

Mitigating Unsafe Migration and Human Trafficking in the Context of Disasters

31st July 2019

Developing a Bias for the Most Marginalized and Excluded Communities

What do the most marginalized go through

- They do not lose “some assets”, they lose everything.
- Vulnerable to all the adversities- food, shelter, health, livelihood, WaSH.....
- They sell/ mortgage all the goods/assets in distress at throw away prices
- Further indebted by money lenders/ labour agents/ traffickers
- Forced to work in hazardous and exploitative small-scale industries such as brick kilns, stone cutting, carpet industries
- Part of their wages is paid to the agents or traffickers
- Women and girls are also forced to go for sex trade and fake marriages
- Unsafe migration, child labour, child marriage, human trafficking
- Agents actively identify the vulnerable

Developing a Bias for the Most Marginalized and Excluded Communities



Who are the most marginalized

- Gender and social inclusion- understanding of inequality and discrimination- effects of disaster is not same, equal, neutral
- **Human Rights Based Approach**
- Poor targeting makes the vulnerable population more vulnerable and contributes to unsafe migration and human trafficking

Doing the right thing

CHALLENGES

- Often humanitarian response is and many have moved out of the area by the time we start - proposal procedures, accounting and procurement standards
- Pro-marginalized biased targeting is needed in all stages of relief, recovery, rehabilitation, reconstruction
- DDMP for whom- keeping the most vulnerable in the centre of preparedness/ DRR plans and projects
- Creating resilient livelihoods for the most marginalised – landless, daily wage workers, poultry, goastry
- Including women and Dalits in community monitoring, rescue teams, VDMC, Village Vigilance Committees, Relief Committees
- Identifying the needs related to child protection and human trafficking during needs assessment only- rather than a continued tracking system on migration and trafficking

Addressing Unsafe Migration and Human Trafficking

- Panchayats- migration register, tracking migrants and children
- GO-NGO working teams can identify households vulnerable to unsafe migration and human trafficking and keep vigil at transit points
- Multi-stakeholder convergence to identify traffickers, suspicious people, prevent trafficking, provide assistance to vulnerable/ victims
 - Village Vigilance Committees, Rahat Samiti, AHTU, DCPU and CPC- must remain active all year through
- Awareness should be stepped up among flood affected people on unsafe migration, human trafficking, regarding the childline (1098) and women's helpline (181)
- To reduce vulnerability and distress, Jeevika needs to prepare specially targeted livelihood programmes for the trafficking prone communities
- Panchayats can mitigate distress sale of livestock
- Further studies and training of vulnerable communities (linked with Resilient Livelihood and Resilient Villages under Bihar DRR Roadmap)

THANK YOU !

Doing the right thing

Ms. Keerti, Country Director, India Programme

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