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## **STUDY GUIDE**



**Forum: General Assembly 1**

**Issue: Global Plan of Action Against Human Trafficking of Persons  
with a Special Focus on Bangladesh**

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## Introduction

Trafficking in persons, the darkest episode of population quality has been widely thought of as a significant human security issue nowadays. more and more, individuals from poor families are being forced to the present new type of human slavery and therefore the trade of human dignity. Human trafficking has been accustomed denote a large variety of human rights abuses and crimes that mix the enlisting, movement, associated sale of individuals into a consumptive condition. whereas recognition of its persistence and impact on society has accrued over recent years, it's not a replacement development rather it continues as a collection of activities and effects that's exhausting to place a figure on. Some varieties of human trafficking have existed for thousands of years, whereas others benefit from opportunities given by rising economic niches.

In Bangladesh, human trafficking has gone to associate acute condition. Governments, although blessed immense effort, are unsuccessful apparently to manage the trafficking in persons within the country. Activities of the NGOs and multilateral agencies are restricted to the perform of awareness building and support. The guilt of the government with the trafficking nexus has additional abundant doubt whether or not the government is extravagantly willing to handle the difficulty, whereas the United States Department of state enclosed Bangladesh in its trafficking watchlist within the second tier ranking that poses the threat of sanctions upon Bangladesh, if the country fails to enhance the trafficking condition by next year. Therefore, re-positioning the trafficking as a person's security threat would modify practitioners and policymakers to approach this issue additional holistically and to ban and combat the practice.

## Human Trafficking as a Security Issue

The world, its nations, individuals, and surroundings all face newer threats and challenges from time to time. Consequently, apart from the normal notions of security, 'trafficking in persons' has become one among the non-traditional security problems in recent decades, largely thanks to the unexampled scale of this phenomenon.

## Human Trafficking State of Affairs in Bangladesh

Bangladesh, a little developing country of South Asia, contains the seventh largest population within the world. In 2010, its population stood at 152.1 million. Restricted natural resources, underdeveloped industrialization alongside natural disasters like floods, droughts, and cyclones cursed the population mobility and human trafficking is one among the accidental consequences thence. However, trafficking is stepping into an associate acute condition in Bangladesh. Though actual figures on the scope of the matter vary widely, the problem is that the trafficking drawback is growing quickly. Although the history of girls and kid trafficking from Bangladesh goes back to the early '50s once camel race and 'jockey' gained momentum within the geographic region countries, within the course of your time, this criminal business has taken a horrifying proportion, ladies and kids are being trafficked out of Bangladesh to numerous countries preponderantly in India, Pakistan and the Middle Eastern countries.

## The Amount and Statistics of Human Trafficking

The volume of persons trafficked in Bangladesh is obtaining more and more additional. thanks to the clandestine nature of trafficking and rare prosecutions, crime statistics present an awfully low estimate of the incidence of human trafficking. Consequently, figures are calculable and have a tendency to be quoted and cross-quoted all told literature. there's no reliable knowledge regarding ladies and kids, but according to the World Health Organization, they are trafficked from Bangladesh to more developed countries. Estimates concerning the number of girls and kids being trafficked don't seem to be solely difficult to gather, however also totally different sources cite wildly different figures. A rumored 200,000 Bangladeshi ladies and kids are taken out of the country within the past ten years. a minimum of 20,000 Bangladeshi ladies and kids are trafficked to India and Pakistan and to Middle Eastern countries each year. per another estimate, 50,000 Bangladeshi women are trafficked to or through India once a year. Bangladesh National Woman Lawyers Association (BNWLA), in a study undertaken in 1997 cited the numbers of kids being trafficked as follows:

- i. 300,000 Bangladesh kids work in the brothels of India 4,700 kids were saved from traffickers within the past 5 years;
- ii. 4,500 ladies and kids are trafficked to Pakistan yearly (SAARC & UNICEF);
- iii. 1,000 kid trafficking cases were documented within the Bangladeshi media press throughout the year 1990 to 1992; and
- iv. 69 kids were rumored being saved at the border throughout a 3 months study in 1995.

A UNESCO-sponsored study conducted early in 2000 reveals that some 30,000 ladies were taken from Bangladesh and sold over the last decade. however, the particular figure is thought to be above official figures as a result of several cases go unreported. The study of the Center for Ladies and Child Studies (CWCS) to see the magnitude and trend of the matter, a mapping exercise of missing, seize and trafficked kids and ladies from Bangladesh revealed that throughout 1990, the amount of trafficked kids was thirty-seven, the trend accrued till 1997, once the entire was 927. over 14,000 Bangladeshi ladies are operating as maids and domestics outside of the country. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) indicate that over 40,000 ladies from Bangladesh are working within the Gulf States alone. Centre for Women and Child Studies in Dhaka, Bangladesh, specifically on Bangladeshi boys, found that in the Nineties, 1,683 boys were victims of trafficking. Domestically, it's calculable that there are between 10,000- 29,000 kids in prostitution in Bangladesh.

However, modern information on human trafficking is hardly found, as a result of each the clandestine and prohibited nature of trafficking still because of the lack of current analysis on the difficulty. type the crime statistics supported the number of registered cases from 2001 to 2010, a figure was found that is a lot smaller than the initial number of trafficked persons in these years.

A chain of traffickers—a criminal network— exploits the vulnerability and invents opportunities to recruit and traffic individuals. The trafficking chain works through a company syndicate or regionally organized service suppliers, every of that makes a specialty in a part of the process; and the traffickers need the services such transportation, shelter, and the sale and utilization of a trafficked person from the chain.

## Causes of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking isn't an automated phenomenon; instead, it's a response to a large variety of driving forces. The socio-economic structure of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, like every other country, has colligated this cursed practice as a brand new variety of slave trade intended primarily for the sex business or forced labor. a number of the problems that impel human trading are mentioned below shortly.

### The Trafficking Chain

The trafficking method operates through chains of events, actors, and factors. The nexus between demand-side actors-factors and provide side actors factors forms the chain. whereas globalization, rise of the sex business, forced and illegal, migration kid labor and therefore the demand for girls in domestic services stimulate employers to recruit trafficked labors, traffickers and criminal network exploit the demand by supply the vulnerable individuals largely young ladies and kids since the victims are compelled to require dangerous call to take their economic and family hardship or being deceived by the recruiting agents.

### Poverty, Inequality, and Discrimination

Poverty, social inequality and deeply rooted discrimination significantly against ladies are the foremost usually known factors to the trafficking method. who are living below extreme poorness, the promise of a much better life, regardless of however unrealistic, is worth the risk. poorness

provides traffickers with {people who|people that|folks that|those that|those who} haven't any alternatives for survival; impoverished and desperate who trust the offers of labor or wedding abroad, that ultimately lead them to be exploited through trafficking. A UNICEF report discovered that almost all of the guardians of trafficked ladies and kids are landless, and of the 45 % are farmers and 16 % day laborers whereas the remaining are tiny traders. Similarly, financial gain disparities between regions, countries or job opportunities encourage individuals out to exploitation.

In addition, gender discrimination and the feminization of poorness are primarily to blame for the huge ladies trafficking. Deeply rooted discrimination and low status of ladies among Bangladesh society excluded them from development opportunities disproportionately. They experience poorness a lot more intensely than men as they own fewer assets like skills, education or resources to remove themselves from these situations, and the incidence of poorness is higher for ladies which makes them at high risk of being trafficked.

### Economic Motive

Human trafficking has become a profitable business. Its high-profit, low-penalty-nature makes human trafficking attractive to criminal gangs. Economic profit underlies why traffickers tend to smuggle ladies and kids. Trafficking is a big sector, primarily with respect to the utilization of trafficked persons, instead of their actual transport. The profits from transporting and returning trafficked people (to brothels, sweatshops, etc.) are shared by many—traffickers, transporters, trafficking facilitators like shelter supplier, members of a criminal gang, corrupt government or security officers, and the employers of the trafficked persons. Traffickers

get the price for girls is between Tk. 10,000 to Tk. 30,000 for beautiful and healthy girls; and kids are bought for Tk. 7,000 to Tk. 8,000. Usually, prices vary consistent with age, 'beauty', skin color and virginity. according to another study, the female touts earn approximately 10,000 to 50,000 takas (167 to 834 dollars) for every victim whereas the traffickers earn something from 50,000 to 500,000 takas (167 to 8,334 dollars) after sales. Besides, organs trade of the trafficked kids and girls increases the amount of profit.

### **Targets and styles of Human Trafficking**

The main targets of the smugglers are teenaged girls, widows, maidservants and the ladies abandoned by their husbands, floating women and kids, slum dwellers and female garment staff and kids from a poor family. Street kids living in the capital are among the prime targets of organized child-trafficking rings. Men are also trafficked however their portion within the total trafficking volume is comparatively low and they are largely from labor migration.

Forms of trafficking include offering marriages, sale by parents to "uncles" providing jobs, auctions to brothel homeowners or farmers, and abduction. Trafficking in the People's Republic of Bangladesh exists for the needs of sexual abuses and forced labor. An estimated 90 % of trafficked ladies were forced to have interaction in prostitution. Besides, some are thrust into pornography, or forced beggary through use of violence, the threat of violence, or drugs. Boys in the People's Republic of Bangladesh are kidnapped or taken on false pretenses to work as camel jockeys within the Middle East. a major share of Bangladesh's trafficking victims are men recruited for work overseas with fraudulent employment offers who are subsequently exploited below conditions of forced labor or debt bondage.



There were reports of trafficking in organs in the People's Republic of Bangladesh. a group of anthropologists from the US claims to own encountered "kidney theft" in the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

### Recruiting Agents and Origins of Victims

Recruiting agents are called the traffickers who can be anyone involved in the recruitment and transportation of trafficked persons. Traffickers may be individuals known within the community including family members, friends, neighbors, community representatives, employers, gang members or strangers. In Bangladesh trafficking is administered by well-organized regional gangs that have links with the various law enforcement agencies. there's a close nexus between agents, smugglers, and traffickers, all agents having a decent rapport with the BGB, BSF, and police. Traffickers benefit of Bangladesh's sizable borders to move the ladies, usually using massive criminal networks and deceptive techniques to avoid detection and prosecution.

Though the native communities don't seem to be prime perpetrators of irregular migration and trafficking, they participate directly or indirectly within the processes by providing transit shelter and other services, and at the very least, stay silent observers. Those families who give transit shelter charge anywhere between Rs 50 to Rs 500 per migrant, according to the realm, condition of stay, services provided and the security situation at the border.

The origins of trafficking victims are largely from the capital town, and the 30 border districts of Bangladesh. throughout the period of 1990-2010, most of the cases of trafficking of ladies occurred in the national capital of Dhaka, Jessore, Bagerhat, Chapai Nawabganj, Rangpur and Barisal

followed by Chittagong, Comilla, and Dinajpur. Most of the kids are from Dhaka, since it's the foremost densely urban area within the country, having 3 million slum dwellers with more and more individuals incoming daily from the villages seeking better livelihoods. Comilla, Kurigram, Chittagong, Narayanan and Jessore, Mymensingh and Rajshahi are also known as common places of origin of trafficked kids.

## National Security Perspective

### Massive Trafficking, Smuggling-Crime Nexus, Destabilized Border and Threat to State Entity

Human trafficking, additionally to its human security colligation, poses a considerable national security threat to Bangladesh. It constitutes a threat to national security. it's an acute condition, having a huge, uncontrolled character. Despite increasing investments from government, donors and civil society organizations, associate degree increasing incidence of human trafficking persists. there's a growing nexus between smuggling, human trafficking, and terrorism that for the most part have an effect on the country's security that appears to be terribly difficult to combat. the lack of the government reflects the poor status of law and order within the country and individuals are losing their faith in the ability of the government to ensure public safety. The porous border of the country through which traffickers and illegal migrants pass frequently without effective management by the Border Guard of Bangladesh is another source of national insecurity.

### **Trans-boundary Migration, international Crimes and Inter-state Conflict**

The trafficking of ladies across into border cities of India forms one part of the larger issue of migration of Bangladeshis into India that stimulates tension within the bilateral relationship between the two countries. The Indian government conveniently overlooks the huge demand that exists within its own borders for affordable labor from overpopulated and labor-surplus Bangladesh and treats all border crossers as unregistered immigrants to be pushed back unceremoniously. The frequent claims by India on the issue of prohibited migration to India and also the accuse of immigrants' involvement in international crimes like terrorism fuel tension between Bangladesh and India that has potential to step up into conflicts, if not managed effectively.

### **Enlisting of Bangladesh in U.S. Watchlist and Future Security Concern**

A recent increase within the trafficking volume and unsatisfying performances by the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in trafficking management place the country into the US expanded watchlist on human trafficking. The Obama administration included several new countries in the U.S. watchlist of nations suspected of not doing enough to combat human trafficking, putting over four dozen nations on notice that they could face sanctions unless their records improve. within the State Department's annual "Trafficking in Persons Report placed 52 countries and territories—mainly in Africa, Asia, and also the Middle East—on the watchlist. many previously cited nations were removed from the list, however, new countries cited for human trafficking issues embrace Republic of Angola, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Iraq, Lebanon, Nicaragua,

Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, and the United Arab Emirates. Inclusion of Bangladesh on the watchlist suggests that the governments don't seem to be totally complying with minimum standards set by U.S. law for cooperating in efforts to reduce the increasing number of human trafficking—a common divisor in the sex trade, coerced labor and recruitment of kid troops. If Bangladesh appears on the list for two consecutive years, it may be subject to U.S. sanctions which may embrace a ban on nonhumanitarian and trade-related aid and U.S. opposition to loans and credits from the International monetary fund and World Bank.

## **Human Trafficking management in Bangladesh**

### **Legal aspect**

Trafficking in individuals is strictly prohibited in Bangladesh. the government additionally recently adopted a National set up of Action (NPA) on the sexual exploitation of kids and trafficking. The country has currently some tough laws against ladies and kid trafficking, however, because of lack of awareness and cumbersome process, those are hardly practiced.

Special laws for combating trafficking in ladies and kids were enacted from time to time. These laws are:

- a. Cruelty to ladies (Deterrent Punishment) Ordinance 1983, that contains specific penalties for trafficking in ladies with a provision of imprisonment that would extend up to fourteen years;
- b. ladies and kids Repression prevention (Special Provision) Act 1995- this contains specific penalties for trafficking in ladies and kids with a provision for life imprisonment;

c. ladies and kids Repression hindrance Act 2000- this contains specific penalization for trafficking in ladies and kids with a provision for the death sentence or life imprisonment; and

d. modification to ladies and kids Repression Prevention Act, 2003- in this revision a child has been outlined as someone of the age of sixteen. nowadays all offenses concerning trafficking in ladies and kids are tried underneath the Act of 2000, as mentioned up to 2003.

The Oppression of ladies and kids (Special Provisions) Act 1995 and the Suppression of Violence Against ladies and kids Act 2000 (which replaced the 1995 Act) each outlaw trafficking for prostitution and other different types of unlawful exploitation. These Acts give for the punishment of trafficking with maximum penalties of life imprisonment or the death penalty. Besides, the Suppression of Immoral Trafficking Act, 1993, that gives stringent penalties for forcing a girl into prostitution and the Anti-terrorism Ordinance of 1992 that creates every kind of terrorism including the kidnapping of ladies and kids a punishable offense is promulgated at the national level that deals either directly with trafficking or other related offenses. In January 2002, Bangladesh signed the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on Prevention and Combating Trafficking in ladies and kids for prostitution.

### **Government Initiatives and Limitations of Its Actions**

The government of Bangladesh has prioritized trafficking as one of its key social problems and pledged to combat it with urgency. Towards that end, in 2000 the government of Bangladesh took a groundbreaking step

initiating a 3-year project to combat trafficking in kids. As a result, a countertrafficking framework report was revealed to assist the Bangladeshi government with its future countertrafficking plan of action. The National Task Force for Anti-Child Trafficking was shaped underneath this project. The task force is comprised of the representatives of 10 ministries and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Besides, as a region of the National Plan of Action for kids, the government established mechanisms to regularly review the case of trafficking in individuals and of programs to stop kid trafficking and penalize the perpetrators. What makes it troublesome to implement government initiatives is that reliable information on each internal and cross border trafficking of ladies and kids both exist. MWCA operates support centers at six divisional levels that supply shelter and coaching for rehabilitation and additionally hosts a rehabilitation center for destitute kids and a home for boys. Recently, the government of Bangladesh through Ministry of Home Affairs has undertaken a number of measures and initiatives to discourage trafficking in ladies and kids. The measures include the establishment of a observation cell at the police Headquarters; screening of persons at the Airports and Land ports; coaching of officials like prosecutors, immigration officials, border security officials and the like; regular flow of timely and proper data from the districts to the Ministry of Home, institution of a mechanism for recovery and homecoming of kids used as camel jockeys and apprehension of traffickers; and the prosecution of officials having guiltiness in trafficking in ladies and kids. Despite efforts by the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to eliminate trafficking, the growing volume of trafficking in persons strongly indicates that legislation has not been effectively enforced to prevent the trafficking of kids from Bangladesh. However, Bangladesh doesn't totally fit the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; government didn't

demonstrate evidence of increased efforts either to prosecute and convict labor trafficking offenders, significantly those chargeable for the fraudulent recruitment of Bangladeshi workers for the aim of forced labor overseas or to prevent the forced labor of Bangladeshi workers overseas through effective controls on high recruitment fees and other different types of fraudulent recruitment.

### **The Role of International Organizations and NGOs**

On the non-governmental level, there were several efforts to raise awareness and reduce trafficking volume in Bangladesh. The {bangladesh| Bangladesh| People's Republic of {bangladesh| Bangladesh| People's Republic of Bangladesh| Bangla Desh| East Pakistan| Asian country| Asian nation}| Bangla Desh| East Pakistan| Asian country| Asian nation} chapter of Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of kids|of youngsters|of kids} (ATSEC) that could be a coalition of fifteen NGOs operating in Bangladesh to stop trafficking in children and ladies for sexual exploitation established a national resource center for data dissemination on trafficking problems and has worked on a program to sensitize and mobilize policy planners on the problem of trafficking in Bangladesh. ATSEC, in March 2004, organized a daylong workshop together with Bangladesh Forum against Human Trafficking on anti-trafficking Issue for Media Representatives. Resource Bangladesh, an NGO, organized the Children's Congress, a platform from that disadvantaged kids can talk about the conditions of their lives. Multi-national NGOs also have, although limited to support and awareness campaign, definite role within the human trafficking management in Bangladesh. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) undertook regional

technical help in July 2001 in India, Bangladesh, and Nepal aiming at increasing its understanding of how its existing country programs and regional policy might be used to support and strengthen anti-trafficking initiatives within the region. In November 2001, the Bangladeshi government and UNICEF together organized a 3-day South Asia Consultation for the Second World Congress against industrial Sexual Exploitation of kids. UNICEF again in September 2004, sponsored another 3-day long meeting between representatives of South Asian governments, UN agencies, and NGOs that took place in Colombo, Sri Lanka. the government of Bangladesh alongside different South Asian countries signed a five-point joint statement, agreeing that youngsters in South Asia deserve better protection from traffickers and sexual abusers. On February eight, 2004, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Dhaka, MWCA, and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation together organized a conference to review the Bangladeshi government's efforts to combat trafficking in ladies and kids that eventually resulted into a permanent task force to be established within the MWCA.

## **Permanent 5 and Human Trafficking**

### **USA**

In a 2007 Washington Post expose entitled "Human Trafficking Evokes Outrage, Little Evidence", human trafficking into the US is delineating as basically nonexistent.

However, there are more victims than those who have applied for and been granted certification. First, certification needs that the victim is willing to get together with a police investigation. Following a police raid, some victims simply wish to go home, some victims don't want to cooperate with



police and are deported, and a group of victims is afraid to testify against vicious traffickers. the application for certification needs support from law enforcement. If the victim isn't seen as useful for a case, or if the police don't want to pursue a case, they have no support to remain within the U.S. and will not be counted as victims of trafficking.

Nevertheless, the amount of known victims (or guilty traffickers) is way less than the official estimate (by the U.S. State Department) that as many 14,500–17,500 people are trafficked into the US each year. A recent analysis by the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics showed a gap between the claimed number of victims and the number of confirmed cases of victimization.

A gap between the alleged number of victims and the number of confirmed cases also characterizes the case worldwide. The U.S. Department of State recently rumored that 0.4 % of the estimated victims of trafficking internationally had been officially identified. The State Department report provided no source for the amount of either estimated or identified victims. Some critics, like Markon in the Washington Post, note that all such estimates are deeply flawed.

### Russia

In 2009, the International Labour Organization rumored that forced labor is the most predominant type of trafficking in Russia. Men, women, and kids from Russia and from other countries—such as Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, and Moldova—are subjected to conditions of debt bondage and forced labor, including in the construction industry, in textile retailers, and within the agricultural and fishing sectors. an estimated 20,000 men and ladies from DPRK are annually brought in to Russian and subjected to conditions of forced labor in Russia. ladies and

kids from Nigeria, Central Asia, Ukraine, China, Moldova, and Africa are subjected to forced prostitution and forced begging in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Men from Western Europe and the US visit Western Russia, specifically St. Petersburg, for the aim of kid sex tourism. the amount of kid trafficking victims in these cities is decreasing; specialists credit this to aggressive police investigations and Russian cooperation with foreign law enforcement.

### China

China is the main source and also a big transit and destination country for men, women, and kids who are subjected to trafficking in persons specifically forced labor and forced prostitution. ladies and kids from China are trafficked to Africa, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, and North America, predominantly Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia, and Japan for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. ladies and kids from Myanmar, Vietnam, Mongolia, former Soviet Union (except for the Baltic States), DPRK, Romania, and Ghana are trafficked to China for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor.

### UK

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) is a destination country for men, women, and kids primarily from Africa, Asia, and Eastern Europe who are subjected to human trafficking for the needs of sexual slavery and forced labor, including domestic slavery. it's ranked as a "Tier 1" country by the US Department of State that issues an annual report on human trafficking. "Tier 1" countries are those "Countries whose governments totally comply with The Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The TVPA is a federal statute of the US. it's believed that some victims, including minors

from the United Kingdom, are trafficked among the country. it's also believed that migrant workers are trafficked to the United Kingdom for forced labor in agriculture, construction, food processing, domestic servitude, and food service. source countries for trafficking victims within the UK include the United Arab Emirates, Lithuania, Russia, Albania, Ukraine, Malaysia, Thailand, the People's Republic of China (P.R.C.), Nigeria, and Ghana. Precise details regarding the extent of human trafficking within the United Kingdom aren't available, and many have questioned the validity of some of the additional widely quoted figures (such as the 'police estimate' that there are up to 4,000 trafficking victims within the UK at any time).

### France

The Government of France totally complies with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. the government continued to coach prosecutors and judges to form better use of France's anti-trafficking law, continued to prosecute forced prostitution and forced labor offenders, and increased public-private partnerships to stop trafficking. the government reported identifying a significant number of trafficking victims in 2009. whereas while concluded that all known victims were referred for care and help, it rumored it didn't officially collect or monitor this information in 2009.

### Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

Human trafficking is turning into gradually a grave concern for human rights and security in Bangladesh. Government efforts couldn't convince be an effective mechanism in addressing the problem. Since trafficking in persons is both a national and human security threat, it needs a good deal of attention and actions.

**To break the trafficking network and to reduce the amount of trafficking, Bangladesh is required to:**

- draft and enact legislation criminalizing the forced labor of men;**
- integrate anti-labor trafficking objectives into national anti-trafficking policies and programs;**
- considerably increase criminal prosecutions and punishments for all sorts of labor trafficking, including those involving fraudulent labor recruitment and forced kid labor;**
- consider establishing special courts to prosecute labor trafficking offenses;**
- fortify border management particularly within the trafficking hotspot areas; establish additional police checkpoints within the border areas;**
- greatly improve oversight of Bangladesh's international recruiting agencies to ensure they're not promoting practices that contribute to labor trafficking;**
- give protection services for man trafficking victims and victims of forced labor, including improving consular help in embassies abroad;**
- increase awareness campaigns targeted at potential domestic and international migrants and,**
- make sure that all law enforcement officers who deal with trafficking cases receive comprehensive human rights coaching specifically on trafficking problems.**

**Besides, the government has to;**

- Strengthen understanding and competencies of linkages between and**

among mobility, human trafficking, and HIV through evidence-based research and analysis of statistical information, informing policies and programs accordingly in order to mainstream HIV problems into migration and human trafficking sectors.

- Develop mechanisms for registration of all migrant workers, as well as those from rural areas and cross-border points, in order to check unregistered migration and combat human trafficking.

Repositioning and reprioritizing the human trafficking in ladies and female kids as a human security threat therefore as to offer more effective and systemic elimination measures can help to escalate both governmental and nongovernmental- NGOs, international campaign to ban and combat this inhuman practice and to give the problem additional international gravitas and national prioritization. The equal emphasis ought to be placed upon the capture and prosecution of locals, foreigners, and government officials alike, which contributes to the atmosphere of impunity. Prosecution of crimes associated with violence against ladies, including rape, should be increased together with the stiffening of sentences for those persons convicted. It is required to promote and fund more community outreach programs to educate the complete population regarding gender equality, human rights, violence against ladies, economic development, and physical security. Media ought to come up forward with coverage, campaign, and advocacy against these slave-like exploitations. The non-governmental and the international community ought to provide clearer funding priorities to the problem and make sure that ladies and female kids receive physical and psychological protection. In addition, more coordination is required between the national and international humanitarian, human rights, anti-trafficking, and anti-corruption movements to avoid repetition, wasteful spending, and confusing

mandates.

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