C. Lawmkunga, I.A.S. Chief Secretary Government of Manipur in his speech recalls Mizoram Incident during insurgency period in which untraced children are found deployed in army camp. He also remarked the need of organizing series of meeting with the stakeholders, convergence with concern departments, rapid communication and building alliance with counterpart's states where children were trafficked.



Shri A. Nabachandra Hon'ble Chairperson MCPCR giving Presidential Speech.

Shri A. Nabachanda Honorable chairperson MCPCR giving presidential speech stated that human trafficking is an organized crime in world and Manipur is being identified as source point and

supplying state for children and young women. He mentioned the Supreme Court directives made on 1st Sept 2010 to Assam and Manipur that no child below the age of 12 yrs should be sent out from Manipur until further orders. In his speech, he also adds the exploitation of children in orphanages, constructions site, hotels and in any form of labour to be of a serious concern. Lastly he kept his words on the urgent need of study and analysis on child trafficking.

Following the keynote address the inaugural session was concluded with vote of thanks from Shri Ch. Nabachandra Singh, member MCPCR

-----TEA -BREAK-----

TECHNICAL SESSION I

Topic: Modus operandi of Traffickers and identification of source transit and destination in Manipur.

Chair person: K.T. Vaiphei, Inspector General of Police, CID. Government of Manipur.

Resource person: Smt .Vendana Karki , IPS , DIG H/Q. Government of Manipur.



The resource person gave her deliberation on the modality operated by the traffickers, purpose of trafficking, scenario of Child trafficking in Manipur based on the analysis of data from 2005 to 2014 in Manipur. She start with the definition of Child trafficking given by UN which was signed by India 2000 as "Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, 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 purposed 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 organ".It is an organized Crime extending beyond national and state boundaries. It involves elements of several crime- the scenes of crime extend from source area through the transit area to the destination and entails multipleabuses and abusers.It is a continuing offence starting from procurement/recruitment and continuous till the trafficked person is rescued. She observed in her analysis some of the main causes of trafficking in Manipur as ethnic conflict that led to displacement, homeless, orphans which increases the vulnerability of children to trafficking, poor socio economic condition of the families, deprivation of education facilities , increase rate of school drop outs due to failure in administration of Edn department, insurgency and drugs problems, Manipur having porous borders with the International countries that create easy transit route and finally the changing lifestyle in urban families which demand domestic helpers creating trafficking within the state from rural areas to urban places. She narrated the method of trafficking used by the traffickers which are in the form of deceived and coercion, kidnapping, lured in the name of employment and free education, abduction for child soldiers. Sources points of trafficking identified till now are Ukhrul, Senapati, Thoubal, Churhandpur, interior village of Imphal East and west through transit route Imphal, interstate borders dimapur, Assam and international Moreh Myanmar border. The destination points identified are within the state, Tamil Nadu, Chennai, Kanyakumari, Kerala, Bangalore, Rajasthan ,Motipur (Uttar pradesh) and foreign countries mainly Malaysia and Singapore. From 2008 to 2012 a total number of 258 children were rescued from the above mention destination point by state and counterpart police force, Child welfare committees, social welfare department. In her deliberation, she also mentions the institutional mechanism taken up by the state government to combat child trafficking.

INTERACTIONS

W.Pishak, Chaiperson – CWC, Bishnupur asked on the status of the arrested traffickers and conviction given till now, factors for gaps in recording system and process of repatriation initiated by police department.

The resource person replied that 3 accused women were given conviction under NSA.



Chairperson, CWC -Ukhrul

Chairperson of CWC Ukhrul district mentioned the problems in registering a complaint at police station of Ukhrul case. Shri Aseem Shrivatav put up the issues and gaps in infrastructure and administration of the police departments like lodging a complaint or FIR of missing child, escorting a rescued child etc were also discussed . he suggested for tracking of children at village level in collaboration with ASHAs , Anganwadi Workers, Panchayat members etc. making Unique Identification of children , birth certificates, forming local intelligence network at community level to understand the mode of child transfer and process of trafficking and sensitization of parents and community to stop consensual trafficking.

Chairperson K.T. Vaiphei consolidated the discussion of the session I with a remark on the process child trafficking and initiatives taken up by the state police department. He recommended on the need of strengthening of stakeholders and alliance building with community, sensitization at community as well as departmental level.

-----Lunch Break-----

Technical session II

Topic: Socio economic factors responsible for trafficking both at source and destination in Manipur.

Chairperson: Ms Annie Mangsatabam, Ex chairperson CWC Imphal west.

Resource person: Dr. Thathang Vaiphei , Assistant professor .Department of political science, Centre for studies on Social Exclusion, Manipur University.

In an introductory note Dr. Thathang Vaiphei stated that in order to combat child trafficking, we must first try to understand the root causes of trafficking. It is connected to economic, political and social forces that increase the vulnerability. The root causes of child trafficking was analyzed in two ways by the resource persons i.e source and destination. Child trafficking is often analyzed using the economic model of supply and demand dynamic and the individual behavior model. He explained briefly on the economic model as those who are trafficked constitute the supply while the traffickers and all those who profit from the exploitation provide the demand.

Adding on his deliberation he kept forward the causes of trafficking into immediate, underlying and structural or root causes. The immediate causes are related to decision made by children, parents or other individuals around them for earning money or free education. Underlying causes are conditions that influence in decision taken by individuals like poverty, low level education, lack of income etc leading to trafficking. Structural or root causes are those factors contributing to a social and economic environment which include economic crisis in the home or community, social exclusion, gender discrimination, weak legal and social safety network .he further explain on the economic , social and political causes in a very precise way. The economic cause is directly related to extreme poverty, lack of income /employment, corruption, economic restructuring, race to the bottom on labor standards/ cost of production. The socio cultural factors include traditional practices of child brides, girls considering as a burden to the family, child placement to clear the family debts, child headed household which create school dropout, changing lifestyle due to globalization like materialism and immediate gratification, lack of parental supervision and monitoring etc. The political factors that contribute to child trafficking includes lack of adequate legislation, improper functioning of administrative machinery and lack of effective judiciary system in the state.

On concluding note he gave possible preventive measures and methods to combat it like direct support to children at risk and their families, educational and vocational training opportunities, community sensitization and awareness campaign at various level, repatriation and proper rehabilitation ensuring a safe environment within the family strengthening of stakeholders, law enforcement and legal authorities. He also added the need of collaboration with NGOs, civil society organization, local clubs, promoting assess to law and justice, study and research on the issues, data gathering and analysis, creating job avenues etc.

INTERACTIONS



Md. Nasir Juvenile police officer Sekmai PS.

The problem of parental consensus to trafficking was put up by M.Nasir Juvenile police officers Sekmai PS.

Resource person responded that most parent are unaware of the possible exploitation at destination point, most of them are lured in the name of free education or employment.

The session further discussed on the failure on implementation of RTE, education as main reason for trafficking of children to outside states.

Chairperson Smt Annie Mangsatbam gave the concluding remarks of the deliberation. The main causes being the distorted social fabric, lack of employment, education facilities, awareness and lack of political will and commitment both at law enforcing and legal end. She recommend for preventive measure both at community level and administrative machinery.

Technical Session III

Topic : Review of existing legislations, policies, guidelines and frameworks on child trafficking.

Chairperson: Dr. Ch Narendra Singh, Visiting Faculty Member, L.M.S. Law College, Legal Consultant MCPCR.

Resource person: 1. K. Pradip Singh, Chairperson CWC-Imphal East, Convener Manipur Alliance for Child Rights Manipur. 2. Ch. Momon Singh Lecturer, LMS Law College.



Mr Keisham Pradip Kumar on the onset of his presentation highlights the concept and dynamics of human trafficking. He then explains some of the International laws for how to understand trafficking and combat trafficking like UN convention against transnational organized crime, UN protocol to prevent smuggling of migrants by sea, air or land, UNODOC , UN.GIFT etc. He also adds on the state and national existing laws and provision constituted to response child trafficking. It includes, ITPA 1956, human trafficking and Criminal law Amendment Act 2013, Child labour Prohibition Act 1986, JJ act 2000, POCSO, sections of IPC related with trafficking. The existing anti trafficking mechanism in the state were also mentioned in his presentation i.e Anti Trafficking squad of SW Department, State level Advisory Committee formed on 11July 2005, Anti Trafficking units at all districts since 2011 with a nodal officers. Not only this the preventive mechanism initiated includes schemes like UJJAWALA with the provision of shelter and short stay home of the rescued and vulnerable women and children, rehabilitation repatriation and reintegration and community sensitization. It is then followed by the analysis of the existing gaps in the legislation and constitutional provision. He pointed out the gaps in implementation of the existing laws and guidelines, lack of reporting, filing complaints, maintaining data record of missing child, unassessibility of concerned service providers by the general people. He also mentioned the lack of trauma counseling process of the rescued trafficked child in the provision, restoration and rehabilitation component in the post rescue process.The human rights approach should be adopted in dealing trafficking as the cases and by nature itself is very sensitive. It must be ensure the principles and dignity of the child or persons with respect to the best interest of the victim.



Shri Ch. Momon Singh , Lecturer LMS Law College.

Ch. Momon Singh in his deliberation stated that human trafficking is based on the objectification of human life and the treatment of that as a commodity to be traded in the economic market. It is a global phenomenon where illegal sale and purchase of human being occurred who are often exploited in various forms. He continues with the explanations of various provisions on children and their welfare enacted by Indian Constitution. Art 23(1) prohibits all forms of forced labour, art 24 prohibits the employment of child below 14yrs in any factory or any hazardous employment, and IPC Art 372 anyone who sells or disposes a minor under the age of eighteen for prostitution is subject to up to ten years of imprisonment and fine, Art. 373 and 374 punishes those who buy or possess a minor for prostitution and compel a person for labor is punishable with imprisonment and fine. He further mention ITPA 1956, child labour prohibition act 1986, JJ Act 2000. Some of international laws were also mention like CRC 1989, CEDAW 1979, the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons specially women and children. He further stated that from the analysis of existing legislation and provision, the reason for increase cases of trafficking are due to many drawbacks like no common legal definition of trafficking which creates loophole for traffickers, overlapping of jurisdiction between some of the laws, no clear provision that deal with trafficking and for conviction of capital punishment and lack of understanding the causes and preventive mechanism.

He concludes his deliberation with a note on the need of evaluation on the role of state, network with NGOs and their role, strengthening the role of media and continuous awareness and advocacy. Govt. at source point must ensure compulsory high quality education, employment opportunities and income generation program, inclusion of the topic in school curricula, ensure registration of FIR for missing children as per Supreme Court ruling. Other preventive mechanism

suggested by the resource person includes sensitization , close watch group at the village level to check the transit of children, promoting safe migration process, media highlighting modus operandi of the traffickers, police advocacy etc.

INTERACTIONS



Mala Laishram , A.O. ICPS, Social Welfare Department GOM.

During the interaction , the problem of parent consenting the process of trafficking and related provision was discussed in which resource person pointed out that even parents are punishable if they are involve knowingly or unknowingly by IPC 370 and 317 . Need of close scrutiny of rise in job consultants is also discussed as being put up by Mala Laishram , A.O. ICPS ,Social Welfare Department GOM.

Technical session IV

Topic: Role of Police in combating Human trafficking.

Chairperson : Smt Vendana Karki IPS. DIG-HQ

Resource person : Shri TH. Radheshyam, IPS, Commandant 1st MR.



At first the resource person defines the meaning of a child as any person who has not completed 18 years of age. The process of trafficking includes recruitment, Transportation, Transfer, Harbouring, Receipt etc with a purpose of exploitation in the form of prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, Forced and bonded labour, slavery, removal of organs. He further mention that traffickers always tracked down those vulnerable child which includes children from extreme poverty families, children out of school, homeless and street children, orphan, abandoned children, victims of riots , armed conflict and HIV/AIDS, children with the role of earning for family.

He then briefly describes the role of police to combat trafficking in a very inclusive and holistic multidimensional approach i.e prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims and preventing trafficking. The methods of prosecution of traffickers are registering FIR (Non-bailable, sessions triable sections case of IPC and relevant sections of IT(P) Act 1956) ,Identification of members of trafficking network, develop database and keep a close watch on their activities, Ensuring that traffickers or offenders do not intimidate victim Ensuring victim and witness protection so that they are not influenced by the accused. The protection of victims should be given an important concern and it includes proper planning of rescue operation with first hand advance intelligence collection along with a lady officers. Post rescue the victim should be separated from the accused person and must give trauma counselling, proper restoration to the family ensuring a secure environment. The resource person in his deliberation opined that preventive measures to be given in a multidimensional way like proactive community policing, reaching the unreached entire villages through media for proper sensitisation, community alert system, strengthening of transit and nodal points, networking with local clubs and Panchayats, timely reporting of the missing children etc. He emphasises on the need of community coordination and police proactive action at the village level. He concludes his deliberation with remarks that children should be given a society free from fear and must ensure education and right to their childhood.

INTERACTION

Miss Mala Laishraam, ICPS put up the problems related with those cases of trafficking in which Manipur is residing outside the state trafficked children from the state to meet the high demands of cheap domestic labour. She asked if SU MOTO case can be taken for those cases by the state police and if it is necessary to register the case again at the state police again even after lodging to Delhi police.

Responding to her queries, any concern person case registered to state police so that the state police can react along with the counterpart's police.



N. Lindajoshi , Social Activist.

In continuation of the interaction N. Lindajoshi , NGO mention about the issues and problem related with Child soldier. The resource person response to it by highlighting the present scenario of trafficking in which trafficking for child soldier has reduced. He also added that a child which underwent trainings at any camp are treated as outfit law and should be treated under JJA provisions.

Annie Mangsatabam , Ex Chairperson CWC I/W opined to give focus on illegal adoption and illegal trading of infants by the midwife or nurse .

K. MAharabi , Member MCPCR put up the problem related with lodging complaint and lack of police initiatives in combating it. He further recalled an incident of trafficking through air route and due to lack of police initiative the child was trafficked.

The session was concluded with remarks from the chairperson.

Concluding Session: way forward Action Plan for Manipur to combat trafficking.



From left to right: K.T. Vaiphei IGP/ CID, Asheem Srivastava NCPCR, A. Nabachandra MCPCR

The session was graced by A. Nabachandra Singh, Chairperson MCPCR, K.T. Vaiphei, DIG (Intelligence), Mr Asheem Srivastava, Member secretary NCPCR. The session was started with recapitulation of the four sessions by Mr. Asheem Srivastava. He observed that the scenario of child trafficking and factors responsible for it as well as gaps in addressing the issues from the previous technical sessions. Asheem cited that in Manipur one of the main reasons for trafficking is Education. Lack of educational facilities and higher studies indicates a total failure in the implementing part of RTE. He also made remarks on the loose community safety networks and functioning of local bodies. Mala Laishram also pointed out the lack of statistical data of the missing children and suggest to compile of data of missing children by a third resource agency .

He suggests the house to discuss separately on preventive measures and remedial measures. The session minutely discussed and resolved the following plan of action.

With this recommendation the one day conference on Combating Child trafficking in Manipur concluded.

Sl. No	Plan of Action	Concerned Agency
1	Extensive Sensitization & Awareness at the Grass-root level including AWWs, ASHAs, teachers after providing Training	Social Welfare Department (ICPS)

	of Trainers	
2	Consultations, Conferences & Discussions, Monitoring etc. in the Rural/hill Areas to prevent large scale trafficking of children on the pretext of providing free education	MCPCR/ Social Welfare Deptt.
3	Police to develop an Intelligence Network	State Police Department
4	Legal Assistance to the victims and Legal Action against the traffickers	Available State resources/ MCPCR/Legal Service Authority.
5	Children victims shall be provide educational facilities at their doorsteps	Department of Education
6	Recording of children being transported away from the village	Village Authorities / Panchayat/ Autonomous District Council.
7	Compilation of a statistical data on the available records. Analysis of the data with all the possible details	State Police Department (CID)
8	Research and situational Analysis preferably by a University having a Social Work Department (subject to confirmation after due discussions)	State Police Department (CID)
9	Frequent review meetings of CWC, JJB, SJPU, DCPU etc at the District Level	Social Welfare Department
10	Special drafting Committee for developing a SOP on Child trafficking (Cross-border & Intra Country included)	Representatives from Line Departments to be initiated by the Social Welfare Department jointly with Home Deptt.
11	State Level Protocol on Pre-rescue, Rescue and Post-Rescue Operations	Social Welfare Deptt. / Home Deptt.
12	Recording/database on the birth of children, attaining AWC and entry into the Primary Schools to track each & every child.	Social Welfare Deptt.
13.	Launching of a Project with Public Transport Vehicles for painting with Prevention of Child Trafficking Slogans	Transport Department and its Committees, NGOs.
14	Constitute a State Level Committee for reviewing existing legislation, policies, guidelines etc. so as to enable to submit to the government for approval.	Law Deptt / Social Welfare Dept. etc.
15	Speedy mechanisms of Rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation process for victims of trafficking	Social Welfare Department, Education Department, Health Department, Labour Department, Home Department/CWCs
16	Arrange for strict surveillance by being vigilant in and around the Airport, Highways and other possible routes to detect any situation in the States.	Airport Authority, Transport Department, Home Department

17	Registration of FIR on every reported trafficking cases and investigation to be conducted on priority basis.	Home Department/ CWCs
18	Constitute a State Level emergency raid/rescue/verification team	Home Department, Social Welfare Department, NGOs/CWCs
19	Organize mass awareness programme at the hill and interior areas	Social Welfare Department, CWCs/NGOs
20	Formulation of a State Level protocol for conducting raid, rescue and verification in consultation with lain departments.	Law Deptt. Home Deptt. Social Welfare Dept. NGOs.
21	Constitute specialized Medical Team with Provisions for free medicines, investigation, medical reports etc. having legal validity for MLC.	Medical Department /NGOs
22.	Seat reservation and special provisions for rescued and needy children in JNV, KV, Government Model Schools etc.	Education Department/Social Welfare/ CWCs/NGOs
23.	Conduct a research/situation analysis to identify the root causes of child trafficking	MCPCR/NCPCR
24.	Separate budget allocation by the State Government earmark for combating child trafficking of the State	Social Welfare Department/Home Deptt.
25.	Review and Strengthening of welfare programmes and infrastructure of Children Homes/ Special Homes/ Shelter Homes and other institutions under the Juvenile Justice Act,2000	Social Welfare Department.
26.	To work out long term strategies to prevent illegal interstate transfer of children in need of care and protection.	Manipur State Government and Destination States
27.	Establish a focal point for networking between the two states (Source and destination states) for speedy process of communication.	Social Welfare Department, Manipur and Destination states.
28.	Capacity building for stakeholders once a year	Social Welfare Department/ MCPCR/NGOs
29.	Identify children who are staying at illegal children Homes in Manipur and outside states.	Social Welfare Department/MCPCR/NGOs/CWCs
30.	Announcement to the parents/guardians who have lost/send their children to illegal Homes / family helper through News paper/AIR Imphal, ISTV for quick report and analysis.	Social Welfare Department/CWCs
31	Police Officers to create a database /Intelligence of the traffickers within the jurisdiction of the concerned Police Station	Police Department

	-Name of 1 trafficker to be submitted to the IG(INT) within 1 month's time by each JWO	(90 names from 90 JWOs)
32	Intervention on the Illegal Adoption rampant within the state	Police Dept/NGO/SW and other major stakeholders
33	Drafting of a Special Law on Children with special reference to child trafficking	Law Deptt.
34	Follow up on the Directive of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 01.9.2010 in the matter relating to the Large Scale Transportation of Children to Tamil Nadu, Kerala & other Southern States of India (W.P. (CRL) NO.(S). 102 of 2007)	NCPCR/MCPCR

FEEDBACK:

- Improved knowledge about trafficking.
- More training and frequent updates on the new legislation related with child trafficking through it.
- Wanted sharing more on field experience.
- Needed immediate and speedy data collection and information in order to understand it and strategies preventive mechanism.
- Longer duration and more interaction with direct question.
- Must include Education department as well as other concerned departments.
- Must invite concern ministers to let them acknowledge the issues.
- Required training and sensitization at hilly region and entire villages which are the source point of trafficking.
- Regular and timely monitoring on the implementation of existing laws.
- Must initiate rapport building and coordination with CBOs, NGOs, CWCs etc.
- IEC to develop in local languages.
- More legal expertise to be invited in the session.
- Pledge to be more active in rescuing the children in collaboration with NGOs, CWCs etc.

Analysis:

From the analysis of the above feedback, it is of clear evident that the aim and objectives of the conferenced is served. Most of the participants enhanced their knowledge on trafficking. Their wish and suggestion to organize more training indicates their positive response and proactive ways in dealing child trafficking. They are able to understand the need of multidimensional preventive mechanism to combat it, to understand the immediate as well as long term strategy to respond it. They also felt the need of synergy of stakeholders, coordination among the departments and sensitization at various levels from village to the departmental levels.