

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

**Bangladesh Country Report, 2018
Combating Human Trafficking**

**Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**

Dhaka, Bangladesh

Foreword



The Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh has engaged concerted efforts for combating human trafficking. The Country Report on Combating Human Trafficking is an indication of an effort of the concerned government Ministries and Departments, NGOs, Interactional Agencies and civil society.

This year Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) has adopted a new National Plan of Action (NPA) 2018-2022 to Prevent and Suppress human trafficking. The NPA is harmonized the SDG implementation plans with the 7th Five-year Plan. MoHA has been leading the GO-NGO coordination process which is a vital element for promoting partnership and an effective forum to facilitate greater ownership of all the stakeholders in monitoring and implementing actions.

The Counter Trafficking Committee has been strengthened throughout the country by organizing divisional level conferences. The law enforcing agencies and border security forces have been trained up alongside the legal practitioners on the suppression and prevention of Human Trafficking Act (2012). RRRI Taskforce, MoU and SoP with neighboring country have broadened the scope of cross-border coordination against human trafficking.

I strongly believe that the current Country Report prepared by Public Security Division is very significant; as it provides an opportunity for all stakeholders to analyze the existing achievements and the ways to go forward in addressing the menace of human trafficking in Bangladesh.

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Foreword



The progress made by Bangladesh is visible through its sustained and continual annual growth. The country is at the very cross-road of middle income categories. The economic progress is broadening the capacity of the country to address social problems. However, just as any other country in the world, Bangladesh is also facing the problem of human trafficking. The government of Bangladesh has adopted a comprehensive approach to deal with this complex phenomenon resulting from the involvement of diverse national and transnational factors.

Traffickers operate at national, cross-border and international level. In every case, they exploit the victims through forced, fraudulent or involuntary movement. The government of Bangladesh has taken a strong stand against human traffickers by enacting Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012. It is a comprehensive legal instrument which provides a strong base to claim justice for the victims.

Bangladesh stands informed of the imperative of globally-agreed standards provided in the principal anti-human-trafficking international instrument. Since 2002 Bangladesh has been preparing and implementing National Plan of Action (NPA) to Prevent and Suppress Human Trafficking. In 2018, a new NPA has been adopted for the year 2018 to 2022. This NPA will help us to transform our commitments to Combating Human Trafficking.

The fight against human trafficking cannot be overcome through actions of the government alone. There is a need of coordinated efforts of UN, INGOs, NGOs and private sectors alongside the government to create effective resistance against this malice. The Bangladesh Country Report on Combating Human Trafficking is highlighting the activities undertaken by concerned Ministries, Departments, INGOs and NGOs and the achievement towards Combating Human Trafficking.

Lastly, I would like to reaffirm our unwavering commitment to fight against the human trafficking and congratulate all stakeholders for their efforts to combat this heinous crime.

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1. Introduction

Human trafficking is a crime that forcefully exploits women, men, and children. According to the United Nations, human trafficking affects every country in the world. Trafficking comprises transporting someone into a situation of exploitation. It includes forced labour, sexual abuse, slave trade, marriage, prostitution, and organ removal. In recent years, trafficking occurs under the cover of migration, both legal and illegal. It is now denoted as modern slavery. It is estimated that 20 to 40 million people are trapped in modern slavery today but only about 4 per cent survivors of human trafficking cases are identified while majority remain undetected.

Bangladesh is generally categorized as a source country for human trafficking and the destinations are mostly some south and southeast countries like India, Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand; European countries such as Italy, Greece, Portugal, Cyprus, Spain; and Middle East countries like Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Iraq and Libya. Organized recruiting agencies and their local sub-agents (*dalals*) target the poor, hapless and ignorant people, mostly in the rural areas, and charge them unusually big amounts for sending them to foreign destinations, often by using unauthorized means and routes. Some victims are also deceived with fake visa or work permit, which subjects them to all sorts of sufferings including imprisonment, punishment, shame and deportation. Many migrant workers are in debts as they have to pay high recruitment fees imposed by recruitment agencies and unlicensed sub-agents which place migrant workers at risk of debt bondage and slavery. Majority of migrant women domestic workers are vulnerable to forced labour, abuse and sexual exploitation.

The government is committed to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which recognizes the issue of trafficking in its targets 5.2 and 5.3. Target 5.2 clearly states to: “Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.” Moreover, target 5.3 states to: “Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage” which are sometimes the root causes of trafficking, especially among the marginalized communities.

The Government of Bangladesh has been making significant efforts to combat human trafficking. The government demonstrated remarkable efforts by finalizing and adopting the implementing Rules in January 2017 related to The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012. Attempts to combat trafficking in Bangladesh consist of three dimensions: i) Prevention of trafficking at its source by addressing the root causes of the crime; ii) Providing redress to the trafficked persons through viable sustainable livelihood options; and iii) Efforts on the part of the criminal justice system to prosecute and penalize the traffickers.

However, there is limited data on human trafficking due to the clandestine nature of the crime and widespread reluctance of victims to disclose their experiences because of stigma and fear of retribution.

Forcibly displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMNs) crisis is another key issue to be addressed. More than 800,000 FDMNs who have fled to Bangladesh have become easy prey for traffickers who promise to provide them lucrative work opportunities elsewhere. Others resort to unsafe jobs for subsistence wages or end up in forced or early marriages. FDMNs children, many of whom have been orphaned or living with a single parent, are becoming easy targets of traffickers. In the camps, FDMNs are living in crisis situation in the makeshift settlements. Desperate men, women and children are being allured with false offers of paid work in various industries, including fishing, small commerce, begging and domestic work in case of girls. Men, women and children, are all at risk of being exploited by traffickers. The

counter trafficking programme of IOM in Cox's Bazar revealed that out of 99 cases of trafficked and exploited refugees identified, 35 were girls, 31 women, 25 men and 8 boys. Of those, 31 girls, 26 women, 25 adult men and 4 boys ended up in forced labour situations. Moreover, 5 women and 4 girls ended up in situations of sexual exploitation, while 4 people who were trafficked managed to escape. Some forcibly displaced Myanmar Nationals simply do not realize the risks while others may be aware but are so desperate that they are willing to take the risk.

Law enforcing agencies such as Bangladesh police, RAB, Ansar/VDP, Bangladesh army and all intelligence agencies are working to ensure maximum security for forcibly displaced Myanmar Nationals. Moreover, RAB and police have established several camps in Ukhia and Teknaf only for forcibly displaced Myanmar Nationals.

In spite of government initiatives, human trafficking remains one of the biggest challenges for national security and law enforcement agencies throughout the world including Bangladesh. Reducing high recruitment fees, addressing illegally operating recruitment sub-agents, focus on forced labour and other vulnerability mitigation should be more prioritized to combat human trafficking.

2. Legal framework and policies related to human trafficking

The Constitution of Bangladesh denounces all forms of discriminations based on nationality, religion, cast and gender in relation to its mandates of establishing a society based on the rule of law, justice and the respect for human dignity and worth of all persons. Article 34 of the Constitution bans forced and bonded labour whereas Article 18 imposes a duty on the state to prevent and suppress prostitution of human beings. Moreover, Articles 27 to 44 guarantees a number of fundamental human rights which clearly stipulate obligations for the state to prevent violation of human rights in any form, including human trafficking.

The Government of Bangladesh has been making sincere efforts to combat all forms of trafficking in persons, especially trafficking in women and children. To this end, "The Suppression and Prevention of Human Trafficking Act, 2012" provides the most comprehensive legislative framework for the prevention of trafficking, prosecution of traffickers and the treatment/protection of actual and potential victims of human trafficking. In 2017, the three Rules were promulgated. Under the Act and the Rules, National Authority and Fund have been established. Likewise, The Overseas Employment and Migrants Act 2013 and The Children Act 2013 also contribute in framing a legal safety-net against human trafficking. Other major laws within the anti-trafficking legal regime include: The Emigration Ordinance 1982, The Penal Code 1860, The Bangladesh Passport Order 1973, the Passport (Offences) Act 1952 and the Bangladesh Labour Act 2006.

Bangladesh has expressed its sincere commitment towards achieving the SDG implementation and respective ministries have already developed their SDG implementation plans. Moreover, the government has harmonized the SDG implementation plans with the 7th five Year Plan. Both of these plans have targets which directly or indirectly contribute in combating human trafficking.

Bangladesh has assumed specific obligations under certain international instruments to combat human trafficking through legal, judicial, legislative and social measures. Particularly, Bangladesh has assumed obligations to effectively prevent and prosecute the offence of trafficking in women and children under the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution 1997. The Convention

on the Rights of the Child 1989 (CRC), which provides a legal framework to prevent children from being trafficked and to protect them if they become victimized of trafficking, imposes on Bangladesh as a ratifying country (ratified in 1990) a specific duty to take appropriate measures ‘to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form’ (Article 35) and to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad (Article 11). Moreover, under the two Protocols to the CRC, Bangladesh has obligations to prevent the use of children in pornography, prostitution and armed conflict. Bangladesh has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979 where the state has an obligation to “take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women (Article 6). Other treaties providing for ancillary obligations regarding human-trafficking which Bangladesh has ratified/acceded include:

- The Convention for the Suppression of the Trafficked in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949;
- The Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery 1956;
- The ILO Convention (No. 182) on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour 1999;
- The ILO Forced Labour Convention (No. 29) on Forced or Compulsory Labour 1930.

Bangladesh participated in the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children held in Stockholm in 1996 and the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995, and ratified a number of core human rights treaties. At the regional level, Bangladesh made its commitment to combat human trafficking by joining the Third SAARC Ministerial meeting on Children held in Rawalpindi in 1996, which culminated in state commitments to combat trafficking in children and assist victims of violence/exploitation by evolving administrative, legal and rehabilitative measures.

3. The National Plan of Action to Combat Human Trafficking 2018-2022

The National Plan of Action (NPA) includes programmes, projects and strategies of combating all forms of internal and international human trafficking. Attempts have been made to overcome the limitations of the previous NPAs. For example, in the previous NPA although significant emphasis had been given on raising mass awareness, little importance was placed on strengthening the social and economic safety of people to prevent trafficking. On the contrary, in the current NPA, priority has been placed on developing social and economic safety nets. Moreover, some specific interventions to combat trafficking in children have been included. However, the key objectives of the NPA have remained the same and these have been aligned with those of SDGs and the 7th Five Year Plan. In framing the NPA, 2018-2022, efforts have been made to comply with the international standards and norms. Special attention has been given to harmonize the NPA with the SDG indicators. To overcome uncertainty on the implementation of planned activities, sources of budget have been clearly identified. The present NPA can be considered as the “Third Generation” NPA.

There are five action-areas under the NPA 2018-2022; namely **prevention of human trafficking; holistic protection of trafficking victims; prosecution of traffickers; partnership and cross-country legal assistance and monitoring and evaluation**. These are the five key objectives of the NPA. For each of these objectives a set of activities are planned

to relevant specific expected outcomes. The following matrix presents the objectives and corresponding expected outcomes.

Objective 1	Prevention of Human Trafficking
Expected output 1.1	Reduction of economic vulnerability of the marginalized households
Expected output 1.2	Reduction of disaster induced vulnerability of the marginalised households to human trafficking
Expected output 1.3	Reduction of risks of the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
Expected output 1.4	Reduction of sexual violence against women and children
Expected output 1.5	Elimination of harmful practices against children including child labour and child marriage
Expected output 1.6	Promotion of safe labour migration
Expected output 1.7	Increased access to decent work for the youth
Expected output 1.8	Enhanced access of the vulnerable communities to awareness on human trafficking
Objective 2	Protection of victims of human trafficking
Expected output 2.1	Eradication of forced labour, to end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour
Expected output 2.2	Strengthened policy-legal tools for delivery or recovery and integration supports to the women and child victims of trafficking
Expected output 2.3	Strengthened protection services to the child victims of trafficking
Expected output 2.4	Strengthening the coordinated protection systems.
Objective 3	Justice to the victims of human trafficking and prosecution of the traffickers
Expected output 3.1	Increase the rate of and strengthen the capacity of delivery justice to the victims of trafficking
Expected output 3.2	Implementation and revision of policy-legal tools for delivering justice to the woman and child victims of trafficking
Expected output 3.3	Strengthening legal provisions for children
Expected output 3.4	Priority-access of the victims of human trafficking to social services
Expected output 3.5	Enhanced access of the victims of human trafficking to social services

Objective 4:	Multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement in combatting human trafficking
Expected output 4.1	Multi-stakeholder partnership to prevent and suppress human trafficking
Expected output 4.1	Multi-stakeholder consultation to report on achievements in combatting human trafficking
Objective 5:	An effective system of monitoring, evaluation and reporting installed
Expected output 5.1	Enhanced capacity on monitoring and reporting on progress in implementation of NPA 2018-2022

4. Activities of Government Ministries and Departments

4.1 Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been the lead Ministry to address the issue of human trafficking in a holistic way by coordinating the activities of the concerned Ministries and departments, INGOs and NGOs. The Ministry of Home Affairs has been making sincere efforts to combat all forms of trafficking in persons, especially trafficking in women and children.

The Ministry had been proactive in formulating The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012. Three rules have been formulated under this Act which is a dire need to implement and execute the law successfully particularly to enforce the law and punish the traffickers and perpetrators and to protect the survivors and their families. The rules are: The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Rule 2017, The Human Trafficking Suppression Authority Rule 2017 and The Human Trafficking Fund Rule, 2017.

National Plan of Action

Bangladesh Government has successfully implemented four consecutive National Plan of Action (NPA). Present NPA is a 5-year Plan of Action 2018-2022. Building on the experience of implementation of the previous NPAs, the current NPA is framed for a five-year duration rather than previously set three-yearly duration. The current NPA includes programmes, projects and strategies of combating all forms of internal and international human trafficking. Attempts have been made to overcome the limitations of the previous NPAs. In the current NPA some specific interventions to combat trafficking in children have been included. Although, the key objectives of the NPA has remained the same, these have been aligned with those of SDGs and the 7th Five Year Plan. In framing the NPA 2018-2022, efforts have been made to comply with the international standards and norms. Special attention has been given to harmonize the NPA with the SDG indicators. Present NPA has five core objectives: 1) Prevention of human trafficking, 2) Protection of victims of human trafficking, 3). Justice to the victims of human trafficking and prosecution of the traffickers, 4). Multi-Stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology, and financial resources, to support the achievement in combating human trafficking, 5). An effective system of monitoring, evaluation and reporting installed. For implementation of present NPA a Consultative meeting on National Plan of Action on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022 was held at CIRDAP on 20th December 2018.



Honorable Minister Mr. Asaduzzaman Khan MP, center, along with other guests launched the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022 at the Bangabandhu International Conference Centre (BICC) on Sunday, December 2, 2018.

Committees working under the Ministry

There are various committees working under the Ministry of Home Affairs for policy making including inter-ministerial representatives, NGOs and INGOs working for combating human trafficking in a concerted way. A GO-NGO Coordination Committee and an Inter-Ministry Committee for combating human trafficking headed by the secretary of Ministry of Home Affairs have been formed and functioning. During 2018, three meetings were held under these committees. Major decisions of these committees were:

- Steps will be taken against recruiting agencies if any specific complain has been notified.
- All NGOs will inform their human trafficking related activities such as posters, documentary, video, short film to Ministry of Information.
- Special PP/Legal Advisor would be appointed for quick disposal of human trafficking related cases.
- BTRC will support by collecting image of human trafficking in sea route with the help of Bangabandhu Satellite-1.

In every district and tiers of local administration has Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs) having defined roles and responsibilities and headed by government officials. Government and non-government agencies, members of civil society and local elites are the members of CTCs. At present there are 64 district level Counter Trafficking Committees, 491 upazila level Counter-Trafficking Committees and 4,554 union level Counter-Trafficking Committees. Meetings of these CTCs are held once a month.

Case Monitoring Committee

There is a Case Monitoring Committee which monitors human trafficking cases. In 2018, two meetings were held of this committee. During 2018, about 561 human trafficking cases have been filed and the total number of accused persons of human trafficking crime is 2,262. The status of the cases are: 31 cases had been disposed by the court; 4 trafficking cases had been

ended in conviction; 7 accused received life imprisonment and one accused received other terms and fine as a convicted case.

Human Trafficking cases information from January 2018 to December 2018:

Prosecution

Number of cases lodged	:	561
Number of accused arrested	:	1,310
Number of cases charge-sheeted	:	525
Final report submitted	:	156
Under investigation	:	455

Cases disposed of

Cases ended in conviction	:	04
Cases ended in acquittal	:	27
Persons convicted	:	08
Death sentence	:	00
Life imprisonment	:	07
Other terms	:	01
Persons acquitted	:	66
Number of trafficked persons	:	502
Number of trafficked persons rescued/recovered	:	355

Participation in international meetings

Bangladesh participated in different regional, international and bilateral meetings on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and Smuggling of Migrants namely 1) 4th Joint Period of Action Planning Workshop under the Bali Process Working Group, 2) Bali Process Technical Expert Group on Returns and Reintegration, 3) Bali Process Guidelines for Smuggling, Trafficking and Transnational Crime, 4) Bali Process Technical Advisory Group, disruption of people smuggling and trafficking in persons network, maritime information sharing about trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, transnational crimes and irregular movements, maritime information sharing about trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. Moreover, Bangladesh government is working in partnership with non-governmental organizations, international agencies and the UN bodies to combat human trafficking of Bangladeshi nationals as well as citizens of other countries of the world.

In 2018, seventeen officers from PSD, BGB, Bangladesh Police and Bangladesh Coast Guard participated in 9 different programmes of Bali process. Five officers joined from different organizations in three programmes of Budapest process. One officer participated in a single programme of UNODC.

Task Force on Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation and Integration (RRRI) of victims of human trafficking

Bangladesh is one of the source countries as well as transit points for human trafficking. Several studies have documented that women and children are the most vulnerable to human trafficking. To combat a heinous crime like human trafficking, Bangladesh and Indian governments took initiatives to activate the joint mechanism for smooth Rescue, Recovery,

Repatriation and Integration (RRRI) of the victims of human trafficking. The Ministry also developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for smooth and on schedule Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation and Integration (RRRI) of victims of human trafficking.

Activities and achievements of RRRI Task Force

Activities	Achievements
Identification and Repatriation of Trafficked Victims following SOP	<p>In 2011-2018 RRRI Task Force in MoHA received applications for repatriation of 9,642 trafficked victims from different countries, especially from India. Out of them, MoHA issued repatriation order for 6,905 victims and took initiatives for their safe return through diplomatic channel. Total number of 1,689 trafficked victims final repatriation related information were received and most of them were repatriated from India following the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) with coordination of RRRI Task Force member organizations (GO/NGOs) of both countries.</p> <p>In 2018, MoHA received applications for repatriation of 180 trafficked victims. Out of them MoHA issued repatriation order for 153 victims and took initiatives for their safe return through diplomatic channel and total number of 81 trafficked victims were finally repatriated.</p>
Capacity Building Training to Law Enforcing Agencies	In 2018, three days Training on “Child Affairs Desk Skills (CADS)” was provided to 1,785 Law Enforcement Agencies which covered 19 districts with support of UNICEF funded joint project.
Bilateral Initiatives for smooth process of RRRI for trafficked victims.	Ministry of Home Affairs along with support of the RRRI Task Force has organised the 3rd Bilateral Meeting held in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh on 8-9 December, 2012, 4th Bilateral Meeting held in Mumbai, India on 6-7 April, 2014, 5th Bilateral Meeting held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 17-18 August, 2015 and 6th Bilateral Meeting will be held in New Delhi, India on 11-12 March, 2019 between Bangladesh and India.
Policy Initiatives to make a change in practice and ensure justice for the victims.	RRRI Task Force has taken initiatives to enforce The Children Act 2013 by establishing Child Affairs Desk and assigning Child Affairs Police Officers in every police station throughout the country.

Child Protection and Monitoring project

The technical assistance project, titled “Child Protection and Monitoring” is an ongoing project implemented under the Public Security Division which was approved by the Hon'ble Home Minister in 2017. It is a 4-year project starting from 1st July 2017 to be continued till 30th June 2021. Main objectives of this project are to create enabling environment for boys and girls of primary school age, especially from hard to reach and vulnerable areas to learn equitably that is inclusive, healthy, safe and resilient.

In Bangladesh, violence against children takes many forms, including physical violence/corporal punishment, sexual violence, mental violence, and neglect or negligent

treatment. Ministry of Home Affairs is mandated to prevent trafficking in women and children, to protect and take action in accordance with The Children Act 2013. The Children Act 2013 is now in a stage of implementing duly developed rules for this law to execute. Moreover, it will be communicated with Police Head Quarters (PHQ) to motivate them through recognition.

In 2018, three days training on “Child Affairs Desk Skills (CADS)” was provided with necessary interrogation skills about child help desk to 1,785 police officers trained up which covered 19 districts namely Netrokona, Sherpur, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Habiganj, Chapainawabganj, Khulna, Kushtia, Gaibandha, Nilphamari, Bagerhat, Sylhet, Kurigram, Sunamganj, Rangamati, Patuakhali, Khagrachari, Barguna and Sardah in Bangladesh.

Activities under the project: In accordance with the Rules of The Children Act 2013, at least 100 police stations will be setup and made available Child help desk by 2021 and will be trained in Interaction of veteran Support Interview Skills for Intensive Care Interview Skills. About 4000 police officers will be trained up to provide necessary interrogation about Child help desk. There will be strengthening cooperation with One Stop Crisis Centres and Victim Support Centres.

4.2 Bangladesh Police

Bangladesh Police is conducting different programs to prevent and combat human trafficking. The main target of these programs is to investigate and prevent human trafficking related crimes. The following steps have been taken to prevent and combat human trafficking:

- Practically and successfully implementing the provisions of The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 to combat human trafficking.
- Zero tolerance attitudes against human traffickers.
- Bangladesh Police Headquarters has established a ‘Monitoring Cell’ at Special Crime Management Section under the guidance of an Additional Deputy Inspector General (Addl. DIG) of Police as Focal Point and an Additional Superintendent of Police as Duty Officer to encounter human trafficking cases. This cell is effortlessly supervising distinct cases which are being filed under the Human Trafficking Act. Besides this, District Monitoring Cell is functioning perpetually on TIP (Trafficking in Persons) related cases headed by an Additional Superintendent of Police.
- Lodges of FIRs and investigation, arrest of the criminals, rescue procedure of the survivors and other legal steps are being taken according to the direction of Police Headquarters.
- Firm and strong initiatives are taken to combat human trafficking incidents.
- Excellent and survivors friendly support is being provided by the Victim Support Centers (VSC) of Bangladesh Police to ensure comfort, safety and security of the victims of human trafficking. An Additional Deputy Inspector General (for respective Range and Criminal Investigation Department) and an Additional Police Commissioner (for Metropolitan Area) are especially responsible in this regard.
- Information regarding human trafficking related cases such as particulars of the victims/survivors, suspects and the convicts are being uploaded regularly in the web based software “Integrated Crime Data Management System (CDMS).”
- District Monitoring Cell is functioning in every district. This cell is comprised of three members and headed by an Additional Superintendent to Police.

- In the bordering districts, police vigilance and mobile patrols have been increased.
- Bangladesh Police is ceaselessly collecting intelligence from covert and open sources and monitoring the movements of transnational human traffickers.
- Bangladesh Police has established a strong link with Interpol in this regard.
- Special importance has been given on immigration points of Bangladesh so that no one becomes victim of traffickers.
- The total number of TIP related cases had been declined up to 17.13% in 2018 compared with previous year 2017 which implies that Bangladesh Government is displaying an excellent performance to address and combat human trafficking and has taken this issue with grave and great importance.

Training:

During 2018, a total number of 29,135 police officers of different ranks have been trained on TIP (Trafficking-in-Persons) issues in 182 training programmes organized by Bangladesh Police. It is to be noted that the topic regarding TIP has been incorporated in almost every training programme of the training centres of Bangladesh Police so that the trainees can perceive and acquaint with the gravity and severity of human trafficking.

Awareness Campaigns:

About 89, 2051 persons had been covered in different awareness raising programmes.

Co-operation with Interpol and International Coordination:

Bangladesh Police takes required assistance from Interpol through NCB Dhaka, to trace and recover trafficked victims and/or to identify suspects. Besides, members of Bangladesh Police are attending different meetings, workshops, seminars arranged by different national and international organizations.

Rescue operations:

With regard to rescue operations, about 355 victims were rescued from different districts of Bangladesh which included 48 girls, 13 boys, 161 women and 133 men. However, only 11 cases were filed and these are under trail.

Recovery services (medical support, counseling services, shelter support etc.):

Victim Support Centers of Bangladesh Police are providing excellent performance to ensure the safety and convenience of trafficked victims. Eight Victim Support Centers have been established all over the country. Trafficked victims as well as other survivors are getting medical facilities, counseling, food and shelter from these centers. These centers are managed by women police officers and services are provided round the clock. They are providing the following services in a secured and women-friendly environment:

- Emergency medical assistance to the victims and if necessary, sending the victims to the hospital.
- Awareness building among the survivors regarding legal procedure.
- Sending the survivors to the government and non-government organizations for legal aid, rehabilitation and integration in the families.

Legal services provided

Statistics related to TIP cases during 2018:

• No. of cases lodged:	561
• No. of accused arrested:	1310
• No. of cases charge-sheeted:	525
• Final report submitted:	156
• Under investigation:	455

Number of cases disposed of after trial:

• Cases ended in conviction	04
• Cases ended in acquittal	27
• Persons convicted	08
• Death sentence	00
• Life imprisonment	07
• Other terms	01
• Persons acquitted	66
• Number of trafficked persons (as mentioned in the FIRs)	502
• Number of trafficked persons rescued/recovered:	355

4.3 Criminal Investigation Department (CID)

The Trafficking in Human Being (THB) squad - a specialized section of the Organized Crime Unit of CID, carries out all-out activities aimed at busting organized trafficking schemes. However, it is not only the THB squad, but other crime units of CID also investigate human trafficking cases. For combating human trafficking, the THB squad:

- Investigates human trafficking cases filed across the country
- Arrests the perpetrators, their agents and involved recruiting agencies by conducting operations
- Rescues victims, conducts their medical examination etc. For rescuing victims, arrest and repatriation of suspects in other foreign countries, regular assistance of Interpol via NCB, MoFA and other related ministries is also sought
- Records statements of victims and witnesses under section 164 and 161 of the CrPC respectively
- Collects trafficking-related intelligence.

THB Squad Operational activities:

During January-December 2018, different crime units of CID, including the THB Squad, investigated a total of 218 human trafficking cases. Of the total 114 disposed cases, charge sheets were given in 57, while final reports (final report true-3, final report false-28, mistake of fact-21) were submitted in 52 cases. The remaining 5 cases were withdrawn.

Of these 218 human trafficking cases investigated by CID in 2018, the THB Squad solely handled 132 and disposed 58 cases. Charge sheets were issued in 27 cases while final reports

(final report true-1, final report false-16, mistake of fact-13) were given in rest of the cases excepting one, which was withdrawn.

Human Trafficking Case Investigation in 2018

THB Squad, CID

No. of investigated trafficking cases	132
Results of investigated cases	
CS	27
FRT	1
FR false	16
Mistake of fact	13
Withdrawal	1
Total disposal	58
Pending	74
Arrests	23
Rescue of victims	14 (male-5 & female-9)

Initiatives to curb trafficking

- The THB Squad arrested 4 suspects in a case where Sd. Shahjalal Khokon was held captive at Budu, Kuala Lumpur Time Square, Malaysia on 19 June 2018 by unidentified gang members. These suspects made repeated phone calls and demanded Tk 50 lakh from the victim's brother in Bangladesh for his release. The victim was being mercilessly tortured and threatened with death if the ransom was not paid in full to their associates in Bangladesh.
- The Squad carried out series of operations on 27 and 28 June in Gazipur and Narshingdi and nabbed 4 suspects. When it was falsely conveyed to the kidnappers in Malaysia that the ransom amount had been paid, they released the victim. A case was filed with Jatrabari Police Station, DMP. National Central Bureau (NCB) Malaysia was requested to bring the perpetrators in Kuala Lumpur to book.
- THB Squad rescue activities:

During 2018, the THB Squad rescued 9 women and 4 men from Saudi Arabia and one man from Malaysia.

Human Trafficking Training Activities

Since human trafficking cases are different from other forms of crimes and traffickers are difficult to be identified, there's a need for continuously training the investigating officers on the best investigation procedures. For capacity building of the investigating officers, regular

training programmes are arranged and held at CID's Detective Training School (DTS), Forensic Training Institute (FTI) and other training facilities.

During January-December 2018, a total of 3,021 officers attended 103 different trainings on human trafficking case investigation.

CID's Human Trafficking Training Courses in 2018

Detective Training School (DTS)	Forensic Training Institute (FTI)
No. of Training courses-61	No. of Training courses-42
No. of Trainees-1,643	No. of Trainees-1,378
Total Training courses -103	
Total number of Trainees - 3,021	

At DTS, 1,643 trainees attended 61 human trafficking training courses, whereas 1,374 trainees took part in 42 trainings held at FTI.

Who we work with:

Crime prevention strategy necessitates cooperation between and among the state parties concerned. To combat human trafficking, the THB Squad closely works with different NGOs and government agencies including the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET), Bangladesh Association of International Recruiting Agencies (BAIRA), Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit (BFIU), Department of Immigration and Passports, and Interpol via our National Central Bureau (NCB) at Police Headquarters.

The officers of the THB unit take regular participation in multi-stakeholder meetings, seminars and conferences to improve their understanding, extend and receive cooperation, assistance and implementation of its mandate. In July 2018, THB actively participated in the Justice and Care 'Cross-border Consultation' on Human Trafficking. Again in August 2018, the unit took part in the INCIDIN Bangladesh Annual Cross-border Conference to monitor the progress in bilateral agreements between Bangladesh and India. The unit is also aware of the existing agreements and other cooperation arrangements with India to fight cross-border trafficking in persons, i.e. MLA on Criminal Matters, Taskforce on RRRI, MoU on Transnational Referral Mechanism, SoP on Repatriation of Trafficked Women and Children etc.

For effectively preventing human trafficking we need concerted efforts and actions, build awareness and take tough action against the perpetrators. Only a wide spectrum of initiatives involving all stakeholders aimed at raising public consciousness, protecting victims and bringing perpetrators to justice can help us win this fight against human trafficking and irregular migration.

4.4 Rapid Action Battalion (RAB)

Rapid Action Battalion is an active member of the Anti-Human Trafficking cell of Bangladesh Government. Since its inception, RAB forces conducted numerous operations to protect the interested migrants and prevent them from human trafficking.

Prevention activities:

- a. RAB shows an immediate response to the victims of human trafficking. RAB forces conducted numerous anti-human trafficking operations and arrested several criminals who are involved in illegal migration and rescued number of victims from home and abroad.
- b. RAB conducted several mobile court operations to stop the illegal activities of unregistered agencies immediately.
- c. RAB is working closely with other associated organizations to prevent human trafficking in Bangladesh.
- d. RAB regularly organizes awareness activities at national and district level to stop human trafficking. In recent past, RAB organized a seminar on safe migration in co-ordination with Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Expatriates, National and International NGOs, Bangladesh Association of International Recruiting Agencies (BAIRA) and other associated organizations.
- e. To prevent human trafficking, RAB organizes mass awareness and motivational programmes through various media.

Rescue operations and activities:

Districts from where victims were rescued	Number of girls rescued (below 18 years)	Number of boys rescued (below 18 years)	Number of women rescued (18 and above)	Number of men rescued (18 and above)
Dhaka, Gazipur, Naogaon, Joypurhat, Khulna, Jashore, Chottogram, Cox's Bazar, Gopalganj, Madaripur, Faridpur, Shariyatpur, Sylhet, Narayanganj, Tangail, Rangpur, Maymansingh, Jamalpur, B-Baria, Kishoreganj, Netrokona, Sherpur	51	48	66	654

Repatriation:

Rescued from countries abroad	Number of girls rescued (below 18 years)	Number of Women (18 and above)	Number of men rescued (18 and above)
India, Libya, Italy & Dubai	3	5	37

Recovery services:

- Primary medical treatment.
- Referred to Victim Support Centre if required.

- Shared the information with other related organization such as Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment, BAIRA and other concerned recruiting agencies.
- Legal aid provided, if required.

Legal services:

From 2004 till to date, more than 800 survivors have received legal support and 175 cases have been filed under The Prevent and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 by RAB. Moreover, as a member of the Counter Human Trafficking Prevention Committee, RAB forces provided the following legal services:

- Rescued victims from abroad, in many occasions RAB communicated with the foreign embassies and labour wings of Bangladesh mission in different countries.
- RAB is investigating few sensational human trafficking cases of Bangladesh.

Reintegration services:

Rapid Action Battalion has formed a Reintegration Network which aims to:

- Coordinate and utilize existing resources of organizations.
- Share information related to services and assistance to victims of human trafficking.
- Facilitate timely intervention in providing support for returnees in a collaborative way through an improved referral system.
- Enhance the reintegration services provided to victims of trafficking.

Beneficiaries

- Trafficked individuals.
- Women and children under 18 years of age who returned from dire situations or migration, such as "mail-order" brides and victims of other forms of exploitation.
- Organizations and individuals working with trafficked individuals and returnees.

4.5 National Security Intelligence (NSI)

As a heinous and inhuman cross border crime, human trafficking, especially trafficking in women and children gets the highest priority and attention of the government. National Security Intelligence therefore is playing a very vital role to combat human trafficking in a concerted and consolidated way. NSI is actively engaged to successfully implement the National Plan of Action (NPA) regarding prevention and suppression of human trafficking.

In the contemporary world, people's life has been changing rapidly because of changing political, financial and social conditions. As a result, human trafficking is also increasing worldwide. In the international arena Bangladesh is highly concern to prevent and stop human trafficking. The present government has taken an emergency responsibility to prevent and stop human trafficking. To fulfil that purpose the government has formulated the National Plan 2018-2022 to combat human trafficking in a concerted way. To make the challenge a success the National Security Intelligence organization, which is Bangladesh biggest and central security agency, with its huge resources collect information from different areas about victimized people, traffic hunters, people associated with human trafficking and continuously provides support to the government.

Besides this the intelligence agency has always been contributing directly to prevent and stop human trafficking in different committees formed by the ministry both at central and district level.

4.6 Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB)

Preventive efforts:

Bangladesh shares its border with two neighbouring states i.e. India and Myanmar. Presence of rivers, chars, dense forest, hills etc., provide opportunity for smuggling, human trafficking, drug smuggling etc. Other than these trans-border crimes, incidents of illegal border crossing by citizens along the border is a common phenomenon due to demographical pattern and age old social ties amongst people living in those areas. However, BGB being a border guarding force is responsible for interception and apprehension of traffickers, smugglers, rescue and recovery of victims and repatriation of victims of trafficking. BGB also regularly organizes public awareness programmes in the bordering areas to build awareness and prevent human trafficking across the border.

In order to boost anti-social criminal activities BGB members are being provided with total 1,951 motor cycles. Recently BGB has also started implementing 'Border Surveillance and Response System' in the vulnerable parts of the border to monitor and prevent trans-border criminal activities by using radars and cameras. BGB also conducts regular coordinated patrolling with BSF and BGP (Myanmar) to deter criminal activities across the border. In 2018, a total of 20,490 such patrols have been conducted.

Rescue and recovery of trafficked persons:

BGB takes all out efforts to rescue and recover trafficked women and children including apprehension of the traffickers. In 2018, BGB rescued 312 women, 174 children and 903 men while being trafficked abroad through different bordering areas.

Training activities:

A total of 276 BGB personnel have been trained in seven seminars in coordination with Indian Border Security Force (BSF) and other human rights agencies. Besides various subjects on human trafficking have been included in our training curriculum to train soldiers in various course/cadres including recruitment training.

Activities to build up awareness against trafficking:

Awareness programme:

In 2018, BGB have conducted 37,754 awareness programmes in bordering areas. BGB also plans to conduct minimum 40,000 awareness programmes every year. Awareness programme helps BGB to get real time information from local people about traffickers and other crimes.

Capacity building:

About 693 numbers of BOPs are engaged along the border to prevent human trafficking. More numbers of BOPs will be established to cover the gaps in border areas assessed as vulnerable. BGB has also established Border Sentry Post (BSP), Check Post (CP) including various modern security devices like CCTV, IR camera, watch tower at vulnerable areas to prevent trans-border criminal activities.

BGB dog squad has been introduced and deployed in various airports and check points to prevent drug trafficking.

Workshop/Seminar:

BGB along with concern NGO conducts workshop, seminars and training regarding trafficking of women and children, violence against women, awareness against human trafficking etc. In every training curriculum, the existing law and the consequence of violating the law is included. BGB members are also trained on various technique of motivating and helping the victims of trafficking by various organizations every year. More so, BGB members attend the upazila, district and national level meetings at regular basis and participate in discussion to combat human trafficking.

4.7 Bangladesh Coast Guard

Bangladesh Coast Guard Force is actively in combating human trafficking since the beginning of its journey. The Force always remains vigilant against human trafficking in their areas of responsibility. Various effective measures have been taken to prevent human trafficking through sea, adjacent coastal areas and river estuaries. Some of the measures taken by Bangladesh Coast Guard Force are:

- Regular patrolling by ships, craft and boats in the most probable human trafficking routes, especially, in the offshore areas of Chittagong, Khulna including the Sundarbans, Barisal, Bhola, Patuakhali, Cox's Bazar, St. Martins, Teknaf and Shahpuri.
- Conducting special operations in offshore areas of East and South coasts, St. Martins Island including bordering Naaf river and some char areas as and when required.
- Regular checking of all ships and crafts using river routes at various check points in the Sundarbans.
- Conducting joint operations with other law enforcing agencies on the basis of secret information from intelligence sources.
- Organizing motivational and awareness developing programmes regularly in coordination with other concern agencies and departments for the people of remote coastal areas. Over 2,917 coast guard personnel and 5,210 local people were trained in 2018 on the causes and consequences of human trafficking.

Bangladesh Coast Guard Force has conducted a total 33,161 operations and has checked 1,30,760 boats/vessels during January-December 2018.

Bangladesh Coast Guard Force is fully committed to combat human trafficking through Bangladesh. Coast Guard's constant presence at sea and in the coastal areas along with relentless efforts by its members and has enabled this force to reduce this problem substantially. Coast Guard's mere presence serves as deterrence to illegal human trafficking activities. While traveling to Malaysia from Bangladesh illegally by sea route, 6 traffickers and 29 Forceably displaced Myanmar National and 4 Bangladeshi, (among them 10 women, 10 men and 09 children) were apprehended in the deep sea near the St. Martin's Island on 8 November 2018.

4.8 Ansar-VDP

Bangladesh Ansar-VDP consists of about 6.1 million members where 50% are women. Because of being the largest organization it has the scope to reach the remotest corner of the country. All the year round through different training courses and rallies, hundreds of

thousands of these members are being aware of the human trafficking and the consequences of the illegal activities. Hence it is easy for them to identify the people who are involved in human trafficking.

Action of Bangladesh Ansar-VDP:

Training Directorate of Bangladesh Ansar-VDP plans and designs a good number of multidimensional training courses for Ansar-VDP members in every fiscal year. Ansar-VDP members, from grassroots level participate in these courses. In every course the trainers follow specific lesson plans on different modules as per need and nature of training but the subject of Combating Human Trafficking is cross cutting. The lesson plan mostly covers general concept of human trafficking, target groups, causes and effects of trafficking on women and children, probable preventive measures against trafficking etc. Through these courses the members of Ansar-VDP are highly motivated and become aware at grassroots level.

Awareness activities:

- Upazila/Thana Ansar-VDP Officers conduct meetings with Union Leaders and Ansar Commanders at their offices every month. They discuss the issue and get feedback regularly on combating human trafficking in those meetings.
- Every year Ansar-VDP organizes rallies/meetings at Union, Upazila, District and Range levels. Ansar-VDP members attend these gatherings where speakers highlight this issue to motivate them.
- Some special training, workshop, and seminars are jointly organized by some NGOs and Ansar-VDP on Reproductive Health and Gender Issues, Human Trafficking, violence against women, awareness against HIV/AIDS etc.
- The most effective and huge training programme of Ansar-VDP is basic training of its members at grassroots level. During 2018 the total number of participants of Ansar-VDP training programmes was around 4,38,078 and out of which 50% were women. The training course and rallies are playing a tremendous impact in creating awareness against human trafficking at village level, where the probable victims live.
- Ansar-VDP has started imparting technical and skill development training to the vulnerable men and women to enable them for IGAs or overseas employment. This will bring about a preventive impact on human trafficking.
- Ansar-VDP developed docu-drama on human trafficking for community awareness raising and stage these in different programmes at upazila, district and national levels.

The members of Bangladesh Ansar-VDP are playing a vital role in combating human trafficking through building awareness amongst mass people of Bangladesh.

Reasons behind failure of effectively stopping human trafficking:

- Lack of implementation of law through Ansar-VDP forces.
- Lack of awareness and protection issues among the mass people.
- Poor referral mechanisms to support victims of trafficking.

If Bangladesh Ansar-VDP has an authority to work under the concerned law, the scenario of human trafficking will be changed significantly. Bangladesh Ansar-VDP should have an

authority to use/enforce the law prohibiting kidnapping and selling minors into prostitutions, forced labour, organ removal etc. and to arrest traffickers. As Bangladesh Ansar-VDP is a largest disciplined force consisting 6.1 million members, they can easily identify trafficked victims as well as traffickers.

4.9 Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment

International labour migration has become a vital instrument of economic development and poverty reduction in Bangladesh. More than 12 million Bangladeshi workers have got overseas employment in about 168 countries. In addition to general workers with different levels of skill, more women from Bangladesh are now migrating for overseas employment. But human trafficking in the name of labour migration for overseas employment has become a new challenge in the migration sector. Criminals are corrupting the migration process. So, this ministry is taking different steps to make the migration smooth, regular and prevent human trafficking in the name of migration. Some of these steps are as follows:

Legislative measures

Enactment of laws, rules and regulations:

Overseas Employment and Migrant Act, 2013 and related rules have been enacted clearly specifying offences, penalties and trial relating to illegal/irregular migration. Wage Earners Welfare Board Act, 2018 has been passed recently to ensure the welfare of the migrants. Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment Policy, 2016 has been promulgated.

Aspirants Migrations Medical Check-up Policy, 2008 published in the gazette on 5th February 2009 but its enforcement stayed by Honourable High Court. Steps have been taken to vacate the order of the Honourable High Court.

Effort has been taken to amend the Recruiting Agents Conduct and License Rules 2002 and the Overseas Employment and Migrant Act, 2013 and very soon these will be completed.

Formation of Inter-Ministerial Vigilance Task Force:

To curb fraudulent activities by some unscrupulous agencies and intermediaries or middlemen, Ministry has formed a Vigilance Task Force (VTF) consisting of 23 members from relevant agencies including the Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET), Bangladesh Border Guard (BGB), Special Branch of Police, Rapid Action Battalion (RAB), Coast Guard, Directorate of Health, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Bangladesh Association of International Recruiting Agencies (BAIRA).

The main objective of the Task Force is to monitor and enforce compliance of rules and regulations at various stages of migration and prevention of irregular migration. To that end, the VTF conducts operations (mobile court) at different places of the country, offices of the overseas recruiting agencies, and diagnostic and pathology centres for health check-up. It also receives complaints and their disposal, take necessary legal actions against the law violating agencies and institutions, disseminate migration information to the concerned agencies, ensure prevention of human trafficking in the name of labour migration etc.

Mobile Court Operation:

The Ministry has taken steps to increase the drives of mobile court. In the past, there was only one Executive Magistrate assigned for conducting mobile court under MoEWOE but

recently 5 officers of this Ministry have been vested power of Executive Magistrate to apply their power on 11 migration related laws.

In 2017-2018 a total of 18 mobile court operations were conducted and 5,00,000 Taka was realized as fine. From 1st July 2018, 6 mobile court operations were conducted and Tk. 3,95,000 was fined and realized.

International Organization for Migration (IOM) offered to strengthen mobile court operations and the Ministry is actively considering that offer. Hopefully, within a very short time, spectacular development will be achieved in migration sector with its enhanced effort and capacity.

Migration Management

Introduction of G-to-G mechanism: Aiming to control fraudulent activities of the recruiting agents and thereby reducing migration cost, G-to-G arrangement has been made with some potential labour receiving countries including Korea, Hong Kong, Japan and other countries which will ensure zero human trafficking in these destination countries.

Digitalization of migration management: Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment and the Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET) extended all sorts of technological support to the aspirant migrants including online registration, maintaining a comprehensive database of workers and encouraging employers to select workers from this database, online visa checking, verification of attested documents, complain lodging systems etc. for safe migration. These services contribute to reducing migration cost and prevent all types of fraudulent activities.

Awareness raising activities:

Continuous awareness building campaigns about the present laws against irregular migration is being undertaken throughout the country in different capacities. The Ministry also carries out awareness raising programmes through press and electronic media. The Ministry has made TVCs and showing these on different TV channels, Facebook and website of the Ministry to aware people about human trafficking and irregular migration. Different documents and initiatives on awareness building are as follows:

- Different TVCs have been produced and circulated on safe migration.
- Circulation of booklets on the labour market of different countries.
- Advertisement were telecast during world cup football tournament.
- Celebrating International Migrants Day.
- Advertisement in the newspapers.

The Ministry is engaging local government and local administration to aware rural people about the practices and consequences of illegal migration. BMET is conducting massive awareness programmes at the grassroots level to disseminate information to the potential aspirant migrant workers. International Organization for Migration (IOM), NGOs and civil societies also conduct training and awareness programmes in a coordinated approach with the Ministry's effort. As a result, aspirant migrants are becoming aware of unlawful/irregular migration.

4.10 Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

Prevention activities:

- National Helpline Centre for Violence Against Women and Children has been established under the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs. A 24 hours National Toll Free Helpline 109 (one zero nine or ten-nine) has been introduced to provide emergency services to the women and children victims of violence. The helpline takes effective steps to prevent child marriage, sexual harassment and rescue the women and child victims of violence. The hotline number has been included in the textbooks of secondary and higher secondary schools.
- Mobile Apps "Joy" has also been developed by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to combat violence against women and children. Women and child victims of violence and their relatives can send quick sms to 109 by using this app. The sms can also be sent simultaneously to the Deputy Police Commissioner of Metropolitan Area, Police Super of respective districts, nearby police station and three FnF numbers of victim.
- Different consultation meetings, training, workshops, seminars and awareness campaigns on helpline 109 and Joy apps have been conducted throughout the country. TV and radio spots were also developed and aired.
- Besides, Toll Free Helpline for Women and Children in SAARC Member States project is being implemented by the SAARC Development Fund (SDF). This project was launched in 2018 and its objectives are to strengthen the system to protect rights of women and children and to rescue and rehabilitation of victims, apprehend perpetrators of trafficking and deter intra country trafficking in South Asia through strengthening/establishment of Toll Free Helplines in SAARC Member States.

Rescue Operations Activities:

In 2018, 4 girls, 3 boys and one woman were rescued with the help of National Toll Free Helpline 109. They were rescued from different places of Dhaka city namely New Market, Kamrangichar, Mohammadpur and Dhanmondi as well as from Baliadanga upazila of Thakurgaon district, Pirgonj upazila of Rangpur district, Sadar upazila of Gazipur district and Debhata upazila of Satkhira district.

4.11 Department of Women Affairs (DWA)

Trafficking in women and children is a national as well as a global issue. As a country of origin and transit trafficking is indeed a growing problem in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is one of the vulnerable countries for trafficking due to its large population, large scale urban-rural migration and large number of people living in chronic poverty, recurrent natural disasters and gender inequality. As a result, women and children are mostly victims of trafficking and they are usually victimized due to poverty, lack of knowledge, illiteracy and unequal power relation.

Department of Women Affairs (DWA) is implementing the following activities for combating trafficking in women and children:

- There are 19,066 women volunteer organizations registered under the Department of Women Affairs. At field level, District and Upazila Officers of DWA take initiatives in raising the level of awareness of the members of these registered organizations regarding trafficking by organizing training programmes, community meetings and courtyard meetings.
- As a member of District and Upazila level anti-trafficking co-ordination committee, awareness raising campaigns against trafficking in women and children is being carried by the District and Upazila DWA officers. Besides these they also motivate

the members of different committee beneficiaries, different safety net programmes elected local government representatives and local women in general. During 2018, about 21,037 community and courtyard meetings were held at district and upazila levels and 1,222,003 community people were oriented and motivated to combat trafficking in women and children.

- To prevent trafficking, awareness sensitized programmes are organized for the trainees of women training centres at 64 districts. 492 upazilas and 8 residential training centres.
- Every year DWA observes various days such as International Women's Day, Begum Rokeya Day, Shishu Odhikar Day, Konna Shishu Day, Ballo Bibaho Protirodh Day, 16 Days Activism (25 November-10 December). People from different sectors are oriented & sensitized 10 combat trafficking through these days observations.
- A private-public partnership programme is being implemented by IOM named 'Cafe Joyeeta' from 2009. 'Cafe Joyeeta' approach is to be up gradated in collaboration with IOM to set up a franchise of food outlets where beneficiaries will be able to have ownership of the business and generate economic support to themselves. It supports to rehabilitate the survivors of trafficking through economic empowerment.

4.12 Ministry of Social Welfare

Prevention activities:

Name of the programmes	Description of the programmes	Implementation /working area	Participants of the meeting		
			Male	Female	Total
Group discussion and courtyard meeting	Discussion with the people under poverty line who received micro-credit and also the members of the mothers' clubs	District and upazila	3000	12794	15794
Motivation and awareness raising	Motivation of the people under poverty line who received micro-credit, the members of the mothers center and other community people of the districts and upazilas on prevention of women and child trafficking	With the voluntary organization and NGOs	3700	18068	21768
Discussion sessions, lecture, conference, rally and postering	Awareness raising through discussion session, lecture, conference, rally and postering	District and upazila	-	2026	2026
Training service, Field supervisor, Union Social	Providing training to the representatives of the registered organizations of the	District and upazila	-	3597	3597

Workers	district and upazila and the target population on prevention of women and child trafficking				
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4.13 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Human trafficking is a heinous crime that severely encroaches upon the fundamental human rights of its victims. Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a vital stakeholder to Bangladesh Government's mission to combat and prevent human trafficking. Following are the highlights several initiatives taken by Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

International Cooperation and Obligations:

The country has undertaken obligations under a series of international and regional instruments and has maintained schemes to help, create and sustain actions and movements against human trafficking. Bangladesh became party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) in 2011 which deals with all forms of transnational crimes including human trafficking. **Bangladesh will join 'the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children' which is popularly known as Palermo Protocol.**

Human Trafficking especially trafficking in women and children gets highest priority and attention seeing the thrust issue to fight by both the government of Bangladesh and neighboring India. The government of both the countries has established a joint mechanism for combating human trafficking and activated joint mechanism for smooth Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation and Integration (RRRI) of the victims of human trafficking. The 6th meeting of the Task Force will be held in New Delhi on 12-13 March 2019. In the upcoming meeting, both the countries will emphasize on the effective implementation of the MoU signed between the two countries and for that it would be agreed that both Bangladesh and India would work together to formulate an effective SOP. It will be decided that both the countries would work to lessen the number of channels involved in the repatriation process of victims.

Arranging workshops and seminars:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs regularly host workshops and seminars jointly with international partners to sensitize on human trafficking. Ministry of Foreign Affairs will jointly organize a consultative workshop with IOM to Support the Efforts of Bangladesh on Comprehensive Responses to Trafficking in Persons." The workshop aim to develop a strategy on how the UN, donors and NGOs can best support the GoB in its effort to combat human trafficking.

The workshop will discuss on:

- Creating a platform for different stakeholders including the government, development partners, NGOs, CSOs, academia to address the challenges of TiP.
- How to better respond to the benchmarks listed in the TiP Report 2019
- Cross fertilize and exchange ideas on TiP.
- Gather recommendations from the discussions to design a comprehensive response to the challenges identified.

Victim Support Mechanism

Ministry of Foreign Affairs has taken a new initiative in March 2018 by introducing “Public Days.” Under this initiative, any person can visit the Office of the Focal Point Officer, Assistant Secretary (Welfare), on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 am to 1 pm and share their service requests. Upon intimation, the following activities were usually performed for necessary rescue and return of the victims:

Activities at the Ministry	Activities at the Mission	Upon Return
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct extensive interview for identification of victim of trafficking in person • Conduct a 3Ps (Protect, Prevent, Prosecute) approach for effective support. • Arrange expedited nationality verification in coordination with law enforcing agencies. • Inform the Embassy/ High Commission concerned with ample information (location of the victim, address, phone number etc.). • Counseling with relatives and ensure their social protection through engaging local administration. • Follow up with Embassy/ High Commission on progress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon receiving letter from the Ministry via email, the Missions conduct an immediate visit to the location to rescue the victims. Local authorities are involved in the process. • Upon rescue, the Missions provide immediate medical support/ shelter to the victims till their immigration formalities are completed. • Facilitate their travel back to Bangladesh. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon return they were received at the airport by an officer. • Immediate food and accommodation support provided after immigration formalities. • Post arrival interview is conducted to facilitate prosecution. • Post arrival reintegration support. • Post arrival psycho-social counseling.

Developing a Mobile Application (Dutabash)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has developed a dynamic mobile application, DUTABASH, to provide consular and welfare services at home and abroad. Through this application a citizen can apply for any service or support from any place. Their application will be received by the respective Mission and a copy of the application would be received at the 24/7 support center established at the Ministry premises. In case of an emergency support, a citizen may wish to press the SOS button in the application for 3 seconds and an emergency support

request will be forwarded to a Bangladesh Mission with his/her preregistered information. This application would help the government to protect and prevent the victims of trafficking.

Repatriation of the victims of human trafficking

Repatriation activity of victims of trafficking in person is generally conducted in coordination with The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Embassy/High Commission of Bangladesh accredited to the respective country and other government and non-government agencies. During 2018, the government has repatriated 432 victims of human trafficking. However, emergency support such as medical support, shelters etc. are provided on a case by case basis. Few highlighted incidents are given below:

Country from where victims were repatriated	No of victims repatriated	Support provided
Libya	364	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter while in detention at the destination country • Emergency medical support upon return • Providing food and temporary accommodation on return • Repatriation through chartered flight • Reintegration support
Papua New Guinea (Manus Island)	33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consular assistance provided through the accredited Bangladesh Embassy while in detention • Expedited nationality verification for immediate repatriation • Reintegration support
Turkey	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consular assistance provided through the accredited Bangladesh Embassy while in detention • Expedited nationality verification for immediate repatriation • Reintegration support
Armenia	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consular assistance provided through the accredited Bangladesh Embassy while in detention • Expedited nationality verification for immediate repatriation • Travel expenses provided • Reintegration support
China (Victim of	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consular support for rescue during the

Bride Trafficking)		exploitation period <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter provided at Embassy of Bangladesh • Psycho-social counseling upon return • Social reintegration support
UAE	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consular support for rescue during the exploitation period • Emergency medical support at destination country • Psycho-social counseling upon return • Social reintegration support
Germany	343	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency medical support at destination country • Psycho-social counseling upon return • Social reintegration support
Mexico	391	In progress
Vanuatu	101	In progress

Success Stories

- In July 2018, the Welfare Section of the Ministry arranged successful repatriation of Ms. Anika Chiran, a Garo woman, who travelled to China being a victim of bride trafficking. Ms. Chiran was repatriated with direct involvement of Bangladesh Embassy in Beijing. The Mission has also communicated the names of the traffickers with the Ministry vide fax message. The Ministry duly informed the scenario to SSD for their necessary action.
- In September and October 2018, the Consular and Welfare Wing of the Ministry arranged repatriation of 225 Bangladesh citizens who were detained in different jails in Libya. As per the statement of the victims and subsequent communications received from the Mission, it has been revealed that all the victims were found in the middle of the Mediterranean while being trafficked to Europe.
- In June 2018, the Ministry received a communication from Bangladesh Embassy in Mexico regarding detention of 391 alleged Bangladesh citizens who were being trafficked to USA. Several interviews revealed that those people were being trafficked through South and Central America routes. The Ministry has also approved a visit of a team to Mexico who would conduct physical interview with the detainees and arrange their repatriation. However, SSD has also taken up the matter. DG (Consular and Welfare) has been nominated to join with the team of SSD.

The Ministry has been actively participating in different international fora related to human trafficking. High officials from Ministry have taken part in several meetings of Bali Process, which is especially focused on prevention of trafficking in person. Bangladesh stands as a source country of human trafficking. The Ministry and its Missions abroad have been continuously dealing with numerous cases to repatriate the victims of trafficking. However,

prevention of human trafficking mostly depends on appropriate enforcement of law by different agencies of the government.

4.14 Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

The proposed and implemented activities by the Directorate of Primary Education of Bangladesh against human trafficking are as follows:

Proposed Plan/Activities	Status of implementation	Beneficiary/Target
Growing awareness on protection against human trafficking during monthly co-ordination meeting, Sub Cluster training and other formal and informal training and meeting.	Implemented	SMC, PTA, Head Teachers, UEO, AUEO, DPEO, PTI Superintendent.
Keeping and providing the contact members of DC, SP, UNO and OC for everyone in Government Primary Schools. It is mandatory for every school.	Under implementation	Teachers, students, general people
In order to grow consciousness through future generation, the issue of human trafficking is expected to be a significant and notable part of our national curriculum. However, our students get some idea about the issue from their present book on Bangladesh and Global Studies.	Partly implemented	Teachers, students and parents
Awareness building by different programmes held in primary schools such as Child Rights day, Mina day, book distribution ceremony, mothers gathering day and parents day.	Implemented continuing	Students, parents and community people
Make acquaintance with the issue of human trafficking, and raising this issue while celebrating national days like 16 December, 21 February and 26 March.	Implemented	Students, teachers and public
Awareness building by young leaders like Student Councilor. Students will discuss it in every council meeting.	Implemented and continuing	Students
Teachers will work with the local community and religious leaders so that they discuss about the issue of human trafficking especially about children and women.	Partly implemented	Local community

Growing awareness by home visit programmes.	Implemented and continuing	Parents and students
Raising awareness by arranging rallies, human chain or street show by students and teachers,	Partly implemented	Students, teachers and public
Provide information of push and pull factors of human trafficking during school assembly.	Implemented and continuing	Students and local community

4.15 Secondary and Higher Education Division

The National Curriculum and Textbook Board had planned the inclusion of the content of Human Trafficking and Safe Migration issues in secondary Schools/Madrashas/BMET and TTC such as severity, reasons, laws etc. and its continuation. From the Education Year 2013, the issues have been included in the following textbooks for the secondary level students throughout the country:

- Bangladesh and Global Studies of Class VI in Chapter XI, Lesson 8 and 9: Child Trafficking, Reasons and Prevention contents have been included (pages 92-93).
- Home Science of Class VII in Chapter VII, Lesson III: Children Rights according to the UN Charter and Child Trafficking contents have been included (pages 63-65).
- Bangladesh Global Studies of Class IX-X in Chapter XVI: Social Problem in Bangladesh and its Prevention, Lesson 15.2: Violence against Women, Women and Child Trafficking (page 220) and the laws of Bangladesh against Women and Child trafficking (page 222) have been incorporated.

4.16 Ministry of Religious Affairs

Islamic Foundation organizes several programmes to aware of the people on adverse effects of human trafficking. Islamic Foundation arranged programmes like seminars discussions, trainings, conferences in the divisional headquarters and different districts of the country.

Islamic Foundation organized monthly meetings in 505 upazilas under 56 districts of 8 divisions where the concerned authorities instructed the teachers and imams of the mosque based child and literacy project to disseminate the message on effects of human trafficking. About 78 thousand teachers and imams disseminated the message in several programmes all over the country during 2018.

About 5,000 imams have been trained up through 7 Imam Training Academies where a session on human trafficking was conducted. A few thousand trained imams delivered their speeches in the Jumma Khutba on Friday, where they sensitized millions of Muslims on the effects of human trafficking. Divisional Directors and District Officers of Islamic Foundation monitored all these activities and sent reports to higher authority accordingly.

Islamic Foundation organized some special programmes on effects of human trafficking in many divisions. Thousands of imams, Alem-Olamas, Peer-Mashaeks and local elites participated in these programmes. Details of some of these programmes are as follows:

Programme	Guest	Participant
<u>Chittagong division</u> Islamic Foundation organized many	Officers, staff of Islamic Foundation and	About 500 Imams, Alem-Olamas"

Seminars on Counter Human Trafficking in 61 upazilas under 11 districts namely Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Rangamati, Bandarban, Khagrachori, Kumilla, Feni, Brahmanbaria, Laxrampur, Noakhali and Chandpur of Chittagong division.	local elites.	Peer'-Mashachs & local elites.
<u>Rajshahi division</u> Islamic Foundation organized seminars on Anti-Terrorism and Human Trafficking in 68 upazilas under 8 districts namely Rajshahi. Natore. Chapai Nababgonj. Nangoan, Pabna, Sirajganj, Bogra and Joypurhat of Rajshahi division.	Officers, staff of Islamic Foundation and local elites.	About 600 Imams. Alem-Olamas. Peer-Mashaeks & local elites.
<u>Khulna division</u> Islamic Foundation organized Seminars on Anti-Terrorism and Human Trafficking in 64 upazilas under 10 districts namely Khulna. Bagerhat, Satkhira, Jessore, .Jinaidah, Magura, Narari, Kustia, Meherpur and Chuadanga of Khulna division.	Officers, staff of Islamic Foundation and local elites.	About 400 Imams, Alem-Olamas, Peer-Mashaeks & local elites.
<u>Barishal division</u> Islamic Foundation organized many Seminars on Anti-Terrorism and Human trafficking in 42 upazilas under 6 districts namely Barishal, Jhalokhati, Pirojpur, Bhola, Patuakhali and Barguna of Barishal division.	Officers, staff of Islamic Foundation and local elites.	About 600 Imams, Alem-Olamas, Peer-Mashaeks & local elites.
<u>Sylhet division</u> Islamic Foundation organized Seminars on Anti-Terrorism and Human Trafficking in 39 upazilas under 4 districts namely Sylhet, Habiganj, Mounvibazar and Sunamgonj of Sylhet division.	Officers, staff of Islamic Foundation and local elites. District administration officials, Hon'ble members of the Bangladesh National Parliament and local political leaders.	About 400 Imams. Alem-Olamas, Peer-Mashaeks & local elites.
<u>Rongpur division</u> Islamic Foundation organized seminars on Anti-terrorism and Human trafficking in 58 upazilas under 4 districts namely Rongpur,	Officers, staff of Islamic Foundation and local elites. District administration officials	About 500 Imams, Alem-Olamas, Peer-Mashaeks & local elites.

Dinajpur, Nilphamary, Gaibanda, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Thakurgaon and Panchagor of Rongpur division.	Hon'ble members of the Bangladesh National Parliament and local political leaders.	
<u>Mymensingh division</u> Islamic Foundation organized Seminars on Anti-Terrorism and Human Trafficking in 35 upazilas under 4 districts namely Mymensingh, Jamalpur, Netrokona and Sherpur of Mymensingh division.	Officers, staff of Islamic foundation and local elites. District administration officials, Hon'ble members of the Bangladesh National Parliament and local political leaders.	About 400 Imams, Alem-Olamas, Peer-Mashaeks & local elites.

To implement the government agenda, Ministry of Religious Affairs is taking necessary actions and various programmes regarding human trafficking and combating militancy through Islamic Foundation.

4.17 Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Prevention activities

Human trafficking can occur within a country or may involve movement across borders. Fishing fleets have access to the sea boundary of Bangladesh and Department of Fisheries (DoF) is the authority for those fishing vessels. It is the concern of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL) to prevent human trafficking through fishing vessels. Accordingly, Department of Fisheries (DoF) has taken measures under the supervision of the Ministry as follows:

- According to amendment of 'Marine Fisheries Ordinance 1983 rule 17, it is mentioned that "Every person engaged in any type of fishing activities in the Bangladesh fisheries waters shall obtain Identity Card (not transferrable) from the concerned Marine Fisheries Office." Considering the rule, Marine Fisheries Office initiated to issue Identity (ID) cards to the fishermen of industrial fishing vessels. Marine Fisheries Office issued a notice date on 11 November 2006 to the all concerned fishermen involved in marine fishing industries to apply for ID card to their office. However, Bangladesh Marine Fisheries Association opposed it and lodged a writ Petition to the Honorable High Court. After the merit assessment of the petition, Honorable High Court struck down the notice and made a decision to to make it mandatory to take ID card but voluntary for fishermen. Being respectful to the judgment Marine Fisheries Office took some vibrant awareness activities to motivate fishermen to take ID card as it is important to prevent human trafficking and other criminal activities.
- Till December 2018, Marine Fisheries Office has issued about 5,531 ID cards to people involved in industrial fishing in the Bay of Bengal. Among them 4,621 were given to fishermen and 910 were given to the skippers and crew officials. Checking permanent address, photo ID and National ID Card are prerequisites for issuing ID card from Marine Fisheries Office. This is more likely to be very effective measure to prevent human trafficking by industrial fishing vessel at sea.

- One of the priority projects under Department of Fisheries Bangladesh "Fisherman Registration and Distribution of ID Card" took the core responsibility of registering fishermen's identity and providing ID card to fishermen. The Project identified and registered 1,620,000 fishermen and distributed 1,420,000 fishermen's ID cards all over Bangladesh. Accordingly, the fishermen in coastal regions got their registration and provided with ID cards. We hope it is helpful to prevent human trafficking by mechanized fishing boats at sea as well.
- There are 255 industrial fishing vessels and all are registered from Marine Mercantile Department (MMD) and holding license from Department of Fisheries (DoF). There is no report of human trafficking through industrial fishing vessels in Bangladesh.
- Marine Fisheries Office, Chattogram has issued 4,621 ID cards for fishermen and 910 ID cards for the skippers and crew officials who are involved in industrial fishing at sea.
- Although, a database for 67,669 artisanal mechanized and non-mechanized boats has been developed under the project title "Bangladesh Marine Fisheries Capacity Building Project" implementing by Department of Fisheries (DoF). Out of 32,859 artisanal mechanized boats, 5,838 have already been registered and 516,000 fishermen from coastal and marine areas were provided ID cards. Still a large number of mechanized fishing boats are not registered. Artisanal fishermen are mostly coastal dwellers. Department of Fisheries (DoF) and Mercantile Marine Department (MMD) are involved in registration and licensing process of fishing vessels. In most cases, fishermen as well as boat owners are not interested to register and renew their mechanized boats although it is mandatory for registration. Hence it is necessary to amend the rule and ordinance that mechanized fishing boats should be registered from Marine Fisheries Office, DoF and should come under the same legal framework.
- There is a Marine Surveillance Check Post which is operated by Marine Fisheries Office, DoF. Another 16 Marine Surveillance Check Posts will be established under the project entitled "Sustainable Coastal & Marine Fisheries Project" implemented by Department of Fisheries (DoF). These Marine Surveillance Check Posts will play vital roles for preventing human trafficking through industrial fishing vessels in Bangladesh.
- Department of Fisheries Bangladesh is also concern regarding the illegal trafficking of Myanmar people through fishing vessels. Local offices of coastal areas are regularly communicating with local administration to prevent the illegal trafficking of Myanmar people through fishing vessels.
- According to the instruction of Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Marine Fisheries Office has been organizing a coordination meeting with Bangladesh Navy, Bangladesh Coast Guard, Bangladesh Police, Border Guard of Bangladesh, Rapid Action Battalion and Marine Mercantile Department in every four months' interval to protect illegal invasions of foreign fishing vessels in Bangladesh maritime jurisdiction and human trafficking by using any fishing instruments at sea.
- FAO will undertake a Technical Assistance Project (TCP) along with Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam to form a regional cooperation. The title of project is "Support to countries to address Illegal Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU)" which will prevent human trafficking also.
- Moreover, Bangladesh is offered to be a member of 'Port State' and 'Flag State' country. We have a positive consent for those and believe goodwill visits could be organized to improve the inter boundary situation at sea for combating human trafficking.

4.18 Bangladesh Betar

Prevention activities through radio programmes:

Serial No.	Activities	Number of Activities
1	Discussion	84
2	Drama	20
3	Spot drama	216
4	Song	30
5	Jingle	41
6	Interview	24
7	Slogan/announcement	56
8	Jari song	36
9	Gomvira	24
10	Radio cartoon	12
11	Spot	31
12	Magazine	36
13	Report	12
14	Phone-in	12
15	Documentary report	12
Total		646

5. Activities of Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs) at district, upazila and union levels

5.1 Activities of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs) of the districts in Barishal division

5.1.1 Barguna district

Activities for preventing human trafficking in 2018 in Barguna district:

- Meetings of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs) were held regularly at Union, Upazila and District levels for the prevention of human trafficking with effective monitoring.
- As the Bay of Bengal is located on the southern border of Barguna district, it is the easy way to link with the other parts of the country. As such all relevant law enforcing agencies (Police, RAB, Coast Guard, NSI, DB, DGFI etc.) are continuing their

activities to investigate whether this district is used as a direct or indirect route of human trafficking or not.

- In Barguna district no Case was filed in 2018 in this regard. But we are aware regarding this serious issue.
- All instructions from the Home Ministry are implemented and followed accordingly.
- In every meeting along with District Coordination and Law and Order meeting discussion on building awareness regarding human trafficking is ongoing.
- District administration under the leadership of Deputy Commissioner is looking after the activities related to human trafficking effectively.

5.1.2 Barishal district

To implement the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022 of the government, Barishal District Administration is sincerely working to stop human trafficking from this district. There are a number of programmes to make people aware and the administration have been engaged in preventive efforts.

Activities of Barishal District Administration

- Meeting on "Cases on Women and Children's Trafficking Resistant Committee" is conducted by the Deputy Commissioner, Barishal. The committee discusses about the incidents of human trafficking, cases filed against the incidents and the present status of the cases for quick disposal.
- Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) has been formed at district, upazila and union levels and meetings were being held regularly.
- Upazila Counter Trafficking Committees hold monthly meetings regularly.
- The Deputy Commissioner and other officials of district administration are attending motivational meetings and delivering lectures on illegal migration and human trafficking in order to raise public awareness at the local level.
- Upazila Nirbari Officers (UNOs) of all upazilas of the district are instructed to create awareness among the community people and to address the issue and take effective and immediate measures if any trafficking incident occurs.
- Rallies and discussion meetings are organized to observe of International Migrants Day. Process of safe migration; migration cost and benefit; living and working conditions at the destination countries are also discussed to raise mass awareness.
- There was no case filed in 2018 against human trafficking in Barishal.
- Department of Women Affairs (DWA) plays an important role in raising the level of awareness among the women and children regarding trafficking through training programmes, community and courtyard meetings

5.1.3 Jhalakathi district

To implement the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022 of the Government, Jhalakathi District Administration is making sincere efforts to combat the problem of human trafficking from the district. Number of programmes were being initiated to makes people aware of the mode of recruitment and grave consequences of human trafficking. In order to combat human trafficking and raise

awareness, regular speeches are given by the head of religious institutions like mosques, temples and churches. Motivational meetings and seminars are being conducted at educational institutions like schools and colleges to raise awareness among the students. Leaflets, booklets, posters etc. are also distributed to raise mass awareness among the community.

Activities being undertaken:

- Conducting monthly meetings about progress to the Counter Trafficking Committees by District Administration. In 2018, about 12 meetings were held at the district level under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner, Jhalakathi.
- There are also 12 Counter Trafficking Committees in different Upazilas of the district. Monthly meetings of these committees are being held regularly.
- A monthly monitoring meeting is held every month on ‘women and child trafficking cases’ headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Jhalakathi. The meeting discusses about the incidents of human trafficking, cases filed against the incidents and the present condition of the cases for quick disposal.
- According to the report of District Special Branch of Police, there was no human trafficking incidents and no case was filed in 2018 against trafficking in Jhalakathi.
- The Superintendent of Police (SP) of Jhalakathi usually submits the report on cases filed against human trafficking within the third day of every month.
- The Deputy Commissioner and other officials of the district administration are attending motivational meetings and delivering lectures on illegal migration and human trafficking in order to raise public awareness at the local level.
- Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNOs) of all upazilas of the district are instructed to create awareness among the community people and to address the issue and take effective and immediate measures if any trafficking incident occurs. All Upazilla Nirbahi Officers (UNOs) are directed to send reports on regular basis about cases of human trafficking.
- Legal initiatives are taken so that the criminals connected to human trafficking do not get bail and prompt justice is ensured.
- Initiatives are taken so that mosques, temples and other religions institutions are motivated to raise public awareness about this issue.
- All NGOs along with the print and electronic media are been requested to create awareness for combating human trafficking.
- The Public Prosecutor of Jhalakathi has taken steps for speedy trails of human trafficking cases as well as proper initiatives are taken against the bail prayer.

As human trafficking is one of the biggest challenges for national security, Jhalokhati District Administration always tries to do its level best to effectively implement and deliver the related legal measures especially women and children trafficking and committed to fight against this much-talked issue. Jhalokhati District Administration always is concerned about this problem and took multifaceted steps to prevent human trafficking within its jurisdiction.

5.1.4 Patuakhali district

To implement the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022 of the government, Patuakhali District Administration, is sincerely working to stop human trafficking from the district. There are a number of programmes to make people aware and the administration have been engaged in preventive efforts.

Activities of Patuakhali District Administration

- Monthly monitoring meetings are held regularly of "Cases on Women and Child Trafficking Resistant Committee" headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Patuakhali. The committee discusses about the incidents of human trafficking, cases filed against the incidents and the present condition of the cases in order to quickly disposal of cases.
- Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs) has been formed at district, upazila and union levels and meetings are being held regularly.
- Eight Counter Trafficking Committees in different upazilas of the district were formed and monthly meetings of these committees are held regularly.
- The Deputy Commissioner and other officials of district administration are attending motivational meetings and delivering lectures on illegal migration and human trafficking in order to raise public awareness at the local level.
- Upazila Nirbari Officers (UNOs) of all upazilas of the district are instructed to create awareness among the community people and to address the issue and take effective and immediate measures if any trafficking incident occurs.
- Rallies and discussions are organized to observe the International Migrants Day. Process of safe migration; migration cost and benefit; living and working conditions at the destination countries are also discussed to raise mass awareness.
- There is no case filed in 2018 against human trafficking in Patuakhali.
- Department of Women Affairs (DWA) plays an important role in raising the level of awareness among the women and children regarding trafficking through training programmes, community and courtyard meetings.

5.1.5 Pirojpur District

Prevention activities

To implement the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022 of the government, Pirojpur District Administration, is sincerely working to stop human trafficking from the district. There are a number of programmes to make people aware and the administration have been engaged in preventive efforts. Millions of Bangladeshis work abroad, sending home remittances worth billions of dollars. Trafficking usually starts as recruitment or movement, and ends with abuse and exploitation. Therefore, efforts are made to aware people about this matter.

Activities of Pirojpur District Administration

- Monthly monitoring meetings are held on cases on women and child trafficking headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Pirojpur. The meeting discusses about the incidents of human trafficking, the cases file against the incidents and the present condition of the cases in order to make quick disposal of cases.

- Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) has been formed at district, upazila and union levels and meetings are being held regularly.
- There are 17 Counter Trafficking Committees in different upazilas of the district. About 20 meetings and 18 campaigns have been conducted by these committees all the year round and near about one thousand people attended those campaigns.
- The Deputy Commissioner and other officials of district administration are attending motivational meetings and delivering lectures on illegal migration and human trafficking in order to raise public awareness at the local level.
- Upazila Nirbari Officers (UNOs) of all upazilas of the district are instructed to create awareness among the community people and to address the issue and take effective and immediate measures if any trafficking incident occurs.
- Rallies and discussions are organized in observance of International Migrants Day. Process of safe migration; migration cost and benefit; living and working conditions at the destination countries are also discussed to raise mass awareness.
- There is no case filed in 2018 against human trafficking in Pirojpur. A single case on The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012, Section 12(1) is under trial (Case no. 24, date 25/11/2016 in Pirojpur Sadar Thana, G.R-282/2016, Human Trafficking- 02/2017).
- Department of Women Affairs (DWA) plays an important role in raising the level of awareness of the members of the organizations regarding trafficking in women and children through organizing training programmes, community and courtyard meetings.

5.2 Activities of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs) of the districts in Chattagram division

5.2.1 Bandarban Hill district

- Human trafficking issues are regularly discussed in the District Law and Order Committee meeting with due emphasis.
- Necessary instructions have been given to the Officer-in-Charge of all the police stations through Superintendent of Police, Bandarban for the purpose of taking stern action if any incident of human trafficking is noticed.
- To build awareness and to motivate people against human trafficking various steps have been taken in the district including regular meetings at village level in the presence of Upazila Parishad Chairmen, Upazila Nirbahi Officers and Union Parishad Chairmen.
- Regular speeches have been delivered by the religious leaders in their respective religious institutions such as mosque, temple, kyang and churches to aware people for the prevention of human trafficking.
- No case was lodged in any court in Bandarban during 2018 as no occurrence of human trafficking was recorded in the district.

5.2.2 Brahmanbaria district

Preventive activities

- About 12 meetings were held with the members of District Law and Order Committee to prevent human trafficking.
- At least one operation was conducted every month through mobile court.
- About 13 cases related to human trafficking are under trail in different courts.
- District Women Affairs Officer and Upazila Women Affairs Officers conducted awareness programmes. The target was to aware 19,074 persons through 489 programmes. Finally, they achieved to aware and motivate 12,829 persons which include students of the training centers, union VGD beneficiaries, maternal beneficiaries and working lactating beneficiaries by implementing 279 programmes.
- In order to increase the awareness regarding human trafficking, message has been disseminated to students of different educational institutions, common people coming to the market etc.
- Counter trafficking messages has also been disseminated through mosques, temples, churches etc.

5.2.3 Chandpur district

Activities:

- Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) has been formed and CTC meetings are being held regularly.
- There are 16 running cases of human trafficking namely case no. 06/2013, 08/2013, 01/2014, 03/2014, 01/2015, 01/2016, 02/2016, 07/2016, 02/2017, 03/2017, 04/2017, 03/2018, 05/2018, 08/2018, 06/2018 and 10/2018.
- No victim has been rescued during 2018.
- Number of disposal cases are 04 namely 05/2017, 06/2017, 07/2017 and 02/2018.
- There is one pending case no. 02/2013 due to order of Honourable High Court.
- Yearly budget has not been allocated yet in Chandpur and motivational meetings are being held each month.
- After recovery, medical treatments are given to victims and also they are provided counseling.
- In case no 06/2018, Nari-Shishu Tribunal, Chandpur, after recovery, victim Rafika Akter Mim (9 years), father: Billal Hossain Bhuiyan of village: Rupsha, upazila: Faridgonj, district: Chandpur was reintegrated with her family in Faridgonj, Chandpur.

5.2.4 Chattogram district

Steps taken to combat human trafficking in Chattogram district:

Formation of Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) at every stages of local government in Chattogram:

- One CTC in Chattogram district was formed headed by the Deputy Commissioner (DC)
- 15 CTCs at 15 upazila of Chattogram headed by the Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)
- 191 CTCs at 191 unions of the district.

Frequency of CTC meetings:

- The CTC meetings are arranged regularly every month both in district and upazila levels. Many awareness programmes has been organized in different unions and wards according to the decision of the committee.
- The Imams of all the mosques and socialites are requested to build awareness among the community people against human trafficking.

Number of human trafficking related cases and their present status:

- About 16 cases have been filed/lodged in Chattogram Court which are under trial.

Action taken to make the CTC more effective:

- To increase the effectiveness of the CTCs, District and Upazila Administration arranged a number of orientation meetings for the committee members about their concerned duties and responsibilities.
- NGOs such as Young People in Social Action (YPSA), ILMA, LIRO, GHASHFUL, PROTHASHY, BITA and District Employment and Manpower Office (DEMO) jointly helped in this regard.

Additional information related to human trafficking:

District and Upazila administration have undertaken a number of awareness building programmes for the people of rural areas of the district namely:

- Conducting Monthly Meeting about progress of CTCs by district administration.
- Telecasting the short film “Bonpora Horini” on television and displaying by the multimedia projector in rural areas.
- Advertising against human trafficking on cable television network.
- Distribution of leaflets, booklets, posters etc.
- Arranging different events including human chain for awareness building on 18 December, the International Migrants Day.
- Conducting motivational meetings and seminars at schools and colleges to raise awareness among the students.
- Displaying banners at every union Digital Centres.
- The Imams of all the mosques are requested to build consciousness among the community people against human trafficking and announcement in every mosque during Jumah prayer by the respective Imams.
- Motivating the mass people about adverse effects of human trafficking.

5.2.5 Cox's Bazar district

Cox's Bazar is considered as one of the transit points for human trafficking. Every year thousands of people are trafficked out. In a study, it has been found that among the trafficking victims, the women and the children are in the most vulnerable position. All these victims are abducted either for forced labor or for sexual exploitations.

Steps taken to combat trafficking

- District administration, Cox's Bazar is taking various initiatives to control human trafficking in the border area. Counter trafficking meeting is being conducted on regular basis by the concerned committee for discussing the issues.
- Law enforcing agencies like police, BGB, Bangladesh Coast Guard, Navy and Ansar-VDP are conducting regular operations to track the criminal circles who are involved in human trafficking and rescuing the victims. BGB 2 has conducted 4,869 operations and saved 14 Forceably displaced Myanmar National people from being trafficked. Police has conducted 90 operations and killed 3 criminals in cross-fire. Coast Guard has saved 39 Bangladeshi people and 5 Forceably displaced Myanmar National people from being trafficked.
- The imams of all the mosques are raising awareness of common people through their 'khutba' in jumma prayer.
- NGOs are working against human trafficking by creating awareness among students of schools and colleges, performing short dramas about this issue, and helping the traffic victims to recover through psychosocial counseling.

IOM is assisting district administration through the various activities given below:

- Establish referral mechanism services for victims of trafficking;
- Identify and provide direct assistance to Victim of Trafficking (VoT) through a case management approach with follow up and monitoring;
- Develop awareness raising activities for the Forceably displaced Myanmar National and host community on prevention of human trafficking;
- Capacity building of the law enforcement agency and judiciary;
- Capacity building of the government and non-government service providers;
- Strengthening the multi-sectoral approach in prevention and response to human trafficking with the established government counter trafficking task force, Counter Trafficking Committee (CTC) members.

Key achievements

- As of March 2019, 239 Victims of Trafficking (VoT) (75% female, 25% male, 65% adults and 35% children) have been identified and received direct assistance.
- 13 Victims of Trafficking were provided the legal assistance.
- 41,453 individuals are sensitized through 1,122 awareness raising sessions.
- 85 orientations were organized to 2,532 individuals on counter trafficking issue.
- 700 protection actors have received Counter Trafficking Training through 22 sessions.
- 105 law enforcement agents trained on identification of VoTs and case handling.

- Supported CTC meetings of 6 districts, 5 Upazilas and 4 unions.
- Developed IOM CT Comic Strip and 500 examples have been distributed among service providers.
- 2,065 CT visibility materials were distributed.

Best practice for VoT

- Do no harm.
- Respect the victim's anonymity and confidentiality.
- Before conducting the victim interview a risk analysis are assessed and adequate risk mitigation plan should be in place.
- Do not force/push the victim to disclose information if he/she is no willing.
- If the victim is going through a traumatic condition, do not ask information
- If the victim is a minor, parents' consent is compulsory before taking any pictures, story or interview.
- Conduct the assessment in a private space, where the victim feels comfortable and create a trustworthy atmosphere.
- Safeguard gender sensitivity in data collection and interview conduction.
- CT Data Management using IOM Global CT Data, Migrant Management Operational System Application (MIMOSA)

Information Sharing

- The general number of identified victims of trafficking assisted directly by IOM and/or partners.
- Situational Overview of Human Trafficking;
- IOM CT Comic Strip on 3 Brave Stories “Adapted from Actual Experiences of the Human Trafficking Survivors”
- Explanation of the services being provided by the Counter trafficking team in the field.

5.2.6 Cumilla district

Information related to human trafficking has been given as follows:

- CTC has been formed in all levels of the field.
- The meeting of CTC is being held frequently.
- According to DSB report, no case has been filed in 2018.
- According to the report of District Manpower and Employment office, Cumilla, no case has been filed in 2018.

5.2.7 Khagrachari Hill district

Proposed and implemented programmes to combat human trafficking:

Capacity building training and meetings:

The District administration, Khagrachari has arranged a number of meetings on human trafficking for the purpose of mass awareness among the people. The participants are advised to take preventive measures by raising awareness and taking effective legal actions against traffickers, touts and agents involved in human trafficking.

Mobile court:

District administration conducted several mobile court operations in 2018 to prevent such heinous crime complying to the Overseas Employment and Migrants Act 2013 under Sections 32 and 35. These sections are included in the schedule of mobile court. The administration is vigilant enough against the trafficking culprits. BGB and other concerned organizations also conducted various operations so that the culprits cannot go beyond the law.

Celebration of World Day against Trafficking:

The World Day against Trafficking was observed on 30 July 2018 in order to raise awareness and improve the situation of victims of human trafficking and the promotion and protection of their rights.

Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) Preventive efforts:

BGB controls the border with regard to interception and apprehension of traffickers

Human trafficking route:

There is no human trafficking route in Khagrachari Hill District, but still the administration is always vigilant about it.

Preventive steps taken:

- In every monthly law and order meeting the subject of human trafficking is discussed with importance. In 2018, there was no occurrence of trafficking due to active vigilance of administration and Border Guard Bangladesh.
- The issue of human trafficking is being discussed in the monthly meetings of all upazilas under Khagrachari district.
- Imams of mosques in all unions also address about the grave consequences of human trafficking at the mosque every Friday.
- Law enforcement agencies are trying their level best to arrest criminals involved in human trafficking.
- District administration is rendering their best efforts to control the human trafficking related incidents and criminal activities through community awareness building as well as working with Border Guard Bangladesh.

5.2.8 Lakshmipur district

Preventive activities

- Eleven meetings by the district level CTC committee, 55 meetings by the upazila level committee and 134 meetings by the union level CTC committee were held in Lakshmipur district.

- The number of anti-trafficking campaigns in the district is 299, in which 20,500 people attended.
- To prevent human trafficking, specific decisions are taken through agenda wise discussion in the district and upazila law and order meetings, in the meeting of police department and local government institutions. Afterwards ,Implementation progress si dna dezylanareviewed in the following meetings. The members of the district, upazila, union human trafficking prevention committee attend the meeting regularly.
- Human trafficking prevention related issues are regularly monitored by district and upazila level committees.
- No report of human trafficking was filed during 2018.

5.2.9 Noakhali district

Preventive activities

- The district administration of Noakhali has been working to stop human trafficking through the effectiveness of all committee and creating awareness among the mass people.
- Counter Trafficking Committee has been set up at district level to monitor human trafficking actions which is headed by Deputy Commissioner.
- Briefing programmes at union and upazila levels are being organized. About eight awareness related briefing or meeting for safe migration and anti-human trafficking issues were held at union and upazilia levels.
- For creating awareness among the people, 8,000 leaflets, 3,000 booklets and 2,500 posters were distributed in different fairs, programmes and meetings.
- Every month, District Counter Trafficking Committee (CTC) discusses about safe and fair recruitment process of migration as well as the punishment of unscrupulous activities for human trafficking in the meeting.

Information regarding human trafficking

- No case was lodged against human trafficking during 2018 in Noakhali as per the report of district special branch and the concerned courts.
- The district administration is very much aware of the matter and law and order situation seems well regarding the issue of human trafficking.
- No allegations regarding human trafficking were reported during 2018 from the concerned sections such as Judicial Munshikhana Section (JM Section) and the expatriate welfare section of the office of the Deputy Commissioner Noakhali.
- No information is found concerning human trafficking from the office of the district manpower and overseas employment and the office of the district women affairs. In this respect, it is to be noted that all related concerned are working together to combat human trafficking.

5.2.10 Rangamati Hill district

Rangamati is the biggest district of Bangladesh. It consists of 10 upazilas and moreover most of the upazilas are in remote areas. Rangamati shares its borders with two neighboring countries namely India and Myanmar. The border areas of this district are very remote, having no road and boat communication. Due to such bad communication, incidents of human trafficking yldrah happens in this area. The district administration conducts regular

meeting to convey the view of the government relating to human trafficking and raise public awareness about its negative impact on the society and country. Monthly meetings of concerned upazila and district committees are being held regularly and the decisions of the meetings are strictly implemented by concerned law enforcing agencies. On prevention of human trafficking, it is given the utmost importance in district law and order meeting chaired by Deputy Commissioner.

Prevention activities

- At district level, 12 meetings of district Counter Trafficking Committee (CTC) were held. At the meetings instructions are given to all the concerned bodies especially law and order enforcers to take stern action against human traffickers.
- At upazila level, 120 meetings were held with the different public officials, local people and the representatives of local government.
- According to the report of District Police Department, there is no human trafficking incident in Rangamati Hill District during 2018.
- Mass awareness programmes such as discussions, rallies had been organized at upazila and union levels by Upazila Committee.
- Regular meetings are arranged to convey the views of the government relating to human trafficking and raise public awareness about its negative impact on society and country.
- Monthly meetings of concerned unions and upazila committees are held regularly and the decisions of the meetings are strictly followed by concerned persons or authorities.
- All concerned are advised to inform any incident or information to the district and upazila administration, police, BGB in respect of human trafficking.
- Instructions are given to all UNOs, police department, all zone commanders on prevention of human trafficking.
- Local administration as well as law and order enforcers constantly keep alert on prevention of human trafficking.
- Legal action had been taken against perpetrators involved with this sort of crimes.
- Community people are well informed and aware about the grave consequences of human trafficking through arranging seminars in schools and colleges by community policing committees.
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5.3 Activities of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs) of the districts in Dhaka division

5.3.1 Dhaka division

Preventive activities under Divisional Commissioner, Dhaka

- Monthly discussions in District Law and Order meeting.
- Building public awareness through courtyard conversation and various meetings in all the districts of Dhaka division.

- Awareness campaigns for regular and safe migration are being conducted by all the district and upazila administration.
- Ensuring active participation of district and upazila administration in all the workshops, meetings and fair arranged by all the stakeholders.
- Representatives of local government at the grassroots level like Union Parishad Chairmen and members are being trained to create awareness among people.
- International Migration Day 2018 was observed with highest priority to create mass awareness.
- Awareness building articles are being posted through official facebook page of office of the Divisional Commissioner.
- Information of push and pull factors of human trafficking has been provided to the university, college and community levels of the districts of this division.

Recovery service

Six rescued women and men of Kishoreganj have been handed over to their guardians after counselling.

Legal services

- Seven cases were filed during 2018 in Dhaka district. Among those charge sheets of two cases and final report of three cases had been submitted after investigation. Other four cases are currently under investigation.
- In the district of Munshiganj legal action is being taken against people who are connected with human trafficking. Ten cases were filed. Among those, charge sheets against two cases and final report against remaining 8 were submitted.
- In the district of Gazipur four cases regarding human trafficking have been resolved.
- In the district of Kishoreganj six police cases were filed, among those 4 cases are under investigation and 2 cases are pending in the Women and Children Repression Prevention Tribunal, Kishoreganj.
- In Madaripur district, legal action is being taken against people who are connected with human trafficking. A case has been filed in Madaripur district for human trafficking.
- In Tangail district, twelve cases were dismissed through trial and three cases are under investigation.

Rescue operations

About 32 victims were rescued from different districts of Dhaka division: 2 women were rescued from Narayanganj; 3 women and 6 men from Munshiganj; one woman and 5 men from Kishoreganj; and 7 girls, 6 women and 2 men from Rajbari district.

Repatriation

Two women and 5 men were repatriated from Middle East countries.

As Dhaka Division does not have any border area with any neighbouring country, incidents of human trafficking are few in Dhaka division. Divisional Commissioner, Dhaka is monitoring and instructing to all the concerned stakeholders so that they can play an effective role for creating social movement against human trafficking.

5.3.2 Gazipur district

Preventive activities

- Regularly holding the CTC meetings at all levels.
- Providing information on the process of legal migration, migration cost and benefits, aftermath of illegal migration, relevant acts like The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 and Overseas Employment and Migrants Act 2013 and how to file suit under Section 38 of The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012.
- Ensuring the holding of the motivational workshops meetings and seminars at regular intervals regarding the benefits of legal migration at all sectors like City Corporation, upazilas and unions.
- Ensuring that the concerned teachers emphasize on the chapters related to building awareness on human trafficking in general and especially trafficking in women and children included in the books of 'Bangladesh and Global Studies and Home Economics' from class VI to X by National Curriculum & Text Book Board (NCTB).
- Building mass awareness against the illegal middlemen/brokers of illegal migration and human trafficking and bringing these illegal matters and culprits under consideration of law and order.
- Representatives of local government namely Union Parishad Chairmen and members are trained to create awareness among the community people about trafficking of children, women and also men.
- 4 victims were rescued and cases were filed in this regard.

5.3.3 Gopalganj district

Activities being undertaken:

- Counter Trafficking Committees have been formed at District, Upazila and Union levels and meetings are being held regularly.
- In some cases, middlemen play a negative role in migration process leading to human trafficking. Awareness programmes are being implemented to uproot the activities of such middlemen.
- The issue of human trafficking is raised by Deputy Commissioner, Gopalganj when she delivers speeches during celebrations of all national days like Independent Day, Victory Day.
- International Migrants Day 2018 was observed with highest priority to create mass awareness.
- Information regarding push and pull factors of human trafficking has been provided to the university, college and community levels of the district for sharing during different assemblies
- Motivational and awareness raising speeches are delivered very often by Deputy Commissioner, Gopalganj while addressing people under poverty line for the prevention of trafficking of women and children at district and upazila levels.
- Awareness building articles are posted through facebook page of DC office, Gopalganj.
- Awareness raising programmes like discussion sessions, lectures, conferences, rallies have been arranged and posterage also has been done.
- Programmes on safe migration and human trafficking are organized regularly at upazila level.

5.3.4 Jamalpur district

Jamalpur district has borders with India, as such human trafficking may occur any time anywhere. However, there was no incident of human trafficking recorded in 2018. Despite that there was no human trafficking in Jamalpur, the district administration did not overlook the matter or putting less importance.

Some measures have been taken to prevent human trafficking in the district:

- The meetings of the district Counter Trafficking Committee are being organized regularly.
- During 2018, about 80 Uthan Boithok (courtyard meetings) has been organized by the Department of Women Affairs, Jamalpur which were attended by 15,000 participants.
- All concerned departments and stakeholders have been instructed to be vigilant with regard to human trafficking and to take effective measures to prevent such type of incidents.
- Awareness raising among the community people is ongoing.

5.3.5 Kishoreganj district

Following four cases regarding human trafficking in Kishoreganj district were filed during 2018:

- Case no-10 of Kuliarchar Police Station, Date-30/5/2016, GR No-412(1)16, under Section 6/7/8 of The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012. This Case which no-263/2018 is pending in the Women and Children Repression Prevention Tribunal-2, Kishoreganj.
- Case no-23 of Kishoreganj Police Station, Date-20/1/017, GR No-23(1)17, under Section 6/7/8 of The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012. This Case was disposed of the Women and Children Repression Prevention Tribunal-1, Kishoreganj on 31.7.2018.
- Case no-22 of Kishoreganj Sadar Police Station, Date-11/22-2018, under Section 6(8) of The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012. This case is under investigation by police.
- Case No-14 of Kishoreganj Sadar Police Station, Date-7/12/2018, under Section 7/8(1)/9/10(1) of The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012. This case is under investigation by police.

At district level, Counter Trafficking Committee's monthly meetings were held on prevention on women and children trafficking. In 2018, about 3,910 people were made aware through 156 different programmes like discussion meetings, campaigns, seminars, workshops etc.

5.3.6 Madaripur district

Prevention activities:

- Legal action is being taken against people who are connected with human trafficking.
- Special campaign against human trafficking is going on.
- Technical training is being given on different technical trades for the people who are willing to go abroad.

Rescue operations:

In Madaripur, about 14 persons were rescued which included 2 girls, 3 boys, 4 women and 5 men.

Legal services provided:

A case has been filed in Madaripur district for human trafficking which is Madaripur p.s. case no-36, dated.19-12-18.

5.3.7 Munshiganj district

Munshiganj is a district where people are mostly prone to migrate abroad for temporary employment and mostly to the countries like Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Libya and Iraq. As such it has earned a significant quantity of remittances. To carry on this chain, human trafficking is a matter of special concern of the district Munshiganj.

Prevention activities:

- Monthly discussion on human trafficking situation in District Law and Order Meeting.
- Building public awareness through courtyard conversation, various meeting and talk throughout Munshiganj district with the coordination of ADC (General), all UNO and District Empowerment and Manpower Officer.
- Frequent publicity through leaflet, mike and placard.
- Regular monitoring bringing together District Counter Trafficking Committee, NGOs and local reputed people.

Rescue activities:

About 3 women and 6 men were rescued from Munshiganj district.

Legal services provided:

Ten cases were filed; 2 cases were given charge sheet and remaining 8 were given FRT.

5.3.8 Mymensingh district

Multifaceted steps already have been initiated by district administration with a view to preventing human trafficking within the areas under jurisdiction. These initiatives, some of which are to be implemented urgently, are taken through forming Counter Trafficking Committee (CTC) in district and upazila level and conducting the meeting regularly.

Meetings conducted under the following headings by the Deputy Commissioner, Mymensingh:

- Monthly meetings of District Counter Trafficking Committee are held on 2nd Sunday of every month with District Law and Order Committee meeting dated 09/12/2018, 11/11/2018, 14/10/2018, 09/09/2018, 12/08/2018, 08/07/2018, 10/06/2018, 13/05/2018, 08/04/2018, 11/03/2018, 11/02/2018 & 14/01/2018.
- Meeting of the Committee Related to Rehabilitation, Victim Rescue Operation and Monitoring of lawsuits regarding women and child trafficking, Mymensingh district, dated 12th February, 2018.

- On 29 January 2018, advocacy meeting on “Further Action of Human Trafficking Suppression and Resistance Committee” has been organized under the initiative of the Women’s Friendship Organization.
- On 5 February 2018, the divisional view exchange on ‘Immigration and Development’ has been held at the conference room of the Deputy Commissioner at the initiative of Parliamentary Caucus on Migration and Development, Bangladesh.
- Printed leaflets from District Employment and Manpower office aimed to curb human trafficking and safe emigration have been distributed that will be used in campaigns to be conducted by Upazila and Union Committees.
- District Employment and Manpower office will associate themselves with the meetings of Upazila committee especially those are of marginal areas to make aware of the dangers of migration without proper documents like government Registration Card (Smart Card) and legal papers (legal Visa). Also the responsible officers will take steps to ensure that no one get the pass without following the right procedure.
- Information on human trafficking is to be collected from village, mahalla and ward wise by the respective Committee formed at all levels. Because of strong collaboration of these committees at all levels, no case was filed in 2018 of two border accessed police stations namely Haluaghat and Dhobaura.

A series of initiatives has been taken through the above meetings in order to prevent human trafficking which are as follows-

- It is to be ensured that without registration of the District Employment and Human Resource office, Mymensingh and due procedure, no one can go abroad to work or for any other purposes. Marking campaigns to build awareness among the common people regarding this issue is to be launched at the respective border areas Upazila Nirbahi Officers’ (UNOs), especially in Haluaghat and Dhobaura Upazilas which are bordering areas. The initiative has already started.
- BGB and UNOs of respective areas are to address any issue and take effective and immediate measures while human trafficking in the bordering areas enhances or deems to be got enhanced. The initiative has commenced.
- Awareness campaign in respective border areas to build awareness among the mass people about the identified human traffickers is to be arranged by the respective UNOs, Upazila Parishad Chairmen, Union Council Chairpersons, Assistant Director, Bureau of Manpower & Employment, related NGOs and respective all others. The campaigns has already started.
- At the Municipality level, the Slum Development Officer responsible for the development of slum dwellers living condition, with the help of Ward 48o one48lors, will collect information about the detrimental effects of human trafficking along with the guidelines to tackle it. Moreover, information gathered associated with human trafficking either already conducted or probable has to be provided to law enforcement agencies which have already started.
- Any matter related to human trafficking is to be informed immediately at the nearest police station, law enforcement agencies and everyone including the members of the committee formed to prevent human trafficking is to address such matters with utmost importance. This process has already started.
- Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, Commanding Officer, 39 BGB; District Women Affairs Officer, all UNOs especially Haluaghat and Dhobaura upazila, Assistant Director, Bureau of Manpower and Employment and Deputy Director of

Social Service Department have been already instructed to support the women and child victims of trafficking in litigations at full-fledged and simplified procedure and process regarding:

- i. Disposal of such cases without any hassle.
- ii. Proper rehabilitation of victims under such cases.
- iii. Appropriate dealings with the cases, in which there are juvenile victims.
- iv. Taking necessary steps to stop women and child trafficking using district borders.

District Administration of Mymensingh is effectively working to combat human trafficking and protect the human resources by strengthening and collaborating among the Counter Trafficking Committees.

5.3.9 Narayanganj district

Prevention activities:

Prevention are undertaken through awareness meetings workshops, campaigns, radio/TV programmes, mobile messaging etc. To combat human trafficking, Upazila Nirbahi Officer' Bandar and Upazila Nirbahi Officer, Narayanganj Sadar, Narayanganj had arranged several meetings, workshops and campaigns. In Bandar there is Bangladesh Institute of Marine Technology, through which every year more than 1,000 people go abroad to do jobs abroad. In their pre-departure, briefing, UNO mentioned, the impacts of human trafficking especially how innocent people are drowning in Cox's Bazaar while going abroad through trawler/engine boats. They were advised to go abroad through BMET.

Rescue operations/activities:

Siddirganj Police Station Narayanganj has rescued the following victims:

- Shanta (6 months), father Md Mizanur Rahman and mother Rahirna of village Bauria, thana Golaohipa, district Patuakhali. She was abducted and rescued from Chatkhil of Noakhali district on 11 May 2018.
- Asma (18 years), father Salimullah and mother Echaru of Forcebly displaced Myanmar National Camp, thana Teknaf, district Cox's Bazaar. She was rescued on 5 April 2018 while preparing for passport from Jhalkuri Passport Office.
- Rashida (20 years), father Md Abul Kalam of village Balukhali
- Iry (20 years) of Forcebly displaced Myanmar National Camp, thana Uhhiya, district Cox's Bazaar. She was rescued on 13 October 2018 while preparing for passport from Jhalkuri Passport Office.

Repatriation:

One woman was repatriated from Dubai and case was filed in Rupganj police station Narayanganj.

Recovery services:

Decision was taken on the following steps:

- Conducting regular meetings
- Increasing advertisement
- To aware citizen regarding the law related to human trafficking

- To form ward committee under the supervision of Union Counter Trafficking Committee.

5.3.10 Narsingdi district

Prevention activities:

- Organized 50 human trafficking and safe migration programmes at different places of Narsingdi district with the assistance of different NGOs.
- Published posters, handbills and leaflets were distributed among the overseas job seekers and aspirant migrants to encourage safe migration and prevent human trafficking.
- Conducting pre-departure training courses in Narsingdi Technical Training Centre as well as District Employment and Manpower Office, Narsingdi for migrants and overseas job seekers to ensure safe migration.
- Participated in 3rd Development Fair 2018 and received 2nd prize, Digital Innovation Fair 2018 and received 1st prize and 4th Development Fair 2018 and received 1st prize organized by District Administration Narsingdi with an eye to build up consciousness as well as safe migration to the overseas job seekers and migrants.
- Observed International Migrants Day 2018 on 18 December.
- Interactive and popular theatre and video shows were organized for building a resilience community on social reintegration of migrants with the help of BRAC migration programme.
- Organized district and union level workshops for building a resilience community on social reintegration in migration process with the help of BRAC migration programme and participation of district level government officials, members of civil society, key stakeholders, public representatives, NGO representatives etc.
- Organized Tea stall meetings for creating awareness on safe migration to combat human trafficking.

Rescue operations:

One male was rescued from Malaysia, whereas 21 men and 15 women were rescued from Narsingdi district.

Repatriation:

Given below the countries from where men and women were repatriated:

Repatriated from which country	Number of women rescued (18 and above)	Number of men rescued (18 and above)
KSA	87	2
Lebanon	14	1
Jordan	13	2
Dubai	2	1

Malaysia	1	19
Qatar	-	1
Oman	1	3
Other countries	3	-

Recovery services:

- Provided counseling service for 37 returnee migrants.
- Provided medical support for 2 returnee migrants.

Legal services:

Legal aid service was provided to one female returnee through District Employment and Manpower Office, Narsingdi.

Reintegration services:

Provided individual financial support to 5 persons for their economic reintegration.

5.3.11 Netrakona district

To combat human trafficking, Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs) has been set up at Union, Upazila and District levels in Netrokona. Since the inception of the Committees, monthly meetings have been held regularly with the participation of the members. The Committees continuously monitor the progress of the investigation of trafficking cases on regular basis. In 2018, two cases on human trafficking were lodged in different police stations in Netrakona. To create awareness among the people to counter the human trafficking and related crimes, meeting and sensitization programmes are being organized regularly.

Prevention activities: To prevent human trafficking, police patrolling has been strengthened and check post have been established in Netrakona district.

Rescue operations: Only 2 men were rescued, one from Atpara and another from Durgapur upazilas.

Legal services provided: Durgapur Police Station filed a case dated 1 July 2018 under section 6/7 of The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012.

5.3.12 Sherpur district

Prevention activities

Though human trafficking is a matter of great concern in most of the districts of Bangladesh, but such incidents are rare in Sherpur at present. But as Sherpur is a border district human trafficking, the matter should not be overlooked nor putting less importance. From this realization some measures have already been taken to prevent human trafficking in the district.

District Committee on "Preventing Human Trafficking, Sherpur" has been formed. About 90 *uthan* meetings (courtyard meetings) had been conducted by Department of Woman Affairs,

Sherpur where 6,575 participants were present. Programmes for creating awareness among community people in district and upazila levels have already been initiated and is continuing. All the concerned agencies have been instructed to be vigilant in this regard and to take effective measures to prevent such type of incidents.

5.4 Activities of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs) of the districts in Khulna division

5.4.1 Khulna division

Given below the human trafficking incidents of Khulna division:

Sl. No	Name of District	Number of CTCs at district, upazila and union levels	Number of meeting at district, upazila and union levels	Number of human trafficking cases	Disposal of human trafficking cases	Number of victim rescued
1.	Khulna	92	239	208	-	-
2.	Bagerhat	23	28	31	05	07
3.	Satkhira	86	827	31	55	10
4.	Jashore	80	370	08	02	70
5.	Jhenidah	19	575	54	-	35
6.	Magura	41	605	-	-	-
7.	Narail	42	134	09	-	06
8.	Kushtia	95	864	-	-	-
9.	Chuadanga	43	516	34	01	-
10.	Meherpur	22	264	03	02	02
Grand Total		543	4,422	378	65	130

Prevention activities

Trafficking is a serious crime and a grave violation of human rights. Every year thousands of men, women and children fall victims of trafficking. Human trafficking is the trade of humans for the purpose of forced labour, sexual labour or commercially sexual exploitation for the trafficker or others. These may encompass providing a spouse in the context of forced marriage or the extraction of organs or tissues including surrogacy and oval removal. In some cases, traffickers trick, defraud or physically force the victims into trafficking.

Men, women and children are subjected to trafficking in persons specifically forced labour and forced prostitution. The border areas of Khulna, Satkhira and Jashore are used as land routes of trafficking. To combat human trafficking in Khulna division, Divisional Commissioner Office along with other law enforcing agencies are trying to take various kinds of initiatives simultaneously.

Public awareness building activities to prevent human trafficking:

As per the instruction and supervision of the Ministry of Home Affairs, an Anti-trafficking Committee has been formed in all districts, upazilas and unions and almost all the law enforcing agencies are taking various kinds of necessary actions to stop human trafficking from this division. All departments, working to prevent trafficking, are regularly arranging different kinds of awareness programmes so that community people can be aware about the negative impact of trafficking. In this case, Divisional Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Police Super, District Information Officer, District Employment and Manpower Office, BGB, RAB and different NGOs are playing vital roles to make people aware.

Extensive campaigns on human trafficking

To create awareness in every sections of society, courtyard sessions were arranged where women and girls below poverty line participated. Various kinds of promotional cinema, posters, video clips are street plays are shown in the anti-human trafficking publicity. These kinds of campaigns are very common in this division and the main purpose of these activities is to increase the surveillance so that people can easily identify the trap of traffickers and can save themselves from the traffickers.

Preventive activities against human trafficking

To identify the risky and vulnerable areas for human trafficking and to combat human trafficking from this division, a strong decision has been taken by the Divisional Commissioner and instructed all the law enforcing agencies to keep an eye on human trafficking gangs to be successful in their strategy. For this, all Deputy Commissioners and concerned officers of other departments had to attend in the Divisional Law and Order meeting and Divisional Taskforce Meeting every month. Divisional Commissioner coordinates these two meetings and gives necessary instructions to all the departments at that the actions against human trafficking can be strong enough than before. To combat trafficking, he along with the officers of the law and enforcing departments emphasize on building awareness through different types of campaigns and arranging more and more meetings and seminars on human trafficking.

Following year-long programmes have been taken to enhance public awareness and combat human trafficking:

- Meetings, seminars and training programmes are conducted with the members of the 'Human Trafficking Prevention Social Support Committee' and social elites.
- Awareness programmes related with human trafficking are held at Secondary Schools and Madrasas throughout the year.
- Teachers training on preventing human trafficking are provided taking support and help from the local NGOs.
- Local administration along with NGOs are trying to organize 'Peer Leader Review Meetings' and Partner Meeting regularly in this division.
- Awareness programmes on safe migration are taken for the school and college level students.
- Sexually harassed and tortured victims are given necessary health care and counseling.

5.4.2 Bagerhat district

Prevention activities:

About 23 Counter Trafficking Committees have been formed and 28 meetings have been conducted regarding combating human trafficking in Bagerhat during 2018.

Rescue operation/activities:

Seven men victims of human trafficking have been rescued from Bagerhat district in 2018.

Legal services provided:

About 31 cases have been filed related to human trafficking in Bagerhat district in 2018. Five verdicts of cases related to human trafficking have been delivered by the learned court.

5.4.3 Khulna district

Rescue operations

With regard to rescue operations, 10 girls, 8 and one man were rescued from Khulna and Bagerhat districts. About 11 cases were filed and these are under trail.

Prevention efforts

- In order to prevent human trafficking, different committees have been formed at the district, upazila and union levels too under the direction of Ministry of Home Affairs.
- In 2018, twelve meetings have been held at district level and 108 meetings have been arranged at upazila and union level.
- Strategies have been set in presence of government departments and NGOs.
- Public awareness programmes are being arranged regularly.
- Police force is providing legal assistance as soon as they are informed about incidence of human trafficking.
- District Manpower Officer is distributing leaflets about safe migration. Every month at least one thousand leaflets are being distributed.
- Through the extensive co-operation of government departments and NGOs like Justice and Care, Nobojatra, Shushilon and Lausauk, community people are being made aware of human trafficking and its legal implications.

5.4.4 Chuadanga district

Bangladesh is a source country of trafficking. Men, women and children are subjected to trafficking in persons especially forced labour and forced prostitution. More so in the border areas like Chuadanga to go to India by crossing international border between India and Bangladesh. It must be stopped and several steps have already been taken which are given below:

Public awareness building activities to prevent human trafficking:

People have been encouraged to go to foreign countries after getting proper information from District Employment and Manpower Office (DEMO) to prevent human trafficking and to promote public awareness is issues like requirements for legal migration to foreign countries for job abroad, to prevent forged papers, to know about terms of visa. A decision has been taken that Police Super, Chuadanga, Upazila Nirbahi Officer, District Information Officer

and Assistant Director, District Employment and Manpower Office Chuadanga will work together.

Instructions have been provided to Commander Officer, 6 BGB, Chuadanga. Police Super, Chuadanga, all Upazila Nirbahi Officers and District Employment and Manpower Officer to prevent any occurrence of human trafficking.

Extensive campaigns on human trafficking:

To create mass awareness among community people, courtyard sessions has been arranged where women and girls of below poverty line have participated and cinema, video clips, street plays were shown for anti-human trafficking publicity. A decision has been taken that district Information officer will run maximum campaigns to increase surveillance so that people who have come from Myanmar cannot trespass in this district.

Take precaution about human trafficking in border areas:

The possibility of incidents of human trafficking in border areas is very high. For this reason, instructions have been issued to keep BGB members to work with maximum caution.

Disposal of case related to human trafficking:

Discussion on settlement of human trafficking cases has been held. The learned special PP has informed that 35 cases are in progress in the human trafficking court. Of them, 3 have been disposed of, 5 cases are unilateral and 2 separate cases have witnesses which are in the process of settlement. The prudent special PP has been requested to settle the remaining cases quickly.

Prevent activities against human trafficking:

A discussion has been conducted to identify the risky areas for human trafficking and to examine required papers for issuing passports. Decisions have been taken to keep an eye on human trafficking gangs so that they cannot endanger and trouble mass people. Human trafficking is thought to be one of the fastest growing activities of transnational criminal organizations. Human trafficking is condemned for violation of human rights by International Conventions.

A holistic rights approach is critical to advance anti-trafficking policies that prevent trafficking, rescue victims and provide for reintegration and prevent traffickers. The objective of such an approach is to respect the human rights and dignity of all victims of trafficking while working towards its eradication. Everyone should come forward to prevent human trafficking.

5.4.5 Kushtia district

Although Kushtia is a border district, there were no human trafficking during 2018 because of the well thought and active measures taken by the Deputy Commissioner in this regard.

Preventive activities

- Every month human trafficking committee meetings are held.
- In every meeting, seminar and conference related to law and order situation in Kushtia district, the Deputy Commissioner gives necessary directions to all Upazila Nirbahi Officers and concerned departments so that human trafficking cannot take place.

- Human rights is given special importance in every sphere of activities and human rights related awareness programmes are being arranged by the concerned departments.
- Awareness programmes on anti-human trafficking have been implemented by the District Information office, Social Welfare office, Women Affairs office and other departments.
- Locally, awareness raising programmes are arranged by the schools, colleges and religious institutions.
- District Administration regularly supervises the implementation of decisions taken in the meetings. Consequently, human trafficking in Kushtia is near to zero percentage.

5.4.6 Magura district

Being not a district of periphery, Magura has not much threat in human trafficking issues. Despite that to prevent human trafficking regular meetings, workshop, seminars, symposiums, awareness building programmes were being organized for community people. Detail information are as follows:

To combat human trafficking different types of Committees such as District Counter Trafficking Committee and Upazila Counter Trafficking Committee has been formed.

The Committee are organizing monthly meetings regularly, they discuss the current trafficking situation, victim's condition, rescue operation and rehabilitation and so on.

In order to create awareness among people, short films have been displayed in crowded places and consequences of trafficking have been described. Leaflets and hand bills have been distributed among people of the vulnerable areas.

In some risky areas, some traffickers have been identified with the help of the committee members. To protect women and children from trafficking, concerned bodies and the entire committee members are working together. The suspected traffickers are now in hiding. Law Enforcing Agencies are trying to bring them under the law.

Union Counter Trafficking Committee (CTC) is comparatively less active. To make it effective, instructions have been given to Union Parishad Chairman and UP secretary.

Repatriation:

The following 2 victims were repatriated from India:

- Simu Biswas (14), daughter of Subas Biswas and Rupali Biswas of village Dorisali, Arpara, Police Station Shalikhha District Magura; Repatriation date 1 April 18.
- Fatema Mollah (adult), daughter of Mahajed Mollah and Saju Bibi of village Gobra, Shatkhali, Police Station, Shalikhha, District Magura; Repatriation date 25 June 2018.

Recovery services:

During 2018, counseling services had been provided to 74 children and women by the Department of Women Affairs of Magura district.

Legal services:

According to the information provided by the court inspector, there is no case filled in the year 2018 in this regard. As per the report of Department of Women Affairs of Magura, legal services had been provided for 35 children and women in Magura.

5.4.7 Narail district

Prevention activities

- To prevent human trafficking, regular meetings, workshops, seminars, symposiums, awareness building programmes are being organized with people of all walks of life.
- In Narail, all committees have been formed such as District Counter Trafficking Committee, Upazila Counter Trafficking Committee and Union Counter Trafficking Committee.
- The committees are organizing monthly meetings regularly. They discuss the current trafficking situation, victim's condition, rescue operation and rehabilitation etc. Minutes are being sent to the concerned authorities.
- In order to create awareness among community people, short films have been displayed in crowded areas and consequences of trafficking have been described. Leaflets and hand bills have been distributed among people of the vulnerable areas.
- In some risky areas, some traffickers have been identified with the help of committee members. To protect women and children from trafficking suspected persons all the committee members are working together. The suspected traffickers are now in hiding. Law enforcing agencies are trying to bring them to book under the law.
- Union Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs) are comparatively less active. To make them more effective, instructions have been given to Union Parishad Chairmen and UP secretaries.

Rescue operations

With regard to rescue operations, 19 women were rescued from Kalia upazila, Sheikhati Bazar Narail Sadar, Bashgram, Doulotpur, Lohagora, Maijpara, Narail district. Details are given below:

Name of the victim	Place of origin	Age
Dalim	Khadamthola, Khororia, Kalia, Narail	31
Hira Begum	Sheikhati, Sheikhati Bazar Narail Sadar, Narail	34
Joly Begum	Bashgram, Bashgram, Narail Sadar, Narail	31
Parvina	Peroli, Kalia, Narail	36
Aduri	Jasmrildanga, Peroli, Kalia, Narail	30
Selina Sheikh	Kolamonkhali, Noeagram, Kalia, Narail	44
Fatema Khatun	Raghunathpur Shingasolpur, Kalia, Narail	21
Rumi Khanum	Peroli, Peroli Bazar, Kalia, Narail	24
Ass/Rohima	Moricgama, Kalia, Narail	20
Maria Khatun	Father- Md.Kamal Sikder, Doulotpur, Narail	30
Mousumi	Father. Atiar Rahaman	24

	Razpur, Lohagora, Narail	
Liza	Father-Lutfar Rahman Benderchar, Kalia, Narail	28
Selina Mollah	Father. Rouf Molla, Billduria, Kalia, Narail	22
Nasrin Mega	Father-Moslem Sheikh Etana, Lohagora, Narail	30
Taslima Khatun	Father- Late Kobior Mollah. Jamrildanga, Kalia, Narail.	25
Taslima	Father- Razzak Molla Parbi Ibouch, Islampur, Kalia, Narail	28
Sultana	Father- Sadul Islam, Dayadanga, Kalia, Narail	31
Jesmin	Father- Sarowar, Charmollikpur, Lohagora, Narail	35
Jamila	Father- Mojaher Ali Tarasi, Maijpara, Narail	25

Legal services

According to the information provided by the Court Inspector, 9 cases have been filed in 2018. 2.18 in this regard.

Reintegration service

Rights Jessore is working to reintegrate the victims with their families but they do not provide any employment or other services to those people.

5.4.8 Jhenaidah district

Prevention activities:

About 575 prevention and protection related activities such as awareness rising meetings with community people and courtyard meeting were undertaken on counter human trafficking by Jhenaidah district and its upazila Counter Trafficking Committees where 5,280 people (1400 males & 3,880 females) were provided information about the various issues.

Department of Women Affairs, Jhenaidah (one Pourosova and 6 upazilas) conducted number of awareness programme of create awareness against human trafficking and promotion of safe migration through school orientations and community meetings.

5.4.9 Satkhira district

The Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs) were formed at the district level, 7 upazilas and 78 unions and meetings are held regularly. During 2018, 12 meetings were held at district level, 84 meeting at upazilas and 731 meetings at union levels.

Status of human trafficking case:

There were 31 cases related to human trafficking filed during 2018, settlements were established in 55 cases and only 10 victims were rescued.

Prevention activities:

- About 319 names of men and women were registered and finger print had been completed. Migrant Resources Center (MRC) has provided related information to the migrant workers. Besides, information related books, leaflets, stickers etc. have been distributed. The necessary information and suggestions have been given to the migrant workers those who want to go abroad and involve them in pre-departure activities in the Technical Training Center Satkhira.
- Seminars, training and workshops are ongoing to increase public awareness for safe migration and combat human trafficking by coordinating with relevant NGOs.
- Awareness campaigns were implemented in different schools and 1,000 students were approached on issues related to prevention of human trafficking and safe migration.
- Teachers were sensitized about human trafficking prevention and safe migration.
- Community people has been made aware about the prevention of human trafficking through street dramas.
- Training was provided to Marriage Registers
- Peer Leader Review Meetings, Partner Meetings and Networking Meetings were held.
- Awareness programmes were organized in secondary schools and madrasahs about prevention of child trafficking and child marriage of different unions.
- Mass communication and public awareness have been organized in public places, bazars and markets.
- Human trafficking prevention related meetings and seminars have been organized with the members of the human trafficking prevention social support committee and local elites.
- Awareness raising programmes reached 1,674 men and women about human trafficking and safe migration.

Repatriation:

Ten women and children were brought from Indian safe home and temporarily provided shelter in Dhaka Ahsania Mission safe home Jessore to be afterwards sent back to their parents and relatives and reintegrate them to their own families.

Healthcare services, job placement and income generating activities:

About 81 trafficked victims were provided healthcare and psychosocial counselling as well as medicines for their quick recovery by Centre for Women and Children Studies. In addition, 8 trafficked victims were provided job placement in Ananta garments, Dhaka by the same

organization for self-reliant and economic empowerment. The organization also provided two days duck rearing training to 6 trafficked victims and afterwards ducks were distributed for their income generating activities.

All concerned agencies have been requested in the meetings of human trafficking prevention committee to play an effective role for establishing social movement against smugglers, drug traffickers, women and child trafficking in the border area.

5.5 Activities of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs) of the districts in Rajshahi division

5.5.1 Rajshahi division

About 89 victims were identified and rescued from different districts of Rajshahi division; 43 victims were rehabilitated and 23 victims were provided legal aid services. Given below the status of human trafficking cases:

Case details	Final result of case
Manob Pacher case no 01/2017 (Boalia)	For judgment next date 02/09/2019
Manob Pacher case no 06/2017 (Shamukhdum)	For judgment next date 16/10/2019
Nari-o-Shishu case no 103/16 16P/2016 (Bagha)	For judgment next date 05/09/2019
15P/2016 (Bagmara)	Accused released by court because there is no evidence proved against him
Manob Pacher case no- 07/2017 GR 223/16 (Tanore)	Accused released by court because there is no evidence proved against him
08/17 Manob Pachar 01/2017 GR	Accused released by court because there is no evidence proved against him
09/2016 Manob Pachar	Accused released by court because there is no evidence proved against him
07/2016 Manob Pachar 04/2017 Manob Pachar	Pending for investigation
02/2018 Manob Pachar 129/17 M,G,R (Boalia)	Naraji pition 25/09/2017
02/2017 Manob Pachar	Police investigation
03/2017 Manob Pachar	For judgment next date 10/10/2018

108/2017 Manob Pachar 61/2017 G,R (Bagmara)	For judgment next date 10/10/2018
02/2018 Manob Pachar 112/2017 G,R (Raninagar)	For judgment next date 30/10/2018
99/17 Manob Pachar 62/2017 G,R (Bagmara)	Final Pending for order
Manob Pachar case no-02/2018 (Rajshahi)	11/09/2019 PW

5.5.2 Bogura district

District Counter Trafficking Committee (CTC) meetings were held regularly. At upazila level, the Upazila CTC committee meetings has been arranged by respective UNOs addressing concerned stakeholders. In Union level, UP Chairmen generally co-ordinate with different NGOs with a view to preventing human trafficking at grassroots level.

Status of human trafficking cases in Bogura district as of SP office during 2018:

No of case lodged	3
No. of victims	13
No. of arrested criminals	3
No. of disposal case	CS – 1 Final report (false) – 1
No. of case running	1

5.5.3 Rajshahi district

Rajshahi district administration is making sincere efforts to combat the problem of human trafficking. They have initiated a number of programmes to make people aware of this matter and are engaged in preventive efforts. In order to combat human trafficking and raise awareness, regular speeches are given by the head of various religious institutions like mosques, temples and churches. Motivational meeting and seminars are conducted at educational institutions like schools, colleges to raise awareness among the students.

According to the report of Rajshahi Metropolitan Police, 10 trafficking cases were lodged in 2018 while there are 42 cases pending in different courts of Rajshahi.

Preventive activities:

- The District Administration organizes meetings with Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) every month. In 2018, 12 meetings were held at the district level under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner, Rajshahi.
- A monthly monitoring meeting is held in every month on "Cases on Women and Child Trafficking Resistant Committee" headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Rajshahi.
- A workshop was held at the office of the Deputy Commissioner regarding combating human trafficking involving people from all sectors of the district.

- Bangladesh Manpower Employment and Training Bureau, Rajshahi is being instructed to arrange motivational speech every month in every upazila to aware people about human trafficking.
- Upazilla Nirbahi Officers (UNOs) of all upazilas of this district are instructed to create awareness among the community people and to address the issue and take effective and immediate measures if any trafficking incident occurs. All Upazilla Nirbahi Officers (UNOs) are directed to send report on regular basis about cases of human trafficking.
- Legal initiatives are taken so that the criminals connected to human trafficking do not get bail and prompt justice is ensured.
- In mosques, temples, and other religious institutions, initiatives are taken to raise public awareness about this issue.
- All NCOs along with the print and electronic media are creating effective campaign to combat human trafficking through creating awareness to combat human trafficking.
- The Public Prosecutor of Rajshahi has taken proper initiatives against the bail prayer and speed trail of human trafficking.
- The concerned office head of the district level of the district are instructed to organize campaigns to create awareness of human trafficking and its bad effects.

As human trafficking is one of the biggest challenges for national security, Rajshahi District Administration always tries to do its level best to effectively implement and deliver the related legal measures specially on women and children trafficking and committed to fight against this much-talked issue. Rajshahi District Administration always pays top most concern about this problem and took multifarious actions to prevent human trafficking within its -jurisdiction.

5.5.4 Joypurhat District

Preventive activities:

- District administration and Upazila administration took numerous steps to make people aware of human trafficking through rallies, organizing meeting, soliciting assistance from all corners including public representatives.
- Village police, besides the regular police force, were made vigilant at some points of concerned Union Parishad to combat human trafficking.
- Special attention was given to the vulnerable group by the Municipalities, Upazila and Union Parishads. Local leaders frequently visited the group prone to human trafficking, making them aware of the consequence of human trafficking and the activities of traffickers.

5.5.5 Natore district

Natore district administration and the related agencies have conducted several operations against the corrupt recruitment and travel agencies, dalals, illegal and unregulated sub-agents who operated in rural areas and connected prospective migrant workers. It has been observed, migrant workers frequently paid dalals fees in addition to the legal amount. Dalals also directly connected workers to overseas jobs by providing fake visas and other documentation. In some cases, dalals provide incorrect information about the migration process and the job in the destination country. District administration is very conscious about this heinous crime.

Human trafficking issues are discussed with utmost importance like other issues in every monthly meeting concerning law and order here in Natore. Geographically, Natore is not a vulnerable place, so this type of crime trend is not significant here. The massive participation of the local people and the honest effort of the district administration and other agencies are playing their effective roles in preventing this heinous crime from Natore. As a part of this, Natore district administration is always active in order to strengthen the anti-human trafficking committee to take proper initiative locally. Decisions have been taken through resolution to encourage the intellectuals and religious leaders to make people conscious against this heinous crime. Upazila and union level anti-trafficking committees are activating allocating separate funding for coordination and victim support. Every stakeholders including law and order maintaining agencies of Natore district agreed to act in accordance with The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act (PSHTA) 2012 and Employment and Migrant Act 2017.

As per the decision of the district anti-human trafficking committee of Natore the national and international NGOs along with the district administration are playing an important role by distributing leaflets and handbills on anti-human trafficking slogans and building awareness of the mass people through personal communication.

A Monitoring Cell has been established in the ground floor of this office displaying anti-human trafficking steps, programmes of district information department and NGOs especially anti-human trafficking leaflets, trafficking of Rohingya people of Myanmar.

District administration has ordered all concerned to ensure safe and low cost migration including its resolution in every upazila development coordination meeting for disseminating the information regarding fixed migration cost decided by the government to the mass people and building awareness to stop the corrupt recruitment and travel agencies, dalals, illegal and unregulated sub-agents who operated in rural areas.

Media can be a powerful institution in this regard. It needs to be included in our National Plan of Action. The Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment should scrutinize and monitor the fake advertisements that offer attractive jobs in abroad. Finally, cumulative efforts from different stakeholders can facilitate to combat this heinous crime.

5.5.6 Naogaon district

District Counter Trafficking Committee meetings are held every month. The Upazila CTC Committees hold regular meetings every month with the stakeholders. The Committee conducts different awareness raising programmes. In union level, UP chairmen always coordinate with different NGOs with a view to stop and monitor human trafficking cases. Often the NGOs hold yearly gathering with ultra poor women and adolescents to raise awareness among them.

Given below the decisions of the CTC meetings being held at the district:

Decisions	Implemented by
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision taken to settle the cases under investigation rapidly through proper investigation. Information and report of CR and GR cases to be sent on time to the district Counter Trafficking 	Superintendent of Police, Naogaon.

Committee.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take necessary action to settle the cases regarding children and woman as well as human trafficking and to analyze and present the cases to the meeting of the monthly Counter Trafficking Committee. To be requested to send the report on the progress of the cases to the office of the Deputy Commissioner within first three (3) days of every month without any failure. 	Special PP (Children and Women Trafficking)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be requested to mobilize the activity of police monitoring cell on human trafficking and to take other necessary measures. 	Superintendent of Police, Naogaon.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be requested to organize regular monthly meeting of Counter Trafficking Committees in upazilla and union levels. 	Upazilla Chairman (all) UNO (all) UP Chairman (all)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be requested to send the meeting minutes of upazila Counter Trafficking Committee to the office of the Deputy Commissioner within first three (3) days of every month. 	UNO (all)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be requested to organize courtyard meetings regularly comprising the ultra poor woman and adolescent and arrange growth centre meeting with a view to making mass people conscious against human trafficking. 	Chairmen of Upazila Parishads and Union Parishads
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the vulnerable areas regarding human trafficking. To launch different skill development programmes by NGO's to help the youth and unemployed to earn livelihood. To involve district information office to implement and monitor the awareness raising activities. 	Upazilla Parishad Chairman (all) District Information Officer, Naogaon.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be requested to involve union councils to rescue victims, to shelter and rehabilitate them and to follow up and coordinate with different NGOs. 	Upazilla Chairman (all) UNO (all)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To instruct the UNOs to broadcast the matter about submitting application of domestic workers who 	Upazilla Chairman (all) UNO (all)

are interested to go abroad.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Ministry will take necessary measures to broadcast on different media in a large scale to raise awareness about the harmful impacts of human trafficking. 	District Information Officer, Naogaon.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Ministry will make a short documentary film based on the risk of illegal migration and safe migration. District Information Officer will make arrangement to telecast it. Besides, Information Ministry will upload the short film to the union council's web portal which will be downloaded, showed and broadcast by union councils. 	DDLG, UNO (all) District Information Officer, Naogaon.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To revive and activate the activities of Counter Trafficking Committee at district, upazilla and union levels and to send report on taken action to the concerned ministry monthly. 	UNO (all)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To show zero tolerance policy against human trafficking. 	Superintendent of Police CO, BGB-16 and 14 Battalion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To discuss this matter regularly on the monthly coordination meeting of Divisional and District Core Committee. 	Concerned all.

Legal services:

There have been 64 trafficking related cases but all the cases are still pending.

5.5.7 Netrokona district

Trafficking of women and children has become a major social and political concern globally as well as nationally. To combat Human Trafficking, Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) has been set up at Union, Upazila and District level in Netrokona. Since the inception of the Committee monthly meetings have been held regularly with the participation of the members. Committees continuously monitor the progress of the investigation of the trafficking case on regular basis. In 2018, two cases, on human trafficking were lodged at two different police stations in Netrokona. To create awareness among the people to counter the Human Trafficking and related crime meetings are being organized regularly.

5.5.8 Nilphamari district

Nilphamari is bounded by Rangpur and Lalmonirhat in east, Rangpur and Dinajpur in south, Dinajpur and Panchagarh in west, Shiliguri of India in north and consists of six upazilas and

four municipalities. Bangladesh is considered to be a source and transit country for human trafficking.

A large number of trafficking victims are from overseas fraudulent and deceptive employment offers. In 2018, 1,529 persons took overseas employment from Nilphamari which is the nearly 0.02% of the total overseas employment from the country. Due to this migration trend, human trafficking per se is lower compared to the other border districts in Bangladesh.

Yet various initiatives have been taken at the district and upazila levels in preventing human trafficking. Publicity in the local level has been ensured by concerned government agencies and NGOs. Unemployed youths and women are encouraged to be provided with vocational training to ensure proper overseas employment. In addition, to get proper employment they are advised to contact with concerned government organizations like Technical Training Center (TTC).

Moreover, initiatives have been taken to solve the regional human trafficking by identifying area specific root causes. Social Safety Net Programs and AshroyonProkolpos have been taken to rehabilitate the poor and the vulnerable so that no one fall prey to human trafficking.

In Nilphamari, 67 Counter Trafficking Committees were formed, 77 meetings were held by Counter Trafficking Committees and 11 promotional and motivational activities were undertaken.

Initiatives taken to make CTC effective

District administration is inspiring the mass people against human trafficking through different awareness building publicity programmes with respective stakeholders. Through a coordinated effort with other government and non-government organizations, the district administration is working to combat human trafficking by:

- Organizing regular courtyard meetings with people by elected local representatives to raise mass awareness
- Awareness speeches regarding the issue among community people by religious spokespersons like Imams on Jumma prayer
- Conducting motivational meetings and awareness campaigns in Hat-bazars and in regular courtyard meetings for the poor and ultra-poor women and adolescents
- Intelligence vigilance is being carried out on a regular basis to combat human trafficking.
- Taking extra cautionary measures in case of issuing new passports and same for the case of renewal.
- About 5 human trafficking (women and children) cases were filed and all are under trial during 2018.

5.5.9 Pabna district

Prevention activities

- Upazila Nirbahi Officers organized rallies in their own jurisdictions.
- Increasing mass awareness has prevented human trafficking. When the possibility of human trafficking occurs, human trafficking is stopped by putting the village police in

full support of the concerned members of the Union Parishads at every upazila in Pabna district.

- Calling for political and religious tolerance, the response of the concerned mayor and chairmen increased the mass awareness and contributed to lessen human trafficking incidents.

5.5.10 Sirajganj district

CTC has already been formed at district, upazila and union levels. CTC meetings are being held on regular basis at district, upazila and union levels. International Migrants Day 2018 was held on 18 December 2018 for mass awareness on safe migration to combat human trafficking.

Number of case of human trafficking:

Nine cases were filed; 2 accused were arrested and submitted to the learned court; and 8 victims were rescued. After investigation, charge sheets were submitted for 4 cases and final reports of 4 cases were submitted to the learned court.

Further step to activate CTC:

Need to sanction more budget for public motivation and awareness programmes.

Other information related to CTC:

Arrangement of more public awareness meetings regarding human trafficking at district, upazila and union levels.

Community mobilization and awareness activities implemented by BRAC in 2018 are given below:

Type of activity	No. of events	Male	Female	Total
Community Gathering	2422	34377	16933	51130
IPT Show	35	6650	3778	10428
Community Meeting	35	414	207	621
Counselling Service Providing	167	100	67	167
District Coordination Committee	2	34	7	41
Para Councilor Training	108	47	61	108
Union Workshop	40	1439	214	1653
Upazila Workshop	6	320	38	358
Migration Forum Meeting	25	283	120	403
International Migrants Day-2018	6	394	151	445

5.6 Activities of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs) of the districts in Rangpur division

5.6.1 Dinajpur district

Prevention activities

Community people have been aware on human trafficking and safe migration through community meetings, school awareness sessions, mass gatherings and video shows. Besides, Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs) from union to district levels has been formed and functioning. In addition, 37 peer leaders were trained through ToT on human trafficking and safe migration. Peer leaders helped to convey message on this issue to the community people. They also identified the trafficked victims from the community as well as provide information about the services for reintegration to the victims. Peer leaders also work as a pressure group in the community.

Rescue and repatriation of victims

About 4 women and 5 men were rescued from Hakimpur upazila of Dinajpur district.

About 43 trafficked victims (males 37, females 6) have been identified from the community by the support of Counter Trafficking Committees, peer leaders and community people as well. The victims were repatriated from different countries like KSA, Kuwait, Malaysia, Singapore, Jordan etc. They received different services like medical support, counseling support, life skill training as well as some are taking shelter support.

Reintegration process

There are 22 identified victims (males 17, females 5) have been provided some support for their reintegration into the community. They got entrepreneurship training, vocational training, loan support and small business support. Given below the various reintegration services:

Support services	Male	Female	Total
Entrepreneurship training	6	2	8
Vocational training	3	-	3
Loan support	2	1	3
Small business support	6	2	8

5.6.2 Gaibandha district

Prevention Activities

The District Committee on Combating Human Trafficking in Gaibandha are being held regularly. Every month NGOs, to identify the problems/challenges and to find out the possible ways to resolve those problem and challenges as well.

The Committee work in different levels to inspire consciousness against trafficking and to assert self-employment by providing training for the youth in generating working opportunity and to recommend the skilled labour through proper channel.

The Chairman as well as the District Magistrate of Gaibandha along with other members of the Committee takes the opportunity of his visit to several Union Parisads, Upazila Pparisads, educational institutions, mosques, temples, churches and other religious institutions to deliver his speech on these issues so that each and every citizen becomes aware of the dangerous consequences of human trafficking.

Law enforcing agencies have been instructed to take immediate measures if anybody lodges a complaint against human trafficking and they are playing significant role in this regard.

Local representatives, teachers, maulanas, priests, social and political elites have been performing their respective duties in this regard. As a result, no case of human trafficking has been reported in 2018.

District administration of Gaibandha is sincerely active to take every possible measures to combat human trafficking.

5.6.3 Kurigram district

Prevention activities

About 384 awareness raising meetings were held in 2018.

Rescue operations

With regard to rescue operations, 4 girls, 6 boys, 8 women and 15 men were rescued from Bhurungamari upazila of Kurigram district.

5.6.4 Thakurgaon district

Prevention activities

In every monthly law and order meeting at Thakurgaon D.C office, special attention is given on human trafficking. The Deputy Commissioner of Thakurgaon district instructed all law enforcing agencies to be vigilant about human trafficking and as such there were no cases being filed in 2018 although in 4 cases were filed during previous years i.e. 2014-2017 regarding human trafficking.

5.6.5 Rangpur district

Prevention activities:

- Briefing/meeting:
Eight briefing or meetings for safe migration and anti-human trafficking at union and upazila level have been organized in 2018.
- Advertisement:
Three advertisements in local print media about safe migration and anti-human trafficking issues have been published in 2018.
- Leaflet and booklet distribution:

About 10,000 leaflets, 5,000 booklets and 2,000 posters have been distributed in Rangpur for creating awareness about human trafficking.

▪ Meeting of District Human Trafficking Committee:

Every month, District human trafficking committee, Rangpur discuss about safe and fair process of migration as well as the punishment of illegal activities like human trafficking.

Regular activities for preventing human trafficking

- Already Anti Human Trafficking District Committee has been formulated in Rangpur to monitor human trafficking actions. The committee is headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Rangpur to monitor all anti human trafficking activities.
- As per Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Policy 2016 and Overseas Employment and Migration Rules 2017, the committee has been in force to eliminate human trafficking and to ensure safe migration.

5.7 Activities of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs) of the districts in Sylhet division

5.7.1 Habiganj district

Prevention activities:

- District administration, Habiganj has arranged a number of meetings on Prevention of human trafficking where ways and means of combating trafficking have been widely discussed.
- District administration, Habiganj has taken steps to raise awareness among mass people for combating trafficking in rural areas e.g. at union and village levels. Local administrations of every upazila headed by Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) are instructed to monitor these activities properly and provide guidelines to Union Parishad Chairmen and members to stop human trafficking.
- Border areas are under close monitoring by the BGB 55 Battalion, Sreemangal.
- Road side drama and short films on human trafficking are shown to raise awareness against human trafficking.
- Videos, leaflets and posters are displayed at almost every prime areas of District Head Quarter, Upazila Head Quarter, growth centres e.g. bazaars and villages provided by the Ministry of Information.
- Local NGOs implement their programmes at the field level amongst the general public to raise awareness against human trafficking.
- Upazila and union level meetings are arranged aiming at addressing the mass people to provide public motivation against all forms of human trafficking especially child and women trafficking along with prevention of women and child abuse and torture.
- Awareness raising programmes on prevention of human trafficking are being held in all educational and religious institutions.
- Announcements in every mosque during Jumah prayer are made by the respective Imams on safe migration to curb human trafficking.
- Displaying billboards across the country, public notice in the newspapers and special interviews in print and electronic media have been organized to raise mass awareness on benefits of safe migration and negative impacts of human trafficking.

Operation of mobile court:

In order to punish perpetrators by taking cognizance of illegal migration related offences stated in Sections 32 and 35 of the Overseas Employment and Migrant Act 2013, these sections are included in the schedule of the Mobile Court Act, 2009. If any laws are violated in front of the Executive Magistrate while conducting Mobile Court, the culprits are punished under this provision. The administration is vigilant enough against these culprits and BGB, Bangladesh Police and other concerned organizations have been kept alert so that culprits cannot go scot free.

Legal services and rescue operation

There was one case filed of human trafficking where 3 women victims and 2 men victims were rescued from Madhabpur upazila.

Recovery services:

Motivational speeches and awareness raising programmes are being organized among people under poverty line on prevention of trafficking of women and children at district and upazila levels which are being implemented by the voluntary organizations and NGOs.

NGO project engaged men and women survivors of trafficking who live in urban and suburban slums, with limited earning capacity and low-skills levels. Through these programmes, the beneficiaries had the potential to improve their skills and become self-employed.

Reintegration services

Unemployed youths and women are provided with vocational training to ensure proper education and employment. In addition, to get proper employment they are advised to contact with concerned organizations. Moreover, Social Safety Net Programmes are been implemented to rehabilitate the poor and the vulnerable people so that no one can fall prey to human trafficking.

5.7.2 Moulvibazar district

Preventing activities:

- Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs) have been formed at district, upazila and union levels and these committees hold regular meetings to discuss the situation of human trafficking in their areas.
- About 12 meetings were held of the Counter Trafficking Committee in all the upazilas.
- Awareness training were provided on human trafficking to VGD women beneficiaries.
- Every UP chairmen has been informed of the monthly law and order meeting and Counter Trafficking Committee meetings so that they are always vigilant of any incident taking place in their areas.
- Conducting awareness programmes on human trafficking during school, college and Madrasha visits.
- To avoid human trafficking in all upazilas, about 21 to 22 courtyard meetings have been arranged with the attendance of about 1,440 men and women to create mass awareness among community people.

5.7.3 Sunamganj district

Rescue operations:

The following women were rescued from the district:

- Johura Begum (29)
Father name: Abul Hussain
Village: Gowrarang
Thana & district: Sunamganj
- Anwara Begum (40)
Wife of Moyna Miah
Village: Gowrarang
Thana & district: Sunamganj
- Mst Rima Begum (18)
Father name: Terab Ali
Village: Joysiddy
Thana: South Sunamganj
District: Sunamganj

5.7.4 Sylhet district

Prevention activities:

- District administration holds monthly meetings with participation of all the relevant stakeholders on prevention of human trafficking.
- Various measures have been taken to raise awareness among mass people like door to door discussion and experience exchanging among the marginal people.
- For eradicating human trafficking in rural areas local administration of every upazila and Union Parishad are instructed to monitor these activities properly and provide guidelines to stop human trafficking.
- Border areas are under close monitoring by the BGB 48 and 19 battalion.
- Roadside drama and short films on human trafficking are shown to raise awareness against human trafficking.
- Leaflets and posters are also distributed at almost every prime area of district growth centers provided by Ministry of Information and Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment.
- Local NGOs implement their programmes at the field level among the general public to raise awareness against human trafficking.
- Discussion programmes and workshops on prevention of human trafficking are being held at all education and technical training centers.
- Announcement regarding worst outcomes of illegal migration and trafficking are being made at all the religious places.
- In order to punish by taking cognizance of illegal migration related offences narrated in section 32 and 35 of the Overseas Employment and Migration Act 2013, these

sections are included in the schedule of the Mobile Court Act 2009. Number of mobile court operations were being executed in order to punish and regulate the activities of unauthorized travel agencies and mediators.

- Workshop on importance of vocational training for better employment abroad was held and also International Migrant Day was observed by the district administration.

Legal services:

As there is no incident of rescuing any victim from human trafficking issues no legal actions have been taken. But strict monitoring by the district administration and law enforcement authorities is ensured.

6. Activities of INGOs

6.1 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN migration agency works closely with the governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. IOM Bangladesh has continued to work in close collaboration with the lead ministries and government bodies of the country that are engaged in ensuring safe and orderly labour mobility, skills development, migration health services, providing humanitarian assistance to the migrants, countering human trafficking and strengthening border management.

In 2018, IOM has implemented various projects aimed of countering irregular migration, promoting safe migration and reintegration of trafficked victims through Economic Reintegration and Community Empowerment. In Cox's Bazar, IOM has been working on countering human trafficking in the refugee camps and host community.

Community-Led Outreach on Safe Migration and Awareness Raising in different districts of Bangladesh

The Community-Led Outreach on Safe Migration and Awareness Raising aimed to address the resilience and success of regular Bangladeshi migrants; the risks of, and alternatives to, irregular migration to Europe; and how to access regular mechanisms for migration and was supported by the European Union (EU) and IOM's 'European Readmission Capacity Building (EURCAP)' facility, and the Swiss Development and Cooperation (SDC), in 12 districts that are facing high levels of irregular migration abroad. The districts are Faridpur, Munshiganj, Madaripur, Shariatpur, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Habiganj, Cumilla, Feni, Noakhali, Jhenaidah and Jashore. During 2018, IOM has worked with various stakeholders to implement the project including the Government of Bangladesh, civil society and communities across 12 districts.

The project, "Building Resilience of Returning Migrants from the Andaman Sea through Economic Reintegration and Community Empowerment" was implemented in four districts namely Cox's Bazar, Narshingdi, Sirajganj and Jhenaidha from June 2016 to December 2018. The project had contributed to the economic reintegration of returning migrants and build the resilience of the communities that are susceptible to irregular migration by sea as well as raising safe migration awareness among the beneficiaries and their family members.

Achievements:

IOM partnered with local stakeholders for the implementation of a comprehensive awareness campaigns during January to March 2018, targeting awareness around the process of safe and

orderly migration and risks of irregular migration, including human trafficking and smuggling:

- Conducted 475 sensitization meetings on the process of safe migration and issues related to irregular migration with the community and religious leaders at union level;
- Organized 22 orientation sessions with 488 religious leaders, Union Parishad members, school teachers and relevant government officials at the upazila and union levels;
- Conducted 60 migration events at schools and 30 School based activities with 6,000 school teachers and students to deliver key messages to 10,810 students and their teachers who are the family members or potential migrants (in future) surrounding the benefits of safe migration and risks of irregular migration;
- Organized 294 Courtyard meetings with 31 video shows (documentaries) on safe migration and pre-decision counselling at the community level reaching 5,110 people;
- Organized 33 Bazar meetings where 2,300 people were reached to addressing the benefits and routes of safe and regular migration, as well as risks of irregular migration;
- Disseminated information on safe migration through public miking for 625 times at union level reaching out 1,159,000 people approximately;
- Conducted 570 shows of pot songs performances with an interactive session in the respective districts at district and union levels for focusing on the information and procedure related to safe migration and reached out to 178,300 people and 108 Videos were shown at the time of pot songs;
- Conducted interactive 1,194 theatre shows at union level focusing on the information and procedures related to safe migration, where 481,500 people were reached;
- In addition to that, IOM also initiated 5 district level show cases events where 400 district level stakeholders were oriented on the activities under the project;
- About 4 types of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on the process of safe and orderly migration, and risks of irregular migration were distributed at community level and amongst local governmental stakeholders as well as amongst the implementing and theatre partners for wider dissemination;
- Conducted 2 Media Sensitization meetings on the campaign with 60 journalists at upazila level; 3 Public Service Announcements (PSAs) on safe migration process which were developed under the project were aired in TV Channel and softcopies were distributed among the various stakeholders for wider dissemination;
- Organized and facilitated 2 training workshops (one ToT and one refresher training) for trainers from the DEMOs, Cumilla Technical Training Centre of BMET and Union Parishad entrepreneurs regarding Pre-Employment Orientation (PEO) pilot module;
- Implementation of a targeted Pre-Employment Orientation pilot module amongst 100 prospective migrants in 2 districts namely Cumilla and Feni in accordance with the national policy of the Government of Bangladesh;

- Disseminated information on safe migration through Radio Today for 225 (two hundred and twenty-five) times targeting 1.25 million audiences from these two working areas;
- IOM collaborated with the GoB, Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET) for strengthening the capacity of the District Employment and Manpower Offices (DEMO) in 8 districts. Resources were provided to these DEMOs and Migrant Resource Centers (MRCs), responsible for providing reliable information and support to potential migrants in their home communities. Among those districts, Cumilla and Jashore DEMOs received additional support and resources for being selected as “model” for other DEMO Offices and Migrant Resource Centres present in Bangladesh by BMET;
- Pre-decision counselling provided to 4,366 potential migrants in District Employment Manpower Office (DEMO) offices in the four project locations namely Cox’s Bazar, Sirajganj, Narshingdi and Jhenaidah;
- About 34,570 community people have been covered through different campaigns e.g. street drama, folk songs, skating rally, migration fair in the four project locations namely Cox’s Bazar, Sirajganj, Narshingdi and Jhenaidah;
- Organized 8 capacity development workshops on various issues for ensuring safe migration for CBOs, local government bodies and local journalists in all four project locations;
- About 200 Andaman Sea Returnees had been provided with 39 different types of businesses to improve their self-sufficiency and empower them within the community, and 17 different types of customized training for successfully operating their individual businesses in Cox’s Bazar, Sirajganj, Narshingdi and Jhenaidah;
- About 5 different community enterprises entitled Returnees Economic Development (RED) had been developed as joint stock company for sustaining income of 200 beneficiaries in Cox’s Bazar, Sirajganj, Narshingdi and Jhenaidah.



Keeping the youth group informed on the process of safe migration at a school in Feni



Projecting experience of a returnee migrant through an interactive community show

Corporate Responsibility for Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking (CREST)

- The C&A Foundation and IOM signed an agreement for a regional project building to contribute to improved protection of women and men internal and international migrant workers against exploitation, slavery (forced labour) and human trafficking in the apparel and home textile sectors’ labour supply chains in Asia. The project is managed by IOM Thailand and includes Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Lao PDR and Thailand. CREST’s existing materials, experiences and support was a critical element in securing this important private sector partnership;

- An agreement was reached with an international retailer to launch a CREST partnership project to improve the recruitment process of migrant workers and to decrease the risks of labour exploitation, including human trafficking and forced labour, within the company's labour supply chains in Asia. The project will be managed in Thailand and implemented in Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal and Thailand;
- CREST team in Bangladesh successfully held event on 31 July 2018. The consultation workshop on "Eliminating Modern Slavery and Trafficking within Companies and Supply Chains: "Recognizing the Potential of the Private Sector as a Key Driver of Change" brought together 51 participants from the private and public sectors, development partners, CSOs and media. The Chief guest of the event was Mr. Md. Aminul Islam, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment (MoEWOE). The event was followed by a keynote speech by the CREST project manager (regional) on the role of business in addressing risks of modern slavery in international supply chains. Two panel discussions looked at the importance of the employer pay principle to promote ethical recruitment in Bangladesh, as well as the role of the private sector in eliminating modern slavery and increasing market access opportunities. The panelists included representatives from recruitment agencies, brands and suppliers, civil society, donor agencies and the ILO. (attached is the press release of the event);
- Human rights risk assessment through onsite reviews was carried out in Malaysia with seven factory assessments including 21 subcontractors, worker management and supply agencies, and recruitment agencies. The assessments were supported by 186 worker interviews (104 women and 82 men) in the country of destination Malaysia from five countries of origin namely Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal and Viet Nam;
- IOM presented CREST at the PUMA Sustainable Roundtable Meeting in Bangladesh. About 52 participants from 17 factories (47 men; 5 women) attended the 1-hour sensitization workshop on modern slavery. During the facilitation of the training workshop the following issues were highlighted from the participants: i) Workers do experience excessive overtime working hours during peak sessions and factories are interested to better understand how they can minimize them; ii) Supplier factories are interested to receive awareness raising sessions on modern slavery and how to address it; iii) Some factories take medical tests of workers before recruitment and it was not clear who pays for these medical tests, iv) Brands usually deny that they overload supplier factories with orders beyond their capacity which results in excessive overtime;
- Strong regional visibility of the project's materials, guidelines and tools on the promotion of ethical recruitment, gender equality, protection of human rights, and prevention of exploitation of men and women migrant workers were made available from IOM missions and IOM Bangladesh.

IOM's Counter Trafficking Activities Achievement in Cox's Bazar

Under the Protection Unit of IOM Cox's Bazar, the Counter Trafficking (CT) sub-unit has accomplished activities in a humanitarian setting with the support of the implementing partners YPSA and BNWLA. The CT activities were focusing both the Forcefully displaced Myanmar National and host community which involves the local government, UNO office, CIC and unions level through different activities as mentioned below;

- About 458 of awareness session conducted during this year including Courtyard meeting, Street drama, Comic strip, World Day Against Human Trafficking day

observation, through which 25,364 people were directly sensitized on counter trafficking issue;

- About 163 participants were provided the orientation on comic strip session (ToT) and then orient to their field staff to work in the field level to create the awareness among the community people where 484 comics are distributed to different organizations including national, international and UN agency;
- About 30 orientations were provided to different stakeholders including majhi, sub-majhi, partners, local leaders, police, BGB, Ansars, Women and Child Affairs, District Employment and Manpower Office (DEMO), CIC through which 871 people were oriented on The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012 as well as the counter trafficking issue including the victim assistance and case handling;
- Organized 7 meetings during 2018 including district, upazila and union level counter trafficking committee meeting, then meeting with district and upazila level government people, law enforcement agency, local leaders, partners where 166 people attended in the discussion about the roles and responsibilities and action point to resist human trafficking;
- About 6 CTC meetings took place during 2018 where 4 meetings took place in District level and one in upazila level and one at union level;
- Conducted 26 training with different stakeholders including law enforcement agency, Women and Child Affairs, CTC members, partners, local leaders, national international and UN agency on victim assistance and case handling, data collection, trafficking at humanitarian crisis and existing laws of Bangladesh through which 711 person received the training to expand their knowledge and work more efficiently and effectively.
- Identified 204 victims of trafficking through following proper case management and necessary assistance including health, psychosocial, basic need and legal assistance, self-resilience as appropriate;
- Distributed 2,311 number of visibility items among the community people with counter trafficking messages including a T-shirt, umbrella, pen, bag, notebook to aware the community and play an active role to use this visibility and people may read this trafficking messages and be aware on the issue.



CTC meeting is going on with the presence of Mr. Kamal Hossain- Deputy Commissioner, Cox's Bazar



Law enforcement training is going on at Cox's Bazar



Inauguration of the Rally on Stop Human Trafficking by the Deputy Commissioner, **Mr. Md. Kamal Hossain** on 30th July 2018 to observe the World Day Against Human Trafficking



Officially launching of IOM Comic's Strip **"3 Brave Stories: Adapted from the Actual Experiences of Human Trafficking Survivor"** on 30th July 2018 to observe the World Day Against Human Trafficking



Public Discussion on Human Trafficking on 30th July 2018 to observe the World Day Against Human Trafficking



Courtyard Meeting on **TIP and Referral Pathway** with the community in Camp 24, Leda



People are sensitized through drama on counter trafficking issue

6.2 Justice and Care Bangladesh

Justice and Care Bangladesh (JCBD) is a branch of Justice and Care UK, a registered charity organization in the United Kingdom. Justice and Care helps rescue victims of slavery and human trafficking. We empower them to rebuild their lives. We work with the police to pursue and dismantle criminal networks and bring perpetrators to justice. We secure communities at risk from traffickers and spark systemic change.

Justice and Care Bangladesh has completed its second year of operation in December 2018. Justice and Care, Bangladesh (JCBD) have focused on Aftercare, Prevention, Prosecution, Advocacy and Partnerships for combating human trafficking in the year 2018. Home

Identification (HIR) and repatriation of the Bangladeshi victims, providing shelter home based support - psycho social counseling, life-skills development training and providing rehab assistance have been the principal activities within the remit of our Aftercare program.

Over the last year, we worked closely with over 200 survivors, providing the support they need to re-establish their lives through our comprehensive care and protection programmes. These include counseling, medical support, education, skills training and employment creations.

Prevention Activities

Awareness session with the garments workers, and with the Garments Workers Association:

The empirical data suggested that a portion of women victims of trafficking were recruited from their work place mostly at garment factories given recruitment pattern change adopted by traffickers.

Justice and Care has been working strategically with vulnerable communities to prevent human trafficking. In 2018 the prevention programme in garment factories reached 1,600 workers and a further 240 garment association members. Trainees were conscientized on trafficking awareness and also empowered with messages regarding safe migration, to enable them to make informed decisions when considering job opportunities. The training sessions were very well received by the attendees but we are also developing processes to trace the impact of this awareness raising on the ongoing choices and behaviors of these vulnerable women going forward.



Justice and Care also organized meetings in border areas in Jashore and Satkhira districts which are plagued by trafficking. Our teams convened locally elected councilors, border guards and local police to improve coordination between stakeholders, strengthen joint working and improve vigilance in these communities. Working with local leaders and state actors is a key dimension of our strategy for creating lasting sustainable change. Justice and Care has organized 4 awareness events in the border belt area and 550 community people including locally elected councilors, border guard members and local police were present in the awareness meetings.



Rescue Operations and Activities

Our unique engagement with the BGB (approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs Bangladesh) has sparked a huge change in BGB's ground protocol on handling intercepted victims at the border. BGB officers previously used to hand over all intercepted individuals to the local police station irrespective of their status and the intercepted individuals were produced before the District courts, being charged for attempting illegal border



crossing. Once bailed or released, victims would be picked up by the traffickers and attempt to cross the border again. Now BGB members in the districts where we have worked apply their observation skills to identify trafficking victims from the intercepted groups and refer potential victims to Justice and Care through local police stations.

The impact of the project was evidenced by the quick and successful implementation of the principles accepted by the BGB members. No trafficking victims were identified or referred in the year prior to the training; in the months following the training, Border Guards in the project districts identified and rescued 75 victims including more than 37 minors. All these victims were safely reunited with their legal guardians following verification and assessment by Justice and Care. In Satkhira alone, 75 victims which included 23 girls, 14 boys and 38 women were rescued.

Repatriation

Justice and Care has quickly acquired their position in the trafficking sector to support repatriation of Bangladeshi victims who had been trafficked to India. In 2018, Justice and Care has facilitated 39 victims in repatriation process. All the victims were provided with shelter home based supports and has been reunified with their family and community subsequently.

Recovery Services:

Following safe and supported repatriation, we provide victims with life skills training, counseling, medical care, vocational training, education and ongoing social work support according to the needs of individual victim. We supported 135 victims during 2018 and 98 at-risk victims received holistic aftercare support from our team members. Uniquely, Justice and Care provides continuous support to survivors on a case by case basis, without imposing an arbitrary time limit on their recovery.

Life Skill Development Training:

The objective of Life skills development is to eventually enable an individual repatriated victim to be able to say NO to what she does not like. Also the training creates a realization of an individual victim's potential strengths and interests, which can be harnessed to achieve their long-term goals and aspirations. JCBD has organized 3 Life skill developments training to 76 victims post-repatriation who included not only our legacy victims but also direct referrals from Indian shelter homes and BGB rescued victims.



Psychosocial Counseling Support:

Repatriated victims' need for psychosocial counseling was extremely high given the traumas leading to depressions which victims often face upon their return. On the other hand, in Bangladesh we faced a dearth of trained counselors particularly at district level. During 2018,

JCBD organized 111 sessions for 61 repatriated victims. Professional counselors with Dhaka Ahsania Mission pursuant to our partnership conducted the counseling services.

Legal Services Provided:

Justice and Care has also been a pioneer in supporting the prosecution of cross border cases. In 2018 with the approval from Ministry of Home Affairs a total of 4 video conferences (VC) were facilitated in which repatriated



Bangladeshi victims and a doctor from the National Mental Health Institute Dhaka recorded their evidence. A total of 6 victims have been supported 16 times collectively in the appointment of lawyers to assist public prosecutors, so that their cases can be strongly presented in the courts in different districts. Two BGB rescued victims have been assisted in lodging their case with local police stations under human trafficking prevention laws and have assisted investigating officers in collecting evidence against their exploiters.

Reintegration Services:

- **Home identification of trafficking victims rescued in foreign country and vulnerability assessment:**

About 200 direct referrals from India for Home identification and facilitation of repatriation of Bangladeshi victims, out of which 59 HIRs were conducted during 2018 against a target for 60 for year one. Subsequently applications were submitted by JCBD in this regard to MoHA for issuance of repatriation order.

- **Livelihood support for victims with IGA inputs for rehabilitation:**

Justice and Care casework revealed that due to time gap in providing a comprehensive rehabilitation program victims often resort to re trafficking/remigration. In the rural villages of Bangladesh there are very few employment opportunities and little scope for self-employment, which adversely impacts reintegration of the victims.



JCBD provided 17 victims with livelihood inputs. An individual assessment process - a part of Individual Care Plan (ICP), was followed to provide this support. Local environment, victim's skills and community settings have been taken into consideration for selecting the IGA inputs.



- **Follow up with victims:**

To monitor and review progress of the victims at home Justice and Care conducts regular follow-ups with the victims. JCBD has conducted 914 phone follow-ups with victims and 387 physical follow-ups as they built relationships with the victims with the help of our Aftercare team.

- **Need based support for victim:**

Justice and Care Team has provided need based support to 30 victims during 2018.

- **Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) Border Observation Point (BOP) commanders' orientation on (victim identification process, HT Act 2012.**

BGB members play an important role in preventing human trafficking along the bordering areas of Bangladesh. As a part of our Advocacy and Partnerships programmes, we worked closely with both Bangladesh Police and Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) for rescuing victims missing in the border districts and in the identification of victims intercepted in border areas to reunite them with their families. JCBD organized 6 orientation sessions with 180 participants in total with BGB in Satkhira and Jashore districts. Our collaboration with BGB in Jessore and Satkhira led to the establishment of a victim referral mechanism. In 2018, BGB has referred 75 trafficked victims who has been rescued by different BOP (Border Observation Point) at Jashore, Satkhira and Khulna districts.



Collaboration with Law enforcement agencies:

Justice and Care worked closely with law enforcement to help create and support pathways for victims to be identified, rescued and supported. About 4 sensitization meetings were organized with 100 district police officers across 3 districts to help ensure victims once identified are able to access their services. This directly led to case referrals from the police to Justice and Care - for example, a cross border trafficking case was referred to Justice and Care by Satkhira Sadar Police Station for repatriation and aftercare assistance. The victim had been rescued by CID Kolkata in response to the request placed by Bangladesh police via Interpol. This illustrates the importance of fostering multi-agency cooperation and collaboration in order for victims of trafficking to be rescued and rehabilitated, particularly in cross-border cases.



Similarly, 2 advocacy meetings were organized with 93 District Counter-Trafficking Committee members in two districts namely Satkhira and Narail to establish a referral mechanism to ensure victim's access to available services.

Justice and Care Bangladesh also assisted Khulna Metropolitan Police (KMP) in repatriating one minor victim from Gujarat, India who was missing a pending human trafficking case of Khulna district. This repatriation of a minor Bangladeshi victim was the first ever repatriation of Bangladeshi victim from the state of Gujarat to Bangladesh. Most notably, our continuous advocacy and networking with Khulna Divisional Police has triggered a change in mindset of the senior police officials to coordinate with NGOs on solving cross border trafficking cases. Investigation officers of Khulna division wrote 17 formal requests to JCBD seeking assistance for rescuing victims and collecting evidence - as a result, victims were rescued in 14 of these cases in 2017- 2018.



Bilateral forum on repatriation organized:

On 24th July 2018 Justice and Care, Bangladesh convened a bilateral forum in collaboration with the Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation and Integration (RRRI) Task Force from the Ministry of Home Affairs Bangladesh; involving key stakeholders from both sides of the India - Bangladesh border. A total of 40 participants attended the forum of which 9 were from different states of India. The primary objective of the forum was to bring together cross border stakeholders to discuss common agendas related to RRRI.

6.3 Winrock International

The major achievements under the USAID funded and Winrock International implemented Bangladesh Counter Trafficking-In-Persons Program covering the period January – December 2018 are as follows:

BC/TIP Component	Achievements
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 125 new Peer Leaders (volunteers) were trained; • 14 sub-district and district level consultations and one divisional consultation were held in Chattogram where 349 Peer Leaders, ANIRBAN (Survivor volunteers) and Service Providers identified advocacy issues to promote legal and safe migration and counter trafficking; • 667 at-risk persons were identified and linked with services by Peer Leaders, ANIRBAN, and CTCs; • 11,291 potential and registered migrants were trained on safe migration and trafficking-in-persons through government and private Technical Training Centres (TTCs), sub-grantees of Winrock International and Peer Leaders; • 54,151 individuals reached through 1,000 public awareness activities organized by BC/TIP, sub-grantees, Peer Leaders and ANIRBAN members; • 1,250,000 people were reached through mass-media campaigns, especially through community radios; • 320 CTC members were trained in Khulna, Rajshahi, Barishal, Rangpur and Chattogram divisions; • 75 CTCs were activated; 28 Union CTCs allocated budgets for FY2018-2019 to make CTCs functioning in terms of carrying out awareness activities and reintegration of victims; • 34 instructors of government and private TTCs, and DEMO officials were trained on TIP awareness module for migrants training; • 50 journalists from Satkhira, Khulna, Narail, Jashore were trained on TIP, safe migration awareness, and investigative reporting on TIP.
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 664 survivors were enrolled with BC/TIP program; • 329 survivors received in Life Skills Training; • 105 cases were filed under the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012 and BMET Arbitration process; • 261 survivors received livelihood support, including vocational training,

BC/TIP Component	Achievements
	<p>entrepreneurship training, business support, Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) card support and job placement;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 survivors received BDT 1,880,000 as compensation from recruiting agencies through the BMET arbitration process; • 131 survivors received Entrepreneurship Development Training; • 41 officials from the Department of Social Services and different NGOs attended the “Comprehensive Survivor Services Training” organized by BC/TIP; • A total of 20 new ANIRBAN members received capacity building training in Jashore and Cox’s Bazar; • 24 officials from the Department of Social Services and different NGOs attended the “Basic Counseling Training” organized by BC/TIP.
Prosecution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 125 Judicial Officers (Judges and Magistrates) were oriented on Trafficking in Persons and Protection of Victims’ Rights in light of Domestic and International Legislations; • Revised and tailored, jointly with JATI, the existing BC/TIP module, for the incorporation in JATI’s regular curriculum; • 166 Police Officers were trained on TIP and protection of victims’ rights; • 32 District Legal Aid Panel Lawyers were oriented on protection of victims’ rights in TIP cases; • BC/TIP conducted a two-day workshop on Police-Prosecutors Cooperation in line with TIP Cases in Rajshahi; • Observed National Legal Aid Day 2018 activities on 28th April in collaboration with NLASO; • One Police-Prosecutor workshop at the district level was held in Tangail District; this was the first of its kind during the BC/TIP Program; • 80 survivors filed 105 cases with legal assistance from BC/TIP in accessing the arbitration process in 65 BMETs and for proceeding 40 cases under the PSHTA-2012.
Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC/TIP expanded its partnerships with two Community Radios, two NGOs, two TTCs and one private company; • BC/TIP maintained its membership in the TIP Government/Non-Government Coordination Committee; MoEWOE Vigilance Taskforce;

BC/TIP Component	Achievements
	and NPA Implementation Committee.
Monitoring, Evaluation, Research & Learning (MERL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KAP Baseline survey was designed, implemented and report produced; • Male TIP survivors and returnee migrants need assessments study was designed, implemented and report produced; • Follow up with progress review of CTC, beneficiary follow up, training participants, MOUs.

7. Activities of NGOs

7.1 Association for Community Development (ACD)

Prevention Activities:

ACD's prevention initiatives focus on building skills and empower community people to prevent labour forms of trafficking in order to making the migration process safe. ACD has carried out the following events in 2018:

- **Courtyard Meeting:** 200 courtyard meetings organized to aware returning migrants, their family members and other community members on the danger of irregular migration, the process and benefit of regular and safe migration using video presentations.
- **Theatre for Development (TfD):** An approach applied by ACD on prevention of human trafficking performed by survivors and youth of the community. The role play presented the reality how men and women receive information from dalals (informal middlemen) about work opportunities abroad and negative consequences of labour migration. About 10,680 men, women, children including migrant returnees, potential migrants and their families were reached through the events.
- **Activation of Union Digital Center:** 10 workshops organized with information entrepreneurs of Union Digital Center and Municipality (Pouroshova) Digital Centre about safe migration related different papers checking, on-line visa, passport & work permit checking process; different online link, migration rate/fee of different countries.
- **Strengthen Anti-Trafficking Youth Forum:** 16 anti-trafficking youth forums were organized and



members were involved in campaigns, art competition, courtyard meetings, sessions in school, theatre show, etc. addressing the issue of safe migration, recruitment procedures and human trafficking.

- **Organizing of Self-help Groups:** 28 groups involving returnees, potential migrants and their immediate family members were strengthened to ensure migrants' safe migration, welfare and development. ACD involved the groups to have contributory fund from members to involve in income generating activities, operational and financial management.



Rescue Operations:

Name of the district from where victims were rescued	Number of girls rescued (below 18 years)	Number of boys rescued (below 18 years)	Number of women (18 years and above)	Number of men rescued (18 years and above)
Rajshahi	20	15	10	8
Sirajgonj	-	-	25	115
Chapai Nawabganj	15	10	-	-
Joypurhat	10	-	-	-
Dinajpur	20	-	-	-
Jessore	10	-	5	-

Repatriation:

During 2018, ACD has repatriated 35 girls, 10 boys and 10 women from India who were victims of cross-border trafficking. ACD has been using Repatriation Information Management System (RIMS) to combat trafficking with power of technology. It aims to facilitate the responsibilities of state and non-state actors in repatriation process of a victim. ACD also maintains Migrants' Rights Violations to collect wide range of information related to migration in Asia and it is a systematic, on-line documentation and monitoring system on migrants' rights violations.

Recovery Services:

ACD runs shelter homes for the victims of cross border and internal trafficking, migrant returnees, domestic violence, vulnerable to prostitution/trafficking since 1999. The services include shelter, food, clothing, counselling, formal education, non-formal education, legal aid, life skills training, breaking the silence through therapeutic treatment, integration, vocational training, internship (on the job training) and economic rehabilitation, job placement and follow up. In 2018, ACD provided recovery services to 263 men, women and child victims of trafficking and migrant returnees. Victim Support Centre refers victims to ACD's shelter home for institutional care and support.

Legal Services provided:

ACD provided legal support to 12 victims and dealt with 10 cases and executed bail bond on behalf and/or pursue to speed up trial until disposal of cases. When any case was disposed or bailed out from State remand or police stations, victims were taken to ACD's shelter home.

Reintegration Services:

Skills Development Training: ACD organized 44 batches training on cow disease control and management, cow rearing and cattle selection, homestead gardening, poultry rearing and management, compost preparation and its application, financial literacy course, etc. for victims of trafficking/returnees and immediate family members for their economic development and social empowerment.

Skill Certification and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL): ACD identified 43 returnees and referred to Montage Training and Certification for three months' training on electrical installation and maintenance, masonry, tiles setting and plumbing. After completion of the training, they were selected for level 1 assessment.

Job placement: ACD organized 10 workshops with employers' group for creating the work opportunities of victims which helped them to easily communicate with various institutions for employment.

Individual Assistance: ACD provided individual assistance to 150 returnees and trafficked victims (male 140, female 10) in two ways: (1) household asset transfer and (2) capital injection in business as per reintegration plan. Stock business, agriculture service provider instrument, cloth business, furniture, auto bike, auto van, small grocery shop, cow fattening, cloth business, cotton processing, chicken shop, power tiller, plain sheet, household furniture business, milking cow, etc. were provided for the initial set-up and operationalization of their businesses.

Community Economic Infrastructure Establishment: ACD initiated a community enterprise as 'RED Sirajgonj Limited' - a cow farm and another community enterprise as 'RED Hydra Sirajganj Limited' - a hydroponic farm where capsicum, cucumber and vegetables will be grown using technology.



7.2 Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA)

BNWLA is one of the leading organizations seeking promotion of all kinds of rights for women and children. Through its activities it establishes social justice as well as reduction of discrimination in laws and policies in Bangladesh. BNWLA is trying to bring changes in the society and also to ensure access to justice from grassroots to national level through partnership, networking and policy level advocacy. The organization followed thematic approaches (prevention, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration) and specific strategies: i)

advocacy for introduction and reform of law/policies including research, dialogues, seminars/workshops, PIL, media, networking, partnership; ii) right-based prevention, protection and integration supports including comprehensive women and child friendly packages like legal, shelter, development, psychosocial counseling and others; iii) enhancing member women lawyers' professional capacity to act as "Change Agents" to resist countrywide violence against women and children and fulfil its vision "to establish rule of law with gender equality."

Prevention activities:

- 12 awareness sessions organized on Psycho education and Health Hygiene in the shelter being participated by 83 trafficked survivors.
- 12 awareness session were organized in school level at Gazipur district where 720 school children participated and increased their knowledge on combat trafficking.
- Sensitization sessions organized with teachers and SMC members being participated by 180 school teachers and SMC members.
- One sensitization programme on Trafficking issues arranged in hospital attended by 30 nurses and ward boys.
- 2 Sensitization meeting on 'Prevent trafficking' has been organized with youth students at Faridpur where 328 students (110 boys and 218 girls) participated.
- 12 meetings were organized on Child Trafficking with Self-help group Babus and lovers. A total 162 persons (29 female and 133 males) participated in these meetings
- Under the Capacity Building Support BNWLA arranged 4 training for shelter survivors on child trafficking where 75 survivors participated.
- 2 training arranged with Teachers & SMC members where 60 teachers and SMC members participated.
- 2 training organized for Law Enforcement Agency (police) where 37 police officials participated and it increased their capacity and knowledge on Human Trafficking Act to handle the trafficking survivors.
- 2 Orientation sessions arranged on Human Trafficking with majhi/sub-majhi in two Forceably displaced Myanmar National camps in Teknaf and Ukhia areas where 46 majhi/sub-majhi participants came to know about the issue of human trafficking,
- One Sensitization meeting arranged on Human Trafficking with Law Enforcement Agencies at Teknaf being attended by representatives from RAB, army, BGB, police, fire service, Coast Guard, Tourist Police, Ansar/VDP.

Rescue operation

Given below the details of rescue operations:

Place of rescue	Number of girls rescued (below 18 years)	Number of boys rescued (below 18 years)	Number of women (18 years and above)	Number of men rescued (18 and above)
Cox's Bazar	40	10	30	12
Jessore	20	-	-	-
Mymensingh	20	-	-	-
Dhaka	15	-	-	-
Faridpur	5	-	-	-

Gazipur	4	-	-	-
Rajshahi	2	-	-	-

BNWLA identified a total of 92 Victims of Trafficking (VoT) at the intervention areas of Ukhia and Teknaf in Cox's Bazar. In addition, BNWLA rescued 66 trafficked victims from high risk situation like brothels, mini brothels and hotels with the help of police.

Repatriation

Given below the details of repatriation:

Place of origin in Bangladesh	Girls repatriated (below 18 years)	Boys repatriated (below 18 years)	Women repatriated (18 years & above)	Men repatriated (18 years & above)
Jeshore	47	22	25	6
Dhaka	19	2	-	-
Cox's Bazar	4	-	2	-
Hilli	2	2	-	-
Akhayura	1	-	-	-

A total number of 135 Bangladeshi girls, boys, men and women were repatriated from India and Abu Dhabi.

Recovery services

- 83 trafficking survivors received shelter support through following minimum standard of care.
- 75 trafficked survivors received general medical support.
- 40 survivors received special medical treatment from specialized health institutions.
- 75 trafficked survivors received mental health support and recovered their high-level trauma by the psychologist, counselor and psychiatric in the shelter and mental health institutions.
- 75 trafficking survivors received in-house vocational training from the vocational trainer on sewing, cutting, hand embroidery, bag making, dress making etc.
- 10 survivors received external vocational training from UCEP Bangladesh on garments and knitting trades and beautification.

Legal services

Forty-eight trafficking complaints has been received through legal service delivery center. In 2018, 3 new trafficking cases has been filed with the support of BNWLA while 54 trafficking cases are pending under the HT Act 2012. About 135 General Diary were lodged for receiving custody.

Reintegration services

About 135 trafficked survivors' families were identified as per following case management plan. After identification of the family, BNWLA communicated with the parents and family

members and conducted family counselling to except the trafficked girls in the family and community.

About 130 trafficked survivors received reintegration support from BNWLA and they were reintegrated in their families. Moreover, 45 survivors received follow up support after integration.

About 4 survivors got jobs as beauticians in Woman's World and Parsona Beauty Parlor at Dhaka.

7.3 Centre for Women and Children Studies (CWCS)

Centre for Women and Children Studies (CWCS) was established in 1994 to uphold the rights of women and children in Bangladesh and beyond. Since its inception, the Centre is engaged in conducting research, policy advocacy, training and community development especially on rights of women and children including human trafficking.

The Centre runs an Information Health Booth with 2 Transit Shelter Homes one for women and girls and another for men and boys in Satkhira district for victims of human trafficking, sexual exploitation and those in vulnerable situation. Victims are provided shelter, healthcare services, free medical treatment, medicines and psychosocial counselling through referral system in collaboration with hospitals under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

CWCS also provided skill development training to survivors and potential victims of trafficking, involving them in Income Generating Activities (IGA) and placing them in secured jobs in a garment factory at Ashulia, Dhaka.

The Centre imparted training courses on human trafficking for police officials, immigration officials, Border Guard Bangladesh, Bangladesh Coast Guard and Public Prosecutors. CWCS conducted research on various women and children issues, with special focus on trafficking and migration to bring about positive changes in the existing laws, policies, government measures and interventions.

CWCS has been active member of the various committees and working closely with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Centre is an active member of Go-NGO National Coordination Committee to Combat Human Trafficking, Convenor of Sub-Committee in preparing the Bangladesh Country Reports to Combat Human Trafficking and Sub-Committee in formulating the National Plan of Action for Combating Human Trafficking 2012-2014, 2015-2017 and subsequently 2018-2022 and member of the Implementation Committee of National Plan of Action.

CWCS is also a member of the Alliance to Combat Trafficking in Women and Children (ACTWC) formed by the Director General of Department of Women Affairs in 2009. The Centre is working with the Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment to promote safe migration and combat human trafficking. At the grassroots level, CWCS is the member of the District Level Counter Trafficking Committee (CTC) at Satkhira since June 2011 and also member of Kaliganj CTC since September 2011 as well as Debhata, Kalaroa and Satkhira Sadar upazilas CTC in Satkhira district since July 2012. CWCS also is a member of union level CTCs under 4 upazilas in Satkhira district namely Kulia, Debhata and Nowapara unions under Debhata upazila; Ghona, Boikari and Kushkhali unions under Satkhira Sadar upazila; Chandanpur, Sonabaria and Lalgohara unions under Kalaroa upazila; and Bishnupur, South Sreepur and Bharashimla unions under Kaliganj upazila in Satkhira district.

Activities to combat Human Trafficking

- **Multi-sectoral referral system for victims of trafficking, sexual exploitation and those in vulnerable situation in Sathkira district**

The multi-sectoral referral system project was initiated in January 2014 with CWCS's own contribution with the aim to address the issue of trafficking in a holistic way by providing healthcare, counselling, shelter, food, access to justice, integration with family members, identifying victims/survivors for life skill training in Sathkira district.

- **Specialized hotline services**

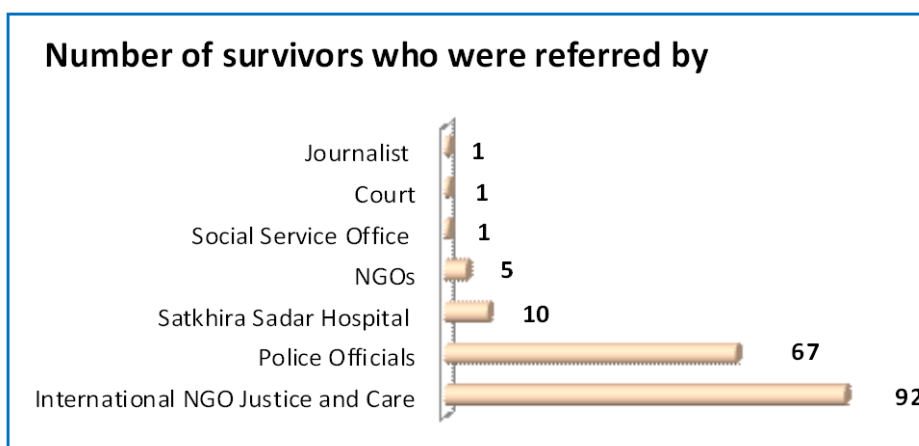
Strategy and participation: About 2,920 mobile calls received and attended from victims, victims' family members, former victims, school students, police and BGB officials, Counter Trafficking Committee (CTC) members, health service providers, Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) card holders, community people, NGOs, District Women Affairs Officer and Social Services Officer, Sathkira.

- **Distribution of IEC materials**

Strategy and participation: More than 3000 IEC materials such as hotline cards, brochure and posters have been distributed among 750 community people throughout Sathkira district whenever we go to receive rescued victims and do follow-up on the survivors who have returned back to their families.

- **Healthcare with Counselling Services for victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation at the Niramoy Information Health Booth (IHB) & Sathkira Sadar Hospital.**

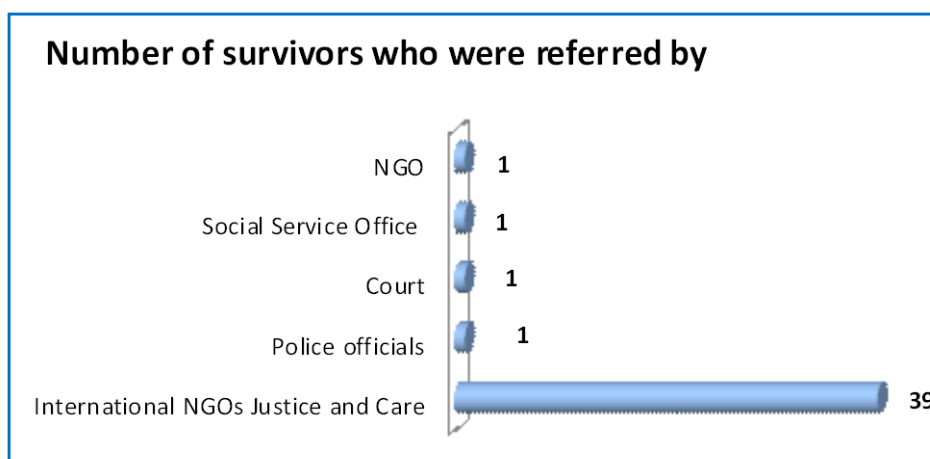
Strategy and participation: About 177 victims (117 were trafficked victims and 60 were victims of sexual exploitation) were provided free healthcare and counselling services at the Information Health Booth (IHB) and CWCS Counselling Room at Sathkira Sadar Hospital from January-December 2018.



- **Transit Shelter Home**

Strategy and participation: About 60 women and girl victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation stayed on an average two-three days in the transit shelter home

during the period from January to June 2018. Among the 60 victims, 57 were victims of trafficking and 3 were victims of sexual exploitation. Moreover 30 victims were repatriated from India.



Victims were provided with accommodation, nutritious food, healthcare services, recreation facilities, health education, awareness about their safe return to home and community. The victims were successfully reintegrated with their parents/guardians.

- **Counselling Services**

Strategy and participation: About 177 victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation were provided psychosocial counselling services and recovered from mental health problems. In addition, about 356 parents/guardians were also provided counselling services during January-June 2018.

- **Liaison with police stations at Satkhira district**

Strategy and participation: Liaison with police officials are maintained on a regular basis in all 8 police stations of Satkhira district to keep the law enforcing agencies updated about the newly arrived victims, their protection needs and well-being of survivors staying at the shelter home. Moreover, when victims are referred by police officials, a General Diary (GD) is being registered in the respective police stations and also during reintegration with their families, the handover procedure is done in the presence of police officials.

- **Legal Aid support**

Strategy and participation: About 6 survivors were referred to a local NGO named *Swadesh* for Legal Aid support from CWCS.

- **Gateway to Employment and Economic Empowerment for the Survivors/Potential Victims of Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and those in vulnerable situation**

The economic empowerment for the survivors/potential victims project was initiated on March 2011 and is on-going with the financial assistance of Foundation Phi, Spain. To undertake the project activities, Traffic Survivors Foundation was launched on the occasion of 100 years of International Women's Day 2011 at CWCS premises on 10

March 2011. The main goal was to empower the survivors by providing in-service training through job placement in garment factory to reduce their socio-economic vulnerability, provide healthcare services and to train them as peer motivators to aware young women and adolescent girls about the underlying dynamics of trafficking episodes and grave consequences in the lives of victims. The project covered all upazilas of Satkhira district.

- **Income Generating Activities**

Strategy and participation: During January-December 2018, about 10 survivors of trafficking which included 6 trafficked survivors and 4 sexually exploited and raped victims were provided three-days training on duck rearing in one batch at the training centre of CWCS in Satkhira district. Each trainee survivor was provided 13 ducks for duck rearing as a source of income.



- **Job Placement in garment factory at Dhaka**

Strategy and participation: During January-December 2018, survivors of gender violence who were willing to migrate to the city for employment were placed in garments industry in Ashulia, Dhaka. A total number of 20 survivors were provided one-day preparatory orientation/live-skill and placed in job at the garment industry. Among these 20 survivors, 8 were victims of trafficking, 8 were victims of sexual exploitation and raped and 4 were victims of domestic violence.



Sixteen survivors joined as helpers with an average monthly income of taka 8,400 including overtime payments whereas 4 survivors joined as operators with a monthly salary of taka 9,245 in addition to overtime payments. After few months of working, average monthly income of survivors ranged from taka 9,000-15,500 depending on the status of employment as helpers and operators. They could meet their basic needs as well send money to their family members back home for their well-being. Some have opened bank accounts and have saved money for future use.

- **Creative educational solutions to crime prevention and criminal practice of trafficking in persons and online sexual exploitation**

The Creative educational solutions project was for 6 months starting from December 2017 till May 2019 with the financial assistance of UNODC Vienna. The project aimed at developing an interactive playing card game with messages on organized crime such as trafficking in persons and online sexual exploitation for school students of 13-18 years age group. About **610** students (both boys and girls) of age group



between 13-18 years from 10 schools (5 English and 5 Bangla medium of education) of urban Dhaka and 5 schools of rural Satkhira district which included girls, boys and co-education schools to ensure gender balance. Moreover, **110** teachers and **75** parents directly participated in project activities namely interviews for developing Verifiable Baseline Indicators, Consultation meetings, pre-testing and finalizing modality of the card game by providing their opinions and suggestions.

- **Objectives of the card game**
- To develop creative and interactive educational solutions in teaching crime prevention, criminal justice and other rule of law aspects especially trafficking in persons and online sexual exploitation;
- To ensure participation of youths/students, teachers, parents, social workers and psychologists in developing interactive education materials on trafficking in persons and online sexual exploitation;
- To promote interaction among youths/students of 13-18 years group and foster critical thinking around UNODC mandate areas;
- To test and finalize non-electronic card game for replication and production by UNODC.

Activities being implemented

Organized Consultation Meetings in 15 schools with students, (2 students per school, both boys and girls), 2-3 teachers and 2 parents per school who provided their opinions and suggestions regarding language, design, colour and illustrations to be used in the playing cards regarding various issues on trafficking in persons and online sexual exploitation as well as developing the modality of the card game.



Organized Consultation Workshop with 10 social workers and psychologists at Dhaka who have experience of dealing with children and they provided their opinions and suggestions regarding the messages which were incorporated in the playing cards and modality of the card game.

Designing of 60 playing cards and modality of the card game were finalized after pre-testing with students and teachers: A set of 60 playing cards, 3 cards having similar messages with illustrations on various issues of trafficking in persons and online sexual exploitation followed by discussion points were developed. Messages in the playing cards included: definition of trafficking in persons and online sexual exploitation as forms of transnational organized crime, mode of operandi, national and international legal instruments, consequences and role of youths in prevention of such crimes. The playing cards were both English and Bangla. About 179 students of age group 13-18 years (both girls and boys) and 14 teachers (both males and females) of 4 schools (both Bangla and English medium) visited earlier at Dhaka and Satkhira participated in the pre-testing.

Modality of the card game: A set of 60 playing cards, 3 cards having similar messages with illustrations and discussion points at the bottom of the card on trafficking in persons and online sexual exploitation were developed. These cards were distributed not less than 60 students in a classroom situation. Each student tried to find other 2 students having cards with the same message. They grouped together, discussed, brainstormed and made presentations during the plenary session based on the discussion points given below in each card.

Conducting the card game and its Impact Assessment: The card game was conducted in classroom situation having at least 60 students in each of the 4 selected schools (3 schools in Dhaka and one in Satkhira). The card game was followed by Impact Assessment with all the 215 participating students of 4 schools who will fill-up the questionnaire.

The card game was participatory and reflective in providing learning lessons to secondary school students. Messages such as definition of trafficking in persons and online sexual exploitation, forms of exploitation, link to transnational organized crime and SDGs, profile and rights of victims, role of young people in raising awareness, relevant contextual issues with illustrations had educational values to educate them about crime prevention, criminal justice system, legal aspects etc.

- **Rescue, Repatriation and Essential Services to Victims of Trafficking in Persons in Bangladesh with financial assistance from UNVTF, Vienna.**

Specific objectives of the project were to provide essential direct services and assistance to 200 victims of trafficking in persons including rescue; repatriation; healthcare; psychosocial counseling; shelter, food, clothing, recreation; legal aid; family integration, skills training and job placement.

Rescue and repatriation: During the period from July-December 2018, about 43 victims of trafficking in persons were rescued and repatriated. Among them, 5 women and 3 girls were rescued from various places or bordering areas of Satkhira with the support of CTC members, local community, local NGOs, CWC members and law enforcing agencies. On the other hand, 28 women, 3 girls and 4 boys were rescued in India and repatriated with the support of Justice and Care - an UK based international organization working in Bangladesh.

Upgrading the shelter homes: The existing transit shelter home of CWCS for women and girl victims and the new home for men and boys were upgraded to provide shelter to 14 women, men, girls and boy victims at a time.

Shelter support: About 43 victims were provided shelter supports with accommodation, food, clothing, recreation facilities. They stayed from one day to 15 days on average depending on type of healthcare services, counselling, contacts with family members, legal procedures to be completed etc.

Case management: Records of 43 victims were maintained according to the format being provided in the government formulated Rules of The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012 which included personal information, family background, education, vulnerability factors, mode of procurement, means of rescue and repatriation, physical and mental health consequences and legal measures being taken.

Psychosocial counselling: About 38 victims which included 32 women and 6 girls were provided psychosocial counseling. However, 5 were very young child victims (ages 2-5 years) were not provided counseling as they will not be able to understand the issue.

Counseling to parents: Out of a total number of 11 child victims, counseling were provided to all their parents/guardians of child victims (parents/guardians of 7 girls and 4 boys) so that parents or guardians can help the child victims to recover from the trauma.

Healthcare services: About 43 victims (33 women, 5 girls and 4 boys) were provided healthcare services from the government hospital at Satkhira. All the victims had to undergo medical tests after being examined by the doctor. Medicines were prescribed by the doctor and accordingly medicines were provided to all the 43 victims. Depending on the severity of

individual health condition, some of the victims were under medical treatment even for more than a month. Therefore, some victims were provided medicines for longer period prescribed by the doctor of the Satkhira District Sadar Hospital.

Family integration: About 43 (33 women, 5 girls and 4 boys) victims were handed over to their parents/guardians. However, 2 girl victims were transferred to another shelter home as one girl victim's parents were reluctant to receive her as she was raped and another was taken for skill development training.

Legal assistance: About 42 victims agreed to report to the police, were assisted to lodge cases and referred to the Public Prosecutor's Office to avail services from the Government Legal Aid Program. Victims have received local travel expenses to go to police stations, office of the Public Prosecutor and court. Among them, 2 women and one child victim lodged FIR against their perpetrators. The remaining 39 victims registered General Diaries (GDs) with various police stations of Satkhira.

Eligibility Assessment: Eligibility Assessment was conducted of 38 victims (32 women and 6 girls) rescued and repatriated to determine their skills and nature of preferred employment. Finally, 6 women victims were selected for job placement at garment factory in Dhaka.



7.4 Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM)

Dhaka Ahsania Mission as an active civil society organisation in Bangladesh is undertaking various measures against trafficking in women and children since 1997. In September 1997, DAM initiated the Child and Women Trafficking Prevention (CWTP) programmes for reduction of trafficking, repatriation, reintegration and rehabilitation of the survivors of trafficking, which have been implemented in six vulnerable border belt districts at Southwestern part of the country. DAM's overall activities can be divided in three categories: Prevention, Protection (Support to the survivors for rehabilitation), limited prosecution services and Repatriation.

DAM's contribution in Rescue/Release, Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Integration (RRRI) of Trafficked survivors through Shelter Home:

Enrollment: Total 170 trafficked survivors enrolled in DAM 'Thikana' home Jessore which included 151 females and 19 males.

Repatriation: DAM repatriated 2 trafficked victims through networking with the NGO SLARTC, West Bengal, India. DAM participated in the RRRI Task Force and GO-NGO Coordination Committee meetings conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Bangladesh.

Rehabilitation and Integration: The survivors received services as mentioned below:

- Basic Service: 213 survivors (189 females and 24 males) received services of accommodation, food and cloths.
- Health Service: 113 survivors (111 females and 2 males) received health support.
- Education: 190 survivors (180 females and 10 males) received non-formal education of different grades.
- Life Skill Training: 150 survivors (7 males and 143 females) received life skills training.
- Psychosocial Counseling: 210 survivors received individual counseling. Among them, 187 females and 23 males received individual counseling while 110 family received counseling and 40 survivors received special counseling.
- Legal Assistance: 49 females received legal support and 42 legal sessions were conducted on child marriage, dowry, maintenance, human trafficking law, custody of the victim, Women and Children Repression Act, Marriage and Divorce Act etc.
- Vocational Training: 15 survivors received vocational training on different trades like tailoring, beauty parlour, entrepreneurship and garments machine operation etc.
- Entrepreneurship training: 47 survivors (44 females and 3 males) received entrepreneurship training.
- Job Placement: 9 survivors placed in jobs namely in BASHA-2, 2 in clinic as nurse, 3 in jute mill, and 2 in garments factory.
- Small Business Set Up: 22 survivors received small business support.
- Reintegration of the survivors: 201 survivors (277 females and 24 males) were integrated to their families.
- VGD: 31 survivors received VGD.

Networking & Partnership with NGOs, GO and other Private institutions:

Networking and cooperation has been developed with Rights Jessore, Justice and Care, Bachte Shekha, World Vision Bangladesh, Department of Social Services, Department of Youth Development, and Department of Women Affairs. Three MoUs have been signed namely with Family Planning Association of Bangladesh (FPAB), for health support, Basha Enterprise, Jessore and Alina Jute Mills, Jhikorgasa for job placement.

Capacity building and activation of CTCs:

About 30 CTC members received capacity building training from Chasra, Churamonkati, Upashahor, Sadar Jessore, Dhandiya, Nagorghata, Tala, Satkhira, Union and Upazila. About 12 UP CTCs of Jessore Sadar, Chowgasa, Patibila, Kashimpur, Upashahor, Dihi, Ixamanpur, Dhandiya Tala, Shakhipur, Debhata and Satkhira regularly organised CTC meetings, keeping



Observance of World Day against
Trafficking in Persons on 30th July, 2018 in
Jessore

records of meeting minutes and implementing rescue and reintegration through referral to NGO and CSOs.

Activities of ANIRBAN at local level: Survivors Voice Group ‘ANIRBAN’ facilitated 23 awareness sessions in courtyard meetings for promoting safe migration and protecting survivors. ANIRBAN facilitated 6 awareness sessions – 4 in madrasa and 2 in secondary schools of Sharsha, Jessore.

Day observance: DAM observed the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, on 30 July 2018 in Jessore with participation of GO, NGO and survivors network ‘ANIRBAN’. Additional District Commissioner (General) Md. Hossain Showgat launched the rally of The World Day against Trafficking in Persons in Jessore. In the inaugural speech ADC (General) said, “If we work together we can prevent human trafficking by creating awareness among mass people.” At the end of the rally, a discussion meeting was organized at Rights Jessore hall room.

International Migrants Day:

International Migrants Day was observed on 18th December, 2018 at Jessore. Md. Shofiqul Islam Additional District Magistrate (ADM), Jashore launched the rally from DC office, Jashore. At the end of the rally, a meeting was organised at CCTS hall room, Jashore.

Case Story of Salma who has attained economic empowerment

Salma aged 25 living in Shakhariporta village of Sharsha Upazila, Jessore. She lost her mother in her childhood. Her father re-married. Salma was forced to stop school. Her father gave her marriage when she was 16 years old with a man Sagor beside their village. Her in-laws demanded dowry which her parents being very poor could not afford to give. So she returned to her parents. Once a neighbour, proposed her to do a job in Bombay with a good salary. Salma agreed to go to Bombay and left her child with her mother. She got a job as a house maid. The house owner forced her to do sex. When she disagreed, she was tortured by him. Then the house owner sold Salma to a bread factory. She worked there for two months. That factory owner also tried to sexually exploit her but she refused and was again tortured. When Salma demanded her salary, the factory owner refused to give her salary until the advance amount be adjusted of the previous owner.

One day she secretly went outside and met a Bangladeshi old man. That man helped her to return back to Bangladesh. DAM BCTIP project got information of Salma during ANIRBAN community meeting. Salma was enrolled in the BCTIP project and got counseling and life skills training. During her need assessment, she expressed her interest to do tailoring and cloth selling business. She got two days Entrepreneurship training from BCTIP and five days Entrepreneurship training from Shahsha Upazila Administration through referral. Upazila Administration gave her 5 hen, hen’s feed and seed money for earning. Salma also got 15,000 taka for buying cloth from BCTIP Project. Presently, she is earning taka 300-350 per day and her daughter is regularly going to school.



Anirban Member Reshma Khatun discussed about human trafficking on the WDATIP on 30th July in Jessore



Observance International Migrant's Day on 18 Dec, 18 at Jessore.

7.5 Khan Foundation

Khan Foundation is working to ensure human rights since 2009 by protecting women and children from trafficking and violence under the project entitled: Combating Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Children using Mobile Hotlink services through awareness building activities like human chain, rallies, cultural activities, citizen watch groups meetings, parents meetings, courtyard meetings, adolescent group meetings and distribution of behavioral change communication materials like posters, leaflets, stickers at grassroots level. The organization has created a strong association, network and coordination with different stakeholders in order to eradicate the aforesaid concern issues.

Protection and prevention activities

Citizen Watch Group and GBV committee:

Khan Foundation successfully organized refreshers workshop for Community Watch Group (CWG) members and orientation for Anti-Gender Based Violence (GBV) committee who are playing the pivotal role for protecting human trafficking at grassroots level. Moreover, the hotlink services provided instant support to the victims with the assistance of local staff, partner NGOs and citizen watch group members. The hotlink centers are effectively collecting and gathering information about trafficking and violence through telephone, SMS and email from all over the country.



Citizen Watch Group Meeting:

CWG Meetings have been held regularly (Quarterly) at 17 districts. A number of 762 participants (400 females and 362 males) have participated in these meetings. Main agenda of these meetings are – regular activities, progress on last meeting decision, problems identification, develop plan, solve the identified problem, rescue the victim, aware the community etc. They all are committed to improve women's knowledge on trafficking and violence and its consequences.



Courtyard Meeting:

Citizen watch group organized courtyard meetings with local community to create and promote awareness on Combating Trafficking and Violence against women and children being participated by 930 people. Members visited families who belong to the target areas. They explained to them on various issues and empowered women with



information on available service providers for response of any kind of violence. KF staff gave technical support to the CWG and anti GBV members to facilitate the events.

Awareness Meeting with Students, Teacher and Guardian:

Khan Foundation, and CWG member organized a number of meetings with college and university students to aware them about Combating Trafficking and Violence against women and children. About 412 participated in these meetings.



Awareness Raising Programmes:

Khan foundation, Member Organizations and CWG has conducted awareness raising programmes in different districts. The awareness building programmes are running successfully to bring together men, women youth, local administrations, local government representatives, journalists, law enforcement agencies, Judges, lawyers, teachers, citizen watch group, cultural activists and the media for highlighting the issues on combating



trafficking and violence against women and children. Almost 30,373 persons participated and shown their solidarity to reduce trafficking and violence from society.

Human chain, rally, cultural programme, meetings and other activities are organized in these programmes.

KF also celebrated International Women's Day, National Legal Aid Day and Nari Nirjaton Protirodh Dibosh. Through these programmes, awareness was created awarded among community people on Trafficking and Violence.

Sharing Meeting:

Organized Sharing Meeting at local level on combating trafficking and violence against women and children issues. Government officials, national and local NGOs, local government representatives, CWG members, victims, lawyers, teachers, researchers and journalists attended the Sharing meetings and a total of 4,944 people participated.

Seminars:

Organized 4 seminars on combating trafficking and violence against women and children issues. About 163 NGO representatives, academicians, teachers and students participated in these seminars.



Adolescent Group meetings:

Khan Foundation organized 5 adolescent group meetings at 5 schools. About 145 adolescents participated in these meetings. Objective of these meetings are changing attitudes regarding early marriage, dowry and sexual harassment, especially in schools, access to information about livelihoods opportunities, including safe migration options etc.

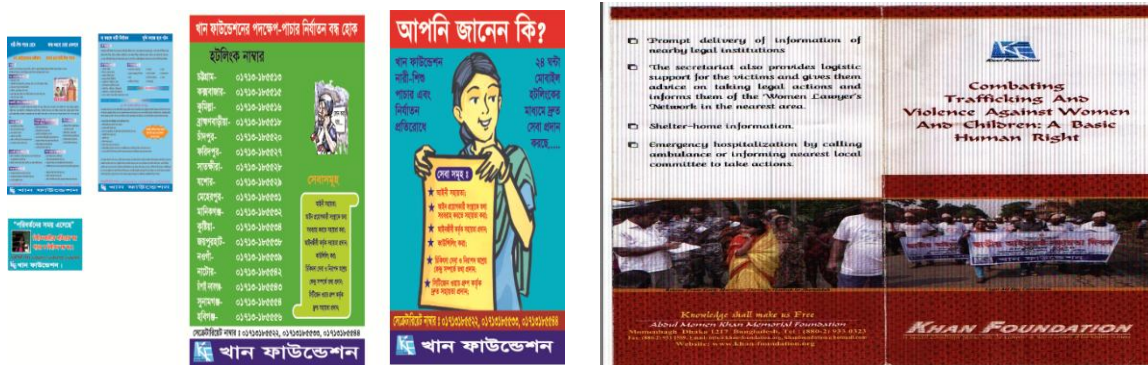


Case handling:

Cases handling for survivors are an integral part of the programme. During 2018, women lawyers and public prosecutors were closely associated. The local focal persons along with citizen watch group members took part and played a vital role to abate trafficking and violence against women and children by using 24 hour mobile hotlink at grassroots level. The women lawyers have provided district legal aid supports, training on inheritance law, legal counseling and created awareness on family laws to 14 trainees. Khan Foundation has taken up 300 different kinds of cases.

IEC Material distribution:

IEC materials were widely distributed among the mass people namely posters, leaflets and stickers with cell phone numbers, address of hotlink centers for motivation and awareness creation among local community people regarding combating trafficking and violence against women and children and for interpersonal communication for any kind of support relevant to the issues. About 170,000 community people were made aware of the issues.



7.6 Rights Jessore

Rights Jessore is a leading human rights based organization. Most of its existing projects are on prevention of human trafficking and promotion of safe migration. Rights Jessore has provided 57 benefit packages for the trafficked survivors during 2018. Rights Jessore reached 84,203 community people (23,308 males, 25,997 females, 16,189 boys and 18709 girls) through conduction of 1,124 prevention, protection and prosecution related activities of anti-trafficking initiatives.

Prevention related activities

School Orientation

About 224 School Orientation has been conducted being participated by 34,956 studentes. School orientation were conducted jointly with CTC members and CVG members and through these school oreintation awareness regarding prevention of human trafficking and promotion of safe migration has been achieved in the respective areas.

Community Meetings

About 228 community meetings were organized being attended by 8,370 participants. Most of the community meetings were jointly conducted by CVG members, CTC members and Rights Jessore staff where community people has been made aware regarding human trafficking and promotion of safe migration.

School debate on Child Rights and Human Trafficking

Three school debate on issues of child rights and human trafficking issue were organized being attended by 354 children where they learned about these issues.

District Level Showcase Event

Two district level showcase meetings were organized with local elites including community leaders, religious leaders, teachers, Union Parishad members, NGOs/CBOs, health workers and others. The main objective of the meeting was to raise awareness among the local elites on the safe migration issues and grave consequences of irregular migrations. One District



Level Showcase Event was organized at CCTS Conference Room, Jessore and another was organized at Sadar Upazila Auditorium, Jhenaidah. About 185 participants attended these events.

Door to Door Campaigns

About 10 Door to Door campaigns has been performed by RJ's PNGOs in which 4,004 community people (1,243 females and 1,490 males, 651 boys and 620 girls) received messages on prevention human trafficking and safe migration issue. This event was facilitated by CVG and CTC members, Union facilitators provided technical support to them and monitored their activities. CVG and CTC members visited house to house in their localities and provided messages on preventing human trafficking and safe migration in brief.

Individual Meeting

Five individual meetings were organized by RJ's PNGOs in their respective 10 unions in which 503 participants took part in the individual meeting. Of them 224 were females and 279 were male participants. Individual meetings were also facilitated by CTC and CGV members. Union facilitator provided technical support and monitored the activities. The venue of individual meeting were: tea stall, farm field, mosque, playground, household, by the side of river, household, school corridor, etc.

Capacity building training for School Teacher/Religious leader on human trafficking and safe migration issues

Three capacity building training were conducted for 92 school teachers/religious leaders (70 males and 22 females) on the issue of prevention of human trafficking and promotion of safe migration.

Bazar Meeting:

One Bazar Meeting was organized which was attended by 100 male community people on information of safe migration and prevention of human trafficking.

Video Show (at the time of Theatre Performance)

About 50 Video Shows (at the time of Theatre Performance) in the project working area were organized in which 29,750 community people (15,330 males, 14,020 females, 225 boys and 175 girls) gained knowledge about issues of safe migration and human trafficking.

Workshop with children, young women and community people to review and implementation of NPA on HT at divisional/district:

A workshop was organized with children, young women and community people to review and implementation of NPA on HT at divisional/district being participated by 23 males, 23 females, 7 boys and 18 girls.

Voice Raising Workshop with children, young women and community people at divisional/district level to get NPA resourced and functional of authority, fund and Special Tribunal for combat trafficking:

One voice raising workshop was organized with children, young women and community people at divisional/district level at Jessore district to get NPA resourced and functional of authority, fund and Special Tribunal for combat trafficking being participated by 9 males, 12 females, 7 boys and 14 girls.

Social Mobilization of target groups and multipliers

Two Social Mobilization of target groups and multipliers sessions were organized being participated by 36 males and 3 females. DRO organized one event at Laxmanpur Union Parishad, Sharsha, Jessore being participated by 16 males and 3 females. VDP organized one event at Kushkhali Union Parishad Satkhira Sadar, Satkhira participated by 20 males.



District level Advocacy workshop with police concerned ministries and other stakeholders:

One District level Advocacy workshop with police, concerned ministries and other stakeholders were organized being participated by 18 males and 2 females.



CTC Follow-up Meeting at Union Level

Two CTC Follow-up Meeting at Union Level in which total 42 union level CTC members participated of them 31 were male CTC members and 11 were female CTC members.

In these meetings, they shared the progress of last quarter and follow-up and prepared next action plan on human trafficking and safe migration related issues. In addition, they prepared an action plan of livelihood support and legal aid.



Protection related activities

Repatriation of human trafficking survivors:

During 2018, about 67 males and 52 female human trafficked survivors were repatriated from India with the negotiation of Indian Government and Bangladesh.

Assisted VoT through protection programme:

Livelihood support were provided to 57 human trafficking survivors (15 males and 42 females). They lived with their families but their economic conditions were deplorable. They were provided livelihood supports.

Counselling support:



Life Skill training is proceeding at Ukhya Cox's with Rohingya adolescent girl area for adolescent girl.

Counselling support was provided to 119 human trafficked survivors by going physically to their homes and presently most of the survivors came to normal life.

Life Skills Training for Adolescent Girls

About 30 life skill training were organized among the adolescent Rovingya girl at Cox' Bazar where 600 girls were trained.

Prosecution related activities

Provision for legal assistance and mock trails:

One girl repatriated survivor was provided legal support. This case is in under trail in Jessore court with financial support from AWO funded project.

7.7 UDDIPAN

UDDIPAN, a national development organization of Bangladesh and proactively trying to reduce human trafficking through its different ongoing and implemented development initiative.

Major prevention activities

Community Based Awareness Raising Courtyard Meeting:

Organized courtyard meeting with parents, guardians and community people with a view to increase their consciousness and sensitize them about human trafficking issues. During 2018, 5,000 awareness building meetings have been held in the rural community were attended by 82,169 parents and guardians from 45 upazilas of different traffic prone districts.



Formal School Based Education Session:

Awareness raising sessions at 20 formal schools with teachers, students and relevant others covering 4 upazilas under Sunamgonj district were being organized. About 180 sessions have been organized to sensitize and mobilize children on human trafficking issue being attended by 9,236 students and teachers. The major discussion session were what is trafficking, who are the traffickers, bad effects of trafficking, family integration of trafficked victims, trafficking law, how to protect children from trafficking, unsafe migration etc.



Engaging and Empowering Children and Youths:

Child and Youth club including Keshore club is a community-based child and youth led organization which led to promote their rights through active engagement with different stakeholders which included community people, children, youths, parents, caregivers, duty bearers and their sincere supports to build children as productive citizen.



About 36 clubs are functioning with 1500 children, youths and adolescent (60 % girl & 40% boys) at 7 upazilas under 3 districts namely Somamgong, Chattogram and Kushtia.

About 3,024 awareness raising sessions on human trafficking and safe migration issues have been held being participated by 1,500 children and adolescents. The sessions were conducted by the peer educators.

Community Level Human Trafficking Situation Monitoring:

Child and Youth Club members are regularly struggling to promote their rights. A group of club members are frequently monitoring the child rights situation including child trafficking situation within their community. If they found any trafficking incident and any rights violation, they immediately mobilized and informed the local police stations.

Awareness Session with Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Students:

About 288 awareness building sessions were organized with 800 adolescents and youths on human trafficking and safe migration issues during the 3 months training period. Awareness on those issues were very important for TVET students because most of the youths wanted to migrate out of the country for better job.

Therefore, it was very essential issue to aware and protect them from unsafe migration and human trafficking.



Policy Advocacy and Networking:

UDDIPAN is involved with different human rights including child and women trafficking related networks and playing the leading role in some networks. UDDIPAN is engaged closely with advocacy and networking activities to stop human trafficking and unsafe migration.

1. Recommendations

Government agencies, especially the district administration who are responsible for combating human trafficking at the district, upazila and union levels through their various prevention, protection and prosecution related activities have provided valuable recommendations. Following are the recommendations being classified under various headings depending on the measures to be taken and by whom to be more effective.

Coordination of key stakeholders

- Collective efforts needed by the civil society, representatives of local government, law enforcing agencies especially BGB personnel, local administration and NGOs to save the vulnerable common people as well as women and children.
- Enhancing awareness and educational programmes regarding human trafficking with the co-ordination of both government and NGOs.

Diplomatic initiatives

- Regional and international conferences should be arranged with the help of diplomatic initiatives.

Research study

- Identifying the underlying causes of trafficking and accordingly proper measures to be taken to stop those causes.
- Conducting a throughout survey to specifically list the vulnerable people prone to human trafficking.

Human resource development

- Various kinds of initiatives should be taken for human development programmes of backward, underprivileged, marginal and poor people so that they can be brought into the mainstream of development in the country.
- Providing jobs, internships skill development trainings and other opportunities for the trafficked survivors.
- Creating employment opportunity for human resource development to decrease the incidents of human trafficking and allurements of traffickers for better job opportunities.

Involvement of local administration and institutions

- Mass awareness programmes should be launched by local government institutions among community people at grassroots level.
- Preventive measures should be taken by the local people with the help of upazila administration.
- Widely distributing posters and leaflets with counter human trafficking messages.
- Making people aware about The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 through face book page of Deputy Commissioners.
- Giving instruction to Upazila Nirbari Officers (UNOs) of all upazilas to address the issue and create awareness among the community people with the support of the chairman of all Union Parishads.
- Instructing the District Women Affairs Officer to arrange more community and courtyard meetings to build awareness among the local women and creating awareness among local people through the co-ordination with local representatives.
- Creating awareness among the community people on human trafficking by the local administration and local government institutions with a view to making people well aware about the tricks used by human traffickers.
- Discussing the issue of human trafficking regularly in the monthly district and upazila Law and Order and Coordination meeting so that all government agencies can play their respective roles in combating human trafficking.
- Organizing motivational and awareness building meetings regularly.
- Inspiring and motivating all the villagers through UNOs so that they prefer to work in Bangladesh, even in agriculture than leaving the country for jobs abroad.
- Agreement between the persons intended to go overseas and the middlemen should be written in the presence of relevant government officials before going to any recruiting agency.
- Overseas Employment and Tour Committees should be formed at union, upazila and district levels to identify the middlemen and the person intended to go abroad to work.
- Approved visa should be properly examined by the authority of Ministry of Labour and Employment and district authority of labour and employment.

Involvement of Technical Training Centres

- Technical Training Centres should make people aware about The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012 through face book page of Deputy Commissioner.
- Skill development training should be provided to unemployed youths through the Technical Training Center (TTC).
- More specialized training should be conducted through TTCs to aspirant migrants who will go abroad for temporary employment.
- Victims of human trafficking should be provided with technical training and other facilities to make their lives more fruitful.

Involvement of law enforcing agencies:

- Counter trafficking training should be incorporated in Bangladesh Ansar-VDP's training manual as a special task and to develop an action plan to combat trafficking.
- Bangladesh Ansar-VDP can display full page advertisements against human trafficking all over the country by using the network of 6.1 million Ansar-VDP members.
- Appropriate funding should be allocated to Ansar-VDP to accomplish the objects of the National Plan of Action and other measures if necessary.
- Cases of human trafficking should be monitored by law enforcing agencies for quick disposal.
- Law enforcing agencies should be more vigilant to combat human trafficking.
- Action should be taken against the recruiting agencies who are found guilty of human trafficking.
- Law enforcing agencies should be instructed to investigate the case of human trafficking by engaging the special investigation agency of police such as CID and PBI so that the proper punishment can be ensured against the human traffickers.
- Prosecution rate should be increased.
- Law should be properly implemented and the human trafficking cases should be nonbailable.
- Exemplary punishments should be given to perpetrators.
- Surveillance of intelligence against human trafficking should be increased.
- Special tribunal should be set up at the district level to convict the human traffickers.
- Coast guard and riverine police should be made more vigilant against human trafficking in the coastal districts and upazilas.
- Legal action should be taken against the godfathers, traffickers and recruiting agencies found guilty of human trafficking.
- To take zero tolerance policy by the law enforcing agencies against human trafficking and conduct special drive to intercept the listed human traffickers in order to bring those culprits to book.

Involvement of educational institutions

- Weekly and monthly public awareness meetings should be organized in all educational Institutions.
- High school teachers should be involved in awareness building and they should spend half an hour every week to discuss on the horrible consequences of human trafficking.
- Awareness and educational programme regarding human trafficking should be enhanced with the co-ordination of both government and NCO's.

- Teachers of schools and colleges should be instructed to raise awareness among students about human trafficking issues and also to teach students how to prevent human trafficking.
- Motivational meetings and seminars at school and colleges should be conducted to raise awareness among the students.
- Voluntary committee can be formed at university, college and community level to raise awareness.

Involvement of religious institutions

- Religious leaders of mosques, temples and churches should be motivated to create awareness during prayer times among the overseas job seekers about safe migration and risk of human trafficking.
- Religious leaders should be requested to build awareness in prayer times among the overseas job seekers about safe migration and human trafficking.
- Imam, khatib of the mosque, teachers, priests, religious leaders should come forward in generating mass awareness against the severe crimes such as human trafficking.

Involvement of NGOs

- NGOs should be instructed to make people aware at grassroots level about the grave consequences of human trafficking.
- Civil society and NGOs should work together to generate campaigns against human trafficking among the mass local people.

Involvement of media

- Broadcasting against human trafficking should be promoted on cable television network.
- Public awareness programmes on human trafficking should be increased in local channels.
- Widespread print and electronic media coverage should be ensured to create mass awareness.

Social safety net programme

- Paying special attention to vulnerable group, and if necessary, bringing them under social safety net programmers.
- In the coastal area like Hatiya, information camps should be established regarding human trafficking where general people may get the information very quickly.

