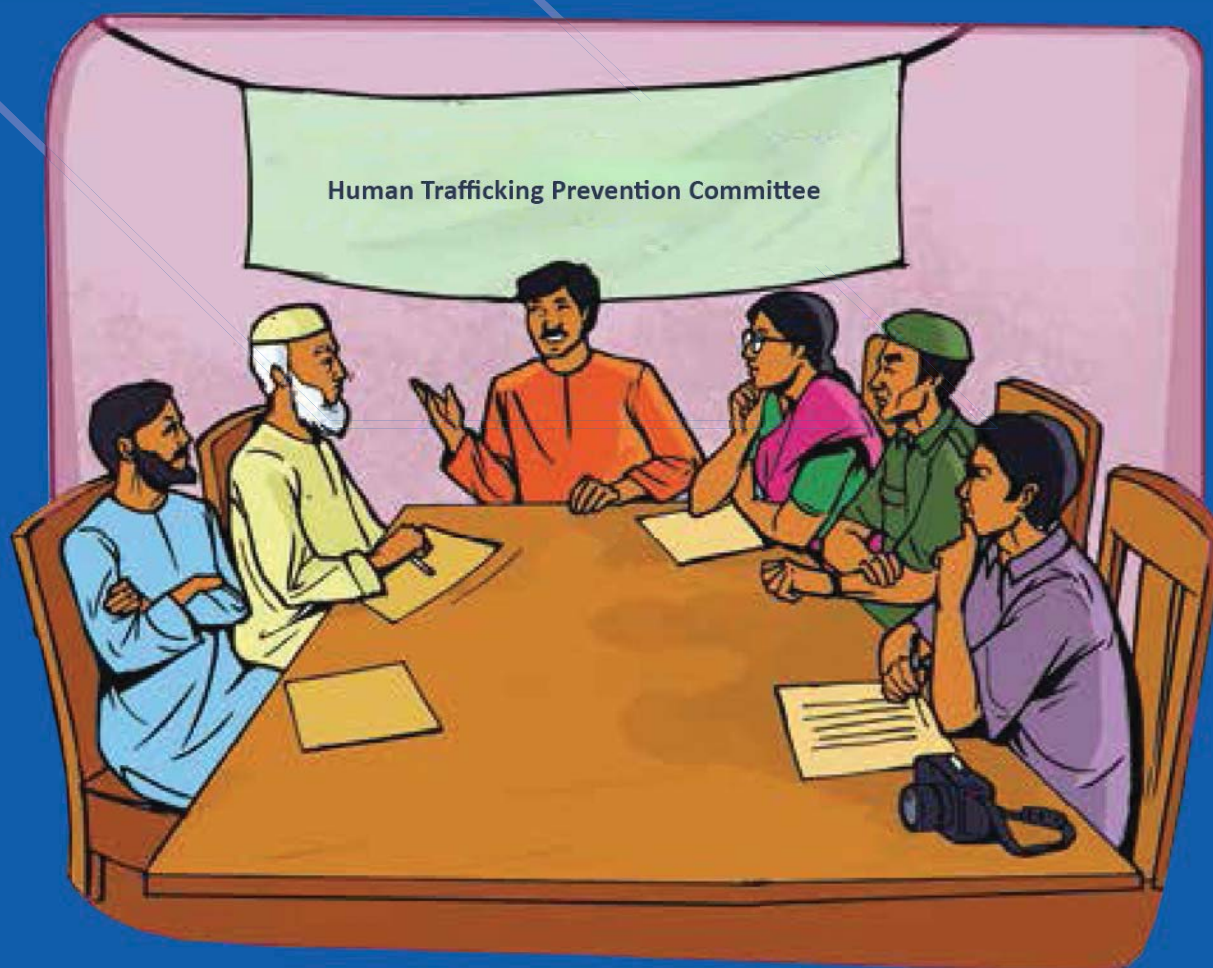


# Training Module on Human Trafficking awareness for the Counter Trafficking Committee (CTC) members.

## TRAINING MODULE



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# Training Module on Human Trafficking awareness for the Counter Trafficking Committee (CTC) members.

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# Preface

Human trafficking is a growing organized crime. That is why human trafficking is considered as the third largest criminal activity in the world. Human trafficking incidents take place on a large scale in Bangladesh, like other countries in Asia. Usually, human trafficking is a terrible form of making business through exploitation of a human being. Some of the major exploitations include earning profit through forced labor or slavery, sexual exploitation, and earning money through organ trade. It robs a human being of their personal security, rights, dignity, and physical and mental freedom. In many cases, the victim of human trafficking remains confined in the hands of middlemen (broker) and at this stage also becomes victim of similar physical, financial, sexual, or other forms of exploitations.

What brings hope is that the government of Bangladesh is playing an active role in combating and remedying of this crime against humanity with the help of international and national development partners. To fight against human trafficking the government of Bangladesh has established a very effective institutional structure of counter human trafficking committee by preparing the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022.

The government of Bangladesh formed an inter-ministrial committee at the national level. Similarly, to ensure effective role play at the community level the government formed a Counter trafficking Committee (CTC) at district, Upazila and Union level. It is noteworthy that the government ensured the participation of the government administrative officers and other relevant government, non-governmental and private organizations and citizens in these counter trafficking committees at every level. Nearly one hundred thousand people, including local members of parliament, deputy commissioner of the district, Upazila Nirbahi Officers, and members of law enforcement have been involved with these Counter Trafficking Committees formed at every district, Upazila and Union level. There are 19 to 30 members in every committee and members of parliament and Chairmen of Upazila have been appointed as advisors. The Ministry of Home Affairs has the primary responsibility to supervise and coordinate activities of the committees.

The USAID funded and Winrock International implemented the Bangladesh Counter Trafficking-in-Persons (BC/TIP) program has been working since the beginning to strengthening the awareness of the counter trafficking committees. In this regard BC/TIP program prepared this module in 2016 for the first time to provide training to the members of the Counter Trafficking Committees. In the current version we have only refined and expanded the module, keeping the main topics unchanged

The main objective of the module is to raise the awareness of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) regarding their roles, duties, and responsibilities in light of the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022. Another significant objective of this module is to inform members of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) of the strategy of providing assistance to survivors and at-risk of TIP effectively involving government, non-government, and private organizations in the referral and provision of services.

The current module is divided into four chapters. The module's goal, usage, and the role of trainer is discussed in the first chapter. Human trafficking concepts are outlined in the first session of the second chapter, which will be helpful in differentiating between human trafficking and human smuggling, as well as to analyze the nexus between human trafficking and labor migration and the national human trafficking situation. In the second session of third chapter the structure of the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022 is explained and the duties and responsibilities of the Counter Trafficking Committees in line with the NPA are discussed. Victim identification and the referral mechanism for providing assistance to survivors and people at-risk of human trafficking are discussed in the third session of last the chapter.

We believe that this module, prepared under the BC/TIP program under a joint initiative of Winrock International and USAID, will play a beneficial role in the prevention and suppression of human trafficking and promoting safe migration throughout the whole country by increasing the efficiency of district, Upazilla, and Union Counter Trafficking Committee members.

Dhaka, June 2020

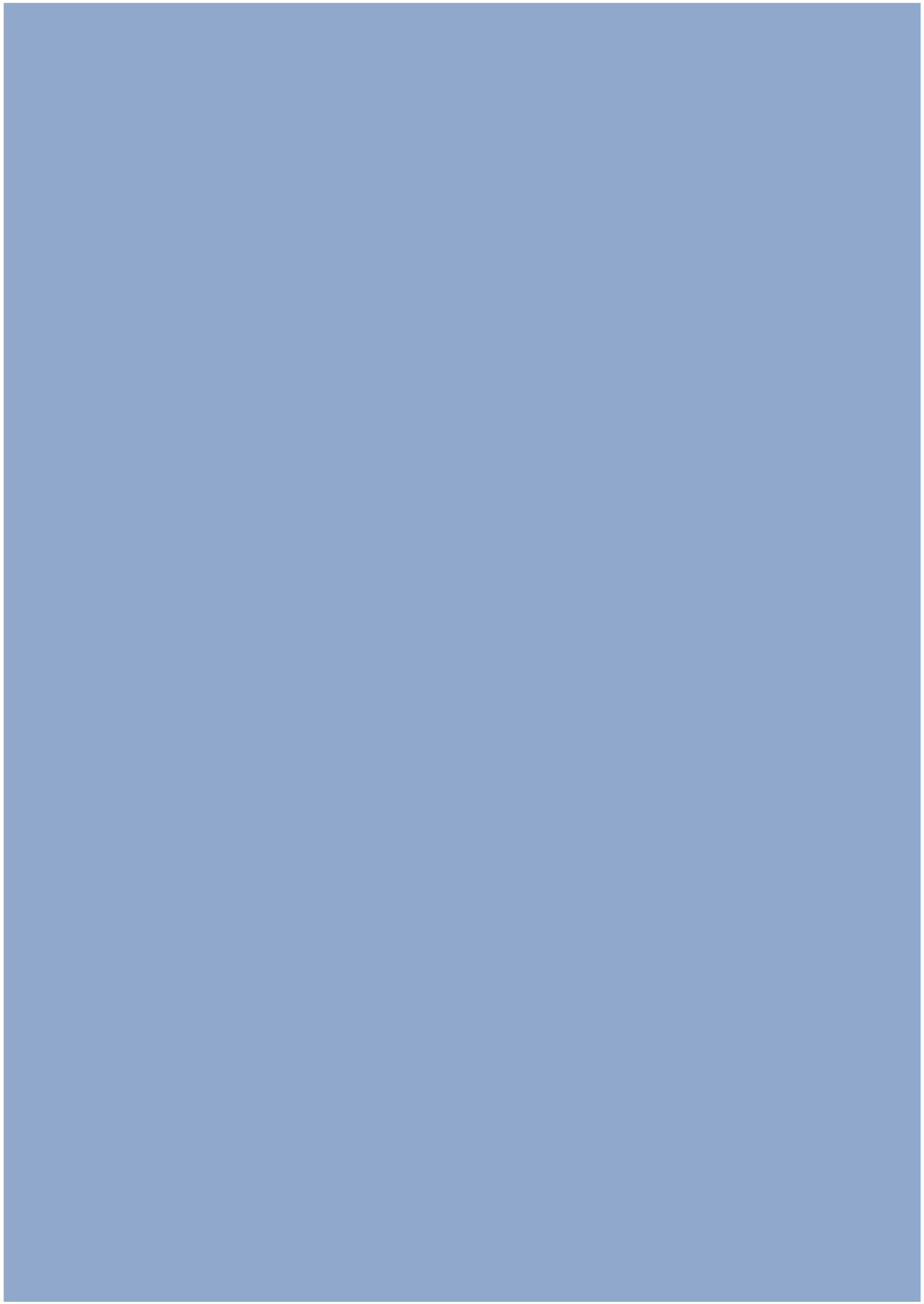
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BC/TIP Program  
Winrock International

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# Chapter 1

## **Introduction to the training module And Guidelines for using the module**







## Introduction to training module

### 1. Purpose of the Module

This training module will provide awareness for the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) about human trafficking issues including, identifying people at-risk and survivors of human trafficking, and providing them assistance in coordination with different government, non-government and private organizations and bringing those involved and complicit in human trafficking to justice by working closely with the police and prosecutor's offices.

This training module has been designed with a purpose of developing ideas related to human trafficking and other relevant issues among the members of the Counter Trafficking Committee (CTC) and increasing their efficiency in preventing and suppressing human trafficking. In this module CTC members will learn the basic concepts of human trafficking, the background of human trafficking in Bangladesh and the duties and responsibilities assigned to the members to able to efficiently carry out their duties and responsibilities within the purview of the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022.

### 2. Learning Objective

After the training, participating members of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) will be able to identify human trafficking and other crimes, related to it and especially the risk of human trafficking in the areas of labor migration and recruitment for foreign employment and efficiently carry out their duties and responsibilities within the purview of the National Plan of Action 2018-2022.

Participants will also learn:

- The national background of human trafficking, legal framework, and activities stipulated in the National Plan of Action Plan of Action.
- Differences between human trafficking and human smuggling.
- Duties and responsibilities of the Counter Trafficking Committee (CTC).
- Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, and Partnership defined in the National Plan of Action.
- Their duties and responsibilities as a member of the Counter Trafficking Committee.
- Identifying people at-risk and victims of human trafficking and providing them with assistance through referrals.

### 3. Usage of the Module

This module has been designed for conducting a two-day training course. Necessary information and topics about how CTC members can take effective steps against human trafficking is included herein.

### 4. Structure of the Module

This module consists of four chapters.

# Chapter 1

All instructions about using the module and the skills, qualities and preparation of the trainer have been discussed in this chapter.

## Chapter 2: Session 1

Session 1 - Efforts have been made to create a clearly defined concept of human trafficking, other concepts related to it and the situation with human trafficking. The following topics are included in this chapter:

- Definition of human trafficking according to the national law of Bangladesh, its connection to other crimes.
- Definition of migration, difference between human trafficking and human smuggling according to the national law.
- Nature of trafficking and differences based on gender.
- Perspective on human trafficking: present types and trends in Bangladesh.

## Chapter 3: Session 2

This chapter specifically discusses the duties and responsibilities of the members of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) in implementing the five components (prevention, protection, prosecution, partnership, and monitoring/evaluation) for preventing human trafficking in the light of the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022. It also covers the effective steps that can be taken by the members of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) in providing services to the persons at-risk and survivors of trafficking.

The following topics are also included in the chapter:

- Structure of the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022.
- Roles, and responsibilities of the CTCs.
- Prevention, protection, prosecution, partnership, and monitoring and evaluation as defined in the National Plan of Action.

## Chapter 4: Session 3

The chapter, named conducting Referrals (Session 3), has been developed for identifying and providing services to a person at-risk or and survivor of human trafficking, so that the CTC members can involve different government, non-government and private organizations to provide the required services effectively to identified people at-risk and survivors of human trafficking.

Following topics are included in the chapter:

- Rights of the victims of human trafficking.
- Methods of identifying people at-risk and survivors of human trafficking.
- Referral mechanism for people at-risk and survivors of human trafficking .

### The training methods:

The trainer will be ready with necessary equipment and supporting materials and conduct every session according to the guidelines. Materials given in the session's assistance shall not be used directly, rather they shall be used as a guide in material development, preparing slides, guidance, and handouts.

## 5. Who will benefit from the module:

Members of district, Upazila and Union Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) will benefit from the module. The module will also be helpful for the government and non-government organizations that are working to strengthen the capacities of the Counter Trafficking Committees or are interested in doing so.

## 6. Method of the module:

The module has been designed for adults. The module has been made as easy as possible for the purpose of increasing the participants' interest, independent use of their own thoughts, and sharing their knowledge and experience. But according to varying capabilities among the participants and for long lasting results, the trainer must pay attention to the following topics and changes have to be brought in the materials and methods of the session accordingly.

- Creating participatory environment
- Discuss theoretical topics in as short and easy language as possible
- Draw examples from real life
- Usage of audio-visual materials
- Applying differences in strategy

## 7. Time

The time to complete the session has been mentioned, which should help the trainer in preparing the plan to conduct the session.

## 8. Attached materials

Materials necessary for conducting the session including, materials for the participants for exercises and necessary materials for distribution among the participants, study materials, etc. are attached at the end of the module.

## Guidelines for using the module

### 1. Skills of the trainer

At least two trainers are required for conducting training bases on this module. It is laborious for one trainer to conduct the sessions continuously and participants may also feel monotonous.

A trainer needs to have the following skills and abilities:

- Clear conception about migration and trafficking
- Complete understanding about training methods and materials
- Maintain timing for each session
- Polite behavior with the participants and valuing their opinions
- Plan sessions systematically and effectively
- Ability to deal with unexpected situations
- Evaluate training efficiently

### 2. Task of the trainer

Obligatory tasks for a trainer have been provided in the module.

A list of these tasks are provided below:

1. Prepare training plan and conduct training
2. Present topics of discussion accurately
3. Use training materials appropriately
4. Set and maintain a standard for the training
5. Have an evaluation of the training done by the participants

### 3. Things that a skillful trainer will ensure

A skillful trainer has been asked to ensure the following:

- Maintain schedule of a training activity from the beginning to the end
- Ensure trainee's participation in the training activity
- Listen to others and invite others to participate
- Respect other's opinions
- Encourage trainee's participation in group work
- Be attentive and assist others
- Attain practical skills

### 4. Expected training materials and tools

This module provides instructions to use the following materials for training the members of the Counter Trafficking Committees.

- |             |                       |                        |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| ● Posters   | ● Vip card            | ● Multimedia projector |
| ● Flipchart | ● Computer/laptop     | ● Video clips          |
| ● Markers   | ● Presentation slides | ● Lesson materials     |

### 5. Do's of the trainer before using the module

Discussions have been made on the specific objective of this module, necessary materials and training methods in details so that skillful trainers can conduct the training activity according to training standards using their creativity, initiative and active participation. The trainer will take care for the following topics to ensure maximum utilization of the module:

- Thorough reading of the module before using
- Thorough reading of related lessons and practice
- Keeping necessary tools and materials ready before conducting each session
- Keeping flashcards, slides, videos and other visual aids ready
- Keeping individual and group work ready
- Preparing a schedule and follow it for completing activities
- Preparing evaluation sheet
- Dividing time between group work and individual work

### 6. Do's of the trainer during the training

- Teaching all trainees with equal dignity and importance
- Making training sessions easy, engaging, attractive, and joyful
- Being friendly, confident, easygoing, and smiling
- Assist to maintain the enthusiasm of the trainees according to their interests and merits, as appropriate.
- Maintaining each session's timeline
- Valuing the opinions of the trainees
- Accommodating the needs and requests of the trainees as much as possible
- Rearranging the module by understanding expectations and needs of the participants in the first session
- Filling out the evaluation form of the trainees at the end of the training

## 11. Schedule

Time	Module and activity
<b>First Day</b>	
9:30 am	Registration
10:00 am -10:30 am	Introduction to the Course and course objectives Pre-training evaluation
10:30 am - 11:45 am	Session 1: Introduction to human trafficking a) Group work/discussion: human trafficking, crimes human smuggling and analysis of migration b) Group work: Case study
11:45 am - 12:00 Noon	Tea break
12:00 Noon -1:00 pm	Session 1: Introduction to human trafficking a) Presentation: Nature of human trafficking and in-country situation b) Group work: Case study
1:00 pm - 2:00 pm	Lunch break
2:00 pm - 3:30 pm	Session 2: Roles and responsibilities of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) a) Presentation: Structure of the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022 b) Group work: Priority based work and indicators in expanding CTC at district Upazila and Union levels.
3:30 pm - 4:30 pm	Session 2: Roles and responsibilities of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) a) Case study presentation: CTC growing- importance and indicators b) Group work: Determining indicators of expanding CTCs
<b>Second Day</b>	
10:00 am - 10:30 am	Review of the previous day's topics
10:30 am -11:45 am	Session 2: Roles and responsibilities of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) a) Presentation: Participation, duties, and roles of the CTC in preventing human trafficking b) Group work: Case study
11:45 am- 12:00 Noon	Tea break
12:00 Noon -1:00 pm	Session 2: Roles and responsibilities of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTC) a) Presentation: Role of the CTC in prosecution to fight human trafficking b) Group work: Question and answer
1:00 pm -2:00 pm	Lunch Break
2:00 pm -3:30 pm	Session 3: Victim identification and referral mechanism a) Role of the CTC in protecting victim's rights b) Group work: Case study, role playing exercises
3:30 pm - 4:30 pm	Post training evaluation and closing

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# Chapter 2

## Migration and Human Trafficking: Clarity in Concepts







Purpose of the session

Develop participants’ understanding on the state of trafficking to enable them to aquire full benefits of the following practical modules

Learning Objectives

After the session, the participants will be:

- Able to demonstrate a clear understanding of the definition of human trafficking, as well as determine the difference between human trafficking and migration related crimes with specific examples.
- Able to demonstrate a clear understanding of the basic concepts related to the nature and trends of human trafficking of cross-border human trafficking and the country-context which influences it.

Topics, Methods, Materials and Time of Session

SI No.	Topics	Methods	Materials	Time
1.	Concepts of human trafficking and other related crimes	Presentation, case study, question and answer, open discussion	CD, multimedia, laptop, handouts, flipchart, markers	60 minutes
2.	Difference between human trafficking, migration and human smuggling	Presentation, case study, question and answer, open discussion	CD, multimedia, laptop, handouts, flipchart, markers	50 minutes
3.	Nature and trends of human trafficking and the national context in Bangladesh	open discussion, Presentation	Multimedia, laptop	50 minutes
				Total 165 minutes

Instructions for Trainer

1. Start by stating the title or the topic of the session. Ask the trainees what comes first to their minds when they hear the term ‘human trafficking’. Provide everyone with a chance to participate. Write the words on a flipchart and discuss the definition and concept of human trafficking with them. At this stage of training, a video documentary on human trafficking can be shown to the trainees. After the documentary is shown, explain the definition of human trafficking, causes of trafficking, types, push and pull factors, outcomes, etc. to the trainees through multimedia and question & answer.
2. Explain the difference between human trafficking, migration and human smuggling through multimedia and question&answer.
3. Discuss human trafficking in Bangladesh with the trainees using examples.
4. Each topic must be explained through practical exercises and case studies to make sure the concept is clear to the trainees. (7 case studies have been provided as annexes to the module).
5. Close the session by raising any of the following questions:
  - a. What is human trafficking? How is human trafficking done?
  - b. What are the harms of human trafficking?
  - c. What are the differences between human trafficking and human smuggling?

# Supplementary information for the Session/Session supplement

## Definition of Human Trafficking

### 1.1 Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012

The specific law in Bangladesh related to human trafficking is Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012.

The law provides a comprehensive explanation of human trafficking and exploitative activities as well as explains the enforcement of the law.

#### Definition in accordance with the law:

It has been stated in section 3(1) of Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012:

“Human Trafficking” shall mean the selling or buying, recruiting or receiving, deporting or transferring, sending or confining or harboring either inside or outside of the territory of Bangladesh of any person for the purpose of sexual exploitation or oppression, labour exploitation or any other form of exploitation or oppression by means of

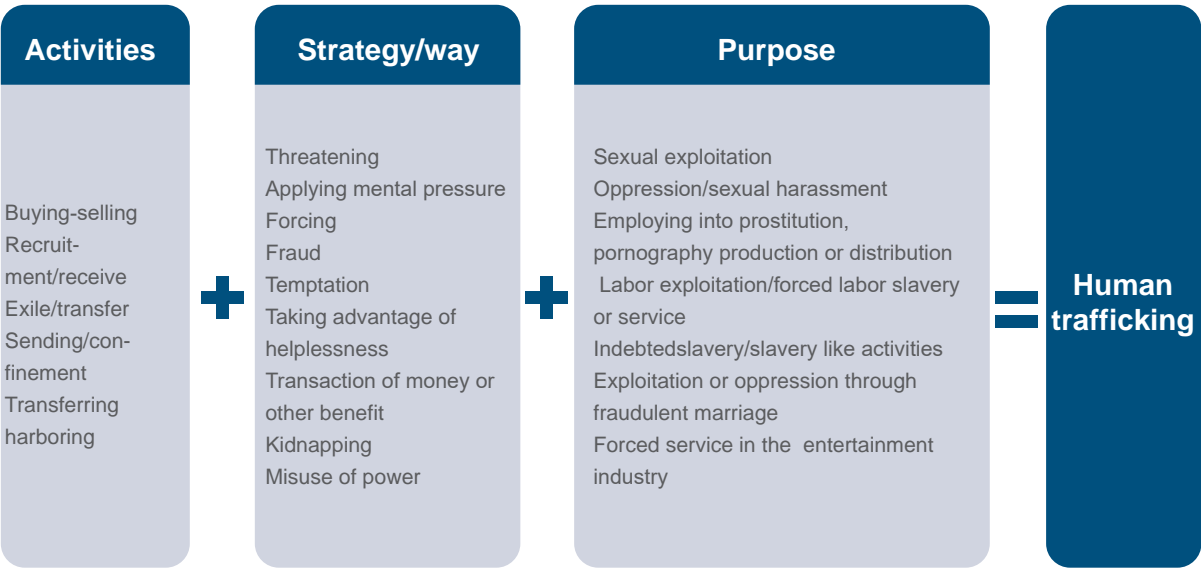
- (a) threat or use of force; or
- (b) deception or abuse of his or her socio-economic or environmental or other types of vulnerability; or
- (c) giving or receiving money or benefit to procure the consent of a person having control over them.

#### According to the law, there are three main components of human trafficking

Three main components can be outlined as follows:

- Acts of human trafficking: recruitment, transport, transfer, harbor, and receive, which are related to trafficking
- Means of accomplishing human trafficking: false promise, allurements, threat, coercion, or any type of application of force, abduction, fraud, gaining acceptance by deception, or taking advantage of a victim by misuse of power, financial gains or other means, or gaining consent of a person, who has control over the victim.
- Purpose of human trafficking- exploitation or oppression (financial, labor or sexual), which includes at least prostitution or any other types of sexual exploitation, forceful labor or servitude, debt bondage, exploitation through fraudulent marriage, forced servitude in entertainment industry, slavery or slavery like activities, conditional forced work in households, forced servitude as beggars after taking out body parts/organs for the purpose of financial gains, etc.

Main components of human trafficking are given in the following table:



Understanding the relationship among these three components is very important. In order to constitute a violation of law:

- One or more acts must occur as defined in the law
- The acts and means must be used to gain for exploitative purposes as defined in the law
- If any one of the three components is absent, then it cannot be said that the law has been violated or crime has been committed
- The only exception in this case is children

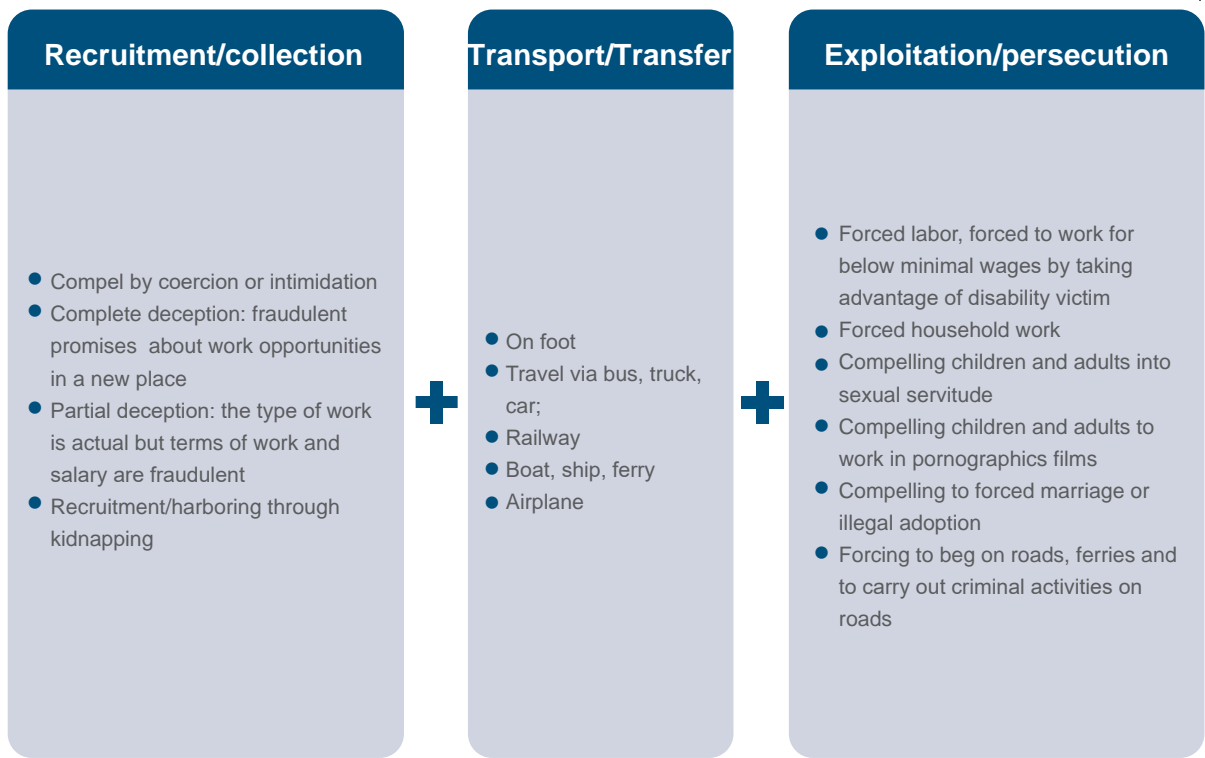
In a case of a person under 18 years of age, it is sufficient to prove that any one or more than one defined acts have been used to achieve any one, or more than one of the defined exploitative purposes, the way in which it happened is considered irrelevant and can be dismissed.

(This exception in case of children has been included in the law to strengthen the protection of children from traffickers)

In this context it has been stated in the section 3 (2) of the law that if any children (a person under 18 years of age) falls victim of trafficking, it will not be considered whether methods for human trafficking, described in clause (a) to (c) of sub-section (1) is followed or not.

## Stage of Human Trafficking

Usually, three steps are noted in an event of human trafficking. These are:



## Features in the definition of human trafficking:

There are some notable terms in the definition of human trafficking.

1. All types of trafficking related to person's physical, labor and servitude aspects have been included in the definition.
2. It has been acknowledged in the definition that trafficking is not limited to only women or children. Women, men, girls, and boys all can be trafficked.
3. No boundaries have been mentioned in the definition and it is not compulsory that a victim will cross any international border. in line with that it is stated that a victim can be trafficked from one place to another within the country.
4. Conditions have been imposed in the definition for any type of distortion of victim's independent and informed consent. For example, trafficking through threat or coercion, deception, and so on.
5. No conditions are there for distortion of victim's independent and informed consent in case of anyone under 18 years of age - any activity intended for exploitation is sufficient for violation of the conditions of law.

## Some more concepts related to human trafficking:

Some general concepts besides the definition of human trafficking have been mentioned in the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012.

### Debt-bondage

Should a person be liable for a debt or if they are illegally claimed to be in debt, then the person is indebted to provide his/her own personal service or labor as collateral, but the value of that labor or service is not considered as repayment of the debt or the timeframe of providing that service or labor is infinite.

### **Forced Labor or Service**

The work or service obtained from a person by threatening to harm their life, independence, rights, property, or reputation.

### **Slavery**

Putting a person in a position, where that person is controlled or used by other person as their property; a condition or situation resulting from taking a loan or making an agreement by that person should be included as well.

### **Prostitution**

Sexual exploitation or oppression of a person for financial gain or in exchange for money or benefits.

### **Brothel**

Any house, place or establishment used for the purpose of prostitution.

### **Victim of Human Trafficking**

This would include any person, who is a victim of human trafficking under this law, and also the legal guardian or heir of that person.

### **Children**

Means a person who has not reached 18 years of age.

### **Coercion**

Apply force, intimidation or mental pressure and also threaten to cause harm or detain physically, torture or threaten a person's institutional, official or legal position to use against another person.

### **Consent**

A person's independent and informed opinion, which will not be affected by his age, gender and position caused by weak socio-economic status.

### **Servitude**

Obligation to work or provide service, or coercive terms for working or providing services, where that person does not get released or which they cannot stop or change.

### **Organized Criminal Gangs**

An organization of two or more persons, regardless of nationality or location, which is active for a certain period, and members of which work together for the purpose of committing unlawful offences under this law.

1.2 Law Enforcement:

In general sense, the law is applicable to both the victim and the suspect, even when the crime takes place outside the country.

Applicability of the law in case of a victim is as follows

“A Bangladeshi citizen will be considered as a victim of human trafficking throughout the world, even in a situation where the person does not enter inside the border of Bangladesh. Such person should be treated as a victim of human trafficking and the rules applicable for any other victim are applicable for them”

Applicability of the law in case of a suspect

“If any crime under this act is committed against a Bangladeshi citizen outside the state borders of Bangladesh, then it shall be considered as a crime under the law. Similarly, if a crime is committed against any Bangladeshi citizen, then regardless of the place where the crime was committed, any suspect can be brought to justice under this law for committing extra-territorial crime.”

State Borders and Transportation Under the Law

“If any crime or part of a crime under this law occurs within Bangladesh, then it will be considered that the crime took place in Bangladesh and provisions of the law will be applicable.”

Section 5 of the law clearly states the extra-territorial application of the law

- 1. Provision of this law will be applicable if a person commits any crime under this law against any Bangladeshi citizen outside the state border of Bangladesh or in any ship or airplane of Bangladesh.
- 2. If a person commits any crime under this law from outside of Bangladesh to inside of Bangladesh or from within Bangladesh to outside of Bangladesh, then it will be considered that the crime and the complete process of committing the crime have taken place within Bangladesh and the provisions of this law will be applicable to such person and the crime.

Important crimes and maximum and minimum punishment for the crimes according to the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012

Crime	Punishment
Human trafficking	The person committing the offence of human trafficking shall be punished with an imprisonment not exceeding imprisonment for life but not less than 5 (five) years of rigorous imprisonment and with fine not less than taka 50 (fifty) thousand. (Section-6)
Organized human trafficking	Where an offence under this Act is committed by several members of an organized group for their common intension of acquiring financial or other material or immaterial benefit, each member of the group shall be responsible for the offence and the person committed offence shall be punished with death or an imprisonment of life or a rigorous imprisonment of not less than 7 (seven) years and with fine not less than taka 5 (five) lac (five hundred thousand) (Section – 7) .
Instigating, conspiring or attempting to commit an offence	Where any person by instigating, conspiring or attempting to commit an offence of human trafficking or by knowingly allowing his property to be used in the commission of, or facilitation of committing any such offence, or by receiving, cancelling concealing, removing, destroying or taking possession of any document engages himself in the offence he shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 (seven) years but not less than 3 (three) years and with fine not less than take 20 (twenty) thousand. (Section-8)
Forced or bonded labor or service	If any person unlawfully forces any other person to work against his will or compels to provide labor or service or holds in debt-bondage or to extract from the person any work or service by using force or other means of pressure or by threat to do such, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence and shall for the offence be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 (twelve) years but not less than 5 (five) years and with fine not less than taka 50 (fifty) thousand. (Section-9)

Crime	Punishment
Kidnapping, stealing and confining with intent to commit the offence of human trafficking	If any person kidnaps, conceals or confines any other person with intent to commit the offence of human trafficking, or to put that person into a state of sexual or other exploitation or oppression then he/she shall be deemed to have committed an offence and shall for the offence be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 (ten) years but not less than 5 (five) years and with fine not less than take 20 (twenty) thousand. If any person steals or kidnaps a new-born baby from any hospital, nursing home, maternity clinic, child-care center, or the custody of parents of the new-born baby with intent to commit the offence of human trafficking, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence and shall for the offence be punished with imprisonment for life or with rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than 5 (five) years and with fine not less than taka 50 (fifty) thousand. (Section-10)
Importing or transferring for prostitution or any other form of sexual exploitation or oppression	If any person brings any other person into Bangladesh or transfers the person inside the territory of Bangladesh with a view to engaging in prostitution or any other form of sexual exploitation or oppression by means of force or fraud or coercion, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence and shall for the offence be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 (seven) years but not less than 5 (five) years and with fine not less than take 50 (fifty) thousand. (Section-11)
Threatening the victim or witnesses of the case	If any person threatens, intimidates, or uses force against the victim of trafficking or witnesses of any proceedings or any members of his family and thereby seriously obstructs the investigation or trial of any case initiated under this Act, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence and shall for the offence be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 (seven) years but not less than 3 (three years) and with fine not less than taka 20 (twenty) thousand. (Section-14)
Filing false case or complaint	If any person files any false or frivolous case or complaint to harm any other person under this Act or, abuses the legal process or compels any other person to do so, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence and shall for the offence be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 (five) years but not less than 2 (two) years and with fine not less than taka 20 (twenty) thousand. (Section-15)

### 1.3 Differences between immigration, migrant smuggling and human trafficking

Complications often arise with the definitions and nature of migrant workers, the smuggling of migrant workers to other countries, and human trafficking. The differences between these are discussed below.

#### Immigration

According to the Overseas Employment and Immigration Act, 2013, "immigration" means the departure of a citizen from Bangladesh for the purpose of joining a job or profession in any country outside Bangladesh.

#### Migrant

A citizen of Bangladesh who has gone abroad for the purpose of joining a job or profession and is staying in a foreign country.

#### Migrant workers

According to the Overseas Employment and Immigration Act, 2013, "Migrant Worker" or "Worker" means a citizen of Bangladesh who in exchange of wage in another country-

- Has taken preparation to go or went to work
- Staying abroad by joining any work
- Returned to Bangladesh from employment or otherwise

## Migrant workers' rights

Chapter VII of the Foreign Employment and Migration Act clearly establishes the rights of migrant workers, e.g.

- Article 26 - Right to Information
- Article 28 - Legal aid
- Article 26 - Right to file a civil case
- Article 29 - Right to return to the country
- Article 30 - Financial and other welfare programs

In addition, Chapter VIII deals with the penalties and specifically penalties for any offenses committed against migrant workers, such as: Article 31 - Penalties for sending workers abroad illegally, accepting money, etc.

- Article 32 - Penalty for publishing advertisement without approval
- Article 33 - Penalty for harboring or buying or selling a form of foreign employment related demand letter, visa or work permit.
- Section 34 - Sections 37 and 41 of the Penal Code for arranging exit through a place other than the place of departure state that such offense shall be tried by a first-class judicial magistrate and the government shall have to investigate the complaints with the related authorities.

## Regulator of immigration

Section 3 (1) of the second chapter of the same Act states that "control of all activities relating to the selection and dispatch of workers from Bangladesh for the purpose of foreign employment shall be vested with the Government or any authority empowered to investigate." In the same section, according to paragraph 2, the recruiting agency can also bear the responsibility.

## Migrant smuggling

Horrific incidents, like migrant smuggling, often occur in the migration process. Migrant smuggling is considered a serious crime worldwide. Migrant smuggling is currently defined in the Palermo Protocol and other international laws.

The definition of migrant smuggling is found in Article 3 of the recent United Nations Protocol against Migrant Smuggling by Land, Sea and Air, which replaces the United Nations Convention on Organized Crime.

"Migrant smuggling means the purchase of a person's illegal entry into a state for direct or indirect financial or any other material gain for which he is not a national or permanent resident."

## The difference between migrant smuggling and human trafficking

One of the main differences between migrant smuggling and human trafficking is human trafficking is involuntary and victims are exploited. Smuggling is voluntary and involves crossing a national border illegally, however a smuggled migrant can also become a victim of trafficking.. Another key difference is a smuggled migrant is not forced to engage in any exploitative activities, like a trafficked person.

## Key elements in the definition of migrant smuggling

To meet the definition of migrant smuggling, three elements must be present:

- **Transportation-** One must move from one place to another and the person must cross an international border.
- **Illegal activity-** Transfer through international borders must be done in an illegal way
- **Benefits-** Illegal migration through international borders must be done for financial gain.



The following things should be kept in account while determining the differences between human trafficking and migrant smuggling

- There are similarities between migrant smuggling and human trafficking in several places, especially in the phase of transfer
- It is quite difficult in most cases to find a difference between them
- This is made even more difficult, because there is evidence that traffickers and smugglers continue to collaborate closely with each other
- This means that all people who are "consigned" can include both smuggled migrants and victims of trafficking
- In many cases, at the migration stage, people may not know for themselves what is in their destiny and are therefore unaware that they are victims of trafficking
- Once they reach a new location, victims of trafficking can be distinguished from a smuggled person by the intention of causing harm, but it is very difficult to make a distinction between the two at stages of recruitment and transfer. In most cases it is only after the onset of exploitation that the exact difference can be determined

However, despite the difficulties, it is possible to analyze the similarities and differences between human trafficking and migrant smuggling in order to develop the ability to differentiate. Human trafficking is an exploitation-based crime. Migrant smuggling, on the other hand, is a transportation-based crime where state borders are crossed illegally. Again, human trafficking can take place inside or outside the country. But migrant smuggling always happens outside the country. Human trafficking is a crime committed against individuals, whereas migrant smuggling is a crime against country's immigration laws. In other words, migrant smuggling is a crime that undermines the sovereignty of any state. In human trafficking the offence is occurred through forced exploitation of an individual. In the case of migrant smuggling, both the smuggler and the passenger agree.

The following table distinguishes between human trafficking and human smuggling:

Features	Human trafficking	Human smuggling
Definition:	The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring 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 labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.	Arranging for the illegal entry of a person into a country for which he is not a citizen or permanent resident for the purpose of gaining economic or any other benefit directly or otherwise.
Boundary of transfer	A person can be trafficked inside or outside the borders of a country. So, transfers are either local or international	The smuggled person is taken outside the borders of a country. So, the transfer is international.
The purpose of the transfer	exploitation of a person (s).	A person is only allowed to cross from one country to another for profit.
Type of consent	Even if there is an initial consent, the consent of the victim is irrelevant, due to fraud, intimidation and oppression by traffickers.	Even if it is done in a dangerous and risky way, the person who is being smuggled has his consent in it.
The relationship between the individual and the perpetrator	Victim - The relationship between the exploited and the perpetrator is long lasting. Even after reaching the destination, the relationship with the traffickers is not severed (the person that begins the offence may be merely a means of communication with the trafficking ring).	The relationship between the buyer-supplier and the offender is short-lived. Upon arrival at the destination, the person's relationship with the smuggler ends.

Features	Human trafficking	Human smuggling
Source of profit	The main source of profit is through exploiting a person	The only source of profit is transferring from one country to another
Will and freedom	Will and freedom are profoundly violated. It goes without saying that the victim of trafficking does not have freedom. They are held captive or isolated from others or their movements are controlled. Leaving work or returning home is blocked by withholding documents.	Will and freedom are not usually violated. Freedom is interfered with as much as is needed to successfully reach the destination
Violence and panic	Both are characteristics of human trafficking and are used to torture the victim.	Successful relocation may be required.

**Nexus:** The relationship between safe migration, unsafe migration and human trafficking is shown in the table below:

Description of topics	Safe immigration	Unsafe immigration	Human trafficking
Reasons for migration  (push factor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Unemployment</li><li>■ Economic instability</li><li>■ Family conflict</li><li>■ Corruption and inequality</li><li>■ Lack of opportunities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Unemployment</li><li>■ Economic instability</li><li>■ Family conflict</li><li>■ Corruption and inequality</li><li>■ Lack of opportunities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Unemployment</li><li>■ Economic instability</li><li>■ Family conflict</li><li>■ Corruption and inequality</li><li>■ Lack of opportunities</li></ul>
Which makes them interested in migration  (pull factor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Good job and quality of life</li><li>■ Easy travel</li><li>■ Demand for Labor</li><li>■ Easy availability of immigration related services</li><li>■ Legal immigration</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Good job and quality of life</li><li>■ Easy travel</li><li>■ Demand for Labor</li><li>■ Easy availability of immigration related services</li><li>■ Illegal immigration which is presented as legal</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Good job and quality of life</li><li>■ Easy travel</li><li>■ Demand for Labor</li><li>■ Easy availability of migration related services</li><li>■ Illegal migration which is presented as legal</li></ul>
Ways of immigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Reliable job offers</li><li>■ Without a job offer</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Reliable or false job offer</li><li>■ Without a job offer</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ False job offers</li><li>■ Without a job offer</li></ul>
The process of immigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Documented or undocumented</li><li>■ Directly or by any means</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Documented or undocumented</li><li>■ Directly or by any means</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Documented or undocumented</li><li>■ By any means</li></ul>
Types of movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Land ways, waterways, airways</li><li>■ Voluntarily and safely</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Land ways, waterways, airways</li><li>■ At their own will but with unusual risks</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Land ways, waterways, airways</li><li>■ The movement may be at will</li><li>■ May be unintentional</li></ul>
Destination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ In this case outside the country</li><li>■ To another country across borders</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ In this case outside the country</li><li>■ To another country across borders</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Inland (within one's own country) or outside the country (across borders)</li></ul>
Immigrants Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ The status of the job / residence may or may not be standard as per the plan and consent</li><li>■ The work may be exploitative but within certain limits and voluntarily accepted</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Employment / accommodation conditions as per plan and consent are not of normal standard</li><li>■ The work may be exploitative but to a certain extent</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Not according to consent</li><li>■ Job / accommodation conditions are usually not up to standard</li><li>■ Any exploitative work may be against one's will or by force</li></ul>

Description of topics	Safe immigration	Unsafe immigration	Human trafficking
Possible methods of exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Hard work, long hours</li><li>■ Low wages, low benefits</li><li>■ Work safety issues in a factory</li><li>■ Regular safety concerns (illness, street crime, rape, etc.)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Hard work, long hours</li><li>■ Low wages, low benefits</li><li>■ Work safety issues in a factory</li><li>■ Unsafe / risky work environment</li><li>■ Regular security concerns</li><li>■ (Illness, street crime, rape, etc.)</li><li>■ Additional irregular security issues</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Exploitation or oppression designed to benefit someone else</li><li>■ Hard work, long hours</li><li>■ Low wages, low benefits</li><li>■ Work safety issues in a factory</li><li>■ Regular security concerns</li><li>■ (Illness, street crime, rape, etc.)</li><li>■ Unsafe / risky work environment</li><li>■ Regular physical or sexual abuse</li><li>■ Regular mental torture</li></ul>
Profits or benefits of migration agencies, brokers, intermediaries or traffickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Reasonable fees</li><li>■ Extra fees</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Reasonable fees</li><li>■ Extra fees</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Extra fees and income</li><li>■ Illegal fees and income</li></ul>
Specific differences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Freedom of movement, movement at one's own free will</li><li>■ Work can be done voluntarily</li><li>■ There are basic and reasonable security measures that control immigrants</li><li>■ May be exploited</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Freedom of movement, although unsafe, movement is voluntary</li><li>■ Even if it is unsafe, it can be done voluntarily</li><li>■ There are no basic and reasonable security measures, but migrants may accept this</li><li>■ May be exploited</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Restricted freedom of movement; Movement is controlled by others</li><li>■ Person can't work on their own</li><li>■ Security may or may not exist, but it is controlled by others</li><li>■ There is systematic exploitation / torture that benefits traffickers</li><li>■ Coercion, deception</li></ul>

## 2. The nature of trafficking

### 2.1 Push and pull factor

In the language of economics, human trafficking is a crime of demand and supply. This puts at risk people constantly moving from one place to another to meet their employment and economic needs. Knowing the factors that create the supply and demand is extremely important in understanding these phenomena.

#### Push factor

There are a number of commonalities behind the creation of and maintaining a regular supply of victims. The main ones are:

- Poverty
- Lack of education
- Unemployment
- Gender inequality
- Domestic violence and various forms of abuse
- The effects of conflict
- Lack of legal immigration opportunities
- Lack of opportunity or alternative to change the situation



#### Pull factor

There are usually two types of pull factors, one affecting a potential victim and the other affecting those willing to exploit them.

##### Pull factor for potential victims

- Expectations of employment and income. For this, fraudulent promises may be made by the trafficker.
- Expectations of improving the financial conditions for themselves and their families. This is an economic key factor.
- Accepting the trafficker's offer is the only way to get out of the current situation. It is the realization that a person has no choice but to improve their life.



##### The pull factor that motivates an exploiter of human trafficking for:

- Continued demand for a victim's labor or services. Human trafficking is a supply and demand situation.
- The presence of coercive means: the victim may be forced to accept pay, work and living conditions that no legal worker would accept. This is an economic benefit for traffickers, so they can avoid hiring regular workers and providing minimal benefits.
- Controlling trafficked victims is relatively easier and cheaper than managing legal workers.
- If the victims of trafficking consider the more lucrative push and pull factors together, it is easy to see why

human trafficking exists. When the role of traffickers and criminal motives are added to this equation, it becomes even clearer why it is currently considered the third most lucrative business worldwide and continues to grow.

## 2.3 Global picture of trafficking

### The following points are noteworthy:

- The exact number of people trafficked around the world every year is not known. However, UNODC estimates that at least 21 million people are trafficked worldwide each year.
- Women, men, girls and boys are all trafficked.
- Traffickers recruit their victims by word of mouth, through family and personal networks, and through advertisements in newspapers or other media.
- Human traffickers and human smugglers often cooperate with each other. It is very difficult to tell the difference between the two crimes, because of the similar approach
- Human trafficking also occurs inside and outside the country
- More victims are trafficked for labor than for sexual exploitation
- Sexual exploitation is the most lucrative form of human trafficking
- Children are being trafficked for all kinds of exploitative purposes. Women are becoming more and more involved as traffickers.
- Trafficking and institutional corruption are very closely linked. The crime is ongoing and, on the rise, because police, immigration and other officials are involved or because officials are unjustly neglecting to take action against traffickers, despite having substantial evidence of a criminal activity.

### Victim's consent

The use of fraud as a means of recruitment raises the question of whether or not the victim has consented to trafficking. Here are two important things to keep in mind:

- According to international law, a victim cannot consent to criminal torture
- Even in the law the word 'consent' is used –to refer to an adult's voluntary and fully informed consent to a proposal
- A victim cannot give consent, as he does not get full information about the situation.
- A victim cannot be coerced into giving consent, such as threatening to harm them if they do not consent to torture.
- So, in any possible criminal situation a victim can't consent to being tortured

**This means:** Victims of fraudulently recruited trafficking cannot be considered as giving consent because:

- It is legally impossible to consent to being tortured in a criminal situation
- The victims are not given all the information about the purpose for which the traffickers will use the victims and therefore, it cannot be said that the victim has given full and informed consent.

## **Parental consent and recruitment of children**

It is known that more and more children are being trafficked every day and they are often recruited by their parents or other family members. (Child abductions also occur but are usually limited to internal or cross-border conflicts). It is said that in many cases the child is hired with the consent of the parents. However, in reality, the phenomenon appears to be completely different. Under rare circumstances do parents knowingly hand over their children to traffickers, instead they are somehow forced into a situation or deceived by temptation, neither of which falls within the category of consent.

### **Traffickers usually seek parental consent in two ways:**

Promise of a better future - traffickers deceive the parents of a targeted child by promising them better amenities that await the child or parents. Parents allow this belief if the traffickers are supposed to send money home with more money on fraudulent assurances. Parents think that this will improve their child's future and family situation. In many cases they are usually paid a small fee to obtain parental consent. The parents, knowing full well about the exploitative motives of the traffickers, may raise their child only for financial gain. After receiving the money, many parents turn their child over to the trafficker, regardless of what happens to them.

## **Exploitation or oppression - specific practices**

The activities through which victims may be exploited are described above. However, the following points should also be noted:

- It is possible to exploit only by applying control of the victim
- Traffickers use a number of methods to force their victims to consent.
- Oppression and torture begin within a short time of reaching the site of exploitation to increase the leverage against the victim as soon as possible.
- Victims may not be paid for their work or service or they may be paid a small amount which is only a fraction of the value of their work.
- Victims trapped in conditional loans will not receive any remuneration until their debts are paid off to the traffickers. In such a situation, it is entirely possible for the victim to not know the amount of the conditional loan.
- The duration of exploitation depends on the situation. In some cases, it can last for weeks, months or even years, especially in the case of exploitation of domestic workers.
- In rare cases, in a conditional debt situation, victims may be allowed to leave after the loan has been repaid. In other cases, the exploitation ends only if the victim can escape or be rescued by law enforcement officers or the public.
- Not all victims are physically prevented from escaping their exploitative status. In many cases, every day there is an opportunity to escape from the traffickers. In this case, the type of control is emotional. Victims of human trafficking are usually controlled in such a way that they fear the traffickers / criminals, as well as government authorities (police / judges / government agencies). In this case, their thinking is affected in two ways:
  - Victims of human trafficking are said to have committed offenses regarding their visa / travel documents
  - Depending on previous experience or circumstances, victims of human trafficking may be genuinely afraid that the authorities are corrupt and easily exploited by traffickers or that the authorities are ineffective in providing security and investigating crimes.

## 2.4 Victim control process

As mentioned above, traffickers use a number of repressive methods to exploit, without which trafficking would not be successful.

Traffickers use repressive methods to achieve 3 goals:

- To exploit victims and maintain trafficking
- To ensure compliance with their instructions
- To ensure that the victim does not run away from exploitation after realizing the real situation

It is important to know these methods and understand how they work to answer the following question:

- If all victims are not physically prevented from fleeing, why aren't more victims fleeing?

To answer this question, we need to consider the procedures used by traffickers for control:

**Economic Coercion** - Victims may be held in debt, so that they are not allowed to leave until they have paid the alleged amount of money spent by the trafficker in recruiting or transporting them to the place of exploitation. Debt obligations are further strengthened by threatening to retaliate against them or their loved ones, if they leave before the debt is paid off. Traffickers may also interfere with the payment of the victim's dues or in any other way to ensure that the victim regularly agrees to the exploitation by the traffickers in hopes of getting their dues back.

**Isolation** - Traffickers isolate victims to prevent and suppress their escape. Victims may be isolated from people who speak their language, other victims or traffickers. Traffickers may seize the victim's identity or travel documents to intensify the feeling of isolation within the victim. To establish this, traffickers may say that the victim is staying in the country illegally and, that going to the authorities, may result in detention or deportation. They may say that such an attempt is pointless, because the police are corrupt and receive money from traffickers. The main goal of all these strategies is to deprive the victim of the source of support.

**Intimidation or Use of Violence** - A common form of repression is the intimidation or use of physical, sexual and psychological abuse. When this violence is conducted, regular adherence is ensured.

**Addiction**- Traffickers force some victims to accept their situation by creating dependence on different types of drugs. The reason for applying this strategy is that many victims use drugs to forget the reality of the daily abuse that is happening to them. Traffickers encourage this tendency but at the same time make the victim dependent on them by controlling the supply of drugs.

**Beloved**- This technique is very common and has proven to be very effective in persuading or subduing the victim. Instead of intimidating the victim with violence or as an additional means of coercion, traffickers threaten the victim with retaliation against the victim's loved ones in order to prevent them from trying to flee.

**Intimidation to express stigma**- This technique is mainly used in victims of sexual trafficking, but there are exceptions. The reason for adopting this strategy is that in most countries' prostitution is considered scandalous and victims are terrified of the shame it could bring them to be exposed. Traffickers exploit this sense of shame and force the victim to comply with their terms, fearing they will tell family, friends or the general public about their actions.

It is important to note that this strategy may also apply to other forms of exploitation that have resorted to fraud in order to recruit victims. The simple reason this strategy works is that people usually don't feel comfortable being fooled in the eyes of others and may be embarrassed to let family, friends or the general public know that they have been deceived.

The methods mentioned above may be applied individually but are usually used in combination. Considering the individual or collective effects of these, it is possible for one to understand the pressures that victims face and the answer as to why victims, who are not physically bound to flee, still do not flee, when given the opportunity.

The answer to the aforementioned question is that the victim is forced to accept allegiance and is physically and/or mentally prevented from fleeing in the process.

Bangladesh is mainly known as the source country of human trafficking. However, in the recent years, Bangladesh is also being used as a transit and destination. Lately, trafficking of women as well as men for exploitation has increased, both in country and internationally.. A significant number of Bangladeshi men migrate abroad under false assurances of employment and face inhumane conditions of exploitation, such as forced labor or debt bondage. Some are abducted, trafficked or used as slaves. Women and children are trafficked with the tacit consent of their needy families. People are also at risk of being trafficked for various other reasons. Poverty, illiteracy, lack of awareness, unemployment, gender inequality, domestic violence, the lack of a proper criminal justice system against trafficking and natural disasters are some of them.

## Means of trafficking

In Bangladesh, acquaintances, strangers, close relatives, distant relatives, neighbors, people from abroad or people from the city, and even friends can be involved in human trafficking..

## Process

After identifying the person at an early stage, the trafficker urges them to migrate from one place to another. After crossing the country's borders by plane or with human smugglers, they are employed abroad in a job that was never intended for a man or a woman willing to migrate. In most cases it is very difficult to get out of this environment and forced work.

## Trafficking routes

Human trafficking takes place in Bangladesh through Satkhira, Jessore, Kurigram, Kushtia, Lalmonirhat, Meherpur, Panchagarh, Thakurgaon, Brahmanbaria, Chittagong, Chuadanga, Comilla, Cox's Bazar, Dinajpur, Gaibandha, Rajshahi and Chapainawabganj. Human traffickers use illegal crossings or human smugglers to cross the Indo-Bangladesh border. From India, victims are trafficked by train or land to Pakistan and other countries.

## The work area of the trafficked person

The most common types of human trafficking are:

- A. Prostitution, sexual exploitation or servitude
- B. Domestic servitude for household or other purposes
- C. Marriage through false pretenses



- D. Forced servitude in the entertainment industry
- E. Acting in pornographic films and taking pictures for pornographic magazines
- F. Use in criminal activities, such as begging, theft, robbery etc.
- G. Forced smuggling of drugs, weapons, etc.
- H. Mutilation or disability for a financial gain.

### **Consequences of trafficking**

Just as migrants, their families, and the state benefit from migration, so do traffickers. Trafficked victims can be detained in another country, physically abused, economically and socially harmed, or even killed or forced to commit suicide.

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# Chapter 3

## **Duties and Responsibilities of the Human Trafficking Prevention Committee**





## Chapter three

The framework of the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022 and the responsibilities and duties of the Counter Trafficking Committee (CTC) in accordance with the NPA.

### The goal of the session

This session has two purposes.

First, to discuss the structure of the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022. Second, to create a general idea among the CTC members about the specific responsibilities and duties to take effective action against human trafficking in their respective areas, and how they can implement the five components (Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, Partnership and Monitoring /Evaluation) of the National Plan of Action 2018-2022 offering ideas on who can contribute.

### Learning objectives

At the end of the session the participants should:

- know about the context and structure of the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022;
- Be able to express a clear concept about their duties and responsibilities in accordance with the National Plan of Action 2018-2022;
- Identify their duties and responsibilities in the implementation of the four main components of the National Plan of Action 2018-2022.

### Session topics, methods, materials and time

No.	Session topics	Methods	Materials	Time
1.	Background and structure of National Action Plan 2018-2022 on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking	Q&A, discussion	Flipchart, Markers, Handout, NPA Booklet	60 minutes
2.	Roles and Responsibilities of District, Sub-district and Union CTC	Demonstrations, group work, Q&A, discussions	Laptops, multimedia, flipchart, markers, handouts	75 minutes
3.	CTC activation	Group work, Q&A, discussion	Flipchart, markers, handout	60 minutes
4.	The role of CTC in preventing human trafficking	Documentary / Case Study, Q&A, Discussion	Laptops, multimedia, flipcharts, markers, handouts	60 minutes
5.	The role of the CTC in bringing traffickers to justice	Q&A, discussion	Flipchart, markers	60 minutes
Total 315 minutes				

## Instructions for the instructor

1. Provide a booklet published by BC / TIP on the National Action Plan for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022 to each member of the Human Trafficking Prevention (CTC) participating in the training. Then give everyone ten minutes to read its name and its main content.
2. Participants would like to ask the members of the Human Trafficking Prevention Committee (CTC) what they know about the National Action Plan for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022, and what their responsibilities are at the CTC. Write down the responsibilities on the board. Provide a copy of the structure and responsibilities of District, Sub-district and Union CTC listed in the National Action Plan to the participants. Give everyone 10 minutes to read. Now divide the participants into four groups. Ask all CTC members to share responsibilities among them thematically - such as monitoring, prevention and awareness activities, information management, etc. One team will take the context and structure of the National Action Plan for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022, one team will take Union CTC, one team will take Sub-district CTC and the other team will take District CTC. Invite the team representative to present at the end of the teamwork. If time is short, ask the participants to sort out the responsibilities of each CTC accordingly by writing / displaying the topics on the board or multimedia.
3. Discuss with participants the need to activate CTC. Discuss with the participants the case study (Role of Union CTC in Prevention of Human Trafficking) described in Appendix-1. If there are any issues, they would like to let a CTC be active and write them on the board. Ask them to identify the most important and easily implementable tasks from the CTC content outlined through teamwork and get everyone's opinion or vote. Hang the marked posters on the walls of the training room.
4. Discuss the current situation of CTC with the participants. Give ideas about the CTC structure and interconnection at each stage. Ask them to mention the significant achievements or initiatives of their respective CTCs in preventing human trafficking and write them down on the board. Discuss the practical achievements at the end of the article and encourage them to expand.
5. Discuss an active CTC and an inactive CTC to discuss the role of the CTC Committee in the prevention of human trafficking. It can be created in advance or learned from participants. Discuss what qualities or initiatives are causing that CTC to be called active or inactive. At this stage discuss risk groups with participants and use Q&A to highlight what responsibilities the CTC can play in assisting them as a prevention step.
6. Give an idea of the different types of traffickers and their organized activities, when discussing the role of CTC in the human trafficking system. Give ideas on what CTC should do to find traffickers and discuss case filing.

## Session Assistant

Background of the National Action Plan 2018-2022 and Institutional Structure of Human Trafficking Prevention Committee (CTC):

The Committee for the Prevention of Human Trafficking (CTC) was established in 2012 through the National Action Plan formulated by the Government of Bangladesh to combat human trafficking. This committee is formed from district to union and ensures the participation of concerned NGOs and civil society organizations at each administrative level. Established one by one in each of the 64 districts, 489 sub-districts and about 4,550 unions, these committees have about 1 lakh people including MPs, deputy commissioners, sub-district executive officers and law enforcers. Each committee has an average of 19 to 35 members and has MPs and sub-district chairmen as advisors. The Ministry of Home Affairs has the main responsibility of supervising and coordinating the activities of the committees.

An inter-ministerial committee against human trafficking has been formed at the national level under the leadership of the Home Ministry. On the other hand, a district committee headed by the deputy commissioner, a sub-district committee headed by the sub-district executive officer (UNO) at the sub-district level and a union committee headed by the union parishad chairman have been formed to supervise these crime prevention activities at the district level.

This has given a new impetus to the fight against human trafficking in Bangladesh. The Committee for the Prevention of Human Trafficking has been recognized and coordinated as the primary organization working on the implementation of the National Action Plan 2018-2022 across the country.

The Human Trafficking Committee's mandates are key to preventing human trafficking at the local level, protecting and rehabilitating survivors of trafficking, and establishing effective and comprehensive measures to bring traffickers to justice. More active and involved committee members contribute to the growth of anti-trafficking activities at the local level, ensuring better information and services for at-risk populations and survivors. The constitution and guidelines of the Human Trafficking Prevention Committee have been clearly defined in the National Action Plan for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022.

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

Human trafficking is a growing organized crime. Human trafficking takes place inside the country and from one country to another. Women, men and children are all victims of trafficking. Through trafficking, women, men and children are subjected to various forms of exploitation including sexual exploitation, labor exploitation, debt slavery. Cross-border human trafficking is one of the global problems. Therefore, various documents have been adopted at the international and regional levels and legal and administrative measures have been taken at the national level as a global approach to combat human trafficking.

The Government of Bangladesh is making sincere efforts to curb all forms of human trafficking, especially trafficking of women and children. As part of this, new laws are being enacted, timely reforms are being made and rules are being enforced, as well as various anti-trafficking awareness activities being conducted. To this end, the Government of Bangladesh has been formulating a National Action Plan on the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking since 2002 to conduct sound and integrated activities. The government has so far implemented three national action plans to prevent and suppress human trafficking in different ways. The new National Action Plan (2018-2022) has been adopted in the light of the experience of implementing the past action plans. This is the first time a five-year term plan has been adopted. Incidentally, the previous ones were for a period of three years.

## Key features of the National Action Plan 2018-2022

Reviewing the implementation activities of the past National Action Plan, it is seen that the implementation of the National Action Plan on the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking has come a long way in the period 2015-2016. However, inter-ministerial coordination has been identified as a major challenge in the implementation of the National Action Plan on the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking. On the one hand, many

important activities undertaken in such action plans have not been implemented; on the other hand, due to lack of adequate funding, many activities could not be implemented. In view of these challenges, steps have been taken to formulate the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking in coordination with all the Ministries as widely as possible in line with the Seventh National Five Year Plan and the SDG Implementation Plan.

The National Action Plan 2018-2022 seeks to provide a clear outline of Bangladesh's role in tackling internal and cross-border human trafficking. Some activities have been proposed to implement its objectives within the stipulated time frame and the responsibility for undertaking these activities has been divided between the concerned ministries and agencies. In addition, it has a central arrangement for coordination and supervision, report preparation and evaluation among those in charge. One of the features of this year's action plan is that it has been formulated in coordination with the SDGs and the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The plan also calls for separate programs to prevent and suppress human trafficking, separate measures for the protection and reintegration of victims of trafficking, ensuring justice for victims of trafficking, and bringing traffickers to justice. Similarly, to ensure the participation of all stakeholders in the prevention and suppression of human trafficking through public-private partnerships.

### **Steps to formulate the National Action Plan 2018-2022**

- Preparation of the National Action Plan for the Prevention of Human Trafficking, Preliminary National Plan based on evaluation of 2015-16 and results of departmental workshops;
- Preparation of the second draft on the basis of the views of the Technical Committee on the National Action Plan headed by the Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Transfer of the final draft to the Ministry of Home Affairs on the basis of the recommendations of the GoB-NGO Coordination Meeting; And
- Finalization of work plan and approval of final work plan by the Ministry of Home Affairs with the participation of Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee and National Action Plan 2018-2022) Drafting Committee and with technical assistance from Winrock International and INCIDIN Bangladesh.

### **The main objective of the national action plan**

- Provide a program that can be implemented to prevent and suppress human trafficking and protect victims;
- Ensuring justice for victims of human trafficking and punishing traffickers; And
- Sharing responsibilities between various government agencies and other supporting agencies in the implementation of the program and overseeing the use and enforcement of existing laws.

### **Human Trafficking Prevention Committee (CTC)**

There is an inter-ministerial committee on prevention and suppression of human trafficking through various ministries. The committee is made up of secretaries of various ministries and directors general / inspectors of various forces and departments. Besides, there are committees for prevention of human trafficking at every district, sub-district and union level of the country. This committee plays an important role in the implementation of the National Action Plan activities. To enhance the capacity of the members of the Committee for Prevention of Human Trafficking (CTC), to ensure the implementation of the adopted plan, monitoring, supervision and regular meeting of the committee, the chairman of the committee will form a core committee of ten members consisting of government and private representatives.



## List of members of the Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking (CTC)

District Human Trafficking Prevention Committee	Upazila Counter Trafficking Committee	Union Human Trafficking Prevention Committee
<b>President:</b> Deputy Commissioner	<b>President:</b> Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO)	<b>President:</b> Union council Chairman
<b>Members:</b> Superintendent of Police (S.P.) President, District Bar Association Special Prosecutor / Public Prosecutor (SPP/PP) (Who are handling cases related to women and children trafficking) District Women's Affairs Officer District Social Services Officer District Information Officer BGB representative Ansar-VDP representative Representative of City Corporation/Municipality (at Divisional District) Representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations (NGO) (Maximum 5 organizations nominated by DC) All Upazila Nirbahi Officers (Sub-District Executive Officers) (UNOs) President, District Press Club District Education Officer Civil Surgeon Deputy Director, Health and Family Welfare District Primary and Mass Education Officer Deputy Director, Islamic Foundation Deputy Director, Department of Youth Development Head of District Police Monitoring Cell Representative of District Employment and Manpower Office (DEMO) District Child Affairs Officer, Academy for the Children District Cultural Officer, Shilpakala Academy/National Academy for Fine and Performing Arts Officer-in-Charge, Railway Police Principal, Higher Secondary / College (nominated by DC) District Statistics Officer Local Elites (maximum 2, nominated by DC) Representative of the District Legal Aid Committee Representative of the Regional Passport Office Child Representative (1 girl and 1 boy, nominated by DC) Youth Representative (1 young woman and 1 young man, nominated by DC) Human Trafficking and Expatriate Welfare Desk Officer of the District Administration Office-Member Secretary	<b>Members:</b> Upazila Health and Family Welfare Officer, Officer-in-charge (police) Upazila Rural Development Officer Upazila Ansar VDP officer Upazila Social Welfare Officer Upazila Education Officer Upazila Youth Development Officer All UP Chairmen Secondary School Headmaster (nominated by UNO) Primary School Headmaster (nominated by UNO) Upazila Agriculture Officer Stipend Project Officer President/Editor of the Press Club Representative of NGO (nominated by one or multiple UNO) Head of Religious Institutions (nominated by UNO) Madrasa Principal/Super (nominated by UNO) BGB Representative (in Border Upazila) Upazila Vice Chairman (Female) Upazila Primary Education Officer Principal or Representative of Higher Secondary School/College Representative Mayor of Non-Government Organizations (Municipalities) Women members of the Union Council Chairman of the Upazila Council Local Dignitaries (Maximum 2 nominated by UNO) Child Representative (1 girl and 1 boy, selected by UNO) Youth Representative (1 young woman and 1 young man, selected by UNO) Upazila Women's Affairs Officer/Social Service Officer-Member Secretary (Where the female officer remains absent, the social service officer will be in charge.)	<b>Members:</b> Elected UP Member of reserved women seat All UP Members Union Social Worker (Department of Social Services) Upazila Agriculture Deputy Assistant Officer Inspector of Family Welfare (Department of Family Planning) Ansar and VDP Union Leader Primary School Teacher Representative (nominated by Upazila Education Officer) Secondary School Teacher Representative (nominated by Upazila Education Officer) Representative of religious organizations (nominated by the Chairman) Working NGO Representative (nominated by the Chairman) Community Police Representative Local Elite (2 nominated by the Chairman) Kazi (Marriage Registrar) Health Inspector BGB Representative in the border area College Teacher Representative (nominated by Upazila Education Officer) Union Resident Journalist Representative Child Representative (1 girl and 1 boy, nominated by the President) Youth Representative (1 young woman and 1 young man, nominated by the President) Union Council Secretary- Member Secretary

The number of members of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs):

Committee	Number of Committees	Average Number of Members	Total number of members
District	64	30-35 people	1,920 - 2,240 people
Upazila	489	26-30 people	12,714 - 14,670 people
Union	4550	19-20 people	86,450 - 91,000 people
Total Members			1,01,064 - 1,07,910 people

Responsibilities of the Counter Trafficking Committees (CTCs):

The table below discusses the role and duties of the Counter Trafficking Committees:

Type of Work	District	Upazila	Union
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Coordinating with the Police Monitoring Cell to prevent trafficking at the district level and above all to strengthen the cooperation of the Police Monitoring Cell</li><li>Undertaking actions of government and local NGOs to identify areas at risk of trafficking</li><li>To arrange monitoring of cases for speedy disposal of human trafficking cases</li><li>Analyzing cases of trafficking at monthly meetings</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Determining strategies for monitoring human trafficking activities (indicator setting and reporting format, etc.)</li><li>Reviewing the information obtained from the Union Committee</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Monitoring activities conducted by various agencies (NGOs) on human trafficking</li><li>Identifying illegal operators and brokers of human crossings in border areas and reporting to the Upazila Nirbahi Officer every month.</li><li>Reviewing counter-trafficking activities at the union level</li></ul>
Prevention activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Taking necessary steps to prevent human trafficking</li><li>Providing policies to passport offices to prevent irregular migration</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To take immediate action by the authorities concerned, in case of human trafficking</li><li>Taking necessary action in case of any incident related to trafficking, rescue, abduction, and disappearance and to send the same information to the District Committee</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Taking immediate action by the concerned official in case of human trafficking</li><li>To recognize the initiative of the committee members, so to inspire them to take initiative to take anti-trafficking activities at the union level.</li><li>Forming small teams/groups (ward committee or community care committee) to prevent human trafficking at village level</li><li>Using Union Council meeting room as venues (for discussing counter human trafficking issues) by local clubs</li></ul>

Type of Work	District	Upazila	Union
Awareness Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To organize market meetings to create awareness among the people at all levels of society and grassroot meetings with the participation of women and adolescents from amongst the extreme poor.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Providing information on trafficking to schools, colleges, madrassas, and religious institutions to raise awareness at the local level and encourage them to take part in discussion</li><li>Celebrating national and international special days for public and private organizations to disseminate information on human trafficking, and raising awareness through rallies and cultural events</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Organizing meetings, rallies, songs, dramas, etc. at important meeting places including hat-bazaars, playgrounds, and public places</li><li>Organizing rallies, gatherings, discussion meetings, etc. with the participation of students, teachers, and local people</li><li>To organize at least one motivational meeting at the union level with the help of local government and non-government organizations</li><li>Inviting local Member of Parliament- /Upazila Norbahi Officer, Area's Reverend Government Officers, Heads of Service providing Organizations, Upazila's Chairman as guests in discussion meetings and workshops.</li></ul>
Victim Rescue and Rehabilitation Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Involving the Union Council in coordinating with various non-governmental organizations to rescue the victims of trafficking, provide shelter, and follow up of rehabilitation activities.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Providing security for victims of human trafficking in accordance with the government's Safe-Guard Policy</li><li>Coordinating corporate social responsibility (CSR) / public-private partnership (PPP) and local development initiatives for socio-economic rehabilitation of victims</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Performing rescue and rehabilitation of victims with the help of NGOs</li><li>To provide priority assistance in rehabilitation and poverty alleviation of trafficked women / child victims</li></ul>
Information Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Involving Information Offices at the district level to implement and monitor awareness raising activities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Establishment of data repositories / centers (data banks) at the union level for providing information, collecting information, publishing it in various local newspapers, propagating and initiating other activities. (The Upazila Statistics Officer can take the responsibility of disseminating effective and reliable information)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Introducing a register book / computerized data collection at the initiative of the Union Parishad to collect information on human trafficking, disappearance, abduction, and rescue.</li></ul>

Type of Work	District	Upazila	Union
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Involving Information Offices at the district level to implement and monitor awareness raising activities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Computerized database/bank can be maintained for faster data exchange</li><li>Involving and coordinating information offices, child, youth, social services, finearts, women's affairs officers, migrant resource centers (MRC) / DEMOs at district level for implementation and monitoring of awareness raising activities against human trafficking.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Making it obligatory to obtain certificate of permission from Union Parishad in case of going abroad for employment. In this case, the person concerned will have to provide the Chairman with the name of the person that is facilitating their migration, (Broker / Recruiting Agency), the name of the country where they are going and the information related to the financial transactions so that the chairman can take the necessary steps in this regard later on.</li></ul>
Livelihoods and Employment of At-Risk Populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Adopting skill development training of the government and local NGOs to help the youth and the unemployed in earning a living</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Relevant departments will take steps to prevent human trafficking and irregular migration.</li><li>Attending committee meetings and determine strategies to avoid repetition by reviewing and coordinating the already taken steps</li></ul>
Coordination of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To determine strategies to avoid recurrence by reviewing and coordinating anti-trafficking activities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Relevant departments will try to make the initiated efforts appropriately to prevent human trafficking and irregular migration.</li><li>Attending committee meetings and determine strategies to avoid repetition by reviewing and coordinating the already taken steps</li></ul>	
Report		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Reviewing activities at Union, Upazila level and submitting report for coordination at district level</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sending reports to the Upazila level by reviewing the challenges, proposals, and recommendations in the meeting</li></ul>

Type of Work	District	Upazila	Union
Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Including the issues, discussed at the Upazila level, in the agenda of the district-level meetings</li><li>● Formulating future work plan by reviewing the minutes of the previous meeting or in coordination with the work of the relevant department or organization</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Including the issues discussed in the CTC meeting in every monthly development and coordination meeting at the Upazila level</li><li>● Formulating work plans with monthly goals, and reviewing achievements in the following month</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● To include the issue of prevention of trafficking in women and children in the agenda of the monthly meeting of the Union Council and to discuss it regularly</li><li>● Determining responsibilities at the individual and team level by preparing monthly action plans</li></ul>
Meetings and follow up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Meetings will be held once a month</li><li>● The CTC meeting will be held on a separate day, not jointly with the coordination meeting</li><li>● This committee can add any member</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Meetings will be held once a month. Meetings will be (quorum would be determined by the attendance of two-thirds) held once per month. (2nd week on the day fixed by DC)</li><li>● The CTC meeting will be held on a separate day, not jointly with a coordination meeting</li><li>● To send the minutes to the office of the Deputy Commissioner within three days of the meeting being held</li><li>● To issue government orders to the concerned departments to adopt and implement the work plan as per the decision of the meeting</li><li>● This committee can add any member</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Every month (quorum would be determined by the attendance of two-thirds) meeting of the Counter Trafficking Committee is held separately in the 1st week of the month</li></ul>

## **Roles and responsibilities of CTC in the light of the five key components of the National Plan of Action - prevention, protection, prosecution, participation, monitoring and evaluation:**

The National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking 2018-2022 has specified the activities of various parties involved in the fight against human trafficking inside and outside the borders of Bangladesh. It shows human trafficking as a solvable problem. In the light of the experience and achievements of the National Plan 2015-2017, a new National Plan of Action 2018-2022 has been taken up in accordance with international standards that incorporated all types of human trafficking. This new program welcomes new initiatives and new challenges, particularly, this national plan of action is committed to identify the sources of funding to implement the plan and to take necessary steps for a smooth execution of Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012. The necessity of this National Plan of Action was felt in light of the provisions of this Act to effectively suppress human trafficking and protect the victims of trafficking.

It has proposed some activities to implement its objectives within a specific time frame and the responsibility of undertaking these activities has been divided among various ministries and agencies. In addition, it has a central arrangement for coordination, supervision, report preparation and evaluation among those in charge.

The Plan of Action is an essential tool for defining the responsibilities of key stakeholders in the fight against human trafficking within Bangladesh and across the border. Currently, the Ministry of Home Affairs is tasked with coordinating activities against human trafficking. Other involved ministries, national and international non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, donor agencies and development partners are also actively engaged in collaborating with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of Bangladesh will lead the implementation of the current National Plan of Action 2018-2022. Since there are many aspects in the national plan of action that involve multiple ministries, it would not be realistic to delegate all responsibilities to just one ministry. Therefore, the Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, the Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have also been given a place of leadership in the implementation of the National Plan of Action.

In addition to the above-mentioned Ministries, the following Ministries, Government Agencies, Local Government Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations and International Development Agencies have been assigned responsibilities or asked to assume these responsibilities:

Ministry of Information, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Police, BGB, Bangladesh Ansar, Coast Guard, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Labor and Employment, Office of the Attorney General, Judicial Administration, Training Institute, Law Commission and all missions of Bangladesh abroad, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Information, Bangladesh Shishu Academy, NGO Bureau, Bangladesh Bar Council, National Human Rights Commission, Information Commission, Bangladesh Bank (Money Laundering Unit), BMET (Bureau of Manpower, Overseas Employment and Training) National Institute of Local Government (NILG), Micro Credit Control Agency, BAIRA (Bangladesh Association of International Recruiting Agency), Association of Mobile Phone Operators, Association of Bankers, BGMEA, BTMC, BKMA, National Press Club, various UN agencies (IOM, ILO, UNDP and UNICEF, UN Women, etc.) And national and international NGOs (BRAC, BNWLA, CWCS, ACD, TMSS, Rights Jessore, INCIDIN Bangladesh, ATSEC Bangladesh and Winrock International, etc.)

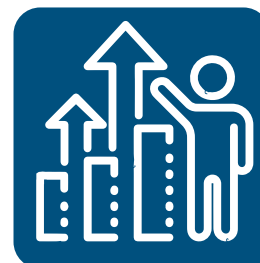
The 5 key elements of the National Plan of Action are 1) prevention, (2) protection, (3) prosecution (4) partnership and (5) monitoring /evaluation, which are discussed below:

## 1. Prevention of human trafficking, awareness and people's involvement:

**Objective:** One of the objectives of the plan of action is to reduce the risk of human trafficking through increasing the accessibility to social, natural, and economic safety net and through social awareness establish a prevention system through people's involvement.

### Expected Results

1. People of different age groups and social backgrounds should be aware of the causes and consequences of human trafficking in line with the definition of the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 and will be aware of the means of safe migration inside or outside the country
2. Increase alternative livelihoods for the most vulnerable populations
3. Anti-trafficking committees and district welfare department desk at all levels are active and mutual coordination from local to national level coordination



### Mutual Coordination

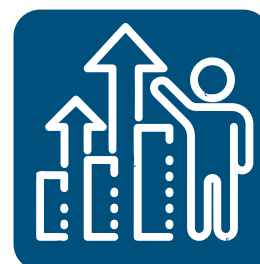
Prevention is at the center of all the activities planned here to suppress human trafficking. All anti-trafficking activities and programs will seriously consider the cause and effects of trafficking. Implementing partners will ensure that their initiatives address the risks of trafficking, such as inequality and poverty. Organizations involved in the fight against trafficking in women and children must prioritize activities related to the prevention and suppression of exploitation of women and children including sexual abuse and oppression. In addition, activities will have to be undertaken to prevent violence and discrimination against women and children including child marriage and dowry. Creation of livelihood opportunities and expansion of non-formal education programs, media coverage and other public awareness programs will be undertaken. The main objective of these programs will be to effectively make the public, especially the most vulnerable portions of the population, aware of the dangers, causes and consequences of trafficking.

## 2. Protection for victims / trafficked persons or / survivors:

**Objective:** Building an integrated protection system through state and social measures in order to rescue, return, providing physical and mental health care for victims of trafficking, and offer protection through family and community integration.

### Expected Results

1. The minimum standards of care for providing assistance to victims of internal and cross-border trafficking / rescued persons developed, implemented, and monitored.
2. Operate and supervise the RRI system between Bangladesh and India and extend it to other countries as well
3. Ensure safe rescue, legal assistance and protection services for effective rehabilitation and sustainable reintegration for trafficked victims



In order to ensure protection and justice for the victims of trafficking, they will be identified, rescued, repatriated, rehabilitated, provided with psychological and legal assistance and undertake social and family reintegration programs. The security arrangements will be rights-based and will aim to expand and unlock the opportunities for victim empowerment and access to justice. Government agencies need to ensure that victims of trafficking are not exploited or harmed, while providing protection. Government agencies and others need to ensure that the victims of trafficking are not detained or prosecuted for transit or deportation.

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The most at-risk populations include single women with children, adolescents, the poorest people in remote areas, aspirants of unsafe migration or the disadvantaged / vulnerable minorities.

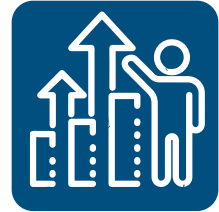


### 3. Trial of Human Trafficking Crimes:

**Objective:** To establish justice by expeditiously enforcing the law and obtaining justice for victims of human trafficking and victims' families.

#### Expected Results

- 1) The enforcement and implementation of the prevention and suppression of human trafficking act, 2012
- 2) Increasing the capacity of the rules of law enforcement / criminal justice system for effective justice
- 3) Facilitate and improve the chances of victims / survivors getting proper justice and, in order to bring the perpetrators of human trafficking to justice and punish them, the agencies will arrange the effective investigation and trial of human trafficking offenses, whether it is organized criminal gangs, government officials, or people from the private sector, or whoever committed the crime. To improve the coordination among all the agencies, involve in the criminal justice system and increase their capacity. The involved agencies should also ensure that the victims of trafficking get effective and appropriate legal remedies

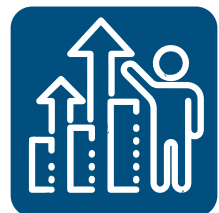


### 4. Joint Partnership, Coordination of Partnership Work and Joint Legal Assistance:

**Objective:** Development of participation, networking and international/ joint legal cooperation to protect victims through awareness, efficient and coordinated participation of all the parties, including government, NGOs, business organizations, local communities, children, youth, international organizations, development partners and UN agencies in the prevention and suppression of human trafficking.

#### Expected Results

1. Increase regional expertise to prevent and combat human trafficking and to provide victims with more effective protection
2. Institutional forms of multilateral partnership is participation, funding at the national level and CSR projects established



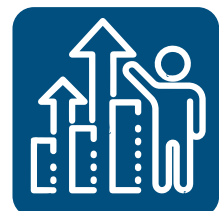
It is not possible for the government alone or the Ministry of Home Affairs alone to play an effective role in ensuring the prevention and suppression of human trafficking, repatriation of trafficked persons, access to justice for victims of trafficking, and psychosocial integration and protection. On one hand, there is a need for various ministries and different government and non-government development agencies / NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies to work together to implement the national plan of action, at the same time coordination is required at the regional (SAARC) level.

### 5. Implementation of National Plan of Action (Supervision, Monitoring, Evaluation and Report/Reporting):

**Objective:** To develop an effective system for submission of monitoring, evaluation and implementation reports under the National Plan of Action.

#### Expected Results

1. The activities implemented, monitored and evaluated under the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 and the National Plan of Action 2018-2022 should be supervised and evaluated in general, as well as the following supervisory activities should be specially implemented. Indicators have already been introduced in the planning table at each stage. The progress of the implementation of the plan will be monitored and evaluated on the basis of these indicators.
2. In addition, an effective mechanism will be set up for submission of post-assessment reports on monitoring and evaluation under the National Plan of Action.





# Chapter 4

## Victim identification and referral arrangements





## The Goal of The Session

To enrich the CTC members with the necessary knowledge and tools to increase support for victims of human trafficking and vulnerable people.

## Learning Objective

At the end of this session, participants will be able to learn the following:

- Able to explain about victim's rights
- Be able explain the methods and way of identifying victims and people at risk
- Can explain the referral process

## Subjects, procedures, materials and schedule of the Session

Number	Subject	Method	Materials	Time
1.	Victim identification and referrals	Display, Q&A, discussion	Laptops, multimedia, flipchart, markers, reading materials	30 minutes
2.	Victim's rights	Display, Q&A, discussion	Laptops, multimedia, flipchart, markers, reading materials	30 minutes
3.	The role of CTC's in protecting the rights of victims	Documentary, Role play, Q&A, discussion	Laptops, multimedia, flipchart, markers, reading materials	30 minutes
				<b>Total 90 minutes</b>

## Guidelines for trainer

1. Start a discussion on the role of the CTC's in protecting the rights of victims. Showcase the victim's events and statements through a documentary and discuss the role of the CTC's in redressing the rights of victims that have been violated. This can be done through a role play. In that case one of the participants or the trainer himself can present an incident by playing the role of the victim. Through this, highlight the need to make the CTC aware and motivated to protect the rights of the victims.
2. Discuss the Victim Identification Checklist with participants and give ideas on how to use it. Discuss referral arrangements for providing services to victim and provide handouts.

## Session Assistance

### 3.1 Victim identification of human trafficking

According to the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 "victim of human trafficking" or "victim" means a person against whom the offence of human trafficking has been committed under this act and shall also include the legal guardians and heirs of the person.

On the other hand, by "survivors" we refer to persons who were victims of trafficking and who have been identified and rescued after the crime has been committed.

#### 3.1.1 Why is it difficult to identify the victims of human trafficking?

- Victims are not always allowed to cross the border with groups in a vehicle. Traffickers do this secretly, in the dark of the night, or at a convenient time. Traffickers forcibly appoint them for a work against their will by taking them abroad by normally crossing the border / by air in a crowd of many people.
- Within a short time, the victim is transferred from one place to another.
- Victim's mobile phone (if any) is taken away and they are cut off from all communication with family members or anyone else is.
- Most victims are not able to voluntarily provide information about their current situation, due to torture or intimidation by the human traffickers.

- The tactics used by human traffickers (like, threat to the victim of sending to exile, threat of death to their family, etc.) to suppress the victim are so powerful that even if it is possible to reach the victim, they refuse to accept any help, due to fear.
- In most cases, the victim is hesitant to give any information due to frustration about their own condition, loss of motivation to live, acceptance of the consequences of their ~mistake/fate, or feeling that there is no way out of the unbearable situation.
- Even if forced, they do not want to admit themselves as prisoners to protect themselves or their family from torture/humiliation.

3.1.2 Indicators for human trafficking victim identification

There are some indicators that can only be found in the case of human trafficking. The presence or absence of these indicators does not have much effect. But it should be noted that if there are such indicators, the investigation can proceed easily. Trafficked victims can be found in a variety of locations. We can all take some action to identify them.

The indicators are divided into three categories: physical, mental and uncontrollable:

The Identification Indicator of Human Trafficking Victim		
Physical Indicator	Emotional indicator	Uncontrolled indicator
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are signs of injuries like cuts, bruises, broken bones as a result of beatings, heavy work, for which no exact explanation may be found.</li><li>• Lack of medical treatment can lead to various diseases or illnesses, such as sexually transmitted diseases, skin diseases, malnutrition, dehydration, diabetes, heart disease, cancer, etc.</li><li>• Signs of physical / sexual abuse, rape, forcible detention or torture.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There is always anxiety, fear or panic.</li><li>• Signs of depression and crying on the face.</li><li>• There is no sequence in telling one story.</li><li>• Can't keep eye contact</li><li>• Fear or panic, when confronted/contacted by police, law enforcement or any other official</li><li>• Unfamiliar with the language of the workplace</li><li>• Behaves subservantly towards others.</li><li>• Excessive stress leading to unbalanced behavior</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Acts forcefully against will.</li><li>• They can't leave workplace or home when they want to.</li><li>• Cannot easily communicate with relatives and family outside of the workplace.</li><li>• The movement is controlled, and the doors / windows are locked, so that they cannot go out.</li><li>• Permission is required to eat/sleep/use bathroom.</li><li>• They can't name the location of the place they are staying at, or the address of the workplace to avoid the question by answering that they are here for short visit.</li><li>• Live in substandard accommodations</li><li>• No identification documents, such as license, passport, ID card, etc.</li><li>• Work overtime for low/unpaid wages. Do not get any time off from work.</li><li>• They are found in places where exploitative activities take place.</li><li>• Cannot enjoy their own income.</li><li>• Remain isolated from social life.</li><li>• If asked, they can't name time, day, date.</li></ul>

### 3.1.3 If you suspect someone is a potential victim, try to find out:

- Do they have identity or travel documents? If so, who controls them?
- Does anyone seem to have already taught them what to say, when talking to immigration, police or an outsider?
- Are they being forced to do other things against her will?
- Have they been threatened with torture or handed over to the police?
- Are they being forced into sex work?
- Are they able to move freely?
- Are they getting food, water, medicine, sleep or other basic things to survive?
- Are they able to communicate with family or friends if they want to?
- Is the person an adolescent/minor but involved in the sex work?
- Can they attend social gatherings or practice religious rituals?

(Note: Note that it is not possible to come to a conclusion based on the answer to a question. Acceptable answers to all the questions must be considered.)

## 3.2 Victim's rights

It is a common understanding of the agencies involved in the fight against human trafficking that cooperation from various organizations is required to effectively counter the activities of this extremely complex offence.

- Shelter and accommodation arrangements
- Immediate health care evaluation and treatment
- Mental condition checkup and counseling
- Explaining the steps to a victim in their own language
- Legal advice and assistance
- Repatriation and rehabilitation assistance

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[Note: A victim identification form is attached to the appendix which can be arranged to identify and interview a victim of trafficking.]

### 3.3 Victim identification materials

See textbooks.

### 3.4 Referral system

The referral system is a cooperative structure through which government officials fulfill their commitments to protect and promote the human rights of trafficked persons by coordinating their efforts through a cordial relationship with the civil society. The main goal of a referral system is to ensure that the human rights of the victim are respected and to provide an effective way to refer victims of trafficking to various services.

All victims of human trafficking have the right to receive services in a dignified manner. This right imposes certain restrictions on service providers on how to deal with victims of trafficking.

It is generally assumed that the national legal framework will give all victims an enforceable right to immediate services and protection regardless of their involvement in any legal process. In general, only those who have been formally identified as "victims of human trafficking" will be able to use these rights and powers.

In the case of minimal rights, the victim must have the legal right to be guaranteed by the government for immediate physical protection and protection from further harm. In most cases, protection from further harm also means that the victim's privacy must be protected legally. Victims must also be informed of their legal rights under the criminal justice system, as well as provide the information on available options and legal advice to them.

In the case of utilization of the victim identification method, the trafficked person should not be held back for as long as it takes to know the details about him or her and enough sufficient information to confirm their status as a victim of human trafficking. The international laws and obligations of each country relating to human rights and administrative justice must be carefully reviewed in order to limit a 'defensive' detention of a victim in a police station, immigration office or welfare home. The victim may deny anything other than short-term detention for immediate protection. Longer or indefinite detention will increase their isolation and make them feel powerless, which will further harm them and reduce their chances of getting cooperation.

A common understanding of all organizations, involved in the fight against the crime of human trafficking is that the cooperation of all organizations is essential to properly address the activities of this highly complex crime. Under this policy, the relationship between the law enforcement agencies and the victim support sector is very important, because in most cases they are the first ones, who talk to the victims of trafficking face to face.

### **The existing support services for victims in Bangladesh are:**

- Shelter and accommodation arrangements
- Immediate health care assessment and treatment
- Mental condition checkup and counseling
- Explaining the procedures to victims in their own language
- Legal advice and assistance
- Repatriation and rehabilitation assistance

Usually, the first step in establishing a referral system is a preliminary assessment of existing services. An assessment will help in determining which government and community organizations are the key stakeholders in counter-trafficking activities, who among them will participate in a referral system, which framework can be most effective, and which ones need the most attention. An appropriate referral system structure, membership and program can be built and implemented based on the results of the assessment. Effective referrals require good cooperation between government agencies and community organizations and will include:

- Guidance on how to identify and treat trafficked persons by respecting their rights and establishing their authority over decisions that affect their lives.
- Establishing a system where a victim of trafficking can be sent to a special institution that provides shelter and protection from physical and mental harm, as well as supportive services. Such shelters will include medical, social and psychological support, legal services, and services to issue an identity card, as well as voluntary repatriation or rehabilitation.
- Establishing a proper and formal accountability mechanism that assist victims as well as investigators that are able to develop an appropriate response to the complex nature of human trafficking and that support its monitoring and evaluation.
- An institutional anti-trafficking framework with multidimensional and multi-sectoral participation, which is able to form an appropriate response against the complex nature of human trafficking and which supports its observation and evaluation.

## Appendix-1

### The role of the Union CTC in preventing human trafficking

In collaboration with Winrock International and USAID, Agrogoti Sangstha is working to prevent human trafficking and ensure safe migration in Satkhira and Khulna districts. Langaljhara Union Parishad is a bordering union in Kalaroa Upazila of Satkhira district in southwestern Bangladesh. This union, located next to West Bengal in India, is one of the main routes of human trafficking. It is very difficult to prevent cross border human trafficking here, as this route is under the control of many influential people.

Following the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking, Langaljhara Union Parishad formed a 30-member Union Human Trafficking Prevention Committee in 2017 and a 10-member Core Committee in 2019. The Union Human Trafficking Prevention Committee holds regular meetings and discusses various issues of human trafficking. Decisions are also made by calling a Core Committee for emergency needs. A data registry has been introduced in the Union Parishad to store the information of immigrants and returnees and also to update on a regular basis. The peer leader of the organization, Md. Anwarul Islam, is a member of the Langaljhara Union Human Trafficking Prevention Committee/Counter Trafficking Committee.

The CTC members conduct various awareness sessions on human trafficking and child marriage prevention in the union at different times. Union CTC focuses on individual victims of trafficking and their families, who are at risk of trafficking, and are helping them getting various facilities like VGD, VGF card, house, maternity allowance, widow allowance and money in exchange for work. Union CTC members provide livelihood training and also loan assistance to various people at risk of trafficking, using the referral directory. Another member of the CTC, the Deputy Assistant Agricultural Officer, provided seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to various individuals and their families who were at risk of human trafficking. As a result of awareness activities and various collaborations, the victims of trafficking are able to recover and having a dream of a new life. In order to make the people in the area aware of the issue of child marriage and human trafficking, the Union Parishad has developed and issued a form on human trafficking and child marriage in their citizenship certificate. In order to further strengthen the prevention of human trafficking and child marriage, the Langaljhara Union Parishad has allocated Rs. 10,000 / - (ten thousand) in their annual budgets for 2017-2018 and 2018-2019. President of the Union CTC is also a member of Upazila CTC. He regularly participates in all the Upazila meetings. He presents written recommendation to Upazila CTC for reintegration of vulnerable and trafficked persons in the society and conducts own Union CTC activities by following various instructions from the Upazila CTC.

As a result of conducting various programs, most of the citizens of the union are aware of the evils of human trafficking and child marriage. And if they need, they can gather information about immigration from the Union Information Service Center, District Manpower and Employment Office. If all the CTCs like Langaljhara Union CTC work following the Bangladesh government formulated National Plan of Action for Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking, soon it will be possible to eradicate human trafficking and child marriage from the society.



## Appendix-2

### Victim Identification Checklist

#### Information of Victim & Interview

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Alias: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Interview: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Recruitment of Victim & Trafficking

- ☐ Was the victim abducted? ☐ Was the victim confined in a place?
- ☐ Was the victim told that they would have to live in a 'destination country'? If yes, to which country or place they thought they would be taken?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Did the victim give any money to recruiter before leaving the country?
- ☐ Was the victim obliged to work at the destination country because of repaying a fixed amount of money to the recruiter for any "debt bondage/term" agreement?
- ☐ Was the victim told that they would have to pay additional money for food, accommodation, etc.?
- ☐ Did any family member of the victim receive money or anything from the trafficker/recruiter?
- ☐ Was the victim sent abroad secretly?
- ☐ Did the victim leave their homeland openly through a valid port for migration?

#### Transportation of Victim

- ☐ Can the victim remember the date of leaving their homeland? If yes, when did they depart? \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Can the victim remember the date of arrival at the destination country? If yes, when did they arrive? \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Does the victim know from where they left their homeland? If yes, from where did they depart? \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Can the victim remember where they arrived at the destination country? If yes, where did they arrive?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Was the victim noticed by any law enforcement agency, or any medical or social service provider while in transit? If yes, which one(s)?
- \_\_\_\_\_

##### Open transport

- ☐ Was the victim checked/verified by a law enforcement agency?
- ☐ Did the victim complete any arrival documents? (e.g. arrival/disembarkment card)
- ☐ Were any of the traffickers with the victim at the time of passing through immigration control?

##### Secret transport

Which type of vehicle was used for transporting the victim?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chartered Aircraft | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Aircraft |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Boat      | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Boat     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Vehicle   | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Bus          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> By Walking         |  |

##### Travel documents used for passing immigration control:

Is the passport of victim valid? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Issue date of Passport: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Passport issuing Authority: \_\_\_\_\_

Passport Number (if known): \_\_\_\_\_

Machine Readable Passport: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Which of the following behaviors did the victim encounter during transportation?

- ☐ Threats of violence or injuries upon trying to escape
- ☐ Sexual assault or harassment
- ☐ Physical torture
- ☐ Threatening the victim's family
- ☐ Ransom demand for the release of the victim
- ☐ Not providing medical services to the victim
- ☐ Beating
- ☐ Illegally captured or detained
- ☐ Mental torture
- ☐ Forcing the victim to take drugs or put to sleep
- ☐ Traffickers behaved well

Description of the Place Where the Victim Was

- ☐ Was the victim confined there?
- ☐ Were they provided with sufficient food and water?
- ☐ Were other people like the victim, kept at the same place?
- ☐ Was there a water facility in that residence?
- ☐ Could the victim go out of the house and come back per their own will? Did they have the keys to the house?
- ☐ Can the victim describe any route to the residence?
- ☐ Was the victim kept in the house or outside of the house?
- ☐ Can the victim describe the residence?
- ☐ Was there an electricity facility in that residence?
- ☐ If kept in confinement, can the victim tell for how much time they were confined every day? (e.g., all day, half day, or allowed to go out for a specific time span every day, etc.)

Was the Victim Deceived?

- ☐ Was the victim deceived about the type of work they would be doing at the destination? (i.e., the victim was told that they would legally work or be paid a salary to work in an office or a household; a factory, a construction site, or a fishing business, etc., but instead they were forcibly employed in illegal work like prostitution or drug trafficking)
- ☐ Did the victim believe that they would be employed legally?
- ☐ Did the victim know that they would be employed illegally?

What did the victim assume the job would be?

What did the victim actually do upon arriving at the destination?

Controlling the Victim

- ☐ Did the trafficker know the location or address of the victim, their family, or friends?
- ☐ Was the victim threatened with beatings so that the victim could not escape?
- ☐ Did the traffickers threaten the safety of the victim's family or friends so that they could not escape?
- ☐ Was the victim kept in an interim location after recruitment and before transportation?
- ☐ Was the victim informed by which route they would be taken to the destination?
- ☐ Was the victim informed for how many days they would be taken to the destination?
- ☐ Were the victim's identification documents taken away from them?
- ☐ Were any of the victim's properties/belongings taken away from them?
- ☐ If the answer is Yes, specify them:
- ☐ Did any of the victim's family or friends know about the victim's travel related matter?
- ☐ Did the victim ever get a chance to escape but they thought that they could not escape? If the answer is Yes, describe in which situation and why they could not escape.

## Identification of Victim Exploitation and Paid Money / Benefits

Which type of abuse did the victim suffer from?

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forced prostitution   | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual abuse, such as making pornographic films | <input type="checkbox"/> Home enslavement              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Labor enslavement     | <input type="checkbox"/> Recruited in a beggars' group                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Labor enslavement due to debt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illegal organ removal |  | <input type="checkbox"/> bondage/termed agreement      |

Was the victim able to refrain from doing things against their will?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

If the victim suffered from sexual exploitation, were they forced to provide sexual service without protection for their health? ☐ Yes ☐ No

What happened when/if the victim refused to do what was demanded? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

How many hours did the victim work every day?

- ☐ 6-8 hours ☐ 8-15 hours ☐ 15-20 hours ☐ Almost all the time, with a little break

How many days did the victim work per week?

- ☐ 1-2 days ☐ 3-4 days ☐ 5-6 days ☐ 7 days

Was the victim working with other victims? If the answer is yes, is there a possibility that those victims are still being abused/exploited?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Was the victim being monitored during the abuse/exploitation? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Was the victim ever allowed unsupervised activities or allowed to move around freely? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Did the victim tell anyone about the abuse they experienced? ☐ Yes ☐ No

To whom: \_\_\_\_\_

Where was the victim abused/exploited?

- ☐ Where was the victim kept? ☐ How was the victim transported if taken elsewhere for exploitation?\_\_\_\_\_

Who took the victim there? \_\_\_\_\_

Can the victim tell what was the traffickers' daily income or daily wage? \_\_\_\_\_

If the victim was forced to provide sexual service, did they know how much the trafficker would be paid in exchange for the sexual service? ☐ Yes ☐ No

- Can the victim guess how much money was given to the trafficker for each time the victim was sexually exploited? \_\_\_\_\_

- Can the victim estimate the amount of money paid for sexual services? \_\_\_\_\_

- Did the victim get any money for being sexually exploited?\_\_\_\_\_

- What did the victim do with that money \_\_\_\_\_

Did law enforcement officers ever search the site of exploitation? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If so, give a brief description of what happened there, specifying the date of the visit:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

When did the victim realize that they were being abused?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Did the victim ever get arrested in the destination country or ever get noticed by any law enforcement agency?

.....

.....

.....

Elements of Human Trafficking

As per the above-mentioned information the victim was:

- ☐ Recruited                      ☐ Transported                      ☐ Abused

Observation Summary

In the light of the information received from the interviewee and the surrounding perspective; it can be said that this person:

- ☐ Is currently a victim of human trafficking
- ☐ Is a former victim of human trafficking but is no longer in that situation
- ☐ Is an irregular migrant but not a victim of human trafficking
- ☐ Is a regular economic migrant and not a victim of human trafficking
- ☐ Is not a victim of human trafficking neither a migrant of any type

Recommendation for Referral

Write below the name of the 'Victim Services' to which the victim was referred -if any-:

- 1. ....
- 2. ....
- 3. ....
- 4. ....
- 5. ....

.....

## Appendix-3

### Pre/After Training Ideas Verification Form The Counter Trafficking Committee (CTC) training

Training Location: .....

Host: ..... Total Number Obtained:

Date: ..... Percentage Score:

☐ District ☐ Upazila ☐ Union ☐ CTC

Trainee Name: .....

Designation: .....

Address: .....

Question 1. Who is responsible for preventing human trafficking in your area?

A) .....

B) .....

C) .....

Question 2. Is there a law to prevent human trafficking?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Question 3. If there is a law to prevent human trafficking, what is it called?

☐ The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012

☐ The Overseas Employment and Immigration Act, 2013

☐ Immigration Ordinance, 1982

☐ Passport Act, 1920

Question 4. What do you understand by human trafficking?

.....

.....

.....

Question 5. Who or what could be the victim of human trafficking?

....., and .....

Question 6. Who is meant by children in Bangladesh? (Mark the correct answer / answers)

- ☐ Any person under 18 years of age
- ☐ Anyone over 18 years of age
- ☐ Anyone who has completed 16 years

Question 7. Who is the chairman of the committee to prevent human trafficking?

- 1. .... At the union level
- 2. .... At the upazila level
- 3. .... At the district level

Question 8. What is the total number of members of the Human Trafficking Prevention Committee that you represent?

- A) .....

Question 9. What is your role in the Human Trafficking Prevention Committee?

- 1. ....
- 2. ....
- 3. ....

Question 10. What do you do after identifying a human trafficking victim or survivor?

(Mark the correct answer / answers)

- ☐ I will refer them to the police
- ☐ I will refer them to the NGO's shelter
- ☐ I will refer them to a government shelter
- ☐ I'll send them home
- ☐ I won't do anything

11. Overall, all the tools used in the training (Handout, Video, Presentation, Flipchart, etc.) were appropriate.

☐ Totally agree   ☐ Agree   ☐ I do not agree to some extent   ☐ I do not agree at all   ☐ Not sure

12. In terms of time, the training

☐ Was a perfect duration   ☐ More time was needed   ☐ Took too much time

13. The trainers were skilled in conducting their sessions

☐ Totally agree   ☐ Agree   ☐ I do not agree to some extent   ☐ I do not agree at all   ☐ Not sure

14. The environment and layout of the room was conducive to conducting training

☐ Totally agree   ☐ Agree   ☐ I do not agree to some extent   ☐ I do not agree at all   ☐ Not sure

15. Write in the box below which of the topics covered in the training you liked the most / felt important and why:

16. Write in the box below the tips to make the training better in the future:

Appendix-4  
Training Assessment Form

Training Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_

Value of the training: \_\_\_\_\_

Organizer of the training: \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for participating in the training. Please complete and submit this form. Your recommendations and comments will help improve the quality of this training in the future.

1. Overall, how much have your expectations of the training been met?

☐ Absolutely ☐ Somewhat ☐ Not at all

2. How relevant is this training to your work?

☐ Absolutely ☐ Somewhat ☐ Not at all. Specify: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Has your participation in this training changed your perception of human trafficking and immigration?

☐ Absolutely ☐ Somewhat ☐ Not at all

If so, specify how

4. How much do you think the knowledge and skills gained from the training will be useful to you?

☐ Absolutely ☐ Somewhat ☐ Not at all

Write down how you will use the knowledge and skills gained from the training

5. Overall, the issues discussed in the training program were appropriate?

☐ Totally agree ☐ Agree ☐ I do not agree to some extent ☐ I do not agree at all ☐ Not sure

6. Overall the methods used in the training were appropriate.

☐ Totally agree ☐ Agree ☐ I do not agree to some extent ☐ I do not agree at all ☐ Not sure

7. Overall, the group work used in the training was appropriate.

☐ Totally agree ☐ Agree ☐ I do not agree to some extent ☐ I do not agree at all ☐ Not sure

Many thanks for your feedback on evaluating the training.



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