



NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING 2018-2022

(UPDATED TO 2023 - 2025)



**Public Security Division
Ministry of Home Affairs**

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022

(Updated to 2023 - 2025)

Dhaka, 2023

**Public Security Division
Ministry of Home Affairs**

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

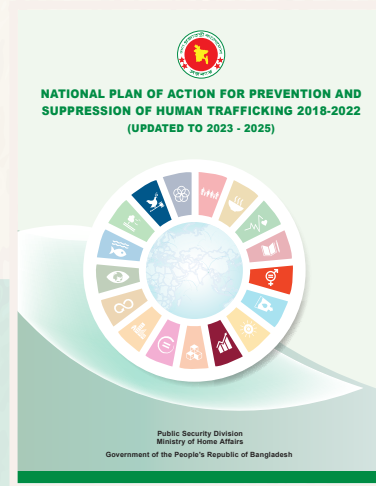


TABLE OF CONTENTS

National Plan of Action for
Prevention and Suppression of
Human Trafficking 2018-2022
(Updated to 2023 - 2025)



Message of the Honourable Minister	3
Message of the Honourable Senior Secretary	4
Foreward	5-6
Abbreviations and Acronyms	7-9
Executive Summary	10-11

1. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION	14-23
1.1 The Meaning of Human Trafficking	14
1.2 Situation of Human Trafficking in Bangladesh	15
1.3 The Experience of Implementing the NPA 2018-2022	19
1.3.1 Implementation Status of NPA (2018-2022)	19
1.3.2 Recommendations put forward by the MTR	21
1.3.3. Special Considerations in preparing the NPA updated to 2023-2025	22

2. THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR PREVENTING AND SUPPRESSING HUMAN TRAFFICKING 2023-2025	24-32
2.1 Basic Principles and Objectives	25
2.2 Core Objectives and Strategies	26
2.3 SDG and the Third Generation NPA updated to 2023-2025	28
2.4 Lead Agency and other Government and Implementing Agencies	30
2.5 Guidelines for Implementation of NPA updated to 2023-2025	30
2.6 Users' Guidelines for NPA updated to 2023-2025	32

3. MATRIX OF THE NPA FOR PREVENTING AND SUPPRESSING HUMAN TRAFFICKING 2023-2025	33-121
3.1 Matrix of the Third Generation NPA	33
3.2 NPA Matrices	36
3.2.1 GoB Actions built withing 8th Five Year Plan and Revised Annual Development Plan (2022-23)	36
3.2.2 Plans of NGO-INGO-UN actors built within National Plan of Action (2023-25)	81
3.2.3 Government Programs Contributing to the Achievement of Strategic Objectives	117

ANNEXES	
1. The UN Recommended Principles on Human Rights and Human Trafficking 2002	123
2. The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Combating Human Trafficking	125
3. NPA updated to 2023-2025 Drafting Committee	126
4. NPA updated to 2023-2025 Technical Committee	127
5. Constitution and Guiding Rules of the Counter-Trafficking Committees	128



Message of the Honourable Minister



Bangladesh has a strong stand against human trafficking. The government led by the Honourable Prime Minister, Shiekh Hasina, MP, has a "zero tolerance" policy against human trafficking. While working together with national and international civil society organizations and United Nations, to prevent and counter human trafficking, the government of Bangladesh in its current National Plan of Action (updated up to 2023-25) strives to reach every victim with support and hold every perpetrator accountable.

The heinous crime of human trafficking entraps women, men and children in different forms of exploitations both inside and outside the country. The victims of trafficking are exploited through commercial sexual exploitation, forced labour, forced prostitution, bonded labour and sale of organs etc. The organized traffickers take advantage of people's needs and attractions for employment, earning, marriage, migration and mobility. They victimise people by means of fraud, false information and allurements or by direct application of force. The current NPA has put special emphasis in addressing these causes at their roots.

Since assuming power, the current Government has been making sincere efforts to combat all forms of trafficking in persons. In this regard, along with reform of the legal instruments holistic interventions have been taken up. The enactment of the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 and its Rules (2017) and subsequent are now better implemented with the establishment of the Special Tribunals at the seven divisional headquarters are some of the examples of the current government's initiatives. Under the 2012 Act and the Rules, National Authority and Fund have also been established. In the changing global scenario, the government, national and international civil society organisations and UN actors need to have greater coordination to address the national, regional and global challenges. At the same time, Bangladesh has expressed its sincere commitment towards achieving the SDGs. The current NPA is expected to take these commitments and efforts to a higher level.

Joy Bangla!!

Asaduzzaman Khan, M.P.
Honourable Minister
Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



Message of the Honourable Senior Secretary



I would like to congratulate the Honourable Minister of Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr. Asaduzzaman Khan, M.P. for leading an unwavering war against human trafficking. Under his leadership MoHA has successfully adopted the approach of developing national plan of action to prevent and suppress human trafficking and engaging multi-stakeholder groups in its implementation. These two are critical cornerstones of our success in combating human trafficking. Ministry of Home Affairs has launched the current NPA prepared for the period of 2023-25 by updating the NPA 2018-22. Just as the previous ones, the current NPA has five key objectives. These are prevention, protection, prosecution, partnership and monitoring and evaluation. The NPA as such, holds a comprehensive approach in addressing the complex phenomenon of human trafficking.

The NPA holds both the actions and strategies to guide all relevant actors to coordinate and cooperate in achieving the set objectives. In this process, as the lead ministry, MoHA plays the role of a facilitator and coordinator. Along with the government ministries, departments and agencies- the national and international civil society organizations, including the NGOs, INGOs and UN agencies have specific roles to play in ensuring smooth and effective implementation of the planned interventions under the NPA. The meaningful implementation of the NPA has helped Bangladesh retain its place at tier 2 on the United States Department of States annual TIP report for four consecutive years.

We believe that no single country alone can meaningfully address the crime of human trafficking. To effectively deter the globally organized crime of human trafficking, we need coordination among the anti-human trafficking forces globally; coordination of both state and non-state actors. The NPA have rightfully acknowledged this important aspect of partnership.

I am honoured to be a part of this historic process of coming together against the heinous crime of human trafficking.

Md. Mustafizur Rahman, BPAA
Senior Secretary
Public Security Division
Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

FOREWORD

The Government of Bangladesh has been making sincere efforts to combat all forms of trafficking-in- persons. Along with reform of legal instruments, holistic interventions have been taken up. The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 and its Rules (2017) have been enacted. The National Authority and Fund have also been established within the purview of the Act 2012 and its Rules. Currently, the government, civil society, and relevant international agencies are facing challenges in achieving the objectives related to the legal provisions.

Since 2018, the NPA is framed for a five-year period rather than the previously-set, three- year period. However, the five-year cycle of NPA implementation does not match the five-year cycle of the national Five-Year Plan. The agenda for updating the NPA for the period 2023-25 emerged as the Ministry of Home Affairs aimed to harmonize the NPA with the national five-year planning cycle. The 7th FYP reached its conclusion in 2020, while the NPA that began in 2018 reached its conclusion in 2022. The updated NPA needs to match the 8th FYP, which will be ending in 2025. The Ministry recognizes the need of bridging this gap through updating the NPA 2018-22 for a period of three-year up to 2025, so that from then on, the NPA implementation timeline can be harmonized with that of the FYP.

Although in the updated NPA updated to 2023-2025 the key objectives have remained the same, these have been aligned with the 8th Five-Year Plan. In updating the NPA for 2023-2025, as before, efforts have been made to comply with international standards and norms. As before, the NPA is harmonized with the SDG indicators. In the current NPA, to overcome uncertainty on the implementation of planned activities, sources of budget have been clearly identified and linked with the Annual Development Plan (2022-2023). From this perspective, the updated NPA updated to 2023-2025 holds the basic characteristics of the “Third Generation” NPA.

The Ministry of Home Affairs is indebted to the honourable Members of the National Authority for their time and attention in finalizing the NPA. The Members of the Drafting Committee also played a praise-worthy role with utmost dedication in developing such an excellent plan. In updating the NPA, we also acknowledge the technical assistance of USAID extended through INCIDIN Bangladesh under the FSTIP project implemented by Winrock International. We thank our development partners in playing an excellent supportive role.

The process of NPA updating was enriched by the invaluable advice and guidance of the honourable Minister of MoHA, Mr. Asaduzzaman Khan, MP and respected Senior Secretary of Public Security Division, MoHA, Md Mustafizur Rahman, BPAA. I am also expressing my sincere gratitude towards them.



A K M Tipu Sultan
Additional Secretary (Political and ICT Wing)
Public Security Division
Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

ACD	Association for Community Development
ADP	Annual Development Plan
AGO	Attorney-General's Office
ATSEC Bangladesh	Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children in Bangladesh
BGB	Border Guard Bangladesh
BAIRA	Bangladesh Association of International Recruiting Agencies
BB	Bangladesh Bank
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garments Manufacturers and Exporters Association
BFID/FID	Bangladesh / Financial Institutions Division
BMET	Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training
BNWLA	Bangladesh National Woman Lawyers' Association
BTRC	Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission
BTMC	Bangladesh Textile Mills Corporation
C&AG/CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General
CD	Cabinet Division
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CM	Child Marriage
CRC	(United Nations) Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CTCs	Counter-Trafficking Committees
CWCS	Centre for Women and Children Studies
DAM	Dhaka Ahsania Mission
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DEMO	District Employment and Manpower Office
DIP	Department of Immigration and Passport
DLAC	District Legal Aid Committee
DWA	Department of Women Affairs
EC	Election Commission
EMRD	Energy and Mineral Resources Division
ERD	Economic Relations Division
FD	Finance Division
FSTIP	Fight Slavery and Trafficking-In-Persons Activity
GED	The General Economics Division
GO	Government Organization
HT	Human Trafficking
ICTD	Information and Communication Technology Department
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IGO/IO	International Governmental Organisation

INCIDIN Bangladesh	Integrated Community and Industrial Development in Bangladesh
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IRD	Internal Resources Division
J&C	Justice and Care
JATI	Judicial Administration Training Institute.
LEAs	Law Enforcing Agency/Agencies
LGD	Local Government Division
LJD	Law and Justice Division
LPAD	Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division
M	Month
MLA	Mutual Legal Assistance
ME&R	Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MoCAT	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism
MoCHTA	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEWOE	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoIB	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
MoInd	Ministry of Industries
MoLJPA	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
MoLGRDC	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperative
MoLWA	Ministry of Liberation War Affairs
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoPA	Ministry of Public Administration
MoPME	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
MoRA	Ministry of Religious Affairs
MoST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPPF	National Poverty Focal Point
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NILG	National Institute of Local Government
NLASO	National Legal Aid Services Organisation

NPA	National Plan of Action
NSSS	National Social Security Strategy
OC	Officer-in-Charge
OCC	One-stop Crisis Centre
PHQ	Police Headquarters
PP	Public Prosecutor
PMO	The Prime Minister's Office
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PS	Police Station (Thana)
PSD	Public Security Division
RADP	Revised Annual Development Plan
RJ	Rights Jessore
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SP	Superintendent of Police
SPP	Special Public Prosecutor
RDCD	Rural Development and Cooperative Division
RRRI	Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation and Integration
SID	Statistics and Informatics Division
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SoV	Source of Verification
SRO	Statutory Rules and Order
TMED	Technical and Madrasah Education Division
TMSS	Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TTC	Teachers Training College
UP	Union Parishad
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
V&W	Victims and Witnesses
VAW	Violence Against Women
VoT	Victims of Trafficking
VSC	Victim Support Centre
WI	Winrock International
Y	Year

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Human trafficking is a heinous crime. The organised criminals target and entrap men, women and children to extract profit through human trafficking. Due to trafficking, people endure different forms of exploitations including sexual exploitation, forced labour, forced prostitution, debt bondage and removal of organ for the purpose of trade. Traffickers take advantage of the need for employment, livelihood, marriage, migration, and mobility. They victimize people through fraud, false information, allurements, or direct application of force. In labour trafficking, traffickers entrap migrants with false information, or by concealing information and exploit them in hard, low-paid, and risky work. They are trafficked under the pretext of labour migration and upon arrival at their destinations, are exploited through forced, or bonded labour. A large proportion of victims of labour trafficking are men. Women and children, on the other hand, are usually trafficked both internally and across borders for sexual exploitation.

Last year, the National Plan of Action (NPA) for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking reached its conclusion. Within the set period, a large proportion of the planned interventions were effectively implemented. However, implementation of NPA 2018-22 was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. As such, some of the activities were delayed and required additional time for completion. There was also the need to replace interventions which were completed. The NPA 2018-2022 was harmonized in terms of goals and objectives with the 7th Five-Year Plan (FYP), but the two were not fully aligned. Although both the NPA and the 7th FYP have a five-year cycle, the 7th FYP ended two years earlier than NPA 2018-2022. To ensure complete harmonization and to address the changing context of human trafficking as brought on by the pandemic, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) extended the NPA timeline to 2025, so that it is harmonized with the 8th FYP both in terms of strategies and timeline; and to update the planning matrix so that the accomplished

actions are replaced by new initiatives and actions that address the changed context. After 2025, a new, five-year NPA is expected to be prepared so that from then on, the NPA and FYP will have same implementation timeline.

The NPA for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2023-2025 has identified key roles and relevant actions to comprehensively address both internal and cross-border human trafficking. It addresses human trafficking as a problem, which can be effectively resolved through coordinated actions. The NPA has two sets of actions for state and non-state actors:

- Firstly, a Matrix containing **Ongoing and proposed Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB** built within 8th Five Year Plan (2020-2025) and the Revised Annual Development Plan (2022-23).
- Secondly, a Matrix containing **Proposed Activities/Projects/Programs of CSOs including NGOs, INGOs and UN actors** built within NPA updated to 2023-25.
- Lastly, a matrix presents **Safety-net Programs contributing to the Achievement of the Strategic Objectives**. This indicates the importance of government programs, apart from the project initiatives, in achieving the objectives of the National Plan of Action to Prevent and Suppress Human Trafficking. This matrix includes a set of programs of different ministries, which contribute to achieving the strategic objectives. These are largely safety-net programs and a proportion (%) of these allocations can benefit to prevent and suppress human trafficking in the country.

The actions of government actors are presented in the first set of planning matrices, while the actions of non-state actors (nongovernmental organizations, international nongovernmental organizations, and United Nations agencies) are presented in the second set. Together, these actions constitute a single NPA for the duration of 2023-2025. There are five action areas under the updated NPA updated to 2023-2025: prevention of human trafficking, holistic protection of trafficking victims, prosecution of traffickers, partnership and transnational legal assistance, and monitoring and evaluation. These are the five key objectives of the NPA. For each objective, a set of activities is planned with specific, expected outcomes. The following matrix presents the NPA objectives and corresponding outcomes.

Table 1. NPA objectives and expected outcomes

Objective 1: Prevention of human trafficking	
Expected output 1.1:	Reduction of economic vulnerability of the marginalised households
Expected output 1.2:	Reduction of disaster (inclusive of climate change and COVID-19) 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 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 of recovery, and repatriation supports to the victims of trafficking
Expected output 2.3:	Strengthened protection services to the victims of trafficking
Objective 3: Justice to the victims of human trafficking and prosecution of the traffickers	
Expected outputs: 3.1	Increase the rate of and strengthen the capacity of delivering justice to the victims of trafficking
Expected outputs: 3.2	Implementation and revision of policy-legal tools for delivering justice to the victims of trafficking
Expected outputs: 3.3	Strengthening legal provisions for children
Expected outputs: 3.4	Priority-access of the victims of human trafficking to legal 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 4.2:	Multi-stakeholder consultation to report on achievements in combatting human trafficking
Objective 5: An effective system of monitoring, evaluation and reporting	
Expected output 5.1:	Enhanced capacity on monitoring and reporting on progress in implementation of NPA 2023-2025

CHAPTER-1

BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Human Trafficking is both a cause and consequence of human rights violations. Human trafficking is not only a heinous and inhuman offense, but it is also a phenomenon which undermines the value, worth, and dignity of the persons trafficked. The cross-border crime of trafficking-in- persons (TIP) is a massive global problem affecting an astonishing number of men, women, and children. The magnitude of the multifaceted crimes under the umbrella term trafficking-in-persons is so alarming that it is often referred as “modern slavery.” The dynamics underlying the phenomenon have drawn many nations together in the fight against human trafficking. The visible outcomes of the global initiatives include international and regional legal instruments, as well as national legislative and administrative actions. The national plan of action against human trafficking of any given country portrays its commitment to the issue and provides a concrete and comprehensive plan of action against TIP. Bangladesh’s NPA against human trafficking serves the same purpose as outlined above.

1.1 The Meaning of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a complex phenomenon, resulting from diverse national and transnational factors. Although the organized crime of human trafficking is often identified as part of cross-border crime, it also occurs within national boundaries. When it happens across borders, it is called cross- border or international trafficking and when it happens within national borders it is called internal trafficking. Human trafficking, whether internal or cross-border, is inextricably linked to forced, fraudulent, or involuntary movement of people. The ultimate target of traffickers is to exploit their victims in sexual, labour, or other forms of exploitation. As such, unsafe/irregular migration always runs the risk of being ended on human trafficking.

Human Trafficking and the migrant smuggling are complex phenomena that affect people in different ways. While sometimes linked, these are separate crimes. Human trafficking involves the recruitment, movement or harbouring of people for the purpose of exploitation - such as sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or organ removal for trade. Victims are trafficked by the use of improper means such as threat or use of force, fraudulent schemes, deception, or abuse of power. It can occur within a country, or across borders.

In the present NPA updated to 2023-2025, the term “trafficking” is interchangeably used with “ human trafficking” or “trafficking-in-persons,” and it is used in the sense of the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012, which defines “human trafficking” as: “the selling, buying, recruitment, receipt, transportation, transfer, or harbouring of any person for the purpose of sexual-exploitation, labour-exploitation or any other form of exploitation whether in or outside of Bangladesh by means of (a) threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, or (b) abduction, fraud or deception, or of the abuse of any person's socio-economic, environmental or other types of vulnerability, or (c) of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person.”¹

¹ Official translation of s. 3(1) of the Human Trafficking Deterrence and Suppression Act 2012. This definition is in line with the definition of human trafficking provided in the most significant international treaty on human trafficking, the UN Anti-Trafficking Protocol 2000 (art 3).

The above definition of human trafficking covers both internal and cross-border human trafficking and for any purpose. However, the offense of human trafficking consists of the following three constitutive aspects:

- (i) there has to be an act (the selling, buying, recruitment, receipt, transportation, transfer, or harbouring of any person)
- (ii) the act is accomplished through certain means such as force, abduction, fraud or deception, and the like
- (iii) the act is done for exploitation² (of that person) (sexual or labour exploitation or any other exploitation) whether in or outside of Bangladesh.

As an exception, in the case of child trafficking, the act of trafficking may occur without using the means (abduction, Coercion, etc.) as described in the element three above.³

In this regard, the terms “victims” or “survivors” should also be conceptualized here. The term “victims,” which in some cases in this NPA is interchangeably used with “survivors,” means a person against whom the offense of human trafficking (wholly or in part) has been committed and includes, where applicable, his or her legal guardian or heirs/representatives. Survivors means those victims who have survived the crime of trafficking committed against them and hence been identified and rescued. Unlike the term victims, the term survivors do not include the legal guardians and legal heirs. This explains why both terms should in an appropriate case be used interchangeably.

1.2 Situation of Human Trafficking in Bangladesh

According to the First National Study on Trafficking in Persons in Bangladesh⁴, people of all genders and age groups are at risk of domestic and cross-border trafficking. Under Bangladeshi emigration regulations, labour migration involves high fees, which many young women in particular struggle to pay, given the economic marginalization of many women in Bangladesh. Thus, some seek migrant smuggling services to travel abroad, heightening their risk of trafficking in persons and aggravated forms of smuggling of migrants. Women and girls are trafficked and sexually exploited, while men and boys in particular are trafficked into forced labour domestically and internationally, in sectors such as construction, agriculture and service industries. Boys and girls are targeted by traffickers and subjected to different forms of exploitation, such as forced labour, sexual exploitation, exploitative begging, forced criminal activities and forced marriage. Regionally, long and porous land borders are conducive to international transfer of trafficking victims by land. Traffickers facilitate the passage of their victims on foot into India along the eastern borders of Bangladesh, facing few, if any, border controls. Meanwhile, traffickers make use of the same sea routes as migrant smugglers, with victims leaving from the ports along the southern sea border in the Bay of Bengal.

Human trafficking has emerged as a great challenge for the entire world. The situation of human trafficking in Bangladesh is no different from the other countries of Asia. Human trafficking is a crude form of trade in human beings which aims to earn profit through sexual slavery, forced labour, debt bondage, and removal of organ for the purpose of trade. It snatches away personal liberty and undermines personal safety and dignity along with physical and mental freedom. The victims of human trafficking are usually entrapped and exploited by third parties. With the assistance of the national and international development partners, the government of Bangladesh is effectively engaged in prevention and suppression of this crime.

Although chiefly a source country for human trafficking, Bangladesh in recent years has become a transit and destination country. In recent times, alongside internal and cross-border trafficking in women and children, trafficking in men for labour exploitation has been on the rise. In Bangladesh, a significant number of men and women are recruited for work overseas with fraudulent employment promises and often later face exploitative and

² For the definition of exploitation Chapter-1 (15) of the Act of 2012, *ibid*.

³ See s. 3(2) of the Act of 2012, *ibid*.

inhumane conditions in the form of forced labour or debt bondage.

The issue of trafficking is integrally linked to insecurity of livelihood as well as to continuing disparities and discrimination against marginalized communities generally, and against women in particular. Many trafficked persons are lured and deceived by false promises of good jobs or marriage and some are bought, abducted, kidnapped, coerced, threatened with force, or used as debt bondage. Some of these women and children are trafficked with the tacit consent of their poverty-stricken families (NPA 2014).

The Government of Bangladesh has taken up the initiative to combat human trafficking as a priority. There is both internal and cross-border human trafficking in Bangladesh. In case of internal trafficking, men, women and children are often trapped through false promises of a better life and work or marriage. The traffickers enslave them and engage them in such crude sectors as sexual exploitation, forced labour, or brickfields, which demand hard labour. Often, marginalized households and households affected by natural disasters or seasonal unemployment in rural Bangladesh become easy targets for traffickers. In the face of economic, social and gender discrimination in these households, women and children's livelihoods are under crisis and have high levels of social insecurity. The women, children and men who are victims of cross-border trafficking are moving out of their rural addresses to go to India, Pakistan, and Malaysia, as well as various countries in the Middle East. In the case of cross-border trafficking, men are exposed to no lesser risks. Such trafficking often takes place under the guise of labour migration. The First National Study on trafficking in Persons in Bangladesh revealed, some Bangladeshis, especially men, are recorded using the Mediterranean Sea routes to travel irregularly to Europe, both prior to and during the COVID-19 pandemic – they are often subjected to human trafficking.

Although a land route is utilized for cross-border trafficking to India, in general, water and aerial routes are typically utilized for cross-border trafficking and several countries are used for transit and destination. India and Pakistan are both transit and destination countries for trafficking cases originating in Bangladesh. Sometimes, in the case of labour migration from Bangladesh, even when the job contract, visa and travel documents are genuine, our citizens on arrival to the destinations realize that instead of the promised job, they are forced into exploitative work environment with low or no pay.

Human trafficking is a clandestine, organized and complex process carried out by organized, international chains of criminals. As a result, it is almost impossible for the government to combat this crime in isolation. Moreover, due to fear of social discrimination and stigma, threats from the criminals, absence of access to legal assistance, and lack of awareness of legal provisions, in most cases, trafficking victims and their family members avoid the legal system of seeking justice. As a result, the true prevalence of trafficking is hidden. This also decreases the likelihood of punishing the criminals and delivering justice to the victims.

Considering this complex context, along with addressing the legal constraints, Bangladesh has specifically identified poverty, illiteracy, lack of awareness, unemployment, gender discrimination, domestic violence, and natural disasters as critical causes of human trafficking (please see the 2008 and 2012 NPAs). Through consecutive NPAs, the country has stressed resolving such socioeconomic problems as poverty and domestic violence along with developing mechanisms for promoting safe migration.

Marginalized and migrating populations, living nearby or far from the border, are exposed to the risk of trafficking. In the border areas, there is a high prevalence of trafficking and traffickers as there is a history and tradition of cross-border mobility and a kind of prevailing tolerance among the border communities for irregular mobility. Access to safe migration and lack of awareness on safe migration escalates the risk of trafficking among the labour migrants. Child marriage, dowry, eve teasing, domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence and discrimination push women and children into a high-risk category.

⁴ MoHA; First National Study on Trafficking in Persons in Bangladesh, study conducted under technical assistance of UNODC, GLOWACT Project, Vienna, 2022

⁵ The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012; official translation; Bangladesh Gazette, July 21, 2013.

The Constitution of Bangladesh denounces all forms of discrimination based on nationality, religion, caste 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. The Constitution bans forced and bonded labour (Article 34), imposes a duty on the state to prevent and suppress prostitution (Article 18), and guarantees a number of fundamental human rights (Articles 27-44). In plain terms, the Constitution provides for an obligation for the state to prevent violation of human rights in any form, including human trafficking.

Apart from the constitutional basis and a number of statutes and policies, the Government of Bangladesh implements five-year NPAs against trafficking. MoHA leads the process of NPA implementation. The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012, provides the most comprehensive legislative framework for the prevention of trafficking, prosecution of traffickers, and the treatment/protection of suspected and confirmed trafficking victims. Other, relatively new legislation such as the Overseas Employment and Migrants Act, 2013 and the Children Act, 2013 also contribute to 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 Passports Act, 1920, the Passport (Offenses) Act, 1952, and the Bangladesh Labor Act, 2006.

Aside from having established domestic legal and administrative schemes against human trafficking, Bangladesh in practice works in partnership with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and international agencies, including United Nations (UN) bodies, to combat trafficking. Bangladesh has also made commitments at the international level to combat TIP. Bangladesh participated in the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, which was held in Stockholm in 1996, and the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995. Bangladesh also ratified a number of core human rights treaties, as mentioned above. At the regional level, Bangladesh conveyed its commitment to combating human trafficking by joining the Third South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Ministerial Meeting on Children, which was held in Rawalpindi in 1996. The meeting culminated in state commitments to combat child trafficking and assist victims of violence/exploitation by strengthening administrative, legal and rehabilitative measures.

On the other hand, considering the complex context, along with addressing the legal constraints, Bangladesh has specifically identified poverty, illiteracy, lack of awareness, unemployment, gender discrimination, domestic violence and natural disasters as critical causes of human trafficking (please see the previous National Plan of Actions 2012 and 2008). Through consecutive NPAs, the country has stressed upon resolving such socio-economic problems as poverty and domestic violence along with developing mechanisms of promoting safe migration. Along with these, in 2016 the National Conference on NPA (2015-17) implementation, organised by MoHA, identified few challenges :

These were addressed in the NPA 2018-2022. However, the NPA 2018-2022 was not expected to do away with all these challenges, rather it was the first step towards addressing these structural impediments.

The First National Study on Human Trafficking in Bangladesh was carried out by MoHA with the technical assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) under its Global Action against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants - Bangladesh (GLO.ACT - Bangladesh) project funded by the European Union. The study found that traffickers operate by leveraging individual conditions or social contexts that render people vulnerable to trafficking. Different risk factors shape the environments of individual and structural vulnerability that traffickers may take advantage of.¹⁰

⁶ Sections 20 and 21 criminalize the act of emigrating or attempting to emigrate unlawfully, and the act of fraudulently inducing others to emigrate.

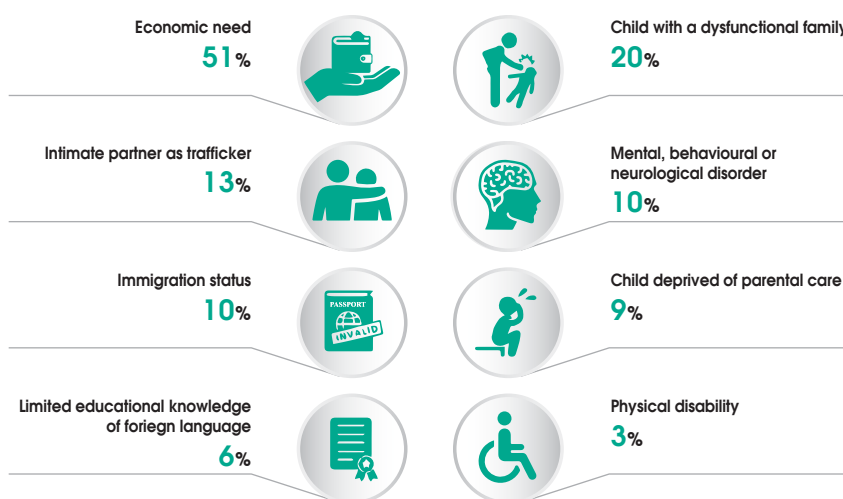
⁷ Criminalizes travelling from Bangladesh without holding a valid passport/travel document.

⁸ Criminalizes (Sections 3 and 11) forgery, alteration, and tampering of passports.

⁹ Ali, AKM Masud; National Conference, Roadmap for Implementation of NPA 2015-17, Ministry of Home Affairs, Dhaka, 30 March, 2016.

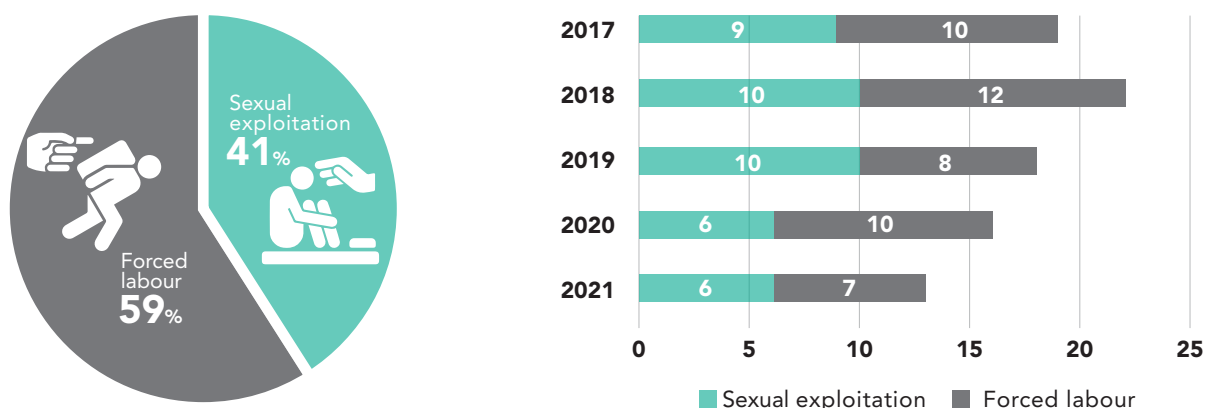
¹⁰ MoHA; First National Study on Trafficking in Persons in Bangladesh, study conducted under technical assistance of UNODC, GLO.ACT-Bangladesh Project, Vienna, 2022.

Figure 1. Risk factors increasing vulnerability to trafficking in persons in Bangladesh



According to the National Study, everyone is not exploited in the same manner or at the same location. Predominantly people are exploited in forced labour 59% and many are exploited abroad¹¹.

Figure 2. Forms of exploitation in Bangladesh (2018, or most recent) and rescued and identified Bangladeshi victims of cross-border TIP, by year and form of exploitation (2017-2021) (n=88)



Bangladesh has assumed specific obligations under certain international instruments to combat human trafficking through legal, judicial, legislative and social measures. Specifically, Bangladesh has assumed obligations to effectively prevent and prosecute the offense of trafficking in children and women under the SAARC Anti-trafficking Convention, 2000 and certain other international instruments. These include the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989, which provides a legal framework to prevent children from being trafficked and protects them if they become trafficking victims, 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). Under the two protocols to the CRC, Bangladesh has obligations to prevent the use of children in pornography, prostitution, and armed conflict.

¹¹ Workshop Completion Report submitted by INCIDIN Bangladesh to USAID’s FSTIP Activity.

As a state ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979, Bangladesh also 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 instruments providing for ancillary obligations regarding human trafficking which Bangladesh has ratified/acceded include:

- Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949;
- Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery 1956;
- the International Labor Organization (ILO) Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182), 1999 and the ILO Forced Labor Convention (No. 29), 1930
- Bangladesh is a party to the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, 2000 (known as Palermo Protocol).

The framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) holds a few specific goals, targets, and indicators to combat trafficking. Three goals (5, 8 and 16) are directly related to the prevention and suppression of human trafficking. Apart from these, there are few other related goals and targets. The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) is firm in its commitment to meeting the SDGs. As such, this NPA has given higher priority to the relevant SDGs. As the government has aligned the SDG implementation plans with its 7th FYP, the NPA (2018-2022) had also been developed in line with the 7th FYP. Similarly, the NPA updated to 2023-25 has been harmonized with the SDGs and 8th FYP (2021-2025).

The Referral Mechanism is expected to be coordinated by the National Referral Mechanism in which government bodies, NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies, and the private sector will extend services to trafficking victims. Through the referral mechanism, the GOB promotes comprehensive services for trafficking victims through multi-stakeholder cooperation. MoHA recently adopted a Roadmap on National Referral Mechanism to Protect and Support Victims of Human Trafficking. The roadmap was prepared with the support of the Government Switzerland under a joint initiative in which INCIDIN Bangladesh extended technical assistance to MoHA under the Ashshash Project, implemented by Winrock International with the support of Switzerland. Building upon the road map on NRM, all the relevant actors including IOM is contributing to the development of the National Referral Mechanisms (NRM). Under the GLO.ACT Project, which IOM and UNODC are implementing together with MoHA, the guideline and SoP of NRM are on process. To facilitate this a comprehensive referral directory has been prepared for all 64 districts by IOM and Winrock International. Along with MoHA, other relevant ministries are also engaged in policy building process. MoEWOE has pioneered in drafting a Reintegration Policy with the support of IOM together with ILO and UN Women. Currently the policy is being vetted by the Cabinet. Recently MoEWOE also established Migrant Welfare Centres in 30 districts.

Despite making considerable progress in combating human trafficking, Bangladesh still has a long way to go. Within this context, the Government of Bangladesh has been framing and implementing NPAs to combat human trafficking under the leadership of MoHA. Other relevant ministries, NGOs, human rights organizations, women and children’s rights organizations, development organizations, networks, INGOs, UN organizations, donor agencies, and development partners must also be required engaged in implementation of the NPA.

1.3. The Experience of Implementing the NPA 2018-2022

1.3.1. Implementation Status of NPA (2018-2022):

The mid-term review (MTR) revealed the following key features, progress and lessons of the implementation process of NPA for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking (PSHT) 2018-2022. The findings of the

MTR are presented below.¹²

Prevention: The investment in safety-net and microcredit programs by the government is an effective strategy of vulnerability reduction alongside the traditional awareness raising campaign. Prevention is also the objective receiving the largest investment (95.7%). Collectively different ministries and agencies raised awareness of 37,816,717 at community level through implementing 48,561 interventions. Pre-departure training and skill building of Women Migrant Workers - so far been the key inputs towards safe migration promotion. Compared to government the investment (USD 3.37 million) and coverage (1 million person) by UN-I/NGOs is quite small. However, these interventions help to meet the set objectives and to promote knowledge, skill and innovation. The government has a disproportionately large (95.7%) investment in prevention. For the UN-I/NGOs prevention is the second largest sector of investment (27.9 %). The non-governmental actors, however, reaches (disproportionately) highest proportion of their target groups (99.7 %) under the objective of prevention. The government and non-governmental actors have set priorities on two different elements of preventive strategy. While the government is predominantly pursuing to reduce vulnerability to human trafficking by expanding social and economic safety-net programs, the CSOs have set priority on awareness raising. This way both complement each other.

Protection: Protection is the second top priority of government in terms of investment. However, compared to prevention, to full-fill this objective, government applies only 3 percent of its total investment. This reveals a need of balancing both investment within protection and across the different objectives of NPA. The low coverage and bias in service delivery across different sections of the target groups, highlight a need of expansion and diversification of protection services (shelter, identification, referral tools and psychosocial care capacity). To this end, lack of guidelines and standards is another challenge in assuring quality of services.

Law Enforcement and Prosecution: Alongside the existing Special Tribunals, establishment of Separate Special Tribunals at Divisional districts has been the key achievement of NPA implementation. The training of Police, BGB, Bangladesh Coast Guard, Tribunal Judges and Prosecutors has been critical inputs towards better enforcement of laws and ensuring justice. The decision to accession of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (popularly known as Palermo Protocol in Bangladesh) holds potentiality of broadening the scope of NPA. The government invest 1.2 % in law-enforcement and prosecution. The data on target groups (coverage) indicate, VoTs are usually not exclusively assisted to promote their access to justice. The MTR identifies gaps in victim-witness protection and in ensuring re-distributive justice (through National Fund formed under the PSHT Act 2012). Without these two, tribunal alone cannot assure justice to VoTs.

Partnership: MoHA has a whole range of activities and initiatives to promote multi-sectoral partnership. To this end, GO-NGO coordination meetings, divisional/national conferences and multi-stakeholder meetings are few of its effective means of promoting such partnership. Apart from few of the CSO project-based initiatives (such as Ashshash of WI/SDC/and FSTIP), there is no systemic approach of involving private sector in the implementation process of NPA. Consultative Meeting initiated by MoHA and the Thematic Working Group on Trafficking by Bangladesh UN Network on Migration- have opened up new avenue of partnership building.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Formation of National Authority improves the opportunity of oversight. However, the Authority is yet to act on its mandate. There has been a general gap in establishing reporting on appropriate projects and program in relation to human trafficking by different ministries. The reporting format developed for "implementation progress review" process is now adopted by MoHA (circulated to all relevant ministries) to overcome this gap.

¹¹ Workshop Completion Report submitted by INCIDIN Bangladesh to USAID's FSTIP Activity.

The mid-term review draws the following general conclusions-

1. There are some key government actors (both in term of financing the NPA and covering the target groups). The MTR finds the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Ministry of Food, and Ministry of Finance (MoF) as three such key actors. These ministries are not traditionally considered key players in the anti-human trafficking sector. Adoption of a strategy of vulnerability reduction for effectively preventing human trafficking (through promotion of access to safety net programs) has led to this novel partnership.
2. Not all the projects listed in NPA SPHT 2018-22 and SDG Implementation Plan are continuing, while there are new projects which are relevant for NPA PSHT 2018-22. This reflects the need for a thorough review of relevant ministries' ongoing and planned projects under the 8th FYP.
3. Apart from MoHA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJPA), Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW), Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWCA), Ministry of Labor and Employment (MoLE), Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment (MoEWOE), Ministry of Education and other ministries (including the MoDMR, MoF, and the Ministry of Food) need a better understanding of the strategic connection between the relevant projects and programs under its ambit within the NPA PSHT 2018-2022. Most of the ministries need to better contextualize their mandates in relation to the NPA PSHT 2018-22. This may lead to new, more relevant projects and/or realignment of project objectives to better suit their roles.
4. There is a disproportionate overemphasis on prevention while little emphasis is given to protection, prosecution, partnership, and monitoring and evaluation.
5. Compared to UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs, government actors (ministries, departments, and agencies) have emerged as leaders in NPA implementation. However, the value of investment and coverage of non-state/nongovernmental actors have significant strategic impact – often these are aimed at building methods and models for reaching the most marginalized sections of the target groups (such as for children).
6. The commitment and ability of the Government of Bangladesh in mobilizing resources and stakeholders to implement NPA PSHT 2018-2022 is remarkable. The partnership with non- state actors is exemplary. However, the National Authority, the formal structure of oversight, coordination and knowledge-based guidance (built within the PSHT Act of 2012) is yet to be institutionalized and capacitated to match its investment and potentialities.

1.3.2. Recommendations put forward by the MTR

The mid-term review placed the following recommendations which were actively considered in updating the NPA up to 2025.

Strengthening Institutions

Primarily, the MTR recommends strengthening the institutional base of implementation, coordination, communication, oversight, service delivery and capacity facilitation processes linked up with the NPA PSHT 2018-22. This involves institutionalization of the National Authority and National Fund. A comprehensive referral mechanism is needed to promote access of the victims of trafficking (VoTs) to protection and prosecution services (legal services, shelter, psychosocial counselling, and livelihood facilitation services). The referral can reduce cost of service delivery and build engaging partnership within a transparent and accountable structure. To ensure justice for VoTs, expansion of separate Special Tribunals is an urgent requirement. New Special Tribunals need to be placed at hotspots (districts with higher caseloads, such as Cox's Bazar and Mymensingh

and Jashore). Appropriate infrastructure, logistics, and capacity strengthening provisions need to accompany any such process of expansion. A pragmatic community-based, victim-witness protection mechanism needs to be integrated within the process of prosecution. To this end, an effectively endowed and functioning National Fund is a critical condition of ensuring restorative justice for the victims of human trafficking. The National Authority needs to be strengthened to promote better oversight on implementation, coordination, and partnership to better guide the implementation process. Lastly, a set of standards need to be evolved and nationally adopted to ensure quality services and to hold institutions accountable.

Effective implementation

The mid-term review recommends preparation of an orientation manual to carry out periodic orientation of relevant officials from different ministries on the strategic connection of the relevant projects and programs (of each ministry) within the NPA PSHT 2018-2022. In this regard, MoHA needs to take the lead together with CSOs. MTR further recommends a balanced investment approach so that by keeping the investment and emphasis on prevention (Objective 1) unchanged, appropriate importance and investment need to be directed towards the other four NPA objectives (protection, prosecution, partnership, and monitoring & evaluation). To this end, balance is also needed in the delivery of different services across target groups.

Revision of NPA

The mid-term review recommends a revision of the NPA. This calls for stock-taking of relevant projects implemented by different actors so that the list of actions under the NPA can be updated. The 8th FYP is now active. The NPA can be better implemented once it is aligned with this new FYP. Gender, geography and age-responsive approaches need to be integrated within the process of review and revision of the NPA. The revised NPA needs to have a roadmap with clearly defined milestones.

Mainstreaming Monitoring

The monitoring of the NPA implementation process needs to be mainstreamed within the SDG monitoring process conducted by the Ministry of Planning. Until this goal is achieved, MoHA can adopt the format developed for the mid-term review to periodically collect data from relevant ministries and agencies. Efforts to measure the NPA's impact on the situation of human trafficking, the vulnerable population, and VoTs needs to be the focus of any such process of monitoring and evaluation. The government and UN and INGO partners need to work together to keep the NPA implementation process informed by lessons learned from relevant projects and programs in a coordinated manner. The National Authority can take the lead in this regard.

1.3.3. Special Considerations in Preparing the NPA updated to 2023-2025

As a part of the NPA updating process, a national-level workshop was held on January 18, 2023. The workshop was organized to validate the findings of the consultations held at the divisional level and to capture inputs from the relevant ministries, government departments, NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies, and bilateral development partners to update the NPA up to 2025. Prior to the workshop, divisional-level, half-day consultations were carried out in Khulna, Rajshahi, Chattogram, and Sylhet. All the consultations and the national-level workshop were organized by MoHA with technical assistance of USAID's Fight Slavery and Trafficking-in-Persons (FSTIP) Activity implemented by Winrock International. The process of updating the NPA has been an example of partnership and multi-stakeholder participation. This participatory and consultative process generated critical input. Some of the key recommendations are listed below:¹¹

1. The needs emerging as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic need to be addressed. Among others, these include an increase in cyber-enabled trafficking through social media.

¹¹ Workshop Completion Report submitted by INCIDIN Bangladesh to USAID's FSTIP Activity.

2. The vulnerability to human trafficking induced by climate change also requires attention.
3. The structure of NPA implementation and monitoring requires strengthened counter- trafficking committees (CTCs) at the grassroots level and enhanced institutional capacity of the National Authority at the central level. To this end, the workshop proposes reform of the CTC structure (as presented in the key findings section) and capacity building of the National Authority.
4. The national workshop highlights addressing the current trends in trafficking, including trafficking through the Mediterranean Sea and trafficking of Rohingya.
5. The National Referral Mechanism will constitute the fulcrum of the protection services (as per the emerging roadmap). The building blocks of the roadmap will have to be integrated within the updated NPA.
6. There is a need to develop cyber responses to human trafficking in the form of virtual access points for information, service, or referral for VoTs.
7. There is a need to address the issue of smuggling of migrants. In the 2025 phase, the legal provisions on criminalization of the smuggling of migrants needs to be inserted in the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 through the amendment process.
8. For proper implementation of the NPA, relevant ministries, departments, and agencies of the government, along with the civil society actors need to be adequately aware of the NPA and their respective roles in ensuring its implementation.
9. The structure of the NPA matrix can be simplified to make the NPA document more user- friendly.

CHAPTER-2

THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR PREVENTING AND SUPPRESSING HUMAN TRAFFICKING 2023-2025

Initially in 2002, the Government of Bangladesh, prepared the first National Plan of Action against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children, including Trafficking, principally to meet its obligations under the CRC, in 2002. This instrument was to remain in force for five years and was adopted at the initiative of the MoWCA. It was a significant step forward towards combating human trafficking, although the focus of that plan was solely on the prevention of child trafficking for sexual exploitation. Although some success can be noted, it should be admitted that the 2002 NPA faced many limitations.

From that perspective, in 2015 the NPA (2015-17) made significant progress. However, the inter-ministerial coordination appeared as great challenge in this phase. During the planning, the representatives of different ministries were engaged and they provided important propositions and inputs. But during the implementation phase it was found that in most cases the respective ministries did not put priority on implementation of their commitments and there was no fund allocated for these planned activities. As such, many of the critical actions planned under NPA were not implemented and in some cases, actions could not be implemented due to lack of funding.

To overcome these limitations, the NPA 2018-2022 was developed in harmony with the 7th Five-Year Plan and SDG implementation plan. Already, the SDG implementation plans of different ministries have been integrated with the 7th Five-Year Plan. In this mega process of planning and implementation, each of the ministries, under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning, is engaged with ongoing projects, projected budgets and propositions.

To utilise this commitment and coordinated initiative in favour of the implementation of the NPA on prevention and suppression of human trafficking- the relevant goals of SDGs are incorporated within the framework of NPA updated to 2023-2025 just as it was in NPA 2018-2022. By doing this, on one hand the prioritized programs of each of the ministries could be included.

The NPA updated to 2023-2025 however considers the 8th FYP as its main guideline and links the anti-human trafficking actions to the sectors and sub-sectors of the 8th FYP as they match the SDG targets and the Objectives/expected outputs of the NPA 2023-25. The actions of NGO, INGO and UN agencies are also clustered around the sectors and sub-sectors of the 8th FYP and SDG targets. At the same time, a summary of SDG targets and assigned focal ministry along with associate agencies are provided for every "expected output". However, to simplify the matrix associate agencies are not repeatedly mentioned for each of the planned/ongoing projects.

Based on the findings and experience of implementing last NPA, INCIDIN Bangladesh was assigned to draft the NPA for the period 2018-2022. INCIDIN was also assigned with the responsibility for updating the NPA for the period 2023-2025. To capture the assessments and perspectives of grassroots-level organizations working to combat human trafficking, MoHA organized four divisional-level consultations from July to October 2022 with the support of Winrock under the FSTIP Activity. Action Against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children (ATSEC) Bangladesh collaborated in this process as well.

During the same period, Winrock International and INCIDIN Bangladesh facilitated discussions on updating the NPA as part of the UN Counter Trafficking in Person Technical Working Group. MoHA also organized a half-day, national-level workshop, with the technical assistance of FSTIP, Winrock, to comprehensively evaluate implementation of the NPA 2018-2022. The current, updated NPA (2023-2025) is a direct outcome of the suggestions of these multi-stakeholder consultations. During the drafting of the current NPA, these suggestions were carefully considered. At the same time, to evolve a pragmatic NPA, the members of the NPA updated to 2023-2025 Drafting Committee and Technical Committee, have given valuable and insightful inputs. Once the draft was prepared, it was shared among the members of those committees, along with other stakeholders and experts. Later, the Drafting Committee finalized the NPA through editing and revisions.

- In summary, with the NPA updated to 2023-2025, efforts have been made to provide comprehensive guidelines framing of the draft NPA based on the mid-term review of the implementation process of the previous NPA (2018-2022) and consultative workshops organized at the national and divisional level.
- preparation of the second draft of the NPA based on feedback of the NPA Technical Committee led by MoHA.
- preparation of the final draft of the NPA based on the feedback of the government/NGO coordination meeting and submission to MoHA for finalization.

Approval of the final NPA by MoHA, with the technical assistance from Winrock and INCIDIN Bangladesh and participation of the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee and NPA Drafting Committee (2023-2025) for Bangladesh's roles in countering internal and cross-border TIP. The NPA provides a set of strategic actions to achieve its goals and specifies the roles of different ministries and organizations in implementing these activities. The NPA provides the scope for inter-agency and inter-actor coordination and a centralized system of monitoring, reporting, and evaluation. For the current NPA, special care has been taken to coordinate it with SDGs and 8th FYP. The following steps were therefore required in formulation of the NPA.

2.1 Basic Principles and Objectives

Keeping in mind the human rights implications of the crime of human trafficking (see annex 1), the NPA updated to 2023-2025 for combating human trafficking is based on the following:

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- no discrimination against anyone based on sex, religion, caste, education, political ideology, or wealth
- government responsibility and ownership
- protection of victims of trafficking from revictimization by ensuring comprehensive protection assistance
- protection of the best interests of the child victims¹² and respect for human dignity of all during the rehabilitation, rescue, and criminal justice processes (protection of victims from re-victimisation/harassment)
- civil society participation through promotion of public-private partnerships
- localization of counter trafficking initiatives through participation of local-level people and local government institutions
- interdisciplinary coordination or cross-section responsibilities shared among government agencies and between the government agencies, UN, INGOs, and NGOs

¹² This is to note that, the principle of best interest of the child has been clearly recognised in the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012. For example, its Section 2 provides that when a child has been the victim of trafficking, the prosecutors will not have to prove the exercise by the offender of force or threat.

- conformity with other relevant policies of the government
- mainstreaming the NPA within the key development plans of the government (such as SDG and 8th FYP)
- Bangladesh's solidarity with the international community and efforts.

PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES

- to provide for certain implementable activities to prevent and suppress human trafficking and protect trafficking victims
- to allocate the responsibilities among various government agencies and other implementing organisations (including civil society) for the implementation of these activities and monitoring the application/enforcement of existing laws.

2.2 Core Objectives and Strategies

The NPA updated to 2023-2025 aims to achieve five core objectives:

1. prevent and prosecute the offences of human trafficking by promoting greater access to social, natural and economic safe-nets
2. establish a comprehensive protective regime through state interventions and social actions, including measures for rescue of VoTs, recovery from the physical/psychosocial trauma, repatriation, protection, and integration into families and society
3. ensure justice for victims of trafficking and their families through effective implementation of legal instruments
4. put in place a system of coordination and cooperation at the state and NGO levels, both at home and abroad, with a view to effectively combat human trafficking
5. distribute responsibility for monitoring and reporting of NPA activities.

The strategy of NPA implementation involves a set of SDGs and actions selected for each of the relevant ministries. MoHA is to play the key role in coordination. If the SDG-related actions are implemented, the major part of the NPA will be achieved.

The matrix below illustrates key goals and expected outputs along with the related SDG targets, SDG- related actions, and key strategies:

Table 2. NPA objectives, expected outcomes, and strategies

Core Objectives	Expected Outputs	Strategies
Objective 1: Prevention of human trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.1: Reduction of economic vulnerability of marginalized households • 1.2: Reduction of disaster-induced vulnerability of marginalized households to human trafficking • 1.3: Reduction of risks to the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous people, and children in vulnerable situations • 1.4: Reduction of sexual violence against women and children • 1.5: Elimination of harmful practices against children including child labour and child marriage • 1.6: Promotion of safe labour migration • 1.7: Increased access to decent work for youth • 1.8: Enhanced access of vulnerable communities to awareness on human trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated implementation of SDGs 1, 1.5, 4.1, 4.4, 4.5, 5.2, 5.3, 10.7, 16.10 • Implementation of SDG Plus actions 1.2, 3, 4 • Key strategies: risk reduction, capacity strengthening, awareness raising
Objective 2: Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking ¹³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 2.2: Strengthened policy/legal tools for delivery of recovery, repatriation and integration support to victims of trafficking • 2.3: Strengthened protective services for victims of trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated implementation of SDGs 8.7, 16.1, 16.2 • Implementation of SDG Plus actions 5.6, 7, 8 • Key strategies: improved standards of service and care, cross-border cooperation, effective social integration and coordination through National Referral Mechanism
Objective 3: Justice to the Victims of Human Trafficking and Prosecution of Traffickers ¹⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.1: Increase the rate of and strengthen the capacity to deliver justice to victims of trafficking • 3.2: Implementation and revision of policy/legal tools for delivering justice to victims of trafficking • 3.3: Strengthened legal provisions for children • 3.4: Priority access of victims of human trafficking to legal services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated implementation of SDGs 5.4, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3 • Implementation of SDG Plus actions 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 • Key strategies: legal enforcement, effective trial, expansion of legal services and social protection
Objective 4: Multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources to support the achievement in combatting human trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.1: Multi-stakeholder partnership to prevent and suppress human trafficking • 4.2: Multi-stakeholder consultation to report on achievements in combatting human trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated implementation of SDGs 16.7, 17.16 • Implementation of SDG Plus actions 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18 • Key strategies: joint capacity building, enhanced coordination, and multi-stakeholder engagement
Objective 5: An effective system of monitoring, evaluation and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.1: Enhanced capacity to monitor and report on progress in implementation of NPA updated to 2023-2025 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated implementation of SDGs 17.18, 17.19 • Implementation of SDG Plus actions 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 • Key strategies: coordination with SDG monitoring and mid-term review in 2020

¹³ One of the expected outputs, namely (Expected output 2.4: Strengthening the coordinated protection system.) has been dropped as per the suggestions of the consultations and feedback from implementation assessment

¹⁴ One of the expected outputs, namely (Expected outputs 3.5: Enhanced access of the victims of human trafficking to social services) has been dropped as per the suggestions of the consultations and feedback from implementation assessment

2.3 SDG and the Third Generation NPA updated to 2023-2025

In Bangladesh, the process of NPA preparation and implementation to prevent and suppress human trafficking can be clustered into three generations. The first generation (2002) of NPA was focused of identifying gaps and proposing solutions as standalone actions. The major limitation was its sole focus on the prevention of trafficking in children for sexual exploitation. The second generation of NPA (2015-17) had limitations in coordination mechanism and lacked secured source of funding. The third generation of NPA (2018 onward) placed the actions under NPA to prevent and combat human trafficking within the mainframe of national planning. It held committed interventions of government, non-government and UN actors with clearly identified sources and amount of budget allocations. To this end, the NPA linked up the planned actions with SDG goals and Five-Year Plan. As the government of Bangladesh harmonized the SDG implementation plan with the 7th Five-Year Plan, the third generation of NPA initially embraced this linkage. The 8th FYP is also harmonized with the SDG targets. As such, the current NPA to Prevent and suppress and Suppress Human Trafficking has also been harmonized with SDG implementation plan. The following three Goals of the SDGs are directly linked to prevention and suppression of human trafficking:

- Goal 5** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 8** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- Goal 16** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Apart from these three, there are few other SDG targets which may contribute to the suppression and prevention of human trafficking. As such, in developing this NPA, the SDG goals and targets have been initially matched with the five key objectives of NPA 2018-2022. The matrix below presents the summary of these correlations.

Table 3. SDG targets and corresponding NPA core objectives

SDG Targets	NPA- Core Objectives
1.31, 5, 1.B, 4.4, 4.7, 4.A and 8.6	Objective 1: Prevention of Human Trafficking
5.2 ; 8.7 ; 16.2, 16.4	Objective 2: Protection to the victims and survivors of human trafficking
16.4	Objective 3: Effective trial of the cases of human trafficking
16.4	Objective 4: Multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement in combatting human trafficking
17.16; 17.17; 17.18	Objective 5: An effective system of monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The 8th Five Year Plan takes the lead from Perspective Plan 2041 and centres on six core themes:

1. rapid recovery from COVID-19 to restore human health, confidence, employment, income and economic activities
2. GDP growth acceleration, employment generation, productivity acceleration, and rapid poverty reduction
3. broad-based strategy of inclusiveness with a view to empowering every citizen to participate fully and benefit from the development process and helping the poor and vulnerable with social protection-based income transfers
4. sustainable development pathway that is resilient to disaster and climate change; entails sustainable use of natural resources; and successfully manages the inevitable urbanization transition

5. development and improvement of critical institutions necessary to lead the economy to upper-middle-income country (UMIC) status
6. attaining SDG targets and coping with the impact of least developed country (LDC) graduation.

These six interrelated themes are integrated in the entire 8th FYP macroeconomic and sectoral strategies, policies and programs.¹⁵ The 8th FYP focuses on poverty reduction and empowerment of Bangladesh's citizens within a sustainable development pathway noting the challenges imposed by COVID-19 and climate change. The 8th FYP is integrated with the Government of Bangladesh's efforts to achieve the SDG targets and its Development Results Framework (DRF) has identified 15 priority areas. Among these, four are macroeconomic in nature and the remaining 11 are sectoral. Each of these development goals are linked to the SDGs and fully consistent with the development vision and targets set by the government in Perspective Plan 2041.¹⁶

The table below outlines the national priority areas of the 8th FYP.¹⁷

Table 4. National priority areas of the 8th FYP

National Priority	Outcome Statement	Indicators	No. of Indicators
Governance (SDG-16)	Promoting inclusive, transparent, accountable and effective democratic governance system and ensuring justice for all	Human trafficking	Two

The issue of human trafficking is noted in the DRF of the 8th FYP under the national priority of governance (SDG 16) as outlined in the figure below.

Figure 3. Snapshot of the DRF of the 8th FYP¹⁸

SL	Performance Indicators	Data Source (Institutions & Reports)	Lead Ministry/ Division	Baseline (Year)	Target (2021)	Target (2022)	Target (2023)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Remarks
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vi)	(vi)	(vi)	(vi)
National Priority: Governance (SDG-16)										
Outcome Statement: Promoting Inclusive, transparent, accountable and effective democratic governance system & ensuring justice for all										
99	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population by sex, age and form of exploitation	BP	MoHA	Total-0.92 Male- 1.14 Female- 0.64 (BP 2015)	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	SDG 16.22

¹⁵ Planning Commission, 8th FYP, page xlii.

¹⁶ Planning Commission, 8th FYP, page 140.

¹⁷ Planning Commission, 8th FYP, page 141.

¹⁸ Planning Commission, 8th FYP, page 156.

The 8th FYP identifies human trafficking related indicators within its governance cluster- namely under public order and safety with MoHA as the lead ministry. Within MoHA the Public Security Division takes up the responsibility of coordinating and leading the anti-human trafficking interventions. This is reflected in the following statement of PSD in 8th FYP:

Combat Human Trafficking¹⁹: Public Security Division (PSD) of MoHA is the focal division to combat human trafficking. This Division has formed the National Authority to address this crime under the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012. In 2018, PSD has adopted the National Plan of Action to Prevent and Suppress of Human Trafficking (NPA-PSHT) 2018-2022. The NPA 2018-22 is harmonized with the SDG implementation strategy of GoB. Under the 8FYP, PSD aims to strengthen the capacity of the National Authority to better implement the NPA. During the implementation of the 8FYP, this Authority can grow into the lead agency to coordinate all out efforts against the traffickers. As a priority, PSD plays a critical role in enforcement of legal provisions (Overseas Employment and Migrants Act 2013 and PSHT Act 2012) to make mobility of people, migration and migrants safer. The 8FYP will focus in investing in capacity development for law enforcement and border control to combat trafficking and smuggling in persons. As per NPA, the counter trafficking committees (CTCs) are placed at Unions, Upazilas and Districts to reduce vulnerability to trafficking and to assist the victims of trafficking. The 8FYP can provide resources and capacity building assistance to strengthen and activate these CTCs. Hence during the 8FYP, the government will set priority on strengthening the role of PSD in meeting the objectives set in the NPA to prevent and suppress human trafficking.

The Annual Development Plan (ADP) translates the strategies of FYP into actions. However, for budgetary accuracy, for updating the NPA, the Revised Annual Development Plan (RADP) 2023-24 becomes critical point of reference. Some of the bilateral projects beyond the R/ADP have also been included based on their importance in achieving the objectives. There are two matrices in the current NPA 2023-25; one for all the planned and proposed actions of the government actors and the other for the NGO-INGO-UN actors.

2.4 Lead Agency and other Government and Implementing Agencies

MoHA will lead the implementation of the current NPA updated to 2023-2025. There are many actions within the NPA which can only be implemented through the whole of government approach. As such, NPA implementation cannot be solely assigned to any single ministry. In the implementation process of NPA updated to 2023-2025, several ministries have been assigned to lead specific actions. For SDG implementation, specific ministries have been assigned with the lead role for specific sets of goals and targets. The Ministry of Planning has assigned these roles. Each of the ministries are also well aware of their respective roles and responsibilities. The majority of the SDG Plus actions that have been assigned to this NPA will be implemented by MoHA. Few of these actions will be implemented under the leadership of other ministries. In such cases, MoHA would also assist in the implementation process. In summary, the NPA updated to 2023-2025 will be implemented with the coordination of MoHA.

The matrix of government implementation plans did not always identify space for NGO, INGO, UN actors. However, in most cases, there is coordination among government and non-state actors at the ground level. In the planning matrix of NGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies, the relevant lead ministry has been identified along with the key role of nongovernment actors as implementers and associate agencies as per relevance.

2.5 Guidelines for Implementation of NPA updated to 2023-2025

MoHA is the lead ministry with overarching responsibility for overseeing implementation of the NPA updated to 2023-2025. At the same time, as per the roles assigned in the SDG implementation plan, each of the ministries

¹⁹ Planning Commission, 8th FYP, page# 189

will take the lead and cooperate with relevant ministries to achieve the assigned goals and expected outputs by meeting the development targets.

Steps and Approaches of Multi-Stakeholder Cooperation for NPA Implementation

In the NPA updated to 2023-25, different ministries/departments/agencies and are in charge of implementing project falling within their mandates. However, not all the projects have 100 per cent coverage of population at risk of or victimized by human trafficking. As such, for the projects without clearly mentioned objective and scope of addressing human trafficking, the NPA updated to 2023-25 proposes at least 5% coverage of population at risk of or victimized by human trafficking. Accordingly, the NPA updated to 2023-25 foresees these projects to utilize a proportion (%) of budget for the purpose of addressing human trafficking related issues.

To ensure this, MoHA will take the following measures-

1. MoHA will communicate the relevant ministries, departments, agencies (including NGO/INGO/ UN agencies) on the responsibility of inclusion of at least 5% of vulnerable or victims of human trafficking within the target groups of their projects which are included in the NPA updated to 2023-25.
2. MoHA will periodically also collect information on the interventions from all the relevant ministries, departments, agencies (including NGO/INGO/ UN agencies) on the projects /interventions/ programs included in the NPA updated to 2023-25.
3. For clear and common understanding on NPA interpretation and implementation, MoHA will also carryout bilateral or multilateral (as per need) discussion and orientation sessions with the implementation partners of NPA updated to 2023-25.

At the same time;

- A. MoHA will bear the responsibility of mass dissemination of NPA updated to 2023-2025. Specially, the NPA updated to 2023-2025 shall be urgently sent to all stakeholders and to all the members of CTCs with a call for action. The MoHA shall prepare a list of priority actions as per the Act 2012 and its Rules and shall call upon the relevant actors to implement those.
- B. The existing Inter-Ministerial Anti-Trafficking Committee may be called the National Committee against Human Trafficking and placed under the MoHA. The National Authority will be responsible to discharge the duty of coordinating, monitoring and evaluating for implementation of NPA.
- C. The National Authority SHALL coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the NPA updated to 2023-2025 periodically (quarterly). It may find and take necessary assistance from volunteering organisations to work with it, through financing or rendering other technical support, in monitoring and evaluating various activities of the NPA. Each of such organisations shall be working geographically in each administrative Division.
- D. In addition, there shall be several committees in Dhaka and in the Districts, Upazillas and Unions, in order to carry out the activities of the NPA updated to 2023-2025. The several CTCs already functioning is hereby recognized and integrated as implementers of the NPA updated to 2023-2025 (see Annex-5 for the formation and makeup of these committees).
- E. To fight human trafficking effectively, people at the local government levels along with local community/religious leaders will work together with development workers and the police and other LEAs to prevent human trafficking.

- F. Each particular Department/Ministry/Organisation tasked with a responsibility under this NPA updated to 2023-2025 shall issue guideline or implementation strategy, and shall REPORT to the central monitoring and co-ordination committee. With the assistance of the Ministry of Planning, MoHA will prepare reports on national progress in achieving the SDGs and relevant targets (which are included in the NPA updated to 2023-2025). The respective ministries responsible for the SDG plus actions will be held responsible for sending reports on progress to MoHA.

2.6 Users' Guidelines for NPA updated to 2023-2025

The NPA updated to 2023-2025 is meant to be a guide for everyone involved in anti-trafficking actions in Bangladesh, especially for those government agencies and other stakeholders who are given specific responsibilities to implement activities outlined above. The NPA outlines the most important steps to be taken and issues to be considered in setting up effective structures, legislative, or judicial, against trafficking and procedures for the results-based monitoring, review and evaluation of the present Action Plan. The NPA has laid out directives on responsibilities of different actors.

The NPA updated to 2023-2025 addresses both internal and cross-border human trafficking and trafficking in persons of any kind. While taking actions, the terms "human trafficking", and 'victims' or 'survivors' should be understood in the sense of the Human Trafficking Act 2012. The NPA updated to 2023-2025 has a thematic part and an operational part summarily reflected in the Matrix. While every government agency or any other implementing partner should mainly consider the task allocated to it as per the Action Plan shown in the matrix, it should first read the above thematic part of the NPA. Also, there are notes about how to use the Matrix of the plan of actions itself, which should also be strictly adhered to.

Every concerned stakeholder should predicate all its actions on the basis of guiding principles described above, the new anti HT Act of 2012 and other relevant statutes and government Policies (specially on migration, rights of women and children, development and child labour related instruments) and the international standards enshrined in international treaties/instruments. All actors should also become informed of two important documents, namely, the UN Principles on Human Trafficking and the Terms of Reference for the Counter-trafficking Committees which are annexed herewith (annex-5).

Every lead agency and other implementing organisation tasked under the NPA updated to 2023-2025 should draw and practice statement, describing what are its roles under the NPA updated to 2023-2025 and how will those roles be realised. Importantly, the NPA updated to 2023-2025 establishes a central body - the Sub-Committee (Implementation Committee) of the National Anti-Trafficking Committee at the MoHA- and outlines the phased-process of monitoring, review and evaluation. The monitoring, reporting, and evaluation processes are sought to be results-based. Every concerned stakeholder should therefore adhere to the objectives of monitoring and evaluation.

Each of the ministries involved in the implementation of the NPA, along with all such GOs and NGOs, needs to keep track of their responsibilities defined in the NPA updated to 2023-2025- during annual planning and budgeting exercise.

CHAPTER-3

MATRIX OF THE NPA FOR PREVENTING AND SUPPRESSING HUMAN TRAFFICKING 2023-2025

The NPA updated to 2023-2025 is presented in two sets of matrices: SDG-based actions and SDG Plus actions.

3.1 Matrix of the Third Generation NPA

As mentioned above, the NPA updated to 2023-2025 is presented in three sets of planning matrices. The first set outlines ongoing and proposed projects under 8th FYP in relation to the five key objectives and the related expected outcomes of the NPA. The relevant goals and targets of the SDGs are matched with the sectors and subsectors of 8th FYP. These projects are largely included in the Revised Annual Development Plan, except for a few exceptions (which are marked as projects “beyond the RADP”). However, the matrix is simplified compared to that of NPA 2018-2022. The second set captures the ongoing and planned interventions of NGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies. The third set outlines the government programs that can contribute to achievement of the NPA strategic objectives. At the beginning of each of the matrices, for each of the planned objectives, the following information is presented: NPA objective, key strategy, expected outcomes of the NPA.

Section 3.2 presents the GoB actions within the 8th FYP and RADP. In this section, after the general presentation on SDGs, the planning matrices are introduced. For each objective, a separate segment is prepared which presents actions of the government (both ongoing and proposed) for the 2023-2025 period. For each of the strategic objectives, there are several expected outputs (except for goal five, which has only one expected output). For each of these expected outputs, a summary is provided at the beginning on the SDGs and linkage with the 7th FYP. This includes details on global indicators, lead/co-lead ministry/division, and associate ministries and divisions. This has not yet been updated by the General Economics Division for the 8th FYP, but is kept in its original form as a reference for comparison and monitoring the progress of NPA implementation with the data available on SDG implementation. SDG-related information is presented using the below matrix.

Table 5. Matrix for SDG information

SDG Targets	
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	

After the introduction of SDG-related information, two sets of matrices are presented: a matrix entitled “Ongoing Activities/Projects/Programs of the GoB updated for 8th Five-Year Plan (up to 2025):” and a matrix called “Proposed Activities/Projects/Programs of the GoB updated for 8th Five-Year Plan (up to 2025).” These matrix formats are shown below.

Table 6. Format for the following matrix

Updated for 8th Five-Year Plan (up to 2025): Ongoing Activities/Projects/Programs of the GoB

SSDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	Ongoing Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets				Planned Project 2023-2025	Remarks
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25		
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7

Table 7. Format for the following matrix

Updated for 8th Five-Year Plan (up to 2025): Proposed Activities Projects/Programs of the GoB

Proposed Actions	Indicators	Means of Verification	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Timeline

In Section 3.2.2, the ongoing and planned actions of NGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies are captured in a simple matrix called “Updated Matrix of Ongoing/planned actions of NGOs, INGOs, and UN Agencies for the Period 2023-2025.” The format of this matrix is presented below.

Table 8. Format for the following matrix

Updated Matrix of Ongoing/planned actions of NGOs, INGOs, and UN Agencies for the Period 2023-2025

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verification	Lead Ministry, Lead Implementing Agency, and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Timeline

This separate matrix for NGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies is prepared only for convenience of the users. It does not indicate that these actions will be implemented in isolation from government actors. The matrix for each of the actions identifies the lead ministry to achieve this coordination.

Finally, the third matrix (in Section 3.2.3) is for safety net programs contributing to the achievement of the strategic objectives. This indicates the importance of government programs, apart from the project initiatives, in achieving the NPA objectives. This matrix includes a set of ministerial programs which contribute to achievement of the strategic objectives. These are largely safety net programs and a proportion of these allocations can prevent and suppress human trafficking in the country.

**MATRIX OF NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR
PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION
OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING 2018-2022
(UPDATED TO 2023 - 2025)**

LEAD AGENCY: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

3.2 NPA MATRICES

The below are matrices of the NPA updated to 2023-2025. The lead agency is MoHA. The duration is 2023-2025. The below matrices include approved plans of different ministries.

3.2.1. GoB Actions built within 8th Five Year Plan (2020-25) and Revised Annual Development Plan (2022-23)

Matrix of National Action Plan to Prevent and Suppress Human Trafficking in Bangladesh (2023-2025)

Lead Agency: Ministry of Home Affairs

Duration: Three Years (2023-2025)

Approved Plans of Different Ministries

NPA Objective 1: To prevent human trafficking

Key Strategies: Poverty alleviation, Mass communication and message dissemination through awareness raising activities/training in accordance to the definition of human trafficking depicted in the new Act; Facilitate alternative livelihood within the country for the high-risk groups to reduce the risks of human trafficking; and Prevention campaigns to bring information on safe migration to reduce irregular/unsafe migration and hence the risk of human trafficking.

Expected output 1.1: Reduction of economic vulnerability of the marginalized households

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: CD / MoWCA-DWA (leading the NSSS); Co-Lead: GED (as NPFP)
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	ERD; FD; BB; BFID; LGD; MoA; MoF; MoDMR; MoEWOE; MoFL; MoInd; MoLE; MoSW; MoYS; PMO; RDCD; SID; MoWCA, MoCHTA; MoLWA

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets				Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25		
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Implementing Agency: Prime Minister's Office	08-Local Government and Rural Development, Sub-Sector: 00-Local Government and Rural Development	224000600 - Ashrayan-2 (4th Revised) (01/07/2010 - 30/06/2023) Approved	(10%) 118999	(10%)	(10%)		The target groups may include 10% of potential VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA)
	Implementing Agency: Prime Minister's Office	08-Local Government and Rural Development, Sub-Sector: 00-Local Government and Rural Development	224115700 - Ashrayan-3 Development of Shelter House for Total 01 Lac Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals and Necessary Island Security Infrastructure at Bhasan Char in Charissor Union, Hatia, Noakhali (01/12/2017 - 30/11/2022) Approved	(10%) 5770	(10%)	(10%)		The target groups may include 10% of potential VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA)
	MoSW Implementing Agency: Department of Social Services	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 65-Social Welfare	224343000 - Socio-economic development generating through employment husband abandoned training of destitute widows and Extremely Poor Project (01/07/2021 - 31/12/2023) Approved	1383				Reduction of trafficking vulnerability among the targeted population
	MoSW Implementing Agency: Department of Social Services	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 65-Social Welfare	Hijra Community Livelihood Development Program					Reducing vulnerability to sexual exploitation and forced begging
	MoLGRDC Implementing Agency: Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)	Sector: 08-Local Government and Rural Development, Sub-Sector: 00-Local Government and Rural Development	224343100 - Integrated Rural Employment Support Project For The Poor Women (IRESPPW)- 2nd phase (01/07/2021 - 30/06/2026) Approved	(%) 8000	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 10% of potential VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA)

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
	MoLGRDC Implementing Agency: Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)	Sector: 08-Local Government and Rural Development, Sub-Sector: 00-Local Government and Rural Development	224343200 - Rural Livelihood Project-3rd Phase (01/07/2021 - 30/06/2026) Approved	(%) 27600	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 10% of potential VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCS or a check list provided by MoHA)

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

Expected output 1.2: Reduction of disaster (inclusive of climate change and COVID-19) induced vulnerability of the marginalized households to human trafficking

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	1.5. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	MoEF, MoDMR
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	FID (BB)

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
1.5. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	MoLGRDC Implementing Agency: Local Government Division	08-Local Government and Rural Development, Sub-Sector: 00-Local Government and Rural Development	224257000 - Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LOGIC) (01/07/2017 - 30/06/2021) Approved PA Source: EU; Sweden; UNCDF; UNDP	4807				In general the project reduces vulnerability to trafficking of climate displaced population.

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
	Lead: MoWCA Implementing Agency: Directorate of Women Affairs	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 66-Women and Children Affairs	224300600 - Enhancing Adaptive Capacities of Coastal Communities, especially to Cope with Climate Change Induced Salinity (01/07/2019 - 31/12/2024) Approved PA Source: GEF	6453				An estimated 719,229 people (about 245,516 directly and 473,713 indirectly) are set to benefit
	MoSW Implementing Agency: Department of Social Services	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 65-Social Welfare	223045000 - Urban Management of Internal Migration due to Climate Change (UMMCC) Phase-II (01/01/2018 - 31/12/2022) Approved PA Source: EU; GIZ	(%) 2000	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% of potential VOTs in slums (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA)

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
	MoLGRDC Implementing Agency: Local Government Division	Sector: 08-Local Government and Rural Development, Sub-Sector: 00-Local Government and Rural Development	224243100 - Promoting Resilience of Vulnerable Through Access to Infrastructure, Improved Skills and information (Provati) (01/07/2018 - 31/12/2024) Approved PA Source: IFAD	(%) 10380	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% of potential VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA)
	MoEF Implementing Agency: Bangladesh Forest Department	Sector: 09-Environment, Climate Change(CC) and Water Resources(WR), Sub-Sector: 45-Water Resources	24326700 - Char Development and Settlement Project - Bridging (CDSP-B) (Forest Department Part)(CDSP-Additional Financing) (1st Revised) (01/07/2020 - 30/06/2023) Approved PA Source: IFAD	(%) 278	(%)	(%)		Addressing climate change induced livelihood challenges and push factors.
	MoP-SID Implementing Agency: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Sector: 11-Health, Sub-Sector: 53-Population and Family Welfare	224289700 - Strengthening Environment Climate Change and Disaster Statistics (ECDS) Project (01/07/2019 - 30/06/2023) Approved	(%) 525	(%)	(%)		Information on causes (push factors) of climate induced displacement and vulnerability to trafficking
	MoP-SID Implementing Agency: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Sector: 14-Science and IT, Sub-Sector: 64-ICT	224289700 - Strengthening Environment Climate Change and Disaster Statistics (ECDS) Project (01/07/2019 - 30/06/2023) Approved	(%) 277	(%)	(%)		Assessing risk and vulnerability to cyber enabled trafficking

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

Expected output 1.3: Reduction of risks of the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	Lead: SHED; Co-Lead: MoPME; MoSW; TMED Lead: MoE; Co-Lead: MoPME; Co-Lead: MoSW
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	MoCHTA; MoWCA, MoRA; MoYS; SID

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations .	MoLGRDC Implementing Agency: Local Government Division	Sector: 10- Housing and Community Amenities, Sub-Sector: 48- Community Development	224266200 - Development of livelihood for the marginal People. (01/07/2018 - 30/06/2023) Approved PA Source: DFID, UK	(%) 15000	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% of potential VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA)
	MoSW Implementing Agency: Department of Social Services	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 65-Social Welfare	224350000 - Mobile servicing, driving, TV-fridge repair and tailor science and embroidery training for socio-economic development of backward communities (01/07/2021 - 0/06/2023) Approved	(%) 500	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% of potential VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA)
	MoEF Implementing Agency: Bangladesh Forest Department	Sector: 05- Agriculture, Sub-Sector: 24- Forestry	224333800 – Environmental protection and social security development project in Rajshahi through social forestry (01/11/2020 - 30/06/2025) Approved	(%) 1409	(%)	(%)		4,150 people along with 3,250 households of ethnic minorities and other less-income groups having capacity building and income opportunity to cope climate change
	MoP-SID Implementing Agency: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Sector: 11- Health, Sub-Sector: 53- Population and Family Welfare	224296000 - National Survey on Disabled People 2019 (1st Revised) (01/07/2019 - 31/12/2022) Approved	(%) 48	(%)	(%)		Information on features of vulnerabilities
	MoP-SID Implementing Agency: GED	Sector: 11-Health, Sub-Sector: 53- Population and Family Welfare	Strengthening Social Policies for Children in a Middle Income Economy (2017-2023) USD 1,5 million	(%)	(%)	(%)		Strengthened social protection services for the children

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

Expected output 1.4: Reduction of sexual violence against women and children

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	5.2 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
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: MoWCA
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	MoHA; LJD; LPAD; SID; MoEWOE; MoFA; MoLE ; MoRA; MoTJ

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
5.2 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	Lead: MoWCA Implementing Agency: Directorate of Women Affairs	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 66-Women and Children Affairs	Program: 224232200 - Establishment of Kishore-Kishori Club (1st Revised) (01/01/2018 - 31/12/2023) Approved	11169				Provision of safe-space, awareness and peer support
	Lead: MoWCA Implementing Agency: Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 66-Women and Children Affairs	224026200 - Multi-Sectoral Programme for Preventing on Violence Against Women (4th Phase) (01/07/2016 - 30/06/2022) Approved PA Source: DANIDA	(%) 2100	(%)	(%)		Psychosocial counselling and support services through one-stop crisis center, National and Regional Trauma Counselling Center, Helpline (109) and JOY Apps

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

Expected output 1.5: Elimination of harmful practices against children including child labour and child marriage

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	Lead: MoPME; Co-Lead: MoE
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	MoWCA; MoIB; MoSW; MoRA; MoHFW; LGD; MoYS; SID
SDG Targets	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	Lead: MoWCA
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	MoHA; MoIB; MoRA; MoFA; MoHFW; SID
SDG Targets	Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a percentage of yearly income earned in country of destination Proxy indicators: a) Number of people employed overseas as migrant workers ; b) Increase share of skilled and semi-skilled workers in overseas employment c) Increase number of women migrant workers in overseas employment; d) Promote more migration from lagging districts.
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	Lead MoEWOE ; Co-Lead: MoFA
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	MoE; MoHA; MoIB; MoPA; MoCAT

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets				Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25		
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	MoSW Implementing Agency: Department of Social Services	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 65-Social Welfare	224128600 - Child Sensitive Social Protection in Bangladesh (CSPB) (Phase-2) (1st Revised) (01/07/2017 - 31/12/2024) Approved PA Source: UNICEF	(%) 3530	(%)	(%)		Protection to children without parents from child labour and early marriage hence contributing in reducing vulnerability to trafficking.

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

Expected output 1.6: Promotion of safe labour migration

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a percentage of yearly income earned in country of destination (Proxy indicators: a) Number of people employed overseas as migrant workers ; b) Increase share of skilled and semi-skilled workers in overseas employment; c) Increase number of women migrant workers in overseas employment; d) Promote more migration from lagging districts.
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead MoEWOE; Co-Lead: MoFA
Associate Ministries/Divisions	MoE; MoHA; MoIB; MoPA; MoCAT

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	MoEWOE Implementing Agency: Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment	Sector: 04- Industrial and Economic Services, Sub-Sector: 21- Labour and Employment	223006600 - Application of Migration Policy for Decent Work for Migrant Workers (01/04/2016 - 31/07/2022) Approved PA Source: SDC, Switzerland	(%) 119	(%)	(%)		Promotion of safe migration as a means of reducing vulnerability to trafficking
	MoEWOE Implementing Agency: Bureau of Manpower, Employment & Training	Sector: 04- Industrial and Economic Services, Sub-Sector: 21- Labour and Employment	224305800 - Providing driving training for the employment both local and overseas (01/01/2020 - 31/12/2024) Approved	(%) 2500	(%)	(%)		Skilling as a strategy of promoting safe migration to reduce the risk of trafficking

Proposed Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Proposed Activity-1: Develop and print/broadcast/telecast awareness raising news/reviews/ talk-shows/ documentary/ messages for safe and informed decision on migration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually reaching 5 million people Participation of survivors Addressing human trafficking and smuggling in migrants related issues 	<p>Sample of material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting by respective agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Associate Ministries: MoHA; MoEWOE; MoWCA; MoLE; MoFA Associate Agency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press Information Department Bangladesh Betar Bangladesh Television Department of Films & Publications Department of Mass Communication Bangladesh Press Council Bangladesh Film Development Corporation Press Institute Bangladesh Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha National Institute of Mass Communication Bangladesh Film and Television Institute 	<p>Bi-lateral coordination between MoIB and MoHA/MoEWE/MoWCA/MoLE/MoFA</p> <p>Source of Funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoIB, MoHA, MoEWE, MoWCA, MoLE, MoFA National and International NGOs, UN agencies (IOM, UNODC, UNHCR, UNICEF, ILO) and donors/ development partners (USAID, Switzerland, EU). 	<p>Development and implementation of relevant actions within 2023-2025.</p> <p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Proposed Activity-2: CTC led local level campaigns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoHA has provided standard messages linked with recent trends of trafficking and priorities CTCs organizing courtyard meeting, bazar campaign, rally and IEC material-based campaign against trafficking smuggling, online safety and means of safe migration. 	<p>CTC reports Minutes of GO-NGO coordination committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: MoHA and LGRDC Associate Ministries: MIB, MoEWOE; MoWCA; MoLE; MoFA Associate Agency: UP and Upazila administration, DC office, UDC, Migrant Welfare Desk, DEMO, Police, BGB, Coast Guard, VDP, DSS, DWA 	<p>partners (USAID, Switzerland, EU).</p>	

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

Expected output 1.7: Increased access to decent work for the youth

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: MoE/ TMED
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	ICTD; FD; MoEWOE; MoLE; MoYS; MoInd; BFID (BB); MoIB

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	MoSW Implementing Agency: Department of Social Services	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 65-Social Welfare	224342800 - Prottoy: Development Through Youth Training (01/07/2021 - 30/06/2024) Approved	(%) 1000	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% of potential VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA). Coordinated under NRM/National Authority/MOHA
	MoSW Implementing Agency: Department of Social Services	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 65-Social Welfare	224342900 - Improving the quality of life of helpless destitute people and aggrieved unemployed youth & young women during COVID of Patuakhali district through various trainings (01/07/2021 - 30/06/2023) Approved	(%) 1416	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% of potential VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA). Coordinated under NRM/National Authority/MOHA
	MoE Implementing Agency: Directorate of Technical Education	Sector: 13-Education, Sub-Sector: 61-Technical Education	224104800 - Establishment of Technical School in 100 Upazilas One in each Upazila (01/01/2014 - 31/12/2021) Approved	(%) 34300	(%)	(%)		Promotion of youth employment to reduce vulnerability to trafficking due to pull factor

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets				Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25		
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
	MoE Implementing Agency: Directorate of Technical Education	Sector: 13- Education, Sub-Sector: 61- Technical Education	224315000 - Establishment of 329 Technical Schools and Colleges at Upazila level (01/01/2020 - 31/12/2024) Approved	(%) 11000	(%)	(%)		Promotion of youth employment to reduce vulnerability to trafficking due to pull factor
	MoF/SID Implementing Agency: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Sector: 04- Industrial and Economic Services, Sub-Sector: 21- Labour and Employment	224332900 - Improving Labour Market Information through labour force survey (01/07/2019 - 30/06/2024) Approved	(%) 493	(%) 508.50 (information provided by SID)	(%) 282 (information provided by SID)		Promotion of youth employment
	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Sector: 12- Recreation, Culture and Religion, Sub-Sector: 56-Youth Affairs	Making of Unemployment Free Villages (July 2023 to December 2025) BDT 3977 million (beyond R/ADP)	(%)	(%)	(%)	- Making of Unemployment Free Villages (July 2025 to December 2030) BDT 5000 million (Beyond the R/ADP)	Expansion of employment opportunity of youth at village level.
	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Sector: 12- Recreation, Culture and Religion, Sub-Sector: 56-Youth Affairs	Integrated Management of Resources for Poverty alleviation through Comprehensive Technology (Impact) (Phase-3) (January 2021 to December 2024) BDT 2360 million (beyond R/ADP)	(%)	(%)	(%)		Expansion of livelihood opportunity
	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Sector: 12- Recreation, Culture and Religion, Sub-Sector: 56-Youth Affairs	Self-Employment and Poverty Reduction for youth in rural areas (July 2023 to June 2026) BDT 4200 million (beyond R/ADP)	(%)	(%)	(%)		Expansion of livelihood opportunity
	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Sector: 12- Recreation, Culture and Religion, Sub-Sector: 56-Youth Affairs	Transformation of youth into skilled human resource through technical training (July 2023 to June 2026) BDT 1531.8 0 million (beyond R/ADP)	(%)	(%)	(%)		Expansion of livelihood opportunity

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets				Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25		
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Sector: 12-Recreation Culture and Religion Sub-Sector: 56-Youth Affairs	Strengthening Training Activities at Upazila Level to Create Employment and Self-Employment Project Phase II" (January 2023 to December 2025) BDT 4216.50 million (beyond R/ADP)	(%)	(%)	(%)		Expansion of livelihood opportunity
	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Sector: 12-Recreation Culture and Religion Sub-Sector: 56-Youth Affairs	Establishment of Sheikh Jamal Youth Training and Entertainment Center at Upazila level. (July 2023 to June 2025) BDT 6633.8 5 million (beyond R/ADP)	(%)	(%)	(%)		Expansion of livelihood opportunity
	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Sector: 12-Recreation Culture and Religion Sub-Sector: 56-Youth Affairs	Establishment of Sheikh Jamal Youth Training and Entertainment Center at Upazila level. (July 2023 to June 2025) BDT 6633.8 5 million (beyond R/ADP)	(%)	(%)	(%)	-Establishment of Sheikh Jamal Youth Training and Entertainment Center at Upazila level. (July 2026 to June 2030) BDT 8000 million	Expansion of livelihood opportunity
	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Sector: 12-Recreation Culture and Religion Sub-Sector: 56-Youth Affairs	'Economic Acceleration and Resilience for NEET (EARN)' Youth (January 2023 to June 2028) BDT 37998 million (beyond R/ADP) World Bank supported	(%)	(%)	(%)		5% of the 20 lakh youth can include vulnerable groups.
	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Sector: 12-Recreation Culture and Religion Sub-Sector: 56-Youth Affairs	Improving Skill and Economic Opportunities for the Women and Youth in Cox's Bazar District' (July 2022 to June 2025) BDT 1651 million (beyond R/ADP) World Bank supported	(%)	(%)	(%)		5% of the 20 lakh youth can include vulnerable groups.
	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Sector: 12-Recreation Culture and Religion Sub-Sector: 56-Youth Affairs	Life skills Education and Entrepreneurship Training and Strengthening of National Youth Platform (July 2023 to June 2028) BDT 42.1 million (beyond R/ADP) UNFPA supported	(%)	(%)	(%)		5% of the 3800 women trainees and 600 cash incentive recipients can include vulnerable groups.

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

Expected output 1.8: Enhanced access of the vulnerable communities to awareness on human trafficking

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms. in accordance with national legislation and international agreement
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	MoIB
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	MoIB, MoFA (UPR)

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms. in accordance with national legislation and international agreement	MoWCA Implementing Agency: Jatiyo Mohila Sangstha	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 66-Women and Children Affairs	224073400 - Tothyo Apa: Empowerment of Women through ICT to Build Digital Bangladesh (2nd Phase) (01/04/2017 - 30/06/2023) Approved	(%) 7525	(%)	(%)		Awareness on Human Trafficking raised through Tothyo Apa, Information Centers and Courtyard Meeting
	MoIB Implementing Agency: Department of Mass Communication	Sector: 12-Recreation Culture and Religion Sub-Sector: 56-Youth Affairs	224342700 - Construction of Modern Information Complexes at District Level (1st Phase) (01/01/2021 - 30/12/2023) Approved	(%) 3711	(%)	(%)		Awareness raising on human trafficking related issue through inter-personal communication among the general and marginalized people
	MoHA Implementing Agency: Public Security Division	*Sector: 03-Public Order and Safety, Sub-Sector: 10-Public Security	A Comprehensive Counter Trafficking Programme to Address Human Trafficking in Bangladesh (2020 – 2024) KOICA/IOM BDT 122.36 Million Not included in R/ADP	--	--	--		Increased awareness on risks of human trafficking and safe migration
	Mop-SID Implementing Agency: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Sector: 14-Science and IT Sub-Sector: 64-ICT	Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals (01/07/2021-30/06/2023) Approved	(%) 48	(%)	(%)		Assessing risk and vulnerability to cyber enabled trafficking

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

* Not Included in RADP

Proposed Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Proposed Activity-3: Develop a comprehensive campaign book with information on NPA 2023-2025 and the HT Act 2012 for distribution to every government agency (inclusive of Ministries and Counter Trafficking Committees) responsible for implementation of NPA (2023-2025).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100,000 copies of booklet/information folder/matrix of NPA published and distributed. a) Publication- every year 50,000 copies (within 2023-2025 a total of 100,000 copies). b) Orientation of stakeholder ministries on their respective roles in NPA 2023-25. c) Distribution: Among all CTCs, implementing agencies, professionals and institutions in legal enforcement including judiciary and relevant beneficiaries (100,000 copies within 2018-22) distributed. 	<p>Sample of material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock register • Distribution lists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Implementer: Ministry of Home Affairs • Associate Agency: Ministry of Information, National and International NGOs and UN agencies. 	<p>Project: Ministry of Home will develop and implement relevant project.</p> <p>Source of Funding: Ministry of Home Affairs, National and International NGOs, UN agencies and donors/development partners (USAID).</p>	<p>Development and implementation of relevant project by MoHA within 2023.</p> <p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Proposed Activity-4: Expansion of social awareness campaign by strengthening coordination among different agencies and Forces (law enforcing and border security etc.).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out District & Divisional level Consultation/ Public discussion to raise mass awareness by coordinating the GOs, NGOs and different forces (Police/Community Policing /Beat Policing, PBI, VDP and BGB). • Increased awareness on cybercrime (specially in relation to children). • Carrying out Mobile Clinic by involving Police, panel lawyers of Legal Aid Agency and PP for promoting easier access to file complaints on crimes and seek legal remedy along with raising awareness and sensitization on means of seeking remedies. • Increased awareness on 999 and other hotline based services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity Reports • Directives on inter-district caravan and mobile clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Implementer: Ministry of Home Affairs • Associate Agency: MoSW, MoLJPA, MoI, MoWCA (Multi-Stakeholder Project) and MoLGRD together with National and International NGOs and UN agencies. 	<p>Project: Ministry of Home will develop and implement relevant project.</p> <p>Source of Funding: Ministry of Finance, National and International NGOs, UN agencies and donors/development partners.</p>	<p>Development and implementation of relevant project by MoHA within 2019.</p> <p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>

Proposed Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularization and expansion of courtyard meetings organized by BGB and community police. 				
<p>Proposed Activity-5: To formally/nationally observe the “International Day against HT” (30th July).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuance of circular by the Cabinet Division on observing the “International Day against HT” (30th July) formally/nationally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copy of the government circular. Report on the Day Celebration 	<p>Lead Implementer: Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directives of Cabiinet Division on request of MoHA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant ministries NGO/INGO, UN agencies and donor agencies 	2023 - 2024
<p>Proposed Activity-6: Reduction of risk of trafficking among the irregular migrants/ displaced foreign citizens present in Bangladesh.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising campaign to protect the human rights and prevent trafficking of the irregular migrants/ displaced foreign people present inside Bangladesh. Identify card, safe shelter, health and development services for the irregular migrants/ displaced foreign people present in Bangladesh (specially for the women and children). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual TIP report Report on the shelter homes (for irregular migrants) 	<p>Lead Implementer: Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Associate Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoHA, MoSW, MoE and MoHFW together with National and International NGOs and UN agencies (UNODC, IOM, UNHCR, ILO) <p>Development Partners: EU, USA, UK, Switzerland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MoHA, MoSW, MoE, MoHFW together with National and International NGOs and UN agencies (IOM, UNHCR, UNODC, ILO, UNICEF) <p>Development Partners: EU, USA, UK, Switzerland</p>	2023 - 20225

Goal 2: To Protect the victims/survivors of human trafficking
Key Strategies: Protective measures initiated, expanded, strengthened and monitored for victims/rescued persons (i.e. the trafficking victims or survivors); Sustainable social integration for the victims of human trafficking initiated from the time of their rescue; National standards for care for the trafficking survivors developed and implemented and while a national and regional institutional framework is being strengthened.

Expected output: 2.1 Eradication of forced labour and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, to end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: MoL
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	MoEWOE; MoFA; MoHA; MoWCA; SID;MoYS; MoSW

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets				Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25		
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, to end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	MoLE Implementing Agency: Ministry of Labour and Employment Agency Start:596#TWluaXN0cnkgb2YgTG Fib3VyIGFuZCBFbXBsb3ltZW50#section-1.4.21.596#	Sector: 04- Industrial and Economic Services, Sub-Sector: 21- Labour and Employment	224253000 - Eradication of risky Child Labour (4th Phase) Project (01/01/2018 - 31/12/2023) Approved	22500				Recue and social integration of children in worst form of child labour
	MoHA Implementing Agency: Public Security Division	*Sector: 03- Public Order and Safety, Sub-Sector: 10-Public Security	A Comprehensive Counter Trafficking Programme to Address Human Trafficking in Bangladesh (2020 – 2024) KOICA/IOM BDT 1244.32 Million Not included in R/ADP					Victims of Trafficking have access to integrated and sustainable reintegration support in four targeted districts

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

* Not included in RADP

Expected output 2.2: Strengthened policy-legal tools for delivery of recovery and integration supports to the victims of trafficking

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	NHRC; LJD; LPAD; CD; MoWCA, MoSW
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets				Planned Project 2023-25	Remark
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25		
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	MoHA Implemented by: Public Security Division	*Sector: 03-Public Order and Safety, Sub-Sector: 10-Public Security	Implementation of the Roadmap of National Referral Mechanism to Protect and Assist Victims of Trafficking 2023-2024 Supported by: Switzerland, EU and USAID and projects- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ashshash project /Switzerland /Winrock International GLO.ACT Bangladesh , EU/IOM/UNODC FSTIP/USAID / Winrock International Support of Other NGO, INGO, UN agencies					NRM will be developed as per the Roadmap. <i>Annex-6</i> Maximum Duration: 2023-2025
	Cabinet Division Implementing Agency: Cabinet Division	Sector: 01-General Public Services Sub-Sector: 00-General Public Services	223000600 - Social Security Policy Support Program (SSPS) (01/07/2014 - 30/06/2023) Approved PA Source: UNDP	(%) 557	(%)	(%)		Inclusion of NRM
	Cabinet Division Implementing Agency: Cabinet Division	Sector: 01-General Public Services Sub-Sector: 00-General Public Services	223032600 - Support to the Central Management Committee's Policy Guidance on Child Component of the NSSS (01/01/2018 - 31/12/2023) Approved PA Source: UNICEF	(%) 130	(%)	(%)		Inclusion of NRM

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

* Not included in RADP

Proposed Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Proposed Activity-7: To make operational the NRM to Protect and Assist Victims of Human Trafficking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of Working Committee to oversee NRM building. • Development of # of SOPs and operational guidelines as per the Roadmap on NRM. • Capacity building of relevant actors through # orientation and training on referral process and NRM 	Minutes of the meetings of working committee, Reports by the committees, Meeting/Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Implementer: Ministry of Home Affairs • Associate Agency: MoEWOE, MoSW, MoWCA, MoLGRD , MoHFW, together with GOs, National and International NGOs and UN agencies. 	<p>Project: Ministry of Home Affairs will develop and implement relevant project</p> <p>Source of Funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Finance, National and International NGOs and UN agencies 	<p>Development and implementation of relevant project by MoHA within 2019.</p> <p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Proposed Activity-8: To facilitate coordination among CTC, DEMO and District Welfare Desks (Migrant Welfare Desk) and regular meeting/interaction among them for information sharing and referral.</p>	Annually at least 5 coordination meeting held at every District.	Minutes of the meetings, Reports by the committees, Meeting/Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Implementer: Ministry of Home Affairs • Associate Agency: MoEWOE, MoSW, MoWCA, MoLGRD , MoHFW, together with GOs, National and International NGOs and UN agencies. 	<p>Project: Ministry of Home Affairs will develop and implement relevant project.</p> <p>Source of Funding:</p> <p>Ministry of Finance, National and International NGOs and UN agencies</p>	<p>Development and implementation of relevant project by MoHA within 2019.</p> <p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>

Expected output 2.3: Strengthened protection services to the victims of trafficking

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: MoHA; Co-Lead: MoWCA
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	NHRC; LJD; MoSW; MoFA; MoPME; MoE; MoIB; SID
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: MoHA
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	MoFA; MoWCA, MoSW; MoDMR
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: MoWCA ; Co-Lead: MoHA
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	MoE; SID

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	MoLGRDC Implementing Agency: Local Government Division	11-Health, Sub-Sector: 50-Health Services	224251700 - Urban Primary Health Care Services Delivery Project (Phase-2) (01/04/2018 - 31/03/2023) Approved PA Source: ADB	31975				Under NRM the Urban Health Coordination Committee of the project coordinates with the National Authority/MOHA
	MoWCA Implementing Agency: Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 66-Women and Children Affairs	223012300 - Strengthening Gender Responsive Budgeting in Bangladesh (1st Revised) (01/07/2017 - 31/12/2023) Approved PA Source: UN-Women	93			Investment in building NRM	Allocation towards protection services for women and girls increase to attain gender equity
	MoWCA Implementing Agency: Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 66-Women and Children Affairs	223013700 - Accelerating Protection for Children (APC) Project (1st Revised) (01/07/2017 - 31/12/2024) Approved PA Source: UNICEF	3116				Child protection

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
	Lead: MoWCA Implementing Agency: Directorate of Women Affairs	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 66-Women and Children Affairs	224026700 - Income Generating Activities (IGA) training of Women at Upazila Level (2nd Revised) (01/01/2017 - 31/12/2022) Approved	(%) 16982	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% of VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA). Coordinated under NRM/National Authority/MOHA
	Lead: MoWCA Implementing Agency: Directorate of Women Affairs	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 66-Women and Children Affairs	224294400 - Investment Component for Vulnerable Group Development Programme (ICVGD) (2nd Phase) (1st Revised) (01/07/2019 - 30/06/2023) Approved PA Source: WFP	(%) 3757	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% of VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA). Coordinated under NRM/National Authority/MOHA
	Lead: MoWCA Implementing Agency: Jatiyo Mohila Sangstha	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 66-Women and Children Affairs	224332800 - Promotion of Women Entrepreneurs for Economic Empowerment Project in Grassroots level (01/01/2021 - 31/12/2025) Approved	(%) 10500	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCS or a check list provided by MoHA). Coordinated under NRM/National Authority/MOHA

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-25	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
	MoSW Implementing Agency: Department of Social Services	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 66-Women and Children Affairs	224329200 - Sustainable training for improving the living standards of the distressed, widows, unemployed, disabled, marginalized and disadvantaged people (01/01/2021 - 31/12/2022) Approved	(%) 567	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% of VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA). Coordinated under NRM/National Authority/MOHA
	MoSW Implementing Agency: Department of Social Services	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 66-Women and Children Affairs	224335300 - Providing training in various trades for social development and empowerment of no mad, backward, orphaned and disadvantaged people. (01/01/2021 - 31/12/2022) Approved	(%) 732	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% of VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA). Coordinated under NRM/National Authority/MOHA
	MoSW Implementing Agency: Department of Social Services	Sector: 15-Social Protection, Sub-Sector: 66-Women and Children Affairs	Beggar's rehabilitation and alternative employment					Opportunity of developing alternative livelihood for VOTs rescued from forced begging.

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets				Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25		
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
	MoYS Implementing Agency: Department of Youth Development	Sector: 12- Recreation, Culture and Religion Sub-Sector: 56-Youth Affairs	224334100 - Project for Training in Automobile Driving (01/01/2021 - 31/12/2023) Approved	(%) 1435	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% of VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA). Coordinated under NRM/National Authority/MOHA
	MoYS Implementing Agency: Department of Youth Development	Sector: 12- Recreation, Culture and Religion Sub-Sector: 56-Youth Affairs	224351200 - Technology Empowerment Centre on Wheels for Underprivileged Rural Young People of Bangladesh (TECUYB Phase-2 (01/01/2022 - 31/12/2024) Approved	(%) 850	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% of VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA). Coordinated under NRM/National Authority/MOHA
	MoYS Implementing Agency: Department of Youth Development	Sector: 12- Recreation, Culture and Religion Sub-Sector: 56-Youth Affairs	224366800 - Employment creation project through freelancing training of educated job-seeking youth (01/07/2022 - 30/06/2024) Approved	(%) 496	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% of VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA). Coordinated under NRM/National Authority/MOHA

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
	MoEWOE Implementing Agency: Wage Earners Welfare Board	Sector: 04-Industrial and Economic Services, Sub-Sector: 21-Labour and Employment	224347700 - Recovery and Advancement of Informal Sector Employment (RAISE): Reintegration of Returning Migrants (01/07/2021 - 30/06/2024) Approved PA Source: World Bank	(%) 1236	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% of VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA). Coordinated under NRM/National Authority/MOHA
	Ministry of Chittogram Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA) Implementing Agency: Chittogram Hill Tracts Development Board	Sector: 08-Local Government and Rural Development, Sub-Sector: 00-Local Government and Rural Development	224231300 - The Sustainable Social Services in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (SSSCHT) (2nd Revised) (01/04/2018 - 30/06/2023) Approved PA Source: UNICEF	(%) 10258	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% of VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA). Coordinated under NRM/National Authority/MOHA
	MoPME Bureau of Non-Formal Education		Out of school Children Program	(%)	(%)	(%)		In 61 District 900,000 school dropout children are targeted. The target groups may include 5% of VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA). Coordinated under NRM/National Authority/MOHA

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
	MoLGRDC Implementing Agency: Rural Development and Cooperative Division	Sector: 08-Local Government and Rural Development, Sub-Sector: 00-Local Government and Rural Development	224199700 - Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP) (3rd Phase) (1st Revised) (01/01/2018 - 31/12/2023) Approved	(%) 14620	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% of VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA). Coordinated under NRM/National Authority/MOHA
	MoLGRDC Implementing Agency Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)	Sector: 08-Local Government and Rural Development, Sub-Sector: 00-Local Government and Rural Development	224055600 - Employment Guarantee Scheme for the Poor of Northern Region (2nd Phase) (2nd Revised) (01/04/2014 - 30/06/2022) Approved	(%) 639	(%)	(%)		The target groups may include 5% of VOTs (as per the list provided by the CTCs or a check list provided by MoHA). Coordinated under NRM/National Authority/MOHA

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

Goal 3 : Effective Prosecution of human trafficking cases

Key Strategies: Implementation of existing provisions of law; Ensuring prompt and effective trial; Capacity of the LEAs and Public Prosecutors; Ensure victims and witness protection.

Expected outputs: 3.1 Increase the rate of and strengthen the capacity of delivering justice to the victims of trafficking**On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)**

SDG Targets	Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: MoHA
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	NHRC; LJD;; LPAD;; CD; MoWCA, MoSW
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: MoHA
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	LJD; MoWCA; SID

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	MoHA-PSD Implementing Agency: Bangladesh Police	Sector: 03-Public Order and Safety, Sub-Sector: 10-Public Security	223038800 - Enhancement the capacity of Dhaka Metropolitan Police on Counterterrorism & Public security (01/11/2018 - 30/06/2022) Approved PA Source: Japan	(%) 2645	(%)	(%)		Anti-Human Trafficking Unit/ strengthened Capacity
	MoHA-PSD Implementing Agency: Border Guard Bangladesh	Sector: 03-Public Order and Safety, Sub-Sector: 10-Public Security	224331500 - BGB's 73 composite / modern BOP construction projects in border areas (01/01/2021 - 30/06/2023) Approved	(%) 6816	(%)	(%)		Strengthened cross-border mobility monitoring capability
	MoHA-PSD Implementing Agency: Bangladesh Coast Guard	Sector: 03-Public Order and Safety, Sub-Sector: 10-Public Security	224254500 - Improvement of Rescue Capacities at the Coastal and Inland waters for Bangladesh Coast Guard Forces (01/07/2018 - 30/06/2022) Approved PA Source: JICA	(%) 18	(%)	(%)		Strengthened capacity of sea-route monitoring
	MoHA-PSD Implementing Agency: Bangladesh Coast Guard	*Sector: 03-Public Order and Safety, Sub-Sector: 10-Public Security	A Comprehensive Counter Trafficking Programme to Address Human Trafficking in Bangladesh (2020 – 2024) Source of Funding/ Development Partner: KOICA/IOM BDT 27.25 Million Not included in R/ADP	--	--	--		Relevant stakeholders (Judges, PPs, CTC members, Law Students) have knowledge and skills to apply the PSHTA Act and related tools
	MoLJPA Implementing Agency: Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division	Sector: 03-Public Order and Safety, Sub-Sector: 12-Legislative and Parliamentary affairs	224359600 - Strengthening Legislative Capacity and Legal Awareness Building (01/07/2022 - 30/06/2026) Approved	(%) 120	(%)	(%)		Strengthened capacity of Judiciary

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

* Not included in RADP

Proposed Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Proposed Activity-9: Holding joint capacity building sessions of police and lawyers as per the new act and its rule, in accordance to the directives of MoHA and the NPA 2023-2025.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gradually in every district 100 police and lawyers received joint training. Inclusion of awareness on cyber-crime and issues on online security included in training. Module on corruption and ethics included in the training of lawyers and police. Awareness on increasing the rate of file of cases, investigation, rescue of victims and arrests of the offenders (especially in trafficking of women and children) under the legal compulsion – and increased incidence of filing of cases, investigation, rescue of victims and arrests of offenders. Increased coordination between PP and Police. Digital evidence collection and investigation (use of social media/ open source platforms) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of trainees; Report Statistics on Court Cases maintained by the Monitoring Cell at Police Headquarters. 	<p>Lead Implementer: Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>Associate Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Centers of different forces (PBI/CID/Police/BGB/ Coast Guard//Ansar Training Centers) MoLJPA and MoLGRD together with National and International NGOs and UN agencies 	<p>Project: Ministry of Home will develop and implement relevant project</p> <p>Source of Funding: Ministry of Finance, National and International NGOs and UN agencies</p>	<p>MoHA will develop and implement project within 2025.</p> <p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p> <p>(Giving priority to the trafficking prone districts- annually in 13 districts)</p>
<p>Proposed Activity-10: Legal training of the CTCs (at District, Upazilla and Union levels) based on the Act 2012 carried out giving priorities to the trafficking prone districts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of Divisional Conference. 1,000 selected members from the 600 CTCs of vulnerable districts including the 32 border-districts are provided with training on human trafficking and safe migration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report, Training manual, list of trainees 	<p>Lead Implementer: Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>Associate Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoLGRD together with National and International NGOs and UN agencies 	<p>Project: Ministry of Home will develop and implement relevant project</p> <p>Source of Funding: Ministry of Finance, National and International NGOs and UN agencies</p>	<p>Divisional Conference : 2023-201 CTC level training: 2023-2025</p>

Proposed Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Proposed Activity-11: Assistance in implementation of the decisions and plans of the CTCs at District, Upazilla and Union levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of the provision of Annual Planning by reforming the Terms of Reference of the CTC. • Extension of financial assistance from the Division and District levels to the Upazilla and Union level CTCs for implementation of their plans. • Inclusion of youth and child representative • Ensuring representation of women. • Formation of Core Committee for supervision and activation of CTCs by involving UNO, Chairman, BGB, Police and local NGOs. • Reforming the CTC membership as per the revised structure (Annex-5). • Quarterly meeting held by the DC office • Formulation of supervision and evaluation strategies as per the ToR of the CTC. • Annual recognition of leading CTCs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of the meetings of the CTCs, • Restructured CTCs • List of leading CTC 	<p>Lead Implementer: Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>Associate Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoLGRD, MoWCA, MoSW, MoEWOE, GOs together with National and International NGOs and UN agencies. 	<p>Project: Ministry of Home will develop and implement relevant project.</p> <p>Source of Funding:</p> <p>Ministry of Finance, National and International NGOs and UN agencies</p>	<p>MoHA will develop and implement project within 2023-2025.</p> <p>Maximum duration: 2023-2025</p>

Expected outputs: 3.2 Implementation and revision of policy-legal tools for delivering justice to the victims of trafficking

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	(MoLJPA)
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	NHRC; LJD; LPAD; CD; MoWCA, MoSW

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets				Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25		
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	MoLE	Sector: 04-Industrial and Economic Services, Sub-Sector: 21-Labour and Employment	Implementation of National Plan of Action to Eliminate Child Labour (2021-2025)	(%)	(%)	(%)		Elimination of worst form of child labour through legal revision and implementation.
	MoLE	Sector: 04-Industrial and Economic Services, Sub-Sector: 21-Labour and Employment	Implementation of Commitment of ILO Forced Labour Convention					Achieving policy legal reform to harmonize with the ILO Convention on Forced Labour.
	MoEWOE	Sector: 04-Industrial and Economic Services, Sub-Sector: 21-Labour and Employment	Reform of the Migration and Overseas Employment Act, 2013	(%)	(%)	(%)		Addressing the issue of bringing informal recruiters under legal scrutiny.
	NHRC	Sector: 04-Industrial and Economic Services, Sub-Sector: 21-Labour and Employment	Implementation of Decision of Child Labour Sub-Committee	(%)	(%)	(%)		Raising awareness on policy-legal reform on informal sector.

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

Proposed Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
Proposed Activity-12: Finalization and enactment of Victim and Witness Protection Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal process of review and endorsement of the Victim Witness Protection Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting minutes Gazette notification 	<p>Lead Implementer: Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs / Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division</p> <p>Associate Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoHA, together with National and International NGOs and UN agencies. 	<p>Project/Process: Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs / Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division will facilitate the process.</p> <p>Source of Funding: Ministry of Law Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Ministry of Finance, National and International NGOs and UN agencies</p>	Maximum duration: 2023-2025
Proposed Activity-13: Criminalization of smuggling to reduce risk of trafficking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising campaign on risks associated with smuggling of migrants (road, sea and air route-based) Consultation to facilitate Criminalize the Smuggling of Migrants through legal reform (review of prospect of framing new act or the amendment of existing Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual TIP report Reports of consultations on international and national legal provisions of addressing smuggling in persons. 	<p>Lead Implementer: Ministry of Law Justice and Parliamentary Affairs/ Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division</p> <p>Associate Agency: MoHA, MoFA, MoSW, MoE and MoHFW together with National and International NGOs and UN agencies (IOM, UNHCR, UNODC) Development Partners: EU, USA, UK, Switzerland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glo.Act Project implemented by Public Security Division of MoHA with the support of UNODC Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MoHA, MoSW, MoE, MoHFW together with National and International NGOs and UN agencies (IOM, UNODC, ILO, UNHCR) 	2023 - 2025

Expected outputs: 3.3 strengthening legal provisions for children

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: MoHA; Co-Lead: MoWCA
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	LJD; MoE; MoFA; MoIB; ; MoPME; MoSW; NHRC; ; SID

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	MoLJPA Implementing Agency: Law and Justice Division	Sector: 03-Public Order and Safety, Sub-Sector: 09-Law, Justice and Courts	223030700 - Strengthening Capacity of Judicial System for Child Protection in Bangladesh (01/01/2018 - 30/06/2021) Approved PA Source: UNICEF	231				Legal protection for child victims of trafficking
	MoHA-PSD Implementing Agency: Public Security Division	Sector: 03-Public Order and Safety, Sub-Sector: 10-Public Security	223028400 - Child Protection and Monitoring (1st Revised) (01/07/2017 - 30/06/2022) Approved PA Source: UNICEF	(%) 1	(%)	(%)		Legal protection for children in relation to human trafficking
	MoHA-SSD Implementing Agency: Head Office, Department of Immigration and Passports	Sector: 03-Public Order and Safety, Sub-Sector: 11-Security Services	224239400 - Introduction of e- passport and Automated Border Control Management System (01/07/2018 - 30/06/2028) Approved	(%) 15242	(%)	(%)		Better immigration control against smuggling and trafficking at formal exit points.

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

Expected outputs: 3.4 Priority- access of the victims of human trafficking to legal services

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international level and ensure equal access to justice for all
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: LJD; Co-Lead: LPAD
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	NHRC; LGD; MoFA; MoHA; MoPA; SID: C&AG;

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international level and ensure equal access to justice for all	MoLJPA Implementing Agency: Law and Justice Division	Sector: 03-Public Order and Safety, Sub-Sector: 09-Law Justice and Courts	224007000 - Strengthening Judicial Sector Management through Capacity Building of Judges & Judicial Officials (01/07/2016 - 30/06/2021) Approved	(%) 500	(%)	(%)		Support the JGC <i>in its development</i> and provision of sustainable <i>judicial</i> training on economic crimes.

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

Proposed Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
Proposed Activity-14: Formation of a victim/witness protection / support and referral Unit at police station and at least one Police Official is assigned with Protection Officer at each of the Police Stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piloting of Victim-Witness protection Unit at selected police stations at trafficking prone districts. • 700 Police Officials are trained and assigned as victim-witness protection officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy of the directive on assigning Protection Officers. • List of persons receiving assistance. • Reports 	<p>Lead Implementer: Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>Associate Agency: MoLGRD, MoWCA, victim support centre/OCC, together with National and International NGOs and UN agencies.</p>	<p>Project: Ministry of Home will develop and implement relevant project</p> <p>Source of Funding: Ministry of Finance, National and International NGOs and UN agencies</p>	<p>MoHA will develop and implement project within 2025.</p> <p>Maximum duration: 2023-2025</p>
Proposed Activity-15: Assistance in court cases on internal and international human trafficking through the District Legal Aid Organization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By giving priority to women and children, extension of legal services promptly to resolve human trafficking cases. • Development of guideline for information sharing and service-cooperation between the National Legal Aid Organization and the OCC. • 90% of the victims of trafficking seeking legal assistance receive such services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government order/ SRO • List of service recipients and beneficiaries 	<p>Lead Implementer: Ministry of Law Justice and Parliamentary Affairs</p> <p>Associate Agency: MoHA, MoLGRD, MoWCA, National Legal Aid Organization together with National and International NGOs and UN agencies (MoHA needs to play role in coordination)</p>	<p>Project: Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs will develop and implement relevant project</p> <p>Source of Funding: Ministry of Finance, National and International NGOs and UN agencies</p>	<p>MoLJPA will develop and implement project within 2025.</p> <p>Maximum duration: 2023-2025</p>
Proposed Activity-16: As per the Act 2012 and its Rule (2017) formation of Separate Special Tribunals at District level in trafficking prone districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of 4 more separate special tribunals, as per the Act 2012, in 4 trafficking prone districts (such as Jashore, Cox's Bazar, Narshingdi, Divisional Headquarter of Mymensingh). • The court cases on human trafficking are given priority at the Special Tribunal to combat violence against women and children (or at least in one such Tribunal) in each district. • Prompt disposal of the human trafficking related cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of tribunals, government order, /gazette, database of police HQs (statistics on court cases filed and resolved). 	<p>Lead Implementer: Ministry of Law Justice and Parliamentary Affairs</p> <p>Associate Agency: Ministry of Finance (MoHA needs to play role in coordination)</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance would provide approval as per the request of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs</p> <p>Source of Funding: Ministry of Finance, National and International NGOs and UN agencies</p>	<p>2023-2025 (4 new Separate Special Tribunal formed)</p>

Proposed Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Proposed Activity-17: Justice to the irregular migrants (within Bangladesh) in case of trafficking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of the representatives of the law enforcing agencies, lawyers and Judges on carrying out court cases against the traffickers of irregular migrants (present in Bangladesh) under the Act 2012. • Development of capacity on Camera Trial at the Special Tribunals to carryout cases against the traffickers of the irregular migrants (present in Bangladesh) under the Suppression and Prevention of human trafficking Act 2012. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports, list of trainees • Statistics on Court Cases maintained by the Monitoring Cell at Police Headquarters. 	<p>Lead Implementer: Ministry of Law Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (in coordination with MoFA)</p> <p>Associate Agency: MoFA and MoHA, together with National and International NGOs and UN agencies (IOM, UNHCR)</p>	<p>Project: Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (in coordination with MoFA) will develop and implement relevant project.</p> <p>Source of Funding: Ministry of Finance, National and International NGOs and UN agencies (IOM, UNODC, UNHCR) Development Partners: EU, US, UK, Switzerland</p>	<p>MoLJPA will develop and implement project within 2025.</p> <p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Proposed Activity: 18 Establish specialized training schools under PBI to improve the skills in investigating cases of inter-state and intrastate human trafficking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased trained investigators • Physical and soft capacity of training institute built on human trafficking related investigation at PIB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistics of training facility at PIB • Training modules • List of graduated trainees 	<p>Lead Implementer: Ministry of Ministry of Home Affairs/PIB</p> <p>Associate Agency: MoF together with National and International NGOs and UN agencies (IOM, UNHCR)</p>	<p>Project: Ministry of Home Affairs will develop and implement relevant project</p> <p>Source of Funding: Ministry of Finance, National and International NGOs and UN agencies (IOM, UNODC, UNHCR) Development Partners: EU, US, UK, Switzerland</p>	<p>MoHA will develop and implement project within 2025.</p> <p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Proposed Activity-19 Modernization of PBI Digital Forensic Lab to collect digital evidence in Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking cases, identify criminals, and ensure justice at the earliest possible time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical and soft capacity of Digital Lab improved at PIB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistics of Digital Lab upgraded at PIB • List of human trafficking related cases provided with digital evidence 	<p>Lead Implementer: Ministry of Ministry of Home Affairs/PIB</p> <p>Associate Agency: MoF together with National and International NGOs and UN agencies (IOM, UNHCR)</p>	<p>Project: Ministry of Home Affairs will develop and implement relevant project</p> <p>Source of Funding: Ministry of Finance, National and International NGOs and UN agencies (IOM, UNODC, UNHCR) Development Partners: EU, US, UK, Switzerland</p>	<p>MoHA will develop and implement project within 2025.</p> <p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>

Goal 4: Multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement in combatting human trafficking.

Key Strategies: Strengthening the cooperation and information sharing among the implementing agencies, consultation and cooperation with key destination countries improved and signing of bi-lateral treaties for expansion of RRRI.

Expected output 4.1: Multi-stakeholder partnership to prevent and suppress human trafficking

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: GED
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	CD, EC;

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	MoHA Implementing Agency: Public Security Division	Sector: 03-Public Order and Safety, Sub-Sector: 10-Public Security (Not included in RADP)	A Comprehensive Counter Trafficking Programme to Address Human Trafficking in Bangladesh (2020 – 2024) Development Partner: KOICA/IOM BDT 14.14 Million Not included in R/ADP					Increased national capacity on addressing human trafficking in the targeted district for efficient and effective handling of the cases

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
	MoHA Implementing Agency: Public Security Division	Sector: 03-Public Order and Safety, Sub-Sector: 10-Public Security (Not included in RADP)	Development and functioning of NRM (2024-2025) Supported by: Switzerland, EU and USAID and projects- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ashshash project /Switzerland /Winrock International GLO.ACT Bangladesh , EU/UNODC/IOM (BDT 2.83 Million) FSTIP/USAID / Winrock International Support of Other NGO, INGO, UN agencies Not included in R/ADP					Coordinated efforts to support the victims of human trafficking involving -MoHA, MoWCA, MoSW, MoLE, MoEWOE, MoLJPA, MoFA, MoYS, MoE, MoPME, MoLGRD, MoMTE, MoDMR, MoRA, MoICT and MoIB along with -Survivors' Organizations, NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies and private sector With the support of bilateral donors and development partners
	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Sector: 12-Recreation, Culture and Religion Sub-Sector: 56-Youth Affairs	Creation of Youth Information Portal Project (July 2023 to June2026) BDT 249.70 million (beyond R/ADP) supported	(%)	(%)	(%)		Contribute in identifying vulnerable groups and intervention needs.
	MoP Implementing Agency: General Economic Division (Associate- CD, EC, Inf, Com; LPAD,MoFA, MoSW, SID	Sector: 09-Environment, Climate Change (CC) and Water Resources (WR), Sub-Sector: 45-Water Recourse	223038400 - Support to the Implementation of the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (01/10/2018 - 30/09/2022) Extended to June 2023 Approved PA Source: Netherlands	(%) 1664	(%)	(%)		Overall poverty reduction and expansion of opportunities for the marginalized population
	MoP Implementing Agency: General Economic Division (Associate- CD, EC, Inf, Com; LPAD,MoFA, MoSW, SID	Sector: 11-Health Sub-Sector: 53-Population and Family Welfare	223047200 - Integrating Population Dynamics and Development Issues into National Plans and Policies (01/01/2023 - 31/12/2026) Approved PA Source: UNFPA (BDT 36.60 million)					The objectives of integration are two-fold: (a) to improve the general quality of development planning; and (b) to promote awareness among both planners and policymakers about the need to adopt population policies consistent with development objectives

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

Proposed Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Proposed Activity-20: Formation of National Fund by incorporating regular allocation of MoHA and CSR (corporate social responsible).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government allocation in the Fund • Contribution of different agencies. 	Annual report of the National Fund	<p>Lead Implementer: Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>Associate Agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Commerce, Chambers of Commers, BGMEA, BKMEA together with National and International NGOs and UN agencies</p>	<p>Project: Ministry of Home will develop and implement relevant project</p> <p>Source of Funding: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Commerce, Chambers of Commers, BGMEA, BKMEA, National and International NGOs and UN agencies</p>	2023-2025
<p>Proposed Activity-21: Expansion and strengthening of existing RRRI activities, RRRI Taskforce, inter-ministerial coordination committee, monitoring committee and GO-NGO coordination committee.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a comprehensive RRRI system and development of directives to expand inter-state legal collaboration. • Regular (monthly) meeting and sudden field visit of monitoring committee. • Increase of rescue of trafficking victims in other countries (abroad) by 20% and reduction of repatriation time (less than 12 months). • Delivery of supports to the rescued and repatriated by the NGOs within the shortest possible time. • Activation of the network of agencies working in the country. • Regular coordination meeting • Online list of trafficked and rescued persons. • Development and publication of a Directory of Service Providers (government and non-government). 		<p>Lead Implementer: Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>Associate Agency: MoLJPA and MoLGRD together with National and International NGOs and UN agencies</p>	<p>Project: Ministry of Home will develop and implement relevant project</p> <p>Source of Funding: Ministry of Finance, National and International NGOs and UN agencies</p>	<p>MoHA will develop and implement project within 2025.</p> <p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>

Expected output 4.2: Multi-stakeholder consultation to report on achievements in combatting human trafficking

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	Number of countries reporting progress in multi stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring framework that supports development. Proxy/ Supplementary Indicator: Workshops for mobilizing and sharing knowledge and expertise for discerning tools that promote the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	MoFA
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	ERD; GED;; ICTD;; MoE, MoST, MoC, IRD (NBR), MoHA

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets			Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark	
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24			% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	MoHA Lead Implementer: Public Security Division	*Sector: 03 -Public Order and Safety, Sub-Sector: 10 -Public Security	Project: GLO.ACT-Bangladesh Source of Funding/ Development Partner: European Union BDT: Approx. 20,000 USD <i>Not included in R/ADP</i>					Observe World Day against TIP Develop global cooperation against TIP

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

* Not included in RADP

Goal 5:	An effective system of monitoring, evaluation and reporting
Key Strategies:	Strengthening the capacity of national committee for monitoring of NPA implementation, conducting mid-term and end of NPA evaluation

Expected output 5.1: Enhanced capacity on monitoring and reporting on progress in implementation of NPA 2023-2025

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: SID (BBS)
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	BFID (BB); EMRD; ERD; GED; MoA; MoE; MoEF; MoEWOE; MoF; MoFA; MoFL; MoHA; MoHFW; MoPA; MoPME; MoWCA; Department of Information

SDG Targets	Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/ Division	8 th FYP sector/sub-sector related to SDG Targets and Indicators	On-going Project/Program to achieve 8 th Five Year Plan Goals/Targets				Planned Project 2023-2025	Remark
			Project Title and Period	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2022-23	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2023-24	% / Cost in BDT(LAC) 2024-25		
1	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	5.3	6	7
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	MoP Implementing Agency: General Economics Division, Planning Commission	Sector: 01-General Public Services, Sub-Sector: 00-General Public Services	224295600 - Preparation and Monitoring of Medium Term Development Plans (8th Five Year Plan) to implement Sustainable Development Goals and Visions-2041 (01/07/2019 - 30/06/2024) Approved	223				- MoHA to have access to Monitoring Data. - Inclusion of NPA to Prevent and Suppress Human Trafficking (2023-2025) in planning and monitoring process
	MoP Implementing Agency: Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED)	Sector: 01-General Public Services, Sub-Sector: 00-General Public Services	223014801 - Capacity Development for Monitoring and Reporting to Increase the Effective Coverage of Basic Social Services (CDMRI-ECBSS) in Bangladesh (Phase-II) (01/10/2017 - 31/12/2021) Approved PA Source: UNICEF	102				Inclusion of National Referral Mechanism to Protect and Assist the Victims of Human Trafficking

(%) indicates the entire amount of the allocation is not spent on the issue of human trafficking

Proposed Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
Proposed Activity-22: Collection and Collation of standardized data on human trafficking in relation to SDG target 16.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication and broad sharing of data on human trafficking within the scope of SDG target 16.2.2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports and databased of SID and BBS 	<p>Lead Implementer: Ministry of Planning/BBS</p> <p>Associate Agency: SID</p>	Ministry of Planning, MoF, National and International NGOs and UN agencies.	2025
Proposed Activity-23: Conducting end-term evaluation of the NPA 2023-2025 and bringing about required changes to the NPA 2026-30.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In line with the mid-term evaluation of SDG in 2020, carrying out mid-term evaluation of NPA 2023-2025 and changes to it as per need. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of the Mid-Term Evaluation of SDG Updated NPA 2023-2025 after the mid-term evaluation 	<p>Lead Implementer: Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>Associate Agency: Ministry of Planning</p>	MoHA, MoP, National and International NGOs and UN agencies. Development Partner: USAID	2025

3.2.2. Plans of NGO-INGO-UN Actors built within National Plan of Action (2023-25)

Matrix of National Plan of Action to Prevent and Suppress Human Trafficking in Bangladesh (2023-2025)

Lead Agency: Ministry of Home Affairs

Duration: Three Years (2023-2025)

Approved Plans of Different NGOs, INGOs and UN Agencies

NPA Objective 1: To prevent human trafficking

Key Strategies: Poverty alleviation, Mass communication and message dissemination through awareness raising activities/training in accordance to the definition of human trafficking depicted in the new Act; Facilitate alternative livelihood within the country for the high risk groups to reduce the risks of human trafficking; and Prevention campaigns to bring information on safe migration to reduce irregular/unsafe migration and hence the risk of human trafficking.

Expected output 1.1: Reduction of economic vulnerability of the marginalized households

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: CD / MoWCA-DWA (leading the NSSS); Co-Lead: GED (as NPFP)
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	ERD; FD; BB; BFID; LGD; MoA; MoF; MoDMR; MoEWOE; MoFL; MoInd; MoLE; MoSW; MoYS; PMO; RDCD; SID; MoWCA, MoCHTA; MoLWA

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead Ministry, Lead Implementing Agency and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity-:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill training for victim and at-risk of human trafficking to reduce the vulnerability to TIP and re-victimization and reduction of economic vulnerability • Include victim and at risk of human trafficking in government run social safety net program, enrollment for technical and vocational training, support alternative livelihood 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Ministry MoHA • Lead Implementer: FSTIP/Winrock International • Associate Agency: BLAST, BSEHR, Agrogoti Sangstha, BITA, PROYAS, Rights Jessore, RDRS Bangladesh, OKUP, BSEHR 	<p>Project: FSTIP Activity BDT 5,215,024</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: USAID, Winrock International</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect identified vulnerable families with economic activities to reduce vulnerability to trafficking 	<p>Number of vulnerable families engaged with economic activities</p>		<p>Implementer- Justice and Care</p>	<p>Project: Integrated Approach to Combat Human trafficking (IACHT).</p> <p>Source of Funding- United Bank of Switzerland (UBS) BDT. 7,000,000</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2026</p>

Expected output 1.2: Reduction of disaster (inclusive of climate change and COVID-19) induced vulnerability of the marginalized households to human trafficking

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	1.5. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	MoEF, MoDMR
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	FID (BB)

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize events on community meeting, school session, door to door campaign, bi-cycle rally, puppet show, Gombhira, pot song, courtyard meeting etc. Celebrating different national and international days featuring CTIP and CM champions 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry: MoHA Lead Implementer: FSTIP/Winrock International Associate Agency: BLAST, BSEHR, Agrogoti Sangstha, BITA, PROYAS, Rights Jessore, RDRS Bangladesh, OKUP, BSEHR, GUK 	<p>Project:FSTIP Activity BDT 8,925,135</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: USAID, Winrock International</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Activity:</p> <p>Climate resilient training for farmers and fishermen in areas vulnerable to climate change and human trafficking</p>	Number of people trained in climate change adaptation	Baseline, midline and endline studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Winrock International Associate Agency: 	<p>Project:B-PEMS AugroJatra Climate Change</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: US Department of State BDT: 18,32,000</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2024-2025</p>
<p>Activity:</p> <p>Alternative livelihood training support for communities vulnerable to climate induced disasters and human trafficking</p>	Number of people linked to skills, employment, or entrepreneurial training and placement	Baseline, midline and endline studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Winrock International Associate Agency: 	<p>Project:B-PEMS Augro Jatra Climate Change</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: US Department of State BDT: 2,90,00,000</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2024-2025</p>

Expected output 1.3: Reduction of risks of the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: SHED; Co-Lead: MoPME; MoSW; TMED Lead: MoE; Co-Lead: MoPME; Co-Lead: MoSW
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	MoCHTA; MoWCA, MoRA; MoYS; SID

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
Activity-: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At-risk identification and extend support towards them beyond the status of male/female/ transgender, minorities, children, disability status etc. and linkage with service providers and referral and expansion of voluntary group (Peer Leader) network on TIP, safe migration and modern technology 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry MoHA Lead Implementer: FSTIP/Winrock International Associate Agency: BLAST, BSEHR, Agrogoti Sangstha, BITA, PROYAS, Rights Jessore, RDRS Bangladesh, OKUP, BSEHR 	Project: FSTIP Activity BDT 6,364,177 Source of Funding/ Development Partner: USAID, Winrock International	Maximum Duration: 2023-2025

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation of children’s group, capacity building, awareness raising and advocacy with LEB, City Corporation and relevant ministries to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation and unsafe migration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge and capacity of children, perpetrator, caregivers, and duty bearer has been strengthened to protect children from Commercial sexual exploitation. Community-based protection mechanism has been strengthened. 	<p>Half-annual and annual report, meeting minutes, training reports, event report, MoU</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry MoSW Lead Implementer: INCIDN Bangladesh Associate Agency: N/A 	<p>Project: Ending Sexual Exploitation of Children in Bangladesh</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: The Freedom Fund BDT: 38,24,532</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity: Community campaign, IVR-based remote training on (COVID-related) trafficking risks & capacity building of service providers (CTC members, NGOs, school teachers & other counter-trafficking stakeholders). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 180,000 community members and 600 service providers informed on trafficking issues, the platform, 5 hotline/ helpline, and the new one-stop service centre of participants 	<p>Online reporting Platform</p> <p>Training report, Audio record</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: INCIDN Bangladesh Associate Agency: Terre Des Hommes Netherlands 	<p>Project: A One-stop Digital Service Center to address trafficking during COVID-19</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: US Department of State BDT:</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: November 2023</p>

Expected output 1.4: Reduction of sexual violence against women and children

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	5.2 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
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: MoWCA
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	MoHA; LJD; LPAD; SID; MoEWOE; MoFA; MoLE; MoRA; MoTJ

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
Activity-: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with CMPC and GBV committee for reducing gender-based violence • GESI tool/framework development 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Ministry MoHA • Lead Implementer: FSTIP/Winrock International • Associate Agency: BLAST, BSEHR, Agrogoti Sangstha, BITA, PROYAS, Rights Jessore, RDRS Bangladesh, OKUP, BSEHR 	Project: FSTIP Activity BDT 5,124,806 Source of Funding/ Development Partner: USAID, Winrock International	Maximum Duration: 2023-2025

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of parents, children, community people, pimp, LEB, social leaders so that they can protect children from violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socialization Center for the migrated children is functional at the community level. Child Rights Violation Monitoring Group (CRVMG) members are capacitated to deal with various issues regarding Child Protection Community people are taking their responsibility to prevent child sexual abuse and unsafe mobility 	Half-annual and annual report, meeting minutes, training reports, event report, MoU, Survey report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: INCIDIN Bangladesh Associate Agency: N/A 	<p>Project: Core Support Model under SIDA CSO Programme 2022-2026</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Save the Children International</p> <p>BDT: 12,794,404 (For the period of 2023-2025)</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Activity:</p> <p>Objective: To contribute to strengthened safe migration pathways in Bangladesh through raising awareness, supporting sustainable reintegration and providing alternatives to irregular migration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of returning migrants are identified, screened, and consulted to develop reintegration plans tailored to their needs and vulnerabilities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: IOM Associate Agency: 	<p>Project: BANGLADESH: REDUCING IRREGULAR MIGRATION and SUPPORTING RETURNEES</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Italy Government</p> <p>BDT: 100000000</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Activity-: Returning migrants and their families contribute to the strengthening of social cohesion and achievement of economic resilience within their communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of beneficiaries who achieve economic resilience after accessing the services 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: IOM Associate Agency: BNSK, RMRRU, WARBE 	<p>Project: REMA(K)ER: Returning Migrants Achieve Economic Resilience and social cohesion within their communities</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: IOM Development Fund</p> <p>BDT: 1,30,00,000</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>

Expected output 1.5: Elimination of harmful practices against children including child labour and child marriage

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: MoPME; Co-Lead: MoE
	Lead: MoWCA
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	MoWCA; MoIB; MoSW; MoRA; MoHFW; LGD; MoYS; SID
	MoHA; MoIB; MoRA; MoFA; MoHFW; SID

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Safe Space and linkage with Kishore-Kishori club to support CM victims, along with training for Marriage Registrar Association, Imam Training Academy, and religious leaders to support a movement against human trafficking and child marriage Meeting with adolescent group 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry MoHA Lead Implementer: FSTIP/Winrock International Associate Agency: GUK 	<p>Project: FSTIP Activity BDT 10,484,988</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: USAID, Winrock International</p>	Maximum Duration: 2023-2025
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and sensitization session on Child marriage with the children, community people Sensitization session with the social and religious leaders focusing on Child Marriage Workshop with LEB and other NGOs, networks to reduce the prevalence of Child Marriage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents, community people are capacitated and well informed about child marriage. Social and religious leaders are capacitated and well informed about child marriage and community. Organizations and networks are doing successful lobby and advocacy for reducing the prevalence of child marriage. 	Half-annual and annual report, meeting minutes, training reports, event report, MoU, Survey report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry: MoWCA Lead Implementer: INCIDIN Bangladesh Associate Agency: N/A 	<p>Project: Core Support Model under SIDA CSO Programme 2022-2026</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Save the Children International BDT: 12,794,404 (For the period of 2023-2025)</p>	Maximum Duration: 2023-2025

Expected output 1.6: Promotion of safe labour migration

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a percentage of yearly income earned in country of destination Proxy indicators: a) Number of people employed overseas as migrant workers; b) Increase share of skilled and semi-skilled workers in overseas employment c) Increase number of women migrant workers in overseas employment; d) Promote more migration from lagging districts.
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: MoEWOE; Co-Lead: MoFA
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	MoE; MoHA; MoIB; MoPA; MoCAT

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation to the staff members of DEMO, TTC on safe migration Promote SafeStep mobile application Pre-decision and pre-departure orientation for outbound migrants 	•		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry MoHA Lead Implementer: FSTIP/Winrock International Associate Agency: BLAST, BSEHR, Agrogoti Sangstha, BITA, PROYAS, Rights Jessore, RDRS Bangladesh, OKUP, BSEHR 	Project: FSTIP Activity BDT 8,295,504 Source of Funding/ Development Partner: USAID, Winrock International	Maximum Duration: 2023-2025

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity: Raising awareness at the community level on human trafficking, irregular migration & related risks, and Safe Migration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 300,000 men and women are aware about trafficking, irregular migration, and related risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracer study Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Winrock International Associate Agency: BNWLA, Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM), Rights Jessore, Agrogoti Sangstha, CWCS, Caritas Bangladesh 	<p>Project: Ashshash: men and women who have escaped trafficking</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh</p> <p>BDT: 11,573,600 (Phase-1)</p>	<p>Phase 1: Nov-2018 to May 2023</p> <p>Phase 2: June 2023 to May 2027</p>
<p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Bangladesh has increased capacity in migration management based on national needs and priorities. 	% of relevant Government bodies with increased capacity in migration management		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: IOM Associate Agency: 	<p>Project: Strengthening Capacity of the operational Management of the Ministry of expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment to deliver gender-responsive integrated services for safe, regular migration, and welfare of migrants, returnees, and communities</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: IRCC BDT: 7840000</p>	Maximum Duration: 2023-2025
<p>Activity:</p> <p>Aspirant Bangladeshi migrants, particularly vulnerable and at risk make informed decisions and choose safe migration pathways</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % Aspirant migrants have increased knowledge about safe migration pathways 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: IOM Associate Agency: 	<p>Project: Bangladesh: Reducing Irregular Migration and Supporting Returnees</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Italy Government BDT: 100000000</p>	Maximum Duration: 2023-2025
<p>Activity-:</p> <p>Increase awareness on risks of human trafficking and safe migration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community people who are sensitized on safe migration and HT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness activity result report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: MOHA Associate Agency: IOM 	<p>Project: A Comprehensive Counter Trafficking Programme to Address Human Trafficking in Bangladesh (2020 – 2024)</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: KOICA BDT 122.36 Million</p>	Maximum Duration: 2023-2024

Expected output 1.7: Increased access to decent work for the youth

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: MoE/ TMED
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	ICTD; FD; MoEWOE; MoLE; MoYS; MoInd; BFID (BB); MoIB

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity-: Organize sensitization and co-creation workshops with interested companies to design effective partnerships for job placement at decent work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At le At least 50 local and national companies are made parentship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop report MoU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Winrock International Associate Agency: Bangla-German Sampreeti (BGS), RRF, MAWTS, UCEP Bangladesh. 	<p>Project: Ashshash: men and women who have escaped trafficking</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh</p> <p>BDT: 2,477,400 (Phase-1)</p>	<p>Phase 1: Nov-2018 to May 2023</p> <p>Phase 2: June 2023 to May 2027</p>
<p>Activity-: A refresher TOT for academics with UNODC TIP & SOM Educational Materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry: MOHA Lead Implementer: UNODC Associate Agency: 	<p>Project: GLO.ACT-Bangladesh</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: European Union</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2024</p>

Expected output 1.8: Enhanced access of the vulnerable communities to awareness on human trafficking

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms. in accordance with national legislation and international agreement				
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.				
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	MoIB				
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	MoIB, MoFA (UPR)				
Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing CTIP toolkits including IEC materials and dissemination among community SBCC campaign through specialized media, community radio, social media etc. Formation and activation of counter trafficking committees (CTCs) at all levels 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry MoHA Lead Implementer: FSTIP/Winrock International Associate Agency: BLAST, BSEHR, Agrogoti Sangstha, BITA, PROYAS, Rights Jashore, RDRS Bangladesh, OKUP, BSEHR 	Project: FSTIP Activity BDT 26,910,578 Source of Funding/ Development Partner: USAID, Winrock International	Maximum Duration: 2023-2025
Activity-: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness at the community level on human trafficking, irregular migration & related risks, and Safe Migration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 300,000 men and women are aware about trafficking, irregular migration, and related risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracer study Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Winrock International Associate Agency: BNWLA, Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM), Rights Jessore, Agrogoti Sangstha, CWCS, Caritas Bangladesh 	Project: Ashshash: men and women who have escaped trafficking Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh BDT: 11,573,600 (Phase-1)	Phase 1: Nov-2018 to May 2023 Phase 2: June 2023 to May 2027
Activity: (Activities are implemented in 33 Rohingya camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal awareness activities focusing on the rights of victims of trafficking, legal options and proceedings, legal support, and assistance available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals who attended legal awareness sessions in camps 	Activity reports/ Attendance lists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: BLAST Associate Agency: 	Project: Promoting Legal Assistance to the Rohingya Community Source of Funding/ Development Partner: UNHCR	Maximum Duration: 2023-2025

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity: Awareness raising activities in the Rohingya camps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals who attended legal awareness activities in camps Information, Education, Communications (IEC) materials produced and disseminated 	Activity reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: UNHCR as co-chair of Cox's Bazar Anti-Trafficking Working Group (ATWG) Associate Agency: IOM, 15 ATWG members 	<p>Project:</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: UNHCR, IOM (co-chairs of Cox's Bazar ATWG)</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Activity: Coordination of awareness activities on human trafficking in the Rohingya camps and surrounding areas in Cox's Bazar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ATWG Coordination meetings Information, Education, Communications (IEC) materials produced and disseminated by the ATWG 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Cox's Bazar Anti-Trafficking Working Group (ATWG) Associate Agency: 15 organizations, including UN Agencies, National and International NGOs 	<p>Project:</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: UNHCR, IOM</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Activity: Developing awareness of vulnerable fishing and farming communities to human trafficking.</p>	<p>Number of unique awareness materials designed or adapted for a given population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of times the awareness materials be broadcasted or published Number of people that will be reached by the awareness material 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Winrock International Associate Agency: 	<p>Project: B-PEMS AugroJatra Climate Change</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: US Department of State BDT: 39,70,200</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2024-2025</p>
<p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing awareness sessions with garments workers and garments workers association management committee members on human trafficking and safe migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of incidences of trafficking reported by garment factory workers 	dent report	<p>Implementer: Justice and Care</p>	<p>Project: IACHT</p> <p>Source of funding- Justice and Care UK/UBS BDT. 47,605,585</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2026</p>

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness campaign through digital and social media and distribution of IEC materials on human trafficking Capacity building training/workshops with CTCs and various government, non-government stakeholders Engage with Youth groups to create community-based alert system on human trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people outreached through digital campaigns Number of CTC members and relevant stakeholders supporting individuals vulnerable to trafficking 				
<p>Activity-: Raising awareness activities for the Rohingya and host community people on counter trafficking, dangers of onward irregular movement and recent protection concern.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people will increase their understanding on counter trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity reports/ Attendance lists/ Monitoring report/ satisfaction survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: IOM, BNWLA, YPSA Associate Agency: IOM 	<p>Project: Enhancing protection of vulnerable host communities in Cox's Bazar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting vulnerable refugees and local communities in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, through improved access to Protection. Promoting Shelter Upgrading and Community Building in Bhasan Char and Cox's Bazar District. Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Republic of Korea, ECHO, Japan 	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023</p>
<p>Activity: Organize a multi-stakeholder/meeting/ seminar/roundtable based on the result of the analysis to propose awareness raising modalities and response strategy</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of participants, event report, web story 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry: MOHA Lead Implementer: UNODC Associate Agency: 	<p>Project: GLO.ACT- Bangladesh</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: European Union</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2024</p>

Goal 2: To Protect the victims/survivors of human trafficking

Key Strategies: Protective measures initiated, expanded, strengthened and monitored for victims/rescued persons (i.e. the trafficking victims or survivors); Sustainable social integration for the victims of human trafficking initiated from the time of their rescue; National standards for care for the trafficking survivors developed and implemented and while a national and regional institutional framework is being strengthened

Expected output 2.1: Eradication of forced labour and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, to end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers,
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: MoL
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	MoEWOE; MoFA; MoHA; MoWCA; SID; MoYS; MoSW

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing community based response (including livelihood support and economic assistance) through capacitating and coordinating protection working group (PWG) and anti-trafficking working group (ATWG), ANIRBAN ,CTCs and the CMPCs. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry MoHA Lead Implementer: FSTIP/Winrock International Associate Agency: RDRS Bangladesh, OKUP, BSEHR, DAM, YPSA, Sachetan Society, GUK 	<p>Project: FSTIP Activity BDT 17,114,061</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: USAID, Winrock International</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victims of Trafficking have access to integrated and sustainable reintegration support in four targeted districts 	<p>a) Number of VoTs received improved protection service.</p> <p>b) Number of VoTs received sustainable and integrated reintegration support (50% female victims)</p>	NGO/GO (Shelter, Service center etc.)'s statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: MoHA Associate Agency: IOM 	<p>Project: A Comprehensive Counter Trafficking Programme to Address Human Trafficking in Bangladesh (2020 – 2024)</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: KOICA BDT 1244.32 Million</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Activity:</p> <p>Capacity development of psychosocial counsellors at grassroot level to ensure access to psychosocial counselling</p>	30 psychosocial counsellors are trained and ready for providing counselling support to the victims of human trafficking	Training Reports Monitoring reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Winrock International Associate Agency: Department of Clinical Psychology, University of Dhaka 	<p>Project: Ashshash: men and women who have escaped trafficking</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh BDT: 12,458,700 (Phase-1)</p>	<p>Phase 1: Nov-2018 to May 2023</p> <p>Phase 2: June 2023 to May 2027</p>

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity: Provide need-based and trauma informed Psychosocial Counselling services to the victims of human trafficking and their families</p>	Around 4000 victims of human trafficking and their families received psychosocial counselling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIS Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Winrock International Associate Agency: BNWLA, Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM), Rights Jessore, Agrogoti Sangstha, CWCS, Caritas Bangladesh 	<p>Project: Ashshash: men and women who have escaped trafficking</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh BDT: 39,356,580 (Phase-1)</p>	<p>Phase 1: Nov-2018 to May 2023</p> <p>Phase 2: June 2023 to May 2027</p>
<p>Activity: Provide Healthcare support to the victims of human trafficking</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIS Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Winrock International Associate Agency: BNWLA, Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM), Rights Jessore, Agrogoti Sangstha, CWCS, Caritas Bangladesh, Digital Healthcare Solution (DHS). 	<p>Project: Ashshash: men and women who have escaped trafficking</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh BDT: 13,118,660 (Phase-1)</p>	
<p>Activity: Provide technical skills and entrepreneurial trainings to the victims of human trafficking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 4,500 victims of human trafficking completed technical skills and entrepreneurial trainings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIS List of training graduates Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Winrock International Associate Agency: Bangla-German Sampreeti (BGS), RRF, MAWTS, UCEP Bangladesh. 	<p>Project: Ashshash: men and women who have escaped trafficking</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh BDT: 113,026,700 (Phase-1)</p>	<p>Phase 1: Nov-2018 to May 2023</p> <p>Phase 2: June 2023 to May 2027</p>
<p>Activity: Provide wage and self-employment support to the trained victims of human trafficking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 4,050 victims of human trafficking placed in wage and self-employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIS Employment report Follow-up report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Winrock International Associate Agency: Bangla-German Sampreeti (BGS), RRF, 	<p>Project: Ashshash: men and women who have escaped trafficking</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner:</p>	<p>Phase 1: Nov-2018 to May 2023</p>

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports 	MAWTS, UCEP Bangladesh.	Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh BDT: 4,8440,000 (Phase-1)	Phase 2: June 2023 to May 2027
<p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of trafficked victims rescued and those who have been previously discharged from shelter homes and provide need-based support to Survivor (Education, health, relocation, vocational training, handholding for job placement etc.) Provide Livelihood Supports to victims with IGA inputs for rehabilitation / integration including re-investment support Provide Family counselling and Psychosocial counseling support by trained counsellor And Improve Shelter based supports including Renovation, Accommodation, Food, Cloth, Recreation & Medicare support 	Around 1000 survivors sustainably integrated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HI report Counselling report Event report Follow up reports 	Implementer: Justice and Care	<p>Project: IACHT</p> <p>Source of funding-Justice and Care UK/ UK Home Ministry</p> <p>BDT. 123,834,956</p>	Phase: 2023-2026
<p>Activity:</p> <p>Provide culturally sensitive victim-centered services to VOTs and at risk of populations, and refer to other relevant stakeholders as needed for sustainable return back into the society in Cox's Bazar district.</p>	# of VOTs and populations at risk of trafficking are provided with assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: IOM, BNWLA, YPSA Associate Agency: IOM 	<p>Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing protection of vulnerable host communities in Cox's Bazar - Supporting vulnerable refugees and local communities in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, through improved access to Protection. - Promoting Shelter Upgrading and Community 	Maximum Duration: 2023

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
				Building in Bhasan Char and Cox's Bazar District. Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Republic of Korea, ECHO, Japan.	
Activity: Capacity Building of GOs and NGOs on addressing forced labour and Worst form of Child Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training modules • district level training sessions held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of NACG Bangladesh • Report of SAIEVAC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Ministry : MoWCA • Lead Implementer: NACG Bangladesh • Associate Agency: District Administrations, ATSEC Bangladesh, INGOs, UN Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NACG Bangladesh with the support of SAIEVAC, INGOs and UN Agencies 	Maximum Duration: 2023

Expected output 2.2: Strengthened policy-legal tools for delivery of recovery, repatriation and integration supports to the victims of trafficking

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	NHRC; LJD; LPAD; CD; MoWCA, MoSW
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity-:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection to the VoTs through functional referral directories , ToT on comprehensive survivor service guideline and promotion Victim Case Management System 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry MoHA Lead Implementer: FSTIP/Winrock International Associate Agency: RDRS Bangladesh, OKUP, BSEHR, DAM, YPSA, Sachetan Society 	<p>Project: FSTIP Activity BDT 23,612,536</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: USAID, Winrock International</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Activity-:</p> <p>Mobilizing National Human Rights Commission (working group on child labour), Parliamentary Cocus, CLMC, NCLWC,CWB and other stakeholders to communicate call for child labour free upazila with policy makers through formal channel</p>	<p>Child protection committee formed and functional; Child labour monitoring committee acknowledge child labour issues; working group on child labour functional</p>	<p>Attendance list, community people, event report, training module, photographs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry-MoLE Lead Implementer: INCIDIN Bangladesh Associate Agency: 	<p>Project: Addressing child labour in Agricultural Supply chains, Global to Local</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Global March Against Child Labour BDT: 30,00,000</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: June 2023</p>

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity-: Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Home Affairs to develop a 'Roadmap of the National Referral Mechanism to protect and the victims of human trafficking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One unified referral system developed to manage cases of the victim of human trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Printed version of Roadmap for the national referral mechanism Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Winrock International (Ashshash Project) Associate Agency: INCIDIN Bangladesh 	<p>Project: Ashshash: men and women who have escaped trafficking</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh</p> <p>BDT: N/A</p>	<p>Phase 1: Nov-2018 to May 2023</p>
<p>Activity-: Establish and operationalization of National Referral Mechanism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A national referral mechanism is functioned, and victims of human trafficking received need-based support through it An SoP is developed to run the National Referral Mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports National Data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Winrock International Associate Agency: INCIDIN Bangladesh and All Relevant Ministries 	<p>Project: Ashshash: men and women who have escaped trafficking</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh</p> <p>BDT: N/A</p>	<p>Phase 1: Nov-2018 to May 2023</p> <p>Phase 2: June 2023 to May 2027</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launching of an Alliance for Women Migrant Voices (AWMV) with women rights organization working on migration issues for media advocacy on information sharing regarding women migrant worker's rights and policy advocacy on formulation of reintegration of returnee women migrants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alliance for Women Migrant Voices (AWMV) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly and Annual Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead implementer: Centre for Women and Children Studies (CWCS) 	<p>Project: Empowerment of Returnee Women Migrants (ERWM)</p> <p>Source of funding: Global Affairs Canada (GAC) and supported by Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>

Expected output 2.3: Strengthened protection services to the victims of trafficking

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
	16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: MoHA; Co-Lead: MoWCA
	Lead: MoHA
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	NHRC; LJD; MoSW; MoFA; MoPME; MoE; MoIB; SID
	MoFA; MoWCA, MoSW; MoDMR

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity-:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide protection assistance to survivors of CM through psychosocial counselling, livelihoods training, job placement services, and life skills and financial literacy. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry MoHA Lead Implementer: FSTIP/Winrock International Associate Agency: GUK 	<p>Project: FSTIP Activity BDT 30,111,010</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: USAID, Winrock International</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering children through capacity building of parents, children, educators, LEB and community leaders, operating socialization center, day observance and Community based Child Protection Committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents are capacitated and well informed about child rearing. Children are better prepared and capacitated to adjust with surroundings. Children and community people are well equipped with better knowledge on different protection related issues and Child Rights situation. Community people are taking their responsibility to ensure Child Protection Expansion of child-focused service delivery 	<p>Half-annual and annual report, meeting minutes, training reports, event report, MoU, Survey report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry: MoWCA Lead Implementer: INCIODIN Bangladesh Associate Agency: N/A 	<p>Project: Core Support Model under SIDA CSO Programme 2022-2026</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Save the Children International</p> <p>BDT: 12,794,404 (For the period of 2023-2025)</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an online platform for trafficking reporting & referral platform within a network of capacitated GO-NGO, local government, CTCs in Keraniganj through a One-Stop Digital Service Center. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functioning online referral mechanism for the victims of human trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project report and Online dashboard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry MoHA Lead Implementer: INCIDIN Bangladesh and TdH Netherlands Associate Agency: 20 GO-NGO service providers and national hotlines 	<p>Project: A One-stop Digital Service Center to address trafficking during COVID-19</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: US Department of State BDT: 73,00,000</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: November 2023</p>
<p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating employability in champion survivors through skill development. Co creating rehabilitation and reintegration plans for the victims. Providing training to service providers on trauma informed victim centric aftercare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of champion survivors empowered through employment Number of service providers reported improved knowledge on trauma informed aftercare services and changes in practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Event reports 	<p>Implementer: Justice and Care</p>	<p>Project: IACHT</p> <p>Source of Funding- UK Home Ministry/ JCUK BDT. 35,876,921</p>	<p>Phase: 2023-2026</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of returnee women migrants who are victims of violence and trafficking in abroad for leadership, women empowerment and entrepreneurship training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group formation of returnee women migrants. Reintegration through Women Economic Empowerment (WEE). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly and Annual Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead implementer: Centre for Women and Children Studies (CWCS) 	<p>Project: Empowerment of Returnee Women Migrants (ERWM)</p> <p>Source of funding: Global Affairs Canada (GAC) and supported by Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Building of GOs and NGOs on delivery of standardized services to the victims of human trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training modules district level training sessions held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of ATSEC Bangladesh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry : MoHA Lead Implementer: ATSEC Bangladesh Associate Agency: District Administrations, INGOs, UN Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ATSEC Bangladesh with the support of INGOs and UN Agencies 	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023</p>

Goal 3 : Effective Prosecution of human trafficking cases

Key Strategies: Implementation of existing provisions of law; Ensuring prompt and effective trial; Capacity of the LEAs and Public Prosecutors; Ensure victims and witness protection.

Expected output 3.1: Increase the rate of and strengthen the capacity of delivering justice to the victims of trafficking.

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: MoHA Lead: MoHA
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	NHRC; LJD;; LPAD;; CD; MoWCA, MoSW LJD; MoWCA; SID

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity: Training/Workshop/Meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train justice sector actors, including for first responding police officers, Judges and Legal Aid Officers (DLO), PP, District Legal aid Panel lawyers and tribunal staff Conduct case monitoring conference with panels of judges and prosecutors, set-up of small task at special tribunals 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry MoHA Lead Implementer: FSTIP/Winrock International 	<p>Project: FSTIP Activity BDT 33,451,764</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: USAID, Winrock International</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Activity: Capacity development and support to law enforcement authorities (APBn, District Police) and legal aid partners on identification of, and protection to Rohingya victims of trafficking in Cox'sbazar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trainings/workshops organized, number of participants 	Activity report, attendance lists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: UNHCR 	<p>Project: Capacity building on human trafficking</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: UNHCR</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity: Basic and Advanced level Training with law enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors on TIP and SOM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of initiatives (non-training workshop) providing targeted assistance to specialist criminal justice response, such as coaching, case mentoring (disaggregated by gender) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of initiative; Number of reports/ documents; Number of people/ participants and change in knowledge level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead ministry: MOHA Lead Implementer: UNODC 	<p>Project: GLO.ACT-Bangladesh</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: European Union BDT: Approx. 100000 USD</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2024</p>
<p>Activity: Specialized workshops in Cox's Bazar with relevant governmental and non-governmental stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of participants trained in line with capacity building strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people/ participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry: MOHA Lead Implementer: UNODC 	<p>Project: GLO.ACT-Bangladesh</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: European Union BDT: Approx. 120,000 USD</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2024</p>
<p>Activity: Supporting to enhance the coordination between IO and prosecutors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of criminal justice practitioners provided with specialized briefing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people/participants; Number of initiatives; Number of workshops/ events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry: MOHA Lead Implementer: UNODC 	<p>Project: GLO.ACT-Bangladesh</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: European Union BDT: Approx 10,000 US D</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2024</p>
<p>Activity: Deliver pro-bono legal aid through local pro bono lawyers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 Pro bono lawyers are well trained and motivated to provide pro bono legal services for the victims of human trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Winrock International Associate Agency: BNWLA 	<p>Project: Ashshash: men and women who have escaped trafficking</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh BDT: 3,935,658 (Phase-1)</p>	<p>Phase 1: Nov-2018 to May 2023</p> <p>Phase 2: June 2023 to May 2027</p>
<p>Activity: Provide Legal Support the victims of human trafficking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150 victims of human trafficking received justice and compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIS Monitoring report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Winrock International Associate Agency: BNWLA 	<p>Project: Ashshash: men and women who have escaped trafficking</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh BDT: 9,183,202 (Phase-1)</p>	<p>Phase 1: Nov-2018 to May 2023</p> <p>Phase 2: June 2023 to May 2027</p>

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
Activity: Training of justice actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of judges and judiciary personnel trained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Winrock International 	Project: B-PEMS AugroJatra Climate Change Source of Funding/ Development Partner: United States Department of State BDT: 8,93,800	Maximum Duration: 2024-2025
Activity: Train Tribunal Judges, Special Public Persecutors (SPP), police investigation officers, BGB members, District Legal Aid Committee (DLAC) panel Layers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of judiciary stakeholders trained and reported changes in KAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Event reports 	Implementer: Justice and Care	Project: IACHT Source of funding- Justice and Care UK/ UK Home Ministry/ UBS BDT. 58,954,988	Phase: 2023-2026
Activity: Support human trafficking offense tribunals with witness attendance in around 1000 human trafficking cases pending trial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of witnesses attended the court and successfully testified in the Tribunals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Witness attendance logbook 	Implementer: Justice and Care	Project: IACHT Source of funding- UBS BDT. 41,671,861	Phase: 2023-2026
Activity: Conduct trainings for law enforcement officials, using the adapted training package, including translating training curriculum on trauma-informed investigation of human trafficking into Bangla (<i>Bangladesh</i>).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of frontline officer trained on trauma informed investigation. # of training manuals for trauma informed investigation developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre and post-training survey, report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: IOM Associate Agency: IOM 	Project: Asia Regional Migration Programme Source of Funding/ Development Partner: BPRM	Phase: 2023-2025
Activity: Roll out the training for the first responders and stakeholders on applying a victim centered approach to the identification and protection of the VOTs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -% of first responders who have increased understanding and awareness of TIP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance records, pre and post-training surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: IOM, BNWLA Associate Agency: IOM 	Project: Enhancing protection of vulnerable host communities in Cox's Bazar Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Republic of Korea	Phase: 2023
Activity: Relevant stakeholders (Judges, PPs, CTC members, Law Students) have knowledge and skills to apply the PSHTA Act and related tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of stakeholders trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training result report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: MOHA Associate Agency: IOM 	Project: A Comprehensive Counter Trafficking Programme to Address Human Trafficking in Bangladesh (2020 – 2024) Source of Funding/ Development Partner: KOICA	Maximum Duration: 2023-2024

Expected output 3.2: Implementation and revision of policy-legal tools for delivering justice to the victims of trafficking

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	(MoLJPA)
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	NHRC; LJD; LPAD; CD; MoWCA, MoSW

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with government and police partners to include the victim identification checklist in the curriculum of basic police training and other training for justice sector actors Advocate for the adoption of the police-prosecutor cooperation framework, ensure implementation of Victim and Witness Protection provision of PSHTA, 2012 and ensure the enactment of Victim and Witness Protection Act 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry MoHA Lead Implementer: FSTIP/Winrock International Associate Agency: 	<p>Project: FSTIP Activity BDT 9,240,324</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: USAID, Winrock International</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Activity: SOP on Investigation of human trafficking cases for IO</p>	Number of tools, materials, SOPs and guidelines produced to support effective national criminal justice responses to TIP/SOM	Number of report/document/ tool; number of training and number of participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead ministry: MOHA Lead Implementer: UNODC 	<p>Project: GLO.ACT- Bangladesh</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: European Union BDT: Approx. 70,000 USD</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2024</p>

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
Activity: Bench book on Trafficking in Persons for Judges and Prosecutors	Number of tools, materials, SOPs and guidelines produced to support effective national criminal justice responses to TIP/SOM	Number of report/document/tool; number of training and number of participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead ministry: MOLJPA • Lead Implementer: UNODC and IOM 	Project: GLO.ACT -Bangladesh and IOM KOICA funded project Source of Funding/ Development Partner: European Union and KOICA BDT: Approx 30,000 USD (UNODC only)	Maximum Duration: 2023-2024
Activity: Sentencing Guideline for adjudicating Trafficking in Persons cases	Number of key stakeholders participating in national or regional TIP and SOM legal framework workshops	Number of report/document/tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead ministry: MOLJPA • Lead Implementer: UNODC 	Project: GLO.ACT-Bangladesh Source of Funding/ Development Partner: European Union BDT: Approx 10,000 USD	Maximum Duration: 2023-2024
Activity: Training toolkit and reference booklet on human trafficking for IO and prosecutors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of initiatives (non-training workshop) providing targeted assistance to specialist criminal justice response, such as coaching, case mentoring (disaggregated by gender) 	Number of report/document/tool; number of initiatives and number of participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Ministry: MOHA • Lead Implementer: UNODC 	Project: GLO.ACT-Bangladesh Source of Funding/ Development Partner: European Union BDT: Approx 40,000 USD	Maximum Duration: 2023-2024
Activity: Assist in rolling out human trafficking crime and victim identification guideline and Mutual Legal Assistance guideline nationally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of human trafficking incidence identified by using the guideline • Number of MLA requests received by the central authority using the MLA guideline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formats filled out by the police stations, • MLA requests sent to the central authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Ministry: PSD, Ministry of Home Affairs • Associate agency- Justice & Care 	Project: IACHT Source of Funding: Justice and Care UK/UBS BDT. 17,657,881	

Expected output 3.3: Strengthening legal provisions for children

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: MoHA; Co-Lead: MoWCA
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	LJD; MoE; MoFA; MoIB;; MoPME; MoSW; NHRC; ; SID

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
Activity: Facilitating drafting of National Plan of Action to Prevent and Suppress Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation	NPA Drafted/ adopted	Report of NACG Bangladesh, Report of ATSEC Bangladesh Report of SAIEVAC Bangladesh/Regional Secretariate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Ministry: MoWCA • Lead Implementer: NACG Bangladesh • Associate Agency: SAUEVAC, ATSEC Bangladesh 	Project: SAIEVAC initiatives Source of Funding/ Development Partner: SAIEVAC Regional Secretariate , MoWCA, INGOS and UN agencies	Maximum Duration: 2023-2025

Expected output 3.4: Priority- access of the victims of human trafficking to legal services

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international level and ensure equal access to justice for all
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: LJD; Co-Lead: LPAD
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	NHRC; LGD; MoFA; MoHA; MoPA; SID: C&AG;

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity: Support legal cases through the justice process from filing to disposal</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Ministry MoHA • Lead Implementer: FSTIP/Winrock International 	<p>Project: FSTIP Activity BDT 7,731,722</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: USAID, Winrock International</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Activities are implemented in 33 Rohingya camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal aid services to Rohingya victims of trafficking which include legal counselling, legal assistance/representation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # Individuals who received legal counseling • # Individuals who received legal assistance incl. representation 	Activity reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Implementer: BRAC and BLAST 	<p>Project: Promoting Legal Assistance to the Rohingya Community</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>
<p>Activity: Legal support to survivors of human trafficking and communities vulnerable to trafficking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of survivors of trafficking and vulnerable communities provided legal support. 	Baseline, midline and end line.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Implementer: Winrock International 	<p>Project: B-PEMS AugroJatra Climate Change</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: United States Department of State BDT: 1,10,00,000</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2024-2025</p>
<p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 High potential cases will be supported on case-by-case basis to lead towards conviction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of supported cases disposed in conviction 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementer: Justice and Care 	<p>Project: IACHT</p> <p>Source of funding- UBS BDT. 19,754,942</p>	<p>Phase: 2023-26</p>

Goal 4 :	Multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement in combatting human trafficking.
Key Strategies:	Strengthening the cooperation and information sharing among the implementing agencies, consultation and cooperation with key destination countries improved and signing of bi-lateral treaties for expansion of RRRI.

Expected output 3.4: Priority- access of the victims of human trafficking to legal services

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international level and ensure equal access to justice for all
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: LJD; Co-Lead: LPAD
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	NHRC; LGD; MoFA; MoHA; MoPA; SID: C&AG;

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage in partnership with government and non-government entities Assist survivors from across Bangladesh through referrals from law enforcement, ANIRBAN, peer leaders, CTCs, and other groups Expand outreach to business and private TTCs to provide FSTIP beneficiaries 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry MoHA Lead Implementer: FSTIP/Winrock International 	Project: FSTIP Activity Partnership Activity Source of Funding/ Development Partner: USAID, Winrock International	Maximum Duration: 2023-2025
Activity-: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased national capacity on addressing human trafficking in the targeted district for efficient and effective handling of the cases 	% of TIP cases monitored by the National Authority	Relevant ministry (MoHA) statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: MoHA Associate Agency: IOM 	Project: A Comprehensive Counter Trafficking Programme to Address Human Trafficking in Bangladesh (2020 – 2024) Source of Funding/ Development Partner: KOICA BDT 14.14 Million	Maximum Duration: 2023-2025

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity: Facilitating Bilateral and multilateral trans regional engagement for Government of Bangladesh (Malaysia, Libya, Nepal, Maldives and Sri Lanka)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of activities (non -training workshop) to support bilateral/ multilateral cooperation on TIP and SOM • Number of criminal justice practitioners provided with specialized briefi ng/training on international cooperation including on mutual legal assistance, extradition, and transfer of proceedings (disaggregated by gender) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people/ participants ; • Number of initiatives; • Number of workshops/ events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lead Ministry: MOHA •Lead Implementer: UNODC 	<p>Project:GLO.ACT - Bangladesh</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: European Union BDT: Approx. 300,000 USD</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023- 2024</p>
<p>Activity: Establish partnership with private sector that mobilize expertise and financial resources to support in micro enterprise development of the victim of human trafficking</p>	<p>At least BDT 200,000 cash is contributed by each of the public/private companies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoU • Monitoring report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lead Implementer: Winrock International •Associate Agency: Bangla-German Sampreeti (BGS), RRF, MAWTS, UCEP Bangladesh. 	<p>Project: Ashshash: men and women who have escaped trafficking</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh BDT: 353,900 (Phase-1)</p>	<p>Phase 1: Nov-2018 to May 2023</p> <p>Phase 2: June 2023 to May 2027</p>
<p>Activity: Training of government officials on human trafficking and understanding links with climate change.</p>	<p>Number of representatives trained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lead Implementer: Winrock International 	<p>Project: B-PEMS AugroJatra Climate Change</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: United States Department of State BDT: 10,50,500</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2024-2025</p>
<p>Activity: Advocacy with different law enforcement agencies and service providers on identification of internal trafficking, victim, and trauma informed services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of investigation supported • Number of new human trafficking cases registered • Number of witnesses testified via video conferencing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event report • Case reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Implementer: Justice and Care 	<p>Project: IACHT BDT. 31,634,826</p>	<p>Phase: 2023-2026</p>

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National level advocacy with policy level stakeholders to spark necessary systemic changes in policy and practice Coordinate with Judiciary stakeholders to strengthen evidence recording system in the Dhaka metropolitan magistrate court and HT Tribunals Assisting relevant agencies in investigation of cross border human trafficking cases 					
<p>Activity: Development of a National Referral Mechanisms (NRM) Guideline on referring trafficked victims and other vulnerable returnees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiative in place to establish national referral mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IOM project monitoring reports NGO reports Visibility / GLO.ACT news briefs, tweets, media stories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: MOHA Associate Agency: IOM, UNODC 	<p>Project: Global action to prevent and address trafficking in human beings and the smuggling of migrants – Bangladesh (GLO.ACT)</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: European Union BDT 2.83 Million (IOM only)</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2024</p>
<p>Activity: Capacity Building of GOs and NGOs on Networking and referral services for comprehensive victim centric protection services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training modules district level training sessions held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of ATSEC Bangladesh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry : MoHA Lead Implementer: ATSEC Bangladesh Associate Agency: District Administrations, NACG Bangladesh, INGOs, UN Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ATSEC Bangladesh with the support of INGOs and UN Agencies 	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023</p>

Expected output 4.2: Multi-stakeholder consultation to report on achievements in combatting human trafficking

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustain-
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	Number of countries reporting progress in multi stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring framework that supports development. Proxy/ Supplementary Indicator: Workshops for mobilizing and sharing knowledge and expertise for discerning tools that promote the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	MoFA
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	ERD; GED,; ICTD,; MoE, MoST, MoC, IRD (NBR), MoHA

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
Activity-: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular sessions between Bangladesh CSOs and CSOs from India and Nepal, facilitated by USAID-funded ASIA CTIP Activity Collaborate with Asia CTIP to train a cadre of legal and paralegal professionals in source and destination countries to pursue cross-border TIP cases 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry MoHA Lead Implementer: FSTIP/Winrock International Associate Agency: BLAST, BSEHR, Agrogoti Sangstha, BITA, PROYAS, Rights Jessore, RDRS Bangladesh, OKUP, BSEHR, DAM, YPSA, Sachetan Society, GUK 	Project: FSTIP Activity Partnership Activity Source of Funding/ Development Partner: USAID, Winrock International	Maximum Duration: 2023-2025
Activity: NPA Consultation to incorporate climate change context	Number of consultations carried out.	Meeting reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Implementer: Winrock International 	Project: B-PEMS AugroJatra Climate Change Source of Funding/ Development Partner: United States Department of State BDT: 43,74,300	Maximum Duration: 2024-2025
Activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize regional consultations on strengthen regional cooperation on Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation, and Integration of trafficking victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of stakeholders in destination countries agree to standardized victim aftercare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Event report Case study 	Implementer: Justice and Care	Project: IACHT BDT. 9,075,756	Phase: 2023-2026

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect CTCs and recruiters in Bangladesh to share recruitment best practice, job information, government regulations, and overseas employment conditions • Collaboration with the UN, government, and civil society organizations that are promoting safe and orderly migration • Involve recruiting agencies in overseas recruitment policy discourse 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead Ministry MoHA • Lead Implementer: FSTIP/Winrock International • Associate Agency: BLAST, BSEHR, Agrogoti Sangstha, BITA, PROYAS, Rights Jessore, RDRS Bangladesh, OKUP, BSEHR 	<p>Project: FSTIP Activity BDT 7,915,687</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: USAID, Winrock International</p>	<p>Maximum Duration: 2023-2025</p>

Goal 5: An effective system of monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Key Strategies: Strengthening the capacity of national committee for monitoring of NPA implementation, conducting mid-term and end of NPA evaluation

Expected output 5.1: Enhanced capacity on monitoring and reporting on progress in implementation of NPA 2023-2025

On-going Activities/Projects/Programs of GoB updated for 8th Five Year Plan (up to 2025)

SDG Targets	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
Global Indicators for SDG Targets	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
Lead/Co-Lead Ministries/Division	Lead: SID (BBS)
Associate Ministries/ Divisions	BFID (BB); EMRD; ERD; GED; MoA; MoE; MoEF; MoEWOE; MoF; MoFA; MoFL; MoHA; MoHFW; MoPA; MoPME; MoWCA; Department of Information

Actions	Indicators	Means of Verifications	Lead and Associate Actors	Major Source of Funding	Time-Line
<p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> End Evaluation of NPA by organizing consultative workshops and data collection (GOs-NGOs implementing NPA) Provide technical assistance to MOHA regarding the alignment of the nation’s 5-Year Plan, NPAs, and sustainable development goals (SDGs) 	NPA 2026 – 2030 aligned with 9th FYP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry MoHA Lead Implementer: FSTIP/Winrock International Associate Agency: INCIDIN Bangladesh 	<p>Project: FSTIP Activity BDT 16,665,658</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: USAID, Winrock International</p>	Maximum Duration: 2023-2025
<p>Activity:</p> <p>Engage NGO to receive quarterly reports based on modalities set by the first National Study on TIP and support by formulating data collection methodology</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry: PSD MOHA Lead Implementer: UNODC Associate Agency: NGO partners, INCIDIN Bangladesh 	<p>Project: GLO.ACT-Bangladesh</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: European Union BDT: Approx. 30,000 USD</p>	Maximum Duration: 2023-2024
<p>Activity:</p> <p>A national consultation/workshop for discussion of common issues and concerns with respect to the implementation of TIP legislation and associated Rules</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Ministry: PSD MOHA Lead Implementer: UNODC 	<p>Project: GLO.ACT-Bangladesh</p> <p>Source of Funding/ Development Partner: European Union BDT: Approx. 20,000 USD</p>	Maximum Duration: 2023-2024

3.2.3: Government Programs Contributing to the Achievement of Strategic Objectives

The below are matrices of the NPA 2023-2025. The lead agency is MoHA. The duration is 2023- 2025. The below matrices include approved programs of different ministries

Table 11. Matrices of the NPA 2023-2025, Government Programs Contributing to the Achievement of Strategic Objectives

NPA Objective 1: To prevent human trafficking		
Key Strategies : Poverty alleviation, Mass communication and message dissemination through awareness raising activities/training in accordance to the definition of human trafficking depicted in the new Act; Facilitate alternative livelihood within the country for the high risk groups to reduce the risks of human trafficking; and Prevention campaigns to bring information on safe migration to reduce irregular/unsafe migration and hence the risk of human trafficking.		
SL	Program	Government Ministry
1.	Allowances for the Widow, Deserted and Destitute Women	Ministry of Social Welfare
2.	Allowances for the Financially Insolvent Disabled	Ministry of Social Welfare
3.	Programme for Improving the Livelihood of Transgender (Hijra), Bede & Disadvantaged Community	Ministry of Social Welfare
4.	Stipend for Disabled Students	Ministry of Social Welfare
5.	Development of the Living Standard of the Marginal Communities of Bangladesh	Ministry of Social Welfare
6.	Stipend for Improving the Livelihood of Transgender (Hijra), Bede & Disadvantaged Community	Ministry of Social Welfare
7.	Investment Component for Vulnerable Group Development Program (ICVGD) (2nd Phase)	Ministry of Women & Children Affairs
8.	Project on increasing the capacity of adaptation to climate change to counter salinity of Coastal communities, especially women (Green Climate Fund)	Ministry of Women & Children Affairs
9.	Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)	Ministry of Women & Children Affairs
10.	Urban based marginal Women Development Project (Phase-2)	Ministry of Women & Children Affairs

SL	Program	Government Ministry
11.	Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
12.	Gratuitous Relief (Food)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
13.	Food Assistance in CTG-Hill Tracts Area	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
14.	Food For Work (FFW))	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
15.	Work For Money (WFM)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
16.	Test Relief (TR) (Cash)	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
17.	Employment Generation Programme for the ultra-Poor	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
18.	Housing Support for Homeless People	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
19.	PM's rehabilitation assistance to the people of river erosion affected areas	Finance Division
20.	Special Assistance for the development of Char, Haor and Undeveloped Area	Finance Division
21.	School Feeding Programmes in poverty stricken areas	Ministry of Primary & Mass Education
22.	Income Support Program for the Poorest (Care+ Dream)	Local Government Division
23.	Multi-sector Project to address the Rohingya crisis on an emergency basis	Local Government Division
24.	Poverty Reduction Through Inclusive and Sustainable Markets and Ensure Employment of Ultra Poor People of Northern Area	Rural Development & Co-operative Division
25.	Infrastructure and livelihood Improvement in Haor & Costal Area	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
26.	Improved Living Standard for low-income people	Ministry of Housing & Public Works

NPA Objective 2: To Protect the victims/survivors of human trafficking

Key Strategies: Protective measures initiated, expanded, strengthened and monitored for victims/rescued persons (i.e. the trafficking victims or survivors); Sustainable social integration for the victims of human trafficking initiated from the time of their rescue; National standards for care for the trafficking survivors developed and implemented and while a national and regional institutional framework is being strengthened.

SL	Program	Government Ministry
1.	Ashroyan-2 & 3 Project	Prime Minister's Office
2.	Trust for the protection of the Persons with Neuro- developmental Disabilities.	Ministry of Social Welfare
3.	Interest Free Micro-Credit Programme for RSS, RMC & Urban Centre	Ministry of Social Welfare & Finance
4.	Fund for the Welfare of Burnt and Disabled	Ministry of Social Welfare
5.	National Shamaj Kallyan Parishad	Ministry of Social Welfare
6.	Welfare Trust for Physically Disabled.	Ministry of Social Welfare
7.	Service and Assistance Center for Disabled	Ministry of Social Welfare
8.	Rehabilitation and Alternative Employment Generation for Beggars	Ministry of Social Welfare
9.	Grants for the Disabled School	Ministry of Social Welfare
10.	Training and rehabilitation of the Disabled, Widows, Orphans (destitute, helpless, backward) and the Ultra Poor	Ministry of Social Welfare
11.	Rehabilitation and development of socio-economic conditions through training for disadvantaged, poor, elderly, orphans and persons with disability	Ministry of Social Welfare
12.	Establishment/re-establishment of Sarkari Shishu Paribar and Baby Home	Ministry of Social Welfare
13.	Micro-credit for Women Self- employment	Ministry of Women & Children Affairs
14.	Women's Skill Based Training For Livelihood	Ministry of Women & Children Affairs

SL	Program	Government Ministry
15.	Child Development Center	Ministry of Women & Children Affairs
16.	Street Children Rehabilitation Program	Ministry of Women & Children Affairs
17.	Tottho Apa: Empowering Women Through ICT towards Digital Bangladesh	Ministry of Women & Children Affairs
18.	Child protection and child welfare	Ministry of Women & Children Affairs
19.	Income Generating Activities (IGA) for Women at Upazila Level	Ministry of Women & Children Affairs
20.	Multi-Sectoral Programme to prevent violence against Women (4th Phase)	Ministry of Women & Children Affairs
21.	Providing Primary Health, Reproductive Health and Nutrition Services to Underprivileged Woman and Children in 21 Districts	Ministry of Women & Children Affairs
22.	Fund for Climate Change	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
23.	Gucchagram (Climate Victims Rehabilitation) Project	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
24.	Employment generation programs (through Palli Sonchoy Bank, Karmasangsthan Bank, Expatriate Welfare Bank and PKSF)	Finance Division
25.	Special Assistance Fund for women development & Women Entrepreneurs	Finance Division
26.	Assistance Fund for the Small Farmer and Poultry Farmers	Finance Division
27.	Welfare Fund for the Oppressed Women and Children	Finance Division
28.	Pension Insurance Scheme	Finance Division
29.	Reaching Out of School Children	Ministry of Primary & Mass Education
30.	Skills and Employment Programme in Bangladesh	Technical & Madrasa Education Division
31.	Urban Public Environmental Health Center Development Program	Local Government Division
32.	Regular skill training program run under revenue budget (BDT 3700 million)	Ministry of Youth and Sports

NPA Objective 3: Effective Prosecution of human trafficking cases

Key Strategies: Implementation of existing provisions of law; Ensuring prompt and effective trial; Capacity of the LEAs and Public Prosecutors; Ensure victims and witness protection.

SL. No.	Program	Government Ministry
1)	National Legal Aid	Ministry of Law, Justice, and Parliamentary Affairs

**National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022
(Updated to 2023 - 2025)**

Lead Agency: Ministry of Home Affairs

Duration: Three Years (2023-2025)

ANNEXURES

Annex: 1

The UN Recommended Principles on Human Rights and Human Trafficking 2002

Recommended Principles on Human Rights and Human Trafficking ²⁰

The primacy of human rights

1. The human rights of trafficked persons shall be at the centre of all efforts to prevent and combat trafficking and to protect, assist and provide redress to victims.
2. States have a responsibility under international law to act with due diligence to prevent trafficking, to investigate and prosecute traffickers and to assist and protect trafficked persons.
3. Anti-trafficking measures shall not adversely affect the human rights and dignity of persons, in particular the rights of those who have been trafficked, and of migrants, internally displaced persons, refugees and asylum-seekers.

Preventing trafficking

4. Strategies aimed at preventing trafficking shall address demand as a root cause of trafficking.
5. States and intergovernmental organizations shall ensure that their interventions address the factors that increase vulnerability to trafficking, including inequality, poverty and all forms of discrimination.
6. States shall exercise due diligence in identifying and eradicating public sector involvement or complicity in trafficking. All public officials suspected of being implicated in trafficking shall be investigated, tried and, if convicted, appropriately punished.

Protection and assistance

7. Trafficked persons shall not be detained, charged or prosecuted for the illegality of their entry into or residence in countries of transit and destination, or for their involvement in unlawful activities to the extent that such involvement is a direct consequence of their situation as trafficked persons.
8. States shall ensure that trafficked persons are protected from further exploitation and harm and have access to adequate physical and psychological care. Such protection and care shall not be made conditional upon the capacity or willingness of the trafficked person to cooperate in legal proceedings.
9. Legal and other assistance shall be provided to trafficked persons for the duration of any criminal, civil or other actions against suspected traffickers. States shall provide protection and temporary residence permits to victims and witnesses during legal proceedings.
10. Children who are victims of trafficking shall be identified as such. Their best interests shall be considered paramount at all times. Child victims of trafficking shall be provided with appropriate assistance and protection. Full account shall be taken of their special vulnerabilities, rights and needs.
11. Safe (and, to the extent possible, voluntary) return shall be guaranteed to trafficked persons by both the receiving State and the State of origin. Trafficked persons shall be offered legal alternatives to repatriation in cases where it is reasonable to conclude that such repatriation would pose a serious risk to their safety and/or to the safety of their families.

²⁰ The term “trafficking”, as used in the present Principles and Guidelines, refers to the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. Source: Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (article 3 (a)).

Criminalization, punishment and redress

12. States shall adopt appropriate legislative and other measures necessary to establish, as criminal offences, trafficking, its component acts and related conduct.
13. States shall effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate trafficking, including its component acts and related conduct, whether committed by governmental or by non-State actors.
14. States shall ensure that trafficking, its component acts and related offences constitute extraditable offences under national law and extradition treaties. States shall cooperate to ensure that the appropriate extradition procedures are followed in accordance with international law.
15. Effective and proportionate sanctions shall be applied to individuals and legal persons found guilty of trafficking or of its component or related offences.
16. States shall, in appropriate cases, freeze and confiscate the assets of individuals and legal persons involved in trafficking. To the extent possible, confiscated assets shall be used to support and compensate victims of trafficking.
17. States shall ensure that trafficked persons are given access to effective and appropriate legal remedies.

Annex: 2

The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Combating Human Trafficking

Inter-ministerial Committee for Combating Human Trafficking

- Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Secretary, Ministry of Law, Justice & Parliamentary Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Secretary, Ministry of Women & Children Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Secretary, Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare & Overseas Employment, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Secretary, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Secretary, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Secretary, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Secretary, Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Secretary, Ministry of Information, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Inspector General of Police, Bangladesh Police, Dhaka
- Director General, Border Guard Bangladesh, Dhaka
- Director General, Ansar & VDP, Dhaka
- Director General, Bangladesh Coast Guard, Dhaka
- Inspector General, Prisons, Dhaka
- Director General, Department of Immigration & Passport, Dhaka
- Director General, Rapid Action Battalion, Dhaka
- Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Dhaka

Annex: 3

NPA 2023-2025 Drafting Committee

Convener of the NPA Drafting Committee	
Ministry of Home Affairs	A K M Tipu Sultan Additional Secretary (Political and ICT Wing) Public Security Division Ministry of Home Affairs Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Members of the Drafting Committee	
Ministry of Home Affairs	Abu Hena Mostofa Zaman Joint Secretary (Political-1 Branch) Public Security Division Ministry of Home Affairs Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Center for Women and Children Studies (CWCS)	Member of the Committee: Professor Ishrat Shamim , President
Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA)	Member of the Committee: Advocate Salma Ali , President
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Member of the Committee: Asma Khatun , National Program Officer
Justice and Care	Member of the Committee: Mohammad Tariqul Islam , Country Director
UNICEF Bangladesh	Member of the Committee: Shabnaz Zahereen , Child Protection Specialist
Winrock International	Member of the Committee: H.M. Nazrul Islam , Deputy Chief of Party, FSTIP Activity
UNODC Bangladesh	Co-opt Member Mahdy Hassan , National Programme Coordinator (GLO.ACT) Bangladesh

Member Secretary	
Ministry of Home Affairs	Member of the Committee: Ishita Rony , Deputy Secretary (Political-3 section) Public Security Division Ministry of Home Affairs Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Member of the Committee and Chief Consultant (NPA updated to 2023-2025) of drafting process	
AKM Masud Ali	Executive Director INCIDIN Bangladesh

Annex: 4

NPA 2023-2025 Technical Committee

Convener	
Ministry of Home Affairs	Member of the Committee: Ishita Rony , Deputy Secretary (Political-3 section), Public Security Division Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA)	Member of the Committee: Advocate Salma Ali , President
Center of Women and Children Studies (CWCS)	Member and Consultant of the Committee: Professor Ishrat Shamim , President
Organizational and Individual Members of the Drafting Committee	
Justice and Care	Member of the Committee: Mohammad Tariqul Islam , Country Director
Member Secretary	
Winrock International	Member of the Committee: H.M. Nazrul Islam , Deputy Chief of Party, FSTIP Activity
Member of the Committee and Chief Consultant (NPA updated to 2023-2025) of drafting process	
AKM Masud Ali	Executive Director INCIDIN Bangladesh

Annex: 5

Constitution and Guiding rules of the Counter-Trafficking Committees

A. District Counter Trafficking Committee

Constitution

Sl.	Members	Designation
1	Deputy Commissioner (DC)	Chairperson
2*	Human Trafficking and Expatriates Welfare Desk Officer, Deputy Commissioner's Office	Member Secretary
3	Superintendent of Police (SP)	Member
4	Special Public Prosecutor/ Public Prosecutor (SPP/ PP) (dealing with Human Trafficking cases)	Member
5	Representative nominated by DC	Member
6	Deputy Director, District Women Affairs Office	Member
7	Deputy Director, District Social Services Office	Member
8	Representative of Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB)	Member
9	Representative of Ansar and Village Defence Party (Ansar and VDP)	Member
10	Representative of City Corporation/ Poursava	Member
11	All Upazila Executive Officers (UNO)	Member
12	District Education Officer	Member
13	Civil Surgeon	Member
14	Deputy Director, Health and Family Planning Office	Member
15	District Primary Education Officer	Member
16	Deputy Director, Islamic Foundation	Member
17	Deputy Director, Department of Youth Development	Member
18	Chief of District Police Monitoring Cell	Member
19	Deputy Director, District Employment and Manpower Office	Member
20	District Child Affairs Officer, Shishu Academy	Member
21	District Cultural Officer, Shilpakala Academy	Member
22	Officer-in-Charge, Railway Police	Member
23	Deputy Director, Statistics Office	Member
24	Representative of District Legal Aid Committee	Member
25	Deputy Director, District Regional Passport Office	Member
26	Deputy Director, District Information Office	Member
27	President, District Bar Association	Member
28	Representative of NGOs working on the issue (maximum 5 nominated by the District Commissioner)	Member
29	President Press Club	Member
30	Principal, Higher Secondary/ College (nominated by Deputy Commissioner)	Member
31	Local Elite (maximum 2 nominated by Deputy Commissioner)	Member
32*	Principal, TTC	Member
33*	Deputy Inspector General, Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments	Member
34*	Deputy Director, Local Government	Member
35*	Representative of Civil Aviation (if any)	Member
36*	District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO)	Member

37*	Children representatives (One girl and one boy nominated by Deputy Commissioner)	Member
38*	Youth representatives (One male and one female nominated by Deputy Commissioner)	Member
39*	Trafficking Survivors (Maximum two representatives one male and one female nominated by Deputy Commissioner)	Member

* Newly included

B. Scope of Work of District Counter Trafficking Committee

Sl	Scope of Work of District Counter Trafficking Committee
1.	Monitoring of cases relating to trafficking of women and children for expeditious disposal
2.	Analyse trafficking related cases in the monthly CTC meeting; Take necessary measures to prevent human trafficking; Coordinate with police monitoring cell to prevent human trafficking at District level; Overall strengthening of police monitoring cell's support
3.	Organize courtyard meeting with participation of hard-core poor women and adolescent and marketplace meeting to aware people at all stages of the community
4.	Coordinate with different NGOs and engage Union Council in monitoring of rescue, shelter, rehabilitation and follow up of trafficking victim
5.	Engage District Information Centers in implementation and monitoring of awareness raising activities
6.	Take Government and NGO initiatives to identify vulnerable trafficking prone areas and to provide livelihoods support for the youth and unemployed people through capacity building training
7.	Determine strategies in order to avoid overlap by analyzing and coordinating TIP prevention activities
8.	Provide guideline to the Passport Offices to prevent irregular/undocumented migration
9.	Prepare work plan for next month after consultation with individuals, department or institution, and previous meeting resolution
10.	Include Upazila level issues in District level meeting agenda
11.	This committee may co-opt any member
12.	The committee will meet once every month. CTC meeting will be held in a separate day, not in conjunction with coordination meeting.

C. Upazila Counter Trafficking Committee

Sl.	Members	
1.	Upazila Executive Officer (UNO)	Chairperson
2.	Upazila Women Affairs Officer/ Upazila Social Welfare officer	Member Secretary (Social Welfare officer will represent in absence of Upazila Women Affairs Officer)
3.	Upazila Health and Family Planning Officer	Member
4.	Officer-in-Charge (Police Station)	Member
5.	Upazila Rural Development Officer	Member
6.	Upazila Ansar/VDP Officer	Member
7.	Upazila Social Welfare Officer	Member
8.	Upazila Education Officer	Member
9.	Upazila Youth Development Officer	Member
10.	All Upazila Council Chairman	Member
11.	Upazila Agriculture Officer	Member
12.	Upazila Project officer (Upobritti, secondary education)	Member
13.	Representative of BGB (in Upazilas along the border)	Member
14.	Vice-Chairman (Female), Upazila Parishad	Member
15.	Upazila Primary Education Officer	Member
16.	Principal or representative of Higher Secondary/College	Member
17.	Mayor (Pourashava)	Member
18.	Chairman, Upazila Parishad	Member
19.	Local Elite (maximum 2 nominated by UNO)	Member
20.	Head Teacher or representative of secondary school (nominated by UNO)	Member
21.	Head Teacher or representative of primary school (nominated by UNO)	Member
22.	President, Upazila Press Club	Member
23.	Representatives of NGOs (one or more - nominated by the UNO)	Member
24.	Head of Religious Institution (nominated by UNO)	Member
25.	Principal/Superintendent of Madrasa (nominated by UNO)	Member
26*	Marriage Register	Member
27*	Business Representative	Member
28*	Vice Chairman, Upazila Parishad	Member
29*	Project Implementation Officer (PIO)	Member
30*	Representative from Survivors nominated by UNO	Member
31*	Children representatives (One girl and one boy nominated by UNO)	Member
32*	Youth representatives (One male and one female nominated by UNO)	Member

* Newly Added Members

(Attention, the Female Members of Union Parishad are No Longer Members of the Upazila CTC)

D. Scope of work of Upazila Counter Trafficking Committee

Sl.	Scope of work
1.	Organize a committee meeting each month
2.	Prepare work plan with monthly target and review success in next month
3.	Review Union and Upazila level activities and submit report for District level coordination
4.	Relevant offices will take initiatives to duly implement activities taken for prevention of human trafficking and irregular migration. They will be present at committee meeting, review and coordinate taken steps, and determine strategies in order to avoid overlapping
5.	Include discussed topics of CTC meeting in monthly Upazila Development and Coordination Committee (UDCC) meeting
6.	Engage and coordinate among District level offices of information, child, youth, social welfare, fine arts, women affairs officer, Migrant Resource Centers (MRC) and District Employment and Manpower Office (DEMO) for implementation and monitoring of awareness raising activities on human trafficking prevention
7.	Determine techniques (indicator setting, reporting format etc.) to monitor activities taken to prevent human trafficking
8.	Ensure safety provisions for rehabilitation of human trafficking victims as per safe guard policy of Government; Coordinate between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)/Public Private Partnership (PPP) and local development initiatives taken for socio-economic rehabilitation of victims
9.	Establish Data Bank at Union level to provide information. Preserve information in data bank so that necessary data can be collected for publication and circulation in local newspapers and commencing other activities.
10.	Observe special national and international days to disseminate Human Trafficking related information in coordination with Government and NGOs. Promote concerned issues through rally and cultural program.
11.	Discuss information received from Union CTC; take necessary steps in trafficking, rescue, abduction and missing cases and send identical information to District CTC
12.	For raising awareness at local level, deliver trafficking related information to school, college, madrasa and religious institutions and encourage them for discussion
13.	Instant action should be taken by concerned officer in the cases of human trafficking
14.	Computerized database can be maintained for rapid exchange of information
15.	CTC meeting will be convened in the 2 nd week of every month (date decided by District Commissioner). Meeting should be held in a separate day, not in conjunction with coordination meeting. Meeting resolution should reach District Commissioner's office within three working days. In accordance with meeting resolution, Government Order (GO) will be issued to concerned offices for preparation and implementation of action plan
16.	Prepare annual report on initiatives taken for prevention of trafficking
17.	This committee may co-opt any member

E. Union Counter Trafficking Committee

Sl.	Members	Designation
1.	Chairman, Union Parishad	Chairperson
2.	Secretary, Union Parishad	Member Secretary
3.	UP member (elected in reserved seat for women)	Member
4.	All UP member	Member
5.	Union Social Worker (Department of Social Services)	Member
6.	Sub-Assistant Agriculture officer	Member
7.	Family Welfare Visitor (Family-Planning Department)	Member
8.	Ansar/VDP Union Leader	Member
9.	Health Inspector	Member
10.	Representative of BGB at border areas	Member
11.	Representative of Community Police	Member
12.	Representative of Primary School Teacher (nominated by Upazila Education Officer)	Member
13.	Representative of Secondary School Teacher (nominated by Upazila Education Officer)	Member
14.	Representative of Religious Institution (nominated by UP Chairman)	Member
15.	Marriage Registrar	Member
16.	Representative of NGO (nominated by Chairman)	Member
17.	Representative Teacher of College (nominated by Upazila Education Officer)	Member
18.	Representative of journalist (inhabitant of Union)	Member
19.	Local Elite (02 person nominated by Chairman)	Member
20*	Representative from police department (if any)	Member
21*	UDC entrepreneur	Member
22*	Union Land Officer and karbari (for hill tracts)	Member

* Newly added Members

F. Scope of work of Union Counter Trafficking Committee

Sl.	Scope of work of Union Counter Trafficking Committee
1.	Organize at least one mobilization meeting at Union level with support of Government and NGOs. Discuss Union level anti-TIP activities.
2.	Utilize local clubs/ Union Council office for meeting venue
3.	Incorporate women and child trafficking prevention issue in Union Council's monthly meeting agenda and discuss regularly; Prepare monthly work plan and distribute responsibilities among individuals and groups
4.	Organize meeting, conference, folk song, drama etc. at major marketplaces, playing fields and mass gathering places
5.	Take initiatives for employment of extreme poor and unemployed young people (men and women) of Ward [each Union consists of 9 Wards]
6.	Prioritize emergency support for rehabilitation and poverty reduction of women/child victims of trafficking
7.	Organize rally, conference, discussion meeting etc. with participation of students-teachers and mass people of the area
8.	Invite local MP/Upazila Executive Officer (UNO), renowned Government officers, head of welfare organizations, and Upazila Chairman in meetings and workshops.
9.	Take initiatives to engage extreme poor women and girls in different projects of Union Council; monitor TIP related activities of different institutions
10.	Launch a register book/ computerized database , initiated by Union Council, to collect information related to human trafficking, missing case, abduction and rescue
11.	Identify dalals (middlemen) and controllers of illegal routes for human trafficking at border areas and submit monthly report to Upazila Executive Officer (UNO)
12.	Introduce provision of mandatory certification from Union Council before migrating abroad for work . In this case the person will inform Union Council Chairman about - through whom s/he is going abroad, name of middleman/ recruiting agency, name of destination country, and financial transaction related information. This will help the Chairman to take necessary steps later in case of any trouble.
13.	CTC meeting will be convened in the 1st week of every month . Challenges, propositions and recommendations should be discussed in the meeting and then report will be sent to Upazila CTC.
14.	This CTC will form small anti-trafficking committees/ groups (Ward Committee or Community Care Committee) at village level
15.	Good initiatives of Committee members should be recognized through which committee members will be encouraged to take human trafficking prevention initiatives at Union level
16.	Concerned officer will take immediate action in human trafficking related cases
17.	Concerned offices will take initiatives for successful implementation of activities taken in order to prevent human trafficking and irregular migration. They will be present in the meeting, discuss and coordinate initiatives taken, and determine strategies to avoid overlapping .
18.	Accomplish rescue and rehabilitation process of trafficking survivors in collaboration with NGOs
19.	Engage extreme poor men, women and girls in different union level development programs and analyze their activities

**NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR
PREVENTION AND SUPPRESSION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING 2018-2022
(UPDATED TO 2023 - 2025)**



**USAID's FIGHT SLAVERY AND
TRAFFICKING-IN-PERSONS (FSTIP) ACTIVITY**

Disclaimer

"This publication is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of the Government of Bangladesh and do not necessarily reflect the views of Winrock International, USAID or the United States Government."