

Role of NGOs in Prevention of Women and Children Trafficking in Northern Border Areas of Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT

Sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking are nightmares for femininity especially for disadvantage groups and trafficking is the most heinous of all. Government as well as Non- Government Organizations is working for Prevention, Protection, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of trafficked victims and population at risk. Though among these, Prevention is the most effective to reduce or eliminate human trafficking it is least utilized. Perhaps lack of mechanisms by which to measure success or outcome of prevention activities is the cause of this. Still some NGOs are working on it. In fact NGOs have been the pioneers in bringing this invisible crime into the public domain by their continuous efforts. Government is now also concerned of it because of international pressure and concern. Government initiatives give emphasis on prosecution but it is a globally chained crime where prosecute real offender is tough. Rather prevention is the possible measure to stop trafficking. It is the only pre-trafficking measure which may help a young girl or child not to be victim of trafficking. NGOs are the only actor at grass root level working for prevention so it is necessary to see- actually what they are doing and has any change took place.

NGOs are the pioneer and key organizations working for long to combat trafficking. So, this study tries to explore what specific role NGOs are playing in prevention of W&C trafficking. It also tries to focus on factors those have negative or positive impact on their activities. Lastly the study tries to find some way out of it on the basis of data analysis.

The study explores that only NGOs are directly involved in prevention activities. They do conduct prevention activities like mass-awareness raising, capacity building and income generating activities and so on. These activities definitely have impact on the society which is reflected in people's growing concern about trafficking and in number of trafficking which if not reduced has not increased noticeably; though the impact is very low in comparison to urgency. Besides, it can not be said that whatever achieved is possible only because of NGO activities. Government is also indirectly facilitating prevention by its programs like poverty reduction, safety net and free-education for girls. NGOs have to be appreciated for their pioneer role in anti-trafficking issue but the study reveals that effectiveness of their prevention activities is hampered by acute presence of push factors of trafficking, lack of collaboration, weak policy and legal framework and their own inefficiency. If comprehensive work plan and policy is taken W&C may get rid of the nightmare of trafficking.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACD	Association for Community Development
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ATSEC	Action Against Trafficking Sexual Exploitation of Children
BNWLA	Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association
DAM	Dhaka Ahsania Mission
GPAT	Global Program Against Trafficking in Human Beings
ICDDR,B	The International Centre for Diarrhea Disease Research, Bangladesh
ILO	International Labour Organization
INCIDIN	Integrated Community and Industrial Development Initiatives
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIM	Institute for the Study of International Migration
LEA	Law Enforcing Agency
MOWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NGO	Non-Government Organization
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations Commission on Human Rights
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi officer
UNODOC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
W&C	Women and Children
WB	World Bank

1.1 Context of the Research

“Send me back home, I won’t stay here,” screamed Farida, a frail young woman, when she was brought to a rehabilitation centre of BNWLA in Dhaka after being rescued from a brothel in India. Spending a traumatic childhood in the whorehouse, Farida has lost her mental balance and is unable to understand that she has nowhere to go. Her plight began when her poor father gave her to a pimp in her seven years of age. The pimp promised to give her job in a biri factory and money to her father regularly. He abused her until he sold her to the Indian brothel. She was later rescued by BNWLA.

The incident mentioned above is one of thousands happening regularly in Bangladesh and Farida is one of those very few fortunate girls who could catch attention and rescued.

Women and Children (W&C) trafficking has become a painful reality now in Bangladesh. In recent years there has been a significant increase in trafficking of women and children in Bangladesh (ICDDR,B, 2001). Trafficking becomes a transcontinental issue now and gains everyone’s conscience. Trafficking is an issue of global concern presently and South Asia is one of the most vulnerable regions for trafficking because of its large population, majority living in conditions of chronic poverty and recurrent natural disasters. Moreover, Bangladesh along with Nepal is identified as source country for women and children subjected to trafficking in person in South Asia. U.S. State Department estimate that between 1 to 2 million people are trafficked each year worldwide with the majority originating in Asia (over 1,50,000 from South Asia and 2,25,000 from South East Asia).The UN assesses that globally at least 4 million persons are trafficked and large part of it is Women and Children.

Most recent reports say that, in recent years there has been a significant increase in the number of women and children trafficked. In 2006, a UNODC report on **Global Pattern of Trafficking in Person** categorized nine countries as high in rank of trafficking and

Bangladesh is one of them. In **Trafficking in Person report, 2010** by US Department of State Bangladesh is placed on **Tier-2 Watch List** for the second consecutive year.

Trafficking is violation of human rights and threat to human security. UNICEF has described human trafficking as the “largest slave trade in history.” UNICEF also reported “The trafficking of human beings has burgeoned into a multi-billion industry that is so widespread and damaging to its victims that it has become a cause of human insecurity. According to US State department human trafficking is the third largest criminal enterprise worldwide. A study by ILO has calculated that the potential annual profit from human trafficking is \$31 billion and it is among the top three sources of illegal income world wide (Belser, 2005). Women and children are most vulnerable to trafficking and people living below subsistence level, especially women and minorities need to be made secure (Fokia, Kiran, Saba, 2008)

Trafficking, especially of women and children is a global concern now and Bangladesh cannot deny the fact. To combat trafficking in international and regional level fair amount of initiatives are taken. Bangladesh is a signatory to following important conventions among many: **UN Convention for the suppression of the traffic in person and of the exploitation of the Prostitutes and others, 1949; Convention on the elimination of all forms Discrimination against Women, 1979; Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989; Slavery convention 1956; CEDAW; ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of Child labour, SAARC convention on preventing and combating trafficking in women and children for prostitution,2002.** At national level government has enacted the Women and Children Repression Prevention act, 2000; National Action Plan for children. Beside government, lots of NGOs are working in combating trafficking. Still increase in W&C trafficking is an undeniable fact.

Prevention, Protection, Rehabilitation and Repatriation – are tools to combat trafficking. Prevention is considered as the most long-term avenue for reducing or eliminating human trafficking. NGOs are the main actors in this arena. This study is nothing but a sincere effort to focus on NGO activities.

1.2. Statement of the problem

In recent times problem of W&C trafficking becomes perennial. Bangladesh government enacted a number of policy and action plan to combat W&C trafficking. Government spirit in prevention of women and child trafficking is also prevalent in activities of many NGOs. NGOs are the only organization working at community level to prevent trafficking. Recently the ATSEC has prepared a “preliminary directory of Non-Government Organizations involved in combating trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children” which identified 130 local and national level NGOs. Still the problem remains the same and of great concern as no significant change or improvement meaning reduction in number of person trafficked is noticeable according to media reports and researches. “Recently female child trafficking has become a painful reality in Bangladesh. The rate of growth of this trafficking has been increasing alarmingly in this country. Every year several hundred (under the age of eighteen) children are being trafficked abroad” (Hoque, 2010).

A UNICEF report says that approximately 400 women and children in Bangladesh become victims of trafficking each month (Report in the Daily Star on 22-03-2010). A compilation made on the basis of daily newspaper reports by Bangladesh Manobadhikar Bastobayon Sangostha (Bangladesh society for the enforcement of human rights) shows that, in 2010 up to September, 144 children are rescued during trafficking. Actual number will be far more than this as all cases are not reported. Bangladesh National Women Lawyers’ Association (BNWLA), a leading organization working on trafficking, apprehends that approximately 7000 women and children in Bangladesh become victim of trafficking every year.

According to estimates by human rights activist in Pakistan, about 2,00,000 young Bangladeshi women and girls are trafficked to Pakistan , continuing at the rate of 200-400 per month and most of them end up in prostitution.

All these data give the alarming picture of **increase in women and children trafficking**. Government agencies and NGOs working in combating trafficking fail to bring expected outcome. So it is necessary to see where the problem lies.

1.3 Review of Literature

There have been a lot of efforts worldwide to identify and recognize human trafficking as a crime of heinous nature. It is stamped as one of the grievous crimes against humanity in Bangladesh also. Several studies have been conducted so far to comprehend the issue. As a background study of this research, relevant books, reports and publications of different organizations in the area of trafficking, published case studies on trafficking and relevant many other issues from journals, newsletters, booklets, internet reports and newspaper clippings are reviewed. Information is extracted from various sources to make a comprehensive understanding of the issue.

Shinkle (2007) conducted a research on current efforts of government in Europe and America for prevention of trafficking. The research evaluates the methods of prevention employed by both governments and comes to the conclusion that prevention based efforts remain the least utilized of all anti-trafficking techniques though it is the most effective to bring sustainable change. In Bangladesh, no such study exclusively evaluating prevention measures taken by government or NGOs is done.

Koettl (2009) did a study on trafficking and development, it shows that exploitation matters to development because of its adverse effects on efficiency and equity; it seems clear that exploitation is a cause for poverty and therefore is an obstacle to development.

Siddiqui, Rozana and others (2006) jointly conducted a research on W&C trafficking in Bangladesh. It shows that trafficking is tapped in confusion. There is confusion regarding static, legal framework and other aspects of trafficking. It gives a detail list of NGOs' anti-trafficking programs and points out that there is lack of coordination and communication among NGOs; as a result some traffic prone areas are overlooked or some areas are overburdened with similar programs but there is no comment on those programs' success or failure in the research.

Siddiqui (2006) did another research on present trafficking nature of W&C, its causes and consequences. It does not focus on anything related to measures taken by organizations.

Shamim (2001) teacher in DU working for a long period on trafficking did a research on missing, kidnapped and trafficked W&C from Bangladesh perspective. She shows the fate and destination of those victims.

Hoque ((2010) did a qualitative study on female child trafficking in Bangladesh. He thinks the problem requires a careful assessment in the light of culturally organized perception of the particular society.

Gazi, Chowdhury and others of ICDDR,B (2001) did a study on the current activities of different local NGOs to address trafficking along with the magnitude of the problem, underlying factors, modes and consequences of trafficking. It reveals that 130 different local and national level NGOs in Bangladesh are working on the issue presently and mostly involved in awareness raising, information dissemination, advocacy, repatriation, rehabilitation, etc. How much effective those activities are is not commented on.

Anwary did a research on anti sex trafficking movements in Bangladesh in terms of law enactment. It informs that NGOs have been the pioneer in bringing the invisible crime of trafficking in public domain. It talks about organized and collective responses to combat trafficking. The study does not mention anything regarding prevention activities of NGOs.

Bhattacharica (2003), conducted a study on potential of ICTs to combat trafficking In Asia. She sees poverty as human poverty considering all dimensions of poverty not Income alone. She tries to prove how ICTs If moved to E-Governance where trafficked and there issues have a voice, more can be done at research and policy level to combat trafficking.

Osmany (2007) in his study says, at present human security is a great concern and human trafficking is identified as the most alarming threat to human security. He says, “Interestingly, the issue of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, illustrates how a non traditional security issue can be a threat to both the state and its people.”

Research by Organizations

A number of research, study or analysis is done by various international and national organizations. Some of them are cited below:

UNICEF (2008) study on child trafficking in South Asia shows the pattern of child trafficking in South Asia and gives a regional analysis of legal framework, policy responses of governments and civil societies. In a small portion of the study, prevention is highlighted. Preventive programs should investigate the social, cultural and economic conditions of the targeted people and Identify vulnerable groups who are particularly at risk- the study emphasizes on; but the study does not specify preventive actions taken so far nor does it give any assessment.

UNODOC (2006) published a paper on pattern of human trafficking. It says lack of Information regarding human trafficking results in unreal and missing global overview of it. It also says, though every trafficking case has its own individual characteristics, most follow the same pattern. The paper also gives some recommendations like every government should establish and implement together with NGO and civil society comprehensive regional and national policies and programs to combat trafficking.

UNODOC (2009) in its research paper '**Global report on Trafficking**' highlighted on legislative, institutional and criminal justice responses of countries to combat trafficking. It is a study on the state of the world's response to the crime of human trafficking.

UNIFEM(1998) study on trafficking in South-East Asia says that gendered stereotypes all over the world present men as powerful and in control and women as passive and mostly relegated to private or domestic roles feed into the perception that 'men migrate, but women are trafficked'. It says trafficking cannot be addressed through short term micro projects. It is to be taken as a national development issue.

ADB (2003) in its regional synthesis paper talks about dynamics of W&C trafficking in South Asia and approaches to address trafficking. It emphasizes on NGO activities and networks of NGOs but does not give any assessment of NGO activity.

ADB (2002) in its trafficking related country paper on Bangladesh focuses on mainstreaming trafficking concerns in poverty reduction programs. It highlights that in prevention activities two components are targeted-awareness raising and community empowerment in Bangladesh. The paper discusses initiatives taken by various ministries and NGOs but does not go for evaluation or achievement assessment of those initiatives.

ADB did another study on Legal Frameworks Relevant to human trafficking in South Asia. It highlights on necessity of critical role of NGOs in promoting legal literacy and empowerment, advocating for reforms, providing legal services to trafficking survivors and promoting cross-border cooperation.

A Technical Consultative Meeting on Anti-Trafficking Programs in South Asia held in Kathmandu(September 11-13, 2001) in which all international, regional and national non governmental organizations participated. Summary Report of the meeting in its discussion under section- *'Identifying Intervention Models'* points out various approaches of prevention, support and reintegration taken by various organizations. Findings show that NGOs in the South Asian region are working in the areas of prevention, rescue, care and support either as a principal activity or as an important aspect of a broader social development project. Number of NGOs in Nepal, India and Bangladesh are conducting women's leadership training courses, family life education, livelihoods skill building programs for adolescent girls and the formation of women's cooperatives. These programs seek to improve conditions that have often been identified as being the underlying causes of trafficking. NGOs in the region are also performing awareness-raising activities. The participants concluded emphasizing on multi-agency and multi-national approach as the only response with any prospect of success in combating trafficking.

Ali (2005) on behalf of **INCIDIN** did a study on child sexually exploited and abused. The study focuses on some on going projects and initiatives for sexually abused children and capacity building programs for law enforcing agencies by some NGOs. It focuses on some success achieved at policy level by some leading NGOs but NGO prevention activities at grass-root level is not explored.

INCIDIN, Bangladesh (1997) did another study on street child prostitution. It identifies child prostitution as an integral part of the overall child labour situation of the country at the back-drop of poverty, urbanization, sex-culture and tradition.

'Trafficking of W&C in Bangladesh, an Overview' another study done by **INCIDIN**(2001) describes the nature and extent of trafficking, its magnitude, routes and analyses the approaches to address the issue adopted by government of Bangladesh, international organizations, regional organizations and NGOs. It states that the interventions

or the activities/initiatives undertaken by the different key players in Bangladesh can be categorized into two approaches- *Preventive* and *Curative* and most NGOs who work on anti-trafficking prevention activities have awareness raising activities.

ACD (1995), a leading NGO working on W&C trafficking in **northern** zone of the country carried out a research to understand and assess the reasons of migration to India from the district Chapai Nawabganj.

ACD, Sanlaap and DAM (2006) conducted a study in border areas of Bangladesh and India supported by EU and Group Development. It focuses on factors behind trafficking, areas most vulnerable to trafficking and problems related to the laws and their implementation which allows trafficking to thrive in India and Bangladesh.

Literature reviewed so far focuses primarily on areas, routes, modes, causes and consequences of human trafficking. These also identify W&C as the worst victims of trafficking. Most of the studies show great concern regarding legal framework and government initiatives regarding enactment and implementation of trafficking related laws. Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, Reintegration- among these four stages of combating trafficking, prevention is identified as most necessary by all studies. Emphasis is given on integration of NGO, civil society and all stakeholders in anti- trafficking policy formulation and implementation. Some studies touch upon what NGOs are doing presently. Few focuses on specific measures taken by NGOs but no exclusive study is done evaluating or assessing measures taken by NGOs for prevention. Whether NGOs are in right track or not, whether their activities are effective or not, if not where to improve – all these are to be studied for betterment. This study is intended to do this exclusively.

1.4 Objective of the Research

The main objectives of this research are - to identify specific prevention measures taken by NGOs in prevention of W&C trafficking in Northern border areas. Moreover, the study endeavors to find out factors those are contributing to or affecting negatively effectiveness of these measures.

1.5 Research Questions

- What role NGOs are playing in prevention of women and children trafficking?
- Which factors are affecting effectiveness of these prevention measures?

1.6 Significance of the Study

At present human trafficking is a widely discussed issue nationally and internationally. Many actions have been taken at national, regional and international levels to prevent and combat trafficking in persons especially W&C. In Bangladesh also Government and Non-government organizations are playing extended role in prevention of W&C trafficking and there is no denying the fact that NGOs are the real grass root level actors in prevention of trafficking. NGO involvement is being emphasized by organizations like WB, ADB, UNICEF and a fair amount of donation is being sanctioned to and spent through NGOs directly; though actual outcome is neither noticeable nor satisfactory. This inspires me to do this research. Till now works done on women and children trafficking focused on issues like concept of trafficking, causes and consequences of trafficking, role of government organizations in combating trafficking and so on. No exclusive attempt is taken to identify and evaluate the role of NGOs and its effectiveness in prevention of W&C trafficking. This study attempts to find out actually what role NGOs are playing in prevention and which factors are affecting their activities.

It is anticipated that this research will give some policy inputs to make prevention measures more effective. Research findings will help NGOs in identifying areas require more attention. It will provide ways to understand measures taken by NGOs, acceptability and necessity of those measures and hindrances in applying those measures. It will also put light on Government – NGO gap in performing preventive measures. In addition, this study is just an initiative which will encourage future researcher to carry out further extensive research in this field.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The paper concentrates on Northern border areas of Bangladesh. India is the main destination country for trafficked Bangladeshi W&C and sometimes transit country for further trafficking. The poverty level of northern side of Bangladesh along with the border it shares with India is the primary reasons of large scale women and child trafficking. W&C from 9 to 30 in northern region fall prey to human traffickers as the northern region has been a food deficit area (Rahman, 2004). In northern region of Bangladesh, the district of Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamary, Panchogarh, Thakurgaon, Dinajpur, Naogaon, Nawabganj and Rajshahi are the areas in W&C are most susceptible to trafficking (ICDDR, 2003).

For this study, Rajshahi and Chapai- Nawabganj – two traffic prone districts from northern regions are chosen. **Godagari upazila** from Rajshahi district and **Shibganj upazila** from Chapai-Nawabganj district are taken as study area. The Godagari upazila of Rajshahi district is on the bank of the river Padma. It has river border with Murshidabad district of India. In Rajshahi, the Ganges-Padma River is easily crossed during the winter when water level is low. Geographical location and having fewer check points in border make it one of the most trafficking prone areas.

Another upazila chosen from Chapai- Nawabganj district is Shibganj. In contrast to Godagari it has land border with Maldah district of India. It is also a very used route for trafficking. A report in Daily Sangbad quoted

“During the past ten years an organized gang sold more than 10,000 women from Nawabganj to traffickers. A young girl was sold by her mother to a trafficker for 10,000 taka only. Families are targeted who have daughters eligible for marriage and are very poor” (Daily Sangbad, 16 August 1993, cited in UBINIG report, 1995)

Both of the areas selected as study area are widely accepted traffic prone places with different types of border and almost similar type of socio-economic condition. Perception worked behind this selection was that - as social, economic and cultural demography of both areas are similar, data collected from one area can be cross checked and validated by those of other. Besides, within a very limited time, collecting information and data from these two areas seems viable. Resource constraint is also a factor which causes choice of these two upazilas.

This is a limited scale academic study to shed light on NGOs' activities in prevention of W&C trafficking using very limited time and resource. Therefore, its exploration is also limited but it is expected that it will at least inspire others to do more intensive and in-depth research.

1.8 Limitation of the Research

This study conducted on NGO's role in Prevention of W&C has some limitations. The study could focus on only two upazilas of Northern border areas because of time constraint. If more areas were taken findings could be more valuable. In this study interview is used extensively for data collection. It is always challenging to gather data through interview which is not biased personally. Make people agree to give time for interview was a challenge. Time and resource constraint also bounds the researcher to fix respondent number at sixty.

1.9 Conceptual Framework

a. What trafficking is

Trafficking in person a subset of migration is the movement of a person in a situation of deceit, force, threat, debt, bondage etc involving exploitation and violation of human rights (Sanlaap,DAM,ACD:20006). Human Trafficking is a crime against humanity and violation of human rights. Article 3, paragraph (a) of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons by UN* defines '*Trafficking in Persons*' as 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 labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

Trafficking has also been defined in the *SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution (2002)* which is very important for Bangladesh as a SAARC country. It states:

“**Trafficking**” means the moving, selling or buying of women and children for prostitution within and outside a country for monetary or other considerations with or without consent of the person subjected to trafficking and “Persons Subjected to Trafficking” means women and children victimized or forced into prostitution by the traffickers by deception, threat, coercion, kidnapping, sale, fraudulent marriage, child marriage, or any other unlawful means.

Of two types- internal and external or cross -border trafficking, only **cross- border** trafficking of W&C is considered in this study.

b. Victims of trafficking

Any human being can be victims of trafficking. In this study any woman or child who has been trafficked or rescued during or after trafficking is treated as victims.

c. Target population/ Population at risk

In this study, Target population means women and children who are easy prey of traffickers. On the other hand, it means group of women and children who are considered for prevention activities by NGOs in the study areas.

d. NGO

NGO means NON-Government organizations working on different issue. In the study, NGO means only those NGOs which are involved in anti-trafficking activities.

e. Prevention

In general sense, prevention means stop something happening. In this study also prevention means measures to reduce or eliminate human trafficking.

f. Push Factor

In trafficking two factors are defined-Push factor and Pull factor. Push factor means factors or causes behind trafficking. Push factors work as compulsion for people in need. Poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, vulnerability are seen as push factors.

1.0 Structure of the thesis

This study is arranged in six chapters which are listed below:

Chapter One: Introduction- The introductory chapter gives an overview of the context of the research, research problem, significance of the study, research questions, research objectives, scope of the study, limitation of the study and conceptual framework.

Chapter Two: Research Methodology- This chapter focuses on various methodological approaches used in this study. It also discusses reasons of using those approaches, source of data, and sample size and data analysis plan of the study.

Chapter Three: Theoretical and Analytical Framework- In this chapter concept of the theory used in this study is discussed. Dependent and Independent variables, their relation through analytical framework and how to relate those using data in guidance of theoretical framework are shown in this chapter. Operational definitions of variables are also incorporated here.

Chapter Four: Women and Children Trafficking in Bangladesh-an Overview: In this chapter beginning of trafficking, causes, process and consequences of trafficking, recent reports on trafficking are discussed.

Chapter Five: Data Analysis and Findings- This chapter analyzes data collected from the study areas on what role NGOs are playing in prevention of W&C trafficking and which factors are affecting their activities.

Chapter Six: Conclusion and Ideas for Future Approaches- Based on data analysis and discussion in previous chapters conclusion is drawn in this chapter. Some recommendations are also given here.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the functional action strategy to carry out the research in the light of the theoretical framework and guiding research questions and or the proposed hypotheses (Aminuzzaman, 1991). This chapter is manifestation of methodology and procedures applied in this study. It is a detail description of the process and techniques used to collect and analyze necessary data from the study areas.

2.1 Methods used

In this research to identify role of NGOs, its effectiveness and factors that affect effectiveness, Qualitative and Quantitative as well as content analysis seemed necessary. So, all of these three methods- Quantitative, Qualitative and Content analysis- have been used to carry out the research where total respondents were sixty in number.

2.1.1 Quantitative Method: Quantitative research is followed to describe trends or to explain relationship among variables of a research problem (Creswell, 2005). So in this study, quantitative data has been collected using Questionnaire and respondents were victims of trafficking, W&C at risk of trafficking, NGO personnel and local people.

2.1.2 Qualitative Method: Trafficking of W&C is a crime deeply rooted in the society. It has various dimensions. The problem requires in depth understanding from different angles. Qualitative research is followed to explore a problem and to have a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon (Johnson & Christensen, 2004). So, in this study for qualitative data interview technique was used. UNO, OC, Local elite, UP Chairman from both areas were interviewed.

2.1.3 Content Analysis: Similarly, “Content analysis method critically and objectively reviews the published or printed facts, figures, opinions, observations, generalizations in the light of its content value”(Aminuzzaman,1991). Therefore, it is helpful to give good insight

about the research topic. In this study, to verify NGO activities, their work plan, budget, project planning and other things, their published books, printed documents, handouts are taken into consideration. Moreover, relevant government policies, agreements, action plans, documents published, meeting minutes and many others are studied. Content analysis has been used to gather secondary data.

2.2 Source of Data

For this research both primary and secondary data have been used. As said earlier, Questionnaire and Interview have been used to get primary data and Content analysis for secondary data. Questionnaire covered both open and close ended questions. Close ended question was used to get much specified answers and to save time. On the other hand, open ended questions helped to get insight view of some issues necessary. Questions were pre-tested before using with sample population. Further during data collection it was made clear if required. Moreover, guided interview helped to get in depth understanding of the phenomenon and its relevance with other issues. Professional and knowledgeable persons' thoughtful opinion helped to see the problem in a broader canvass. Secondary data was collected from organizations like Ain O Salish Kendra, ACD, BNWLA, Nari Grantha Probartana, UBINIG, Manobadhikar Bastobayon Sangstha and Local Government Bodies, Upazila administration, Police station, Union Parishad, District administration, Ministry of home, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Law and many others.

2.3 Sample size

A total number of 60(sixty) people were taken as respondents. Among them, persons to be interviewed were Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), Union Parishad Chairman, Officer in-charge of police station (OC), Executive director and program officer of ACD and local elites. Others were selected a bit randomly in each category from residence of Godagari and Shibganj upazilas and from ACD shelter home. In this category population at risk, victims of trafficking and local people were included. Data was collected from them using questionnaire. Equal number of respondents was taken from both areas. Sample population at a glance is given below:

Table 2.1: Sample population

Category	Respondent	Total	Technique used
1	UNO	02	Questionnaire & Interview
	UP Chairman	04	
	OC, police station	02	
2	Population at risk	14	Questionnaire
	Victims (shelter home)	12	
	Local people	10	
3	Executive Director, ACD	01	Interview & Questionnaire
	Program Officer, ACD	01	
	Local Elite	06	Questionnaire
	NGO personnel at study area	08	
Total		60	

2.4 Data Analysis Plan

The collected quantitative data has been processed and analyzed using statistical techniques and Microsoft excel application. Simple mathematical tools like tabulation, percentage, frequency has been used. This study also used some charts, graphs to present data in a graphic manner. A mixed approach of qualitative and quantitative analysis has been used to interpret the data. Qualitative findings have been narrated and used to explain the significance of general findings got through quantitative method. As regards to content analysis principle of authenticity and objectivity is maintained.

2.5 Data Validation

The collected data have been validated through cross checking with each other and with the secondary sources. However, to enhance the trustworthiness of data, secondary documents have been used as a source of evidence to cross check data collected from interview.

THEORETICAL AND ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter details out framework for analysis. In this study theoretical as well as analytical framework is used. Theoretical Framework is used as explanatory tool to assess the relationship of the dependent and independent variables. On the other hand, through Analytical framework a logical approach is built to explain the relationship of variables (dependent and independent) on the basis of theoretical framework.

3.1 Theoretical Framework

The study is on role of NGOs in prevention of W&C trafficking. Here **effectiveness of prevention measures** is taken as **dependent variable**. In general sense, effectiveness is the capability of producing an effect. Effectiveness means degree to which objectives are achieved and the extent to which targeted problems are resolved. In contrast to efficiency, effectiveness means doing the right thing. So, in this study effectiveness means definitely reduction in number of W&C trafficking and increase in awareness in society. In this study effectiveness of prevention measures which is taken as the dependent variable will be assessed with the help of **System Theory**.

3.1.1 System Theory

Organizations are formed to achieve purposes which individuals alone cannot achieve. Organizations are social inventions designed to achieve certain purposes. To Cummings (1980) in effect organizations are social structures (formal arrangement of people and group) and processes (behaviour and interactions between people and groups). Organization is nothing static. System theory sees it as a dynamic entity. Relationship between an organization and its environment is also dynamic. Organizational effectiveness, an organization's capacity to achieve its goals is a function of the congruence or fit between people, process, structure and environment (Freidlander:1971; Lorch: 1975; Miles & Snow: 1978 cited by Beer: 1980). Some of the most frequent causes of failure in organizational

efforts come from an incomplete understanding of the multiple causes of a problem. An incomplete diagnosis of the problem then leads to an incomplete action plan resulting in incomplete achievement. Planning and implementation requires understanding of social complex aspects of a problem. If trafficking is a problem it requires understanding of its complexity from each dimension by NGOs as organizations.

Applying systems theory to organizations leads to following general characteristics (Beer,1980):

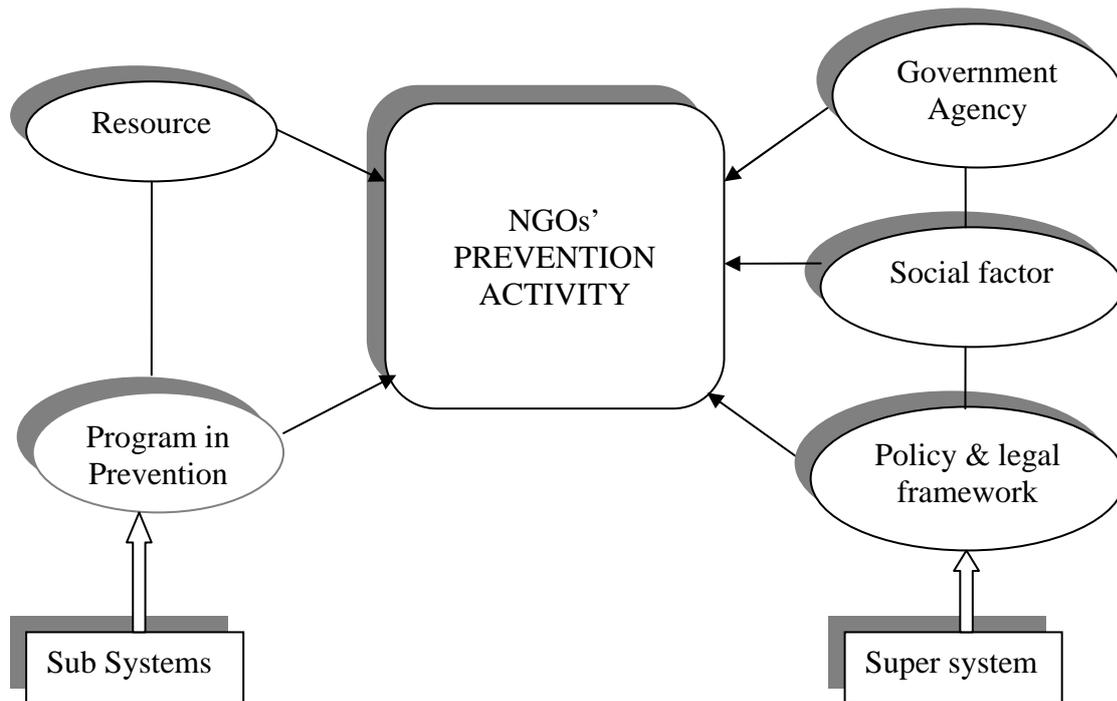
- I. Organizations are composed of several components or parts which are in interaction with one another while at the same time part of an identifiable whole. These components may be *sub-systems* or they may be dimensions such as people, process, structure and culture. The subsystems are not necessarily represented by departments in an organization, but might instead resemble patterns of activity. Existing systems in external environment on which the survival of the focal system is dependent are seen as *Super systems*.
- II. Organizations interact with an external environment from where they get resource, input, information, assistance. Environment means the social environment in which an organization operates. It affects organizations directly through legislations, government regulations, and relevant policies. It argues that changes in environment directly affect the structure and function of the organization. It recognizes interdependence of personnel, impact of environment on organizational structure and function and affect of outside stakeholders on the organization.
- III. Organizations have feedback mechanisms and information flow between organization and environment. Inter-departmental meetings, coordination mechanisms are examples of it. Similarly, Cummings (1980) considers other organizations as critical part of the environment of an organization and he emphasizes on having a mechanism appropriate to inter organizational relations.

Now if we view NGOs working in prevention of trafficking through framework of systems theory, components of the system are:

Sub-system: Resource (both financial and human)

Program
Super system: Government agency
 Policy and legal framework
 Social factors

Figure3A: NGOs Prevention activity in System theory

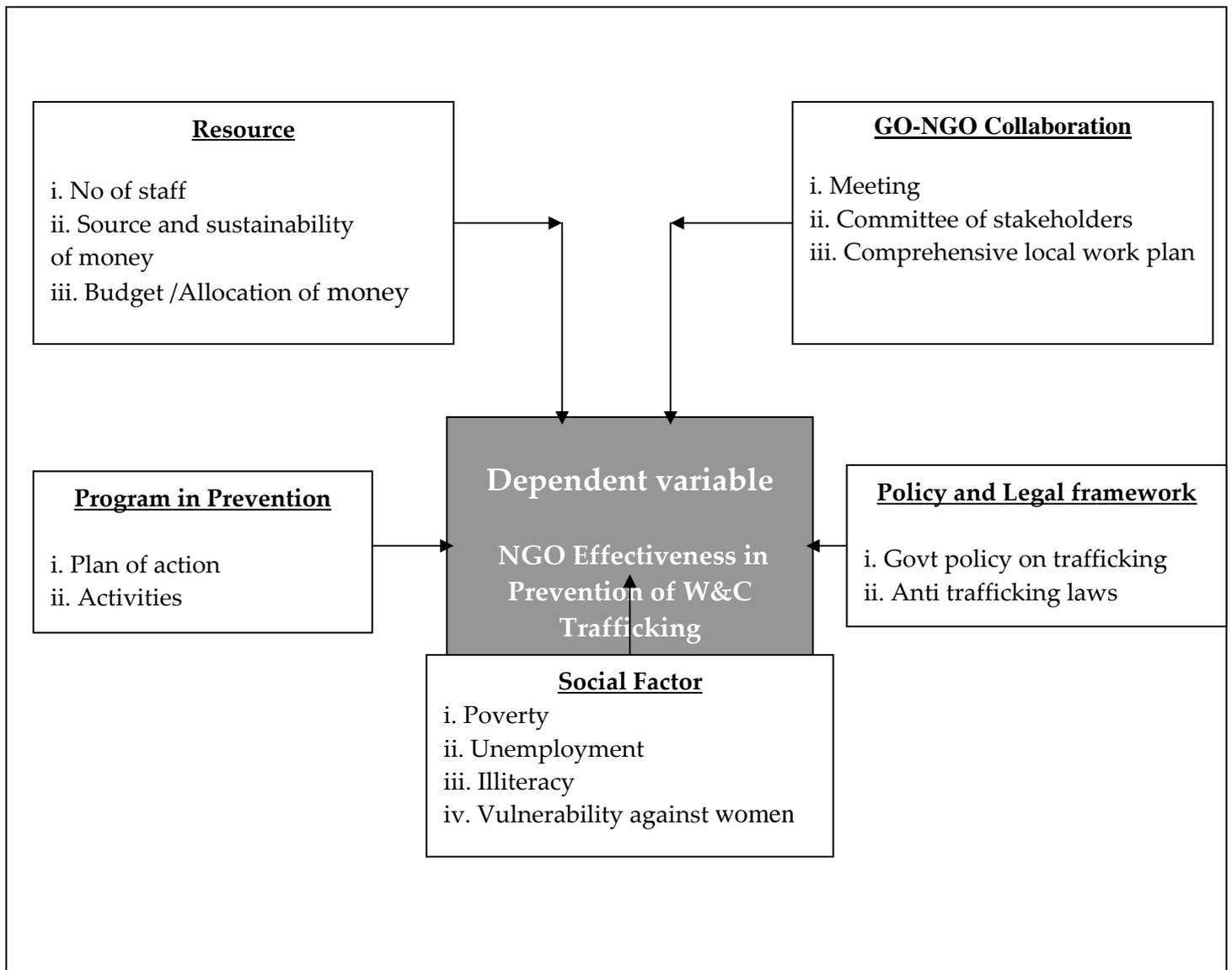


Government agencies, policies and legislations regarding trafficking and factors behind trafficking (elements in environment) may have effects on NGOs' preventive action. The effect may be negative or positive or mixed.

3.2 Analytical Framework

Effectiveness of Prevention measures is taken as Dependent variable and resource, GO-NGO collaboration, policy and legal framework, program and social factors as Independent variables. Analytical framework is used to establish the relationship between dependent and independent variables. It is also used to validate the reliance of dependent variable on independent variables and relate them with the broad theoretical perspectives.

Figure3B: Analytical Framework



3.3 Operational definition of Variables

In research, dependant variables are variables dependent on other variables for its value. If the values of those variables change, the value of dependant variable also changes. On which dependent variable depends is independent variable. An independent variable is that variable which is presumed to affect or determine a dependent variable.

I. Dependent variable: NGO effectiveness in Prevention of W&C trafficking

In this study, NGO effectiveness in Prevention of W&C trafficking is taken as dependent variable. **Here effectiveness is measured by two indicators- reduction in number of trafficking and Increase in Mass Awareness.**

It is assumed that effectiveness is affected or benefited by Resource, Programs, GO-NGO Collaboration, Policy and Legal framework and Social factors. Indicators mentioned in table-2.2 are taken to measure each independent variable qualitatively and quantitatively.

II. Resource

Resource means financial as well as human resource of NGOs here. Resource is an important variable upon which a program's sustainability depends. NGOs depend on foreign donors or upon government for financial back. Sometimes they generate their own. Similarly adequacy of staffs is a factor that may affect work spirit.

III. Program in Prevention

Here program means activities taken by NGOs in prevention. What types of Prevention measure are chosen is an important factor. Whether a program is suitable for people of a locality or not determines that program's success.

IV. Social Factor

In prevention, measures are taken in three categories- **Supply-based, Demand-based and Reducing Financial gain.** In Bangladesh trafficking is mainly supply-based. Factors cause supply is termed as Push factors. Push factors are poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and other socio-economic and cultural factors of a community. Supply-based prevention measures attempt to stem the supply of individuals falling victims to human trafficking and handling with push factors plays very important role in supply-based prevention measures. So, socio-economic factors behind trafficking are also taken as independent variables.

V. GO-NGO Collaboration

Collaboration means working together to achieve a common goal. Here goal is reduction or elimination of trafficking. To achieve such a goal is not possible by any individual institution. It needs cooperation and coordination. Trafficking is a trans- national issue

which requires government involvement. If NGOs have not collaboration with government, it is not possible by them to solve the problem.

VI. Policy and Legal Framework

Policy is nothing but a plan of action to do something. Here policy means government plan to prevent trafficking. Policy directions have implications for government and non-government organizations. In case of trafficking, NGOs are also guided by such policies. On the other hand, Legal framework is acts, rules and regulations. It is fully controlled by government but it has impact on others working. NGOs' work to combat trafficking is also facilitated or hampered by laws related to it.

Table 2.2: List of Indicators

Independent Variables		Indicators
Resource	Human	No of staff
	Financial	Source and sustainability of money Budget /Allocation of money in a project
Program in Prevention		Plan of action Activities
GO-NGO collaboration		Meeting Committee of Stakeholders Comprehensive local work plan
Policy and Legal Framework		Govt policy Laws on trafficking
Social Factor		Poverty Unemployment Illiteracy Vulnerability against women

TRAFFICKING SCENARIO IN BANGLADESH: AN OVERVIEW

Human trafficking is a 'social evil' that seems to be growing at an alarming rate throughout the world. This practice results in unimaginable human suffering and represents one of the most important human rights violations of the time, resulting in a form of 'Modern Slavery'. It is a global problem now. For Bangladesh, this condition is more acute (Chowdhury, 2004). Countries all over the world are making continuous efforts to eliminate trafficking. Despite this, human trafficking is expanding in an alarming rate.

The Bengali equivalent of the word trafficking is *pachar*. It has a mild connotation, which means illegal transfer from one place to another. Trafficking, which is a serious problem and is considered a violation of human rights, is yet to be internalized emotionally by society at large in Bangladesh and also in other South Asian countries. The term itself does not capture the total implications for an adolescent girl to be abducted and taken to a brothel; threatened, beaten, and raped; and forced to submit to having sex with men, seven days a week, for several years until she eventually becomes ill which may sometime result in death (Hoque,2010).

4.1 Beginning of Trafficking

Trafficking is not a crime starts suddenly. It has a year long old history. Till mid 20th century it was more or less a silent feature of crime. In post 2nd World War period because of extreme human rights violation and exploitation of human dignity, movements in favour of protecting human rights started. Trafficking in Persons as a crime against humanity got global acceptance at that time. Gradually UN and other organizations declare fight against it. After passing *the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, 2000* (amended in 2003) by US Congress, combat trafficking in persons took a new turn all over the world.

Bangladesh like other countries has a dirty history of trafficking. Slavery, one consequence of trafficking, is a matter of dark period of colonial history. Selling and buying of human beings for slavery and bonded labour is not a very old phenomenon. In the 18th and 19th century

slaves were imported to Bengal from Africa, Arabia, Malaya, China, Arakan and Nepal. Today the pattern of slavery of previous century has been changed but remains in society in a broader and more clandestine range. One aspect of modern slavery is the trafficking of women in the sex industry. British rulers after occupying power in sub-continent established a number of brothels in Kanpur, Jabbalpur, khidirpur in Kolkata and Kamatipara in Mumbai. These were found for British soldiers and foreigners mainly. These areas are still main destination for Bangladeshi trafficked women. In 1927, the League of Nation published an inquiry report which revealed evidence of route for women trafficking from the East via Egypt to Mumbai. Besides, the culture keeping girls for entertainment by Muslim rulers as well as Hindu kings is a well established fact in the sub-continent. Banglapaedia cites that there had been a very considerable level of commercial sex in the 19th century East Bengal especially in the riverside towns of *Dhaka and Narayangang*.

Bangladesh became independent with this problem. Urgency to fulfill basic necessities compelled people to go outside the country. From the period of liberation there are many enclaves on border with India. There are 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and 51 enclaves of Bangladesh in India. Research by BNWLA has shown that these enclaves are have been used by traffickers as recruitment and collection sites and influence the happening.(ICDDR,B,2001). It is said that trafficking got a fresh start with all potential in early 50's when Camel Race and use of children as Jockey gained momentum in the Middle-East countries (Rahman:2004).

4.2 Process, causes and consequences of Trafficking

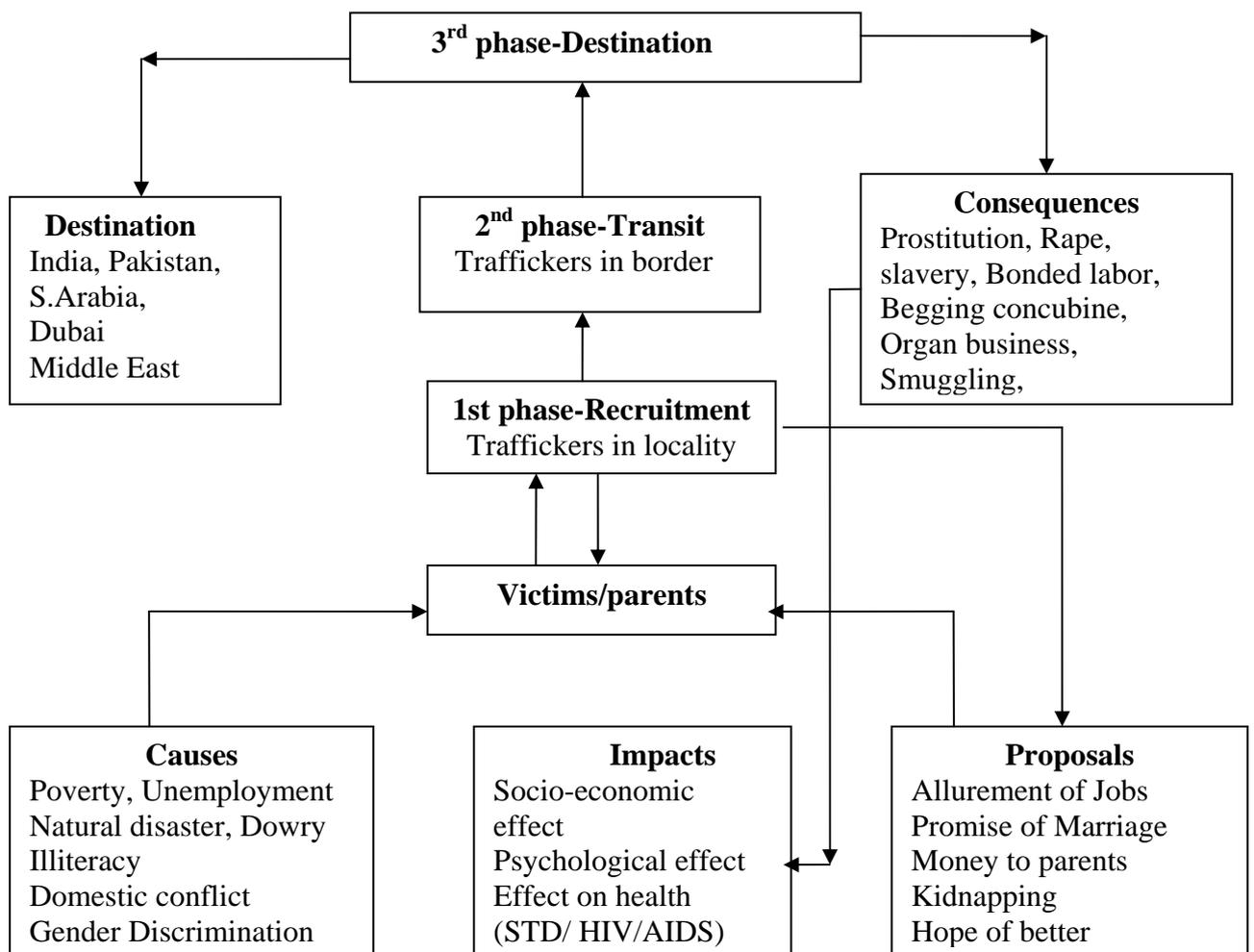
In South Asia, Bangladesh and Nepal are treated as the source countries and India as the largest destination one. Geographically Bangladesh is surrounded by India on north, west and north east. Its 4222km land border out of total 4510km is with India. It makes Bangladeshi W&C easy prey to trafficking.

South Asia, suffering from severe socio-economic inequalities and weak human development indicators is home to the world's second largest migrant population. Migration of people especially women and children in search of better economic options is often being capitalized on by the traffickers which is increasingly becoming a well organized lucrative business. Council of Europe states that trafficking has reached epidemic proportions over the past decade with a global annual market of about \$42.5 billion. Poverty and unemployment along with a demand for cheap labour in Bangladesh imply that a large number of people are still

vulnerable and fall prey to traffickers who use the promises of jobs and marriage to entice the victims (Osmany, 2008). W&C are trafficked out of Bangladesh because of extreme poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, floods, cyclones, landlessness and demand for dowry according to various studies.

Bangladeshi women are reportedly being trafficked to the Indian states often by their own relatives, neighbors or by friends who promise those jobs or marriages without dowry. A study done in Indian brothels by ACD,DAM, Sanlaap (2006) reveals that prime reason identified by Bangladeshi women in prostitution for trafficking was the search for employment. 80% of them were promised job by traffickers while 20% had wanted to find better jobs.

Figure 4A: Human trafficking process, causes and consequences



4.3 Statistics on W&C Trafficking

An ADB report says the alarming numbers of women and children being trafficked for forced labor or slavery-like practices (including commercial sexual exploitation) is a development concern for the Asian Development Bank. The same report states that another area of consensus is that gender-based differences and attitudes play an important role in both the supply and demand dynamics of trafficking. From what data is available in South Asia, it appears that the “worst forms” of trafficking relate to the illegal movement of women and children for the purposes of exploitation in sectors such as commercial sex work, and child labor of all forms.

It is always very difficult to estimate exact figure of persons trafficked because of its clandestine nature and unwillingness to report by victims’ family. Although available statistics are limited and contested, the existing data highlight the issue that W&C trafficking is increasing and spreading in an alarming rate.

4.3.1 Very recent reports on Trafficking

In the 7th ministerial conference of South Asian region, *Prime Minister* says “Thousands of W&C are trafficked from Bangladesh to various countries in the previous years. Trafficking is the most crucial of all forms of violence against W&C. It is one of the biggest problems in SA to be addressed collectively” (Daily Janakantha, 06/10/2010) - this statement is an indication of severity and immensity of trafficking.

Some very recent paper clippings from many are presented below to show the regularity and gravity of the issue:

Table 4.1: Recent Reports on Trafficking

SL	News	Source	Date
1	Every year 20,000 W&C are trafficked	Daily Star	26.04.2010
2	Every day hundreds of children are reported missing and most of them are trafficked ultimately. “In last five years 87,000 children are rescued who were either being trafficked or smuggled out”-cited from BNWLA provided data.	Daily Star	01.06.2010
3	UNICEF report-“400 W&C are trafficked every month from Bangladesh	The Inqilab	02.10.10
4	200 W&C are detained by BDR in last four months	The New Age	05.11.2010
5	06 children rescued 22 rescued from trafficker 04 girls rescued 09 rescued	Daily Star	20.10.2010 29.09.2010 08.08.2010 24.06.2010
6	18 W&C rescued 13 victims rescued	Daily Samokal	28.09.2010 12.06.2010
7	12 W&C rescued while trafficking	Janakantha	01/07/2010
8	Tania(rescued from India) said that Thousands of Bangladeshi women are living inhuman life in Mumbai Prostitute areas.	Janakantha	22/11/2010
9	Child trafficking case is filed against a former DIG of police	All daily newspaper	17.06.2006
10	Woman tortured by police for filing case against trafficker after fled back from India.	Inkilab	10/12/2010

Very recent news collected here gives an alarming overview of W&C trafficking situation in Bangladesh. These clippings show the regularity of the phenomenon. Victims are rescued in these incidents and reported in media. Very few news are picked up here; news on W&C rescued or trafficked are common in daily newspapers. Actual number of trafficked is high as most of the incidences are unreported. It is difficult to have appropriate data and statistics on human trafficking because of its complex, organized and clandestine nature – is a globally

accepted fact now. The last two piece of information are more threatening. It gives the indication that trafficking is such a profitable and lucrative business that it can allure police personnel to the business. Jonas Widgren, director of ICMPD in an interview with Reader's Digest estimated organized crime's annual profits from people trafficking at \$50 billion. He saw it as a criminal Eldora do (Reader's Digest: 1996).

The US Trafficking in ¹Persons (TIP),2009 report cites the ILO estimate that at least 12.3 million adults and children are victims of forced labor, bonded labor and sex slavery annually with majority in Asia. In this report, Bangladesh is placed at *tier-02*. In the report *in 2010*, Bangladesh placed at *tier-02* for the second consecutive year.

Year 2009 Report on TIP by *UNODOC* says, in Bangladesh 208 victims of trafficking in persons were identified by State authorities. These victims included 96 women, 86 children and 17 men. Four NGOs provided information concerning victims of trafficking sheltered in Bangladesh during the reporting period (2003-2007). ACD reportedly sheltered from 20 to 30 victims of trafficking in persons per year between 2003 and 2007. The victims were males and females in approximately equal proportion. TMSS sheltered about 81 victims in three years (2005-2007), and the Dhaka Ansonia Mission (DAM) sheltered 60 victims in 2006. BNWLA sheltered 15,000 female victims of sexual abuse, including trafficking victims, in three years (2005-2007).

A report by *USAID* (2000) states exact number on trafficking in Bangladesh is unavailable. However estimates on the number of W&C trafficking range from 10,000 to 20,000 per year.

During 2005 and 2006, *BNWLA* repatriated a total of 378 transnational trafficking survivors from different states of South Asian countries of them 144 were female However, BNWLA and its reliable sources apprehended that the actual number of women and children trafficked to neighboring countries and other destinations were much higher that it was reported. In most of BNWLA's findings, it is revealed that approximately 7,000 women and children become victims of trafficking every year in Bangladesh. So, in fine it can be stated that female rather than male children are being trafficked massively from Bangladesh and it is dominant in the present day social context in the world. (Hoque: 2010)

¹ Tier2: Countries do not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but are making significant efforts to do so.

A compilation made on the basis of daily newspaper reports by Bangladesh Manobadhikar Bastobayon Sangostha (Bangladesh society for the enforcement of human rights) shows that, in 2010 up to September, 144 children are rescued during trafficking. Actual number will be far more than this as all cases are not reported.

According to *police estimation*, more than 15,000 women and children are trafficked out of Bangladesh every year (CATW, 1998). According to another police record, from 1997 to 2003 a total of 379 cases were filed related to trafficking and the number of child victims were 541 when it is accepted that most of the trafficking incidents are not in record of police and some are filed as case under any other law because of unavailability of exclusive traffic law.

About 200 Bangladeshi W&C are smuggled out of the country each day, most ends up as prostitutes. 30,000 Bangladeshi women are in brothels in Calcutta, India (Reuters, 1997).

A report by *social welfare board in India* says, 2.7% of prostitutes in India are Bangladeshi, the largest population of foreigners and majority of these females are under 18.

A former Home Minister (2004) of Bangladesh says, an estimated 200,000 women have already been trafficked in different countries including girls as young as 9 years old (20 January, 2004 cited in Daily star). John Lancaster wrote in Washington Post on 7 December, 2003 that 2, 00,000 children have been trafficked from Bangladesh to Pakistan, India and Middle East and there are approximately 27,000 trafficked women in Indian brothels.

4.3.2 Trafficking in the Study areas

Rajshahi is now a safe root of human trafficking says a report in daily Ittefaq on 24 August, 2008. On January, 05, 2008, the Daily Vorer Kagoj reported that trafficking activity is on rise in Rajshahi border and 19 W&C rescued while trafficking to India. On May 13, 2008 from Godagari border 29 W&C are rescued and two trafficker rescued. (the Daily Sonali Sangbad). 22 persons including W&C are rescued on June 01, 2010 from the same border and case filed in Passport Act (daily Notun Provat). From newspaper reports, it seems that trafficking is happening in regular in Rajshahi and Chapai-Nawabganj. Reports in various newspaper show

that in 2008 total rescued W&C by LEA is 244. Record of ACD says that in 2008 approximately 234 are trafficked in Rajshahi; in 2009 it was 03 and in 2010 it was 42.

With the development of international consciousness and efforts to protect human rights, trafficking in W& C has emerged as a complex but clear issue involving multiple violations of basic human rights. Bangladesh has signed and ratified most of the international and regional conventions and protocols on trafficking. When we talk about combating trafficking, the first thing comes in mind is enacting strict legal framework against trafficking and traffickers; but the thing most important to reduce trafficking is prevention. Prevention means removing root causes of trafficking and enhancing awareness which is a bit neglected in Bangladesh. Besides government some NGOs are working in this arena. Whether they are on the right track or not and which factors affecting their initiatives is very important to evaluate. This study intends to do so.

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter gives a systematic discussion of collected data and an analysis of those data keeping in view research question and objective of the research. At the outset a very brief profile of the study area and respondent population is given as it is needed for validation and acceptance of data. Then relevant data with analysis is presented thoroughly. Questionnaire was in two categories. Some questions were common for all respondents and rest of them was made according to category of respondent.

5.1 Profile of Respondents

Respondents were mainly of three categories. In category 01, upazila level government officials meaning UNOs and OCs and local government representatives meaning Chairman of Union Parishads were taken. Of UNOs, one was male and one female; both of the OCs was male and all four Chairmen were male. In category 02, general people were chosen which included Victims, Population at Risk and Local people. Population at risk was only W&C as the study is on W&C trafficking and among local people eight were male and two female. In category 03, Executives of the NGO namely ACD, employee of the NGO working at the study area and local elites of the study area were taken.

5.2 Profile of the Study Areas

In order to conduct the study two upazilas were chosen- Godagari from Rajshahi district and Shibganj from Chapai-Nawabganj district. As mentioned earlier, Socio-economic and cultural condition of both study areas is almost similar. Both have wide border with West Bengal of India and sharing of Padma-Ganges River.

Figure 5A: Geographical location of Godagari and Shibganj (Study area)

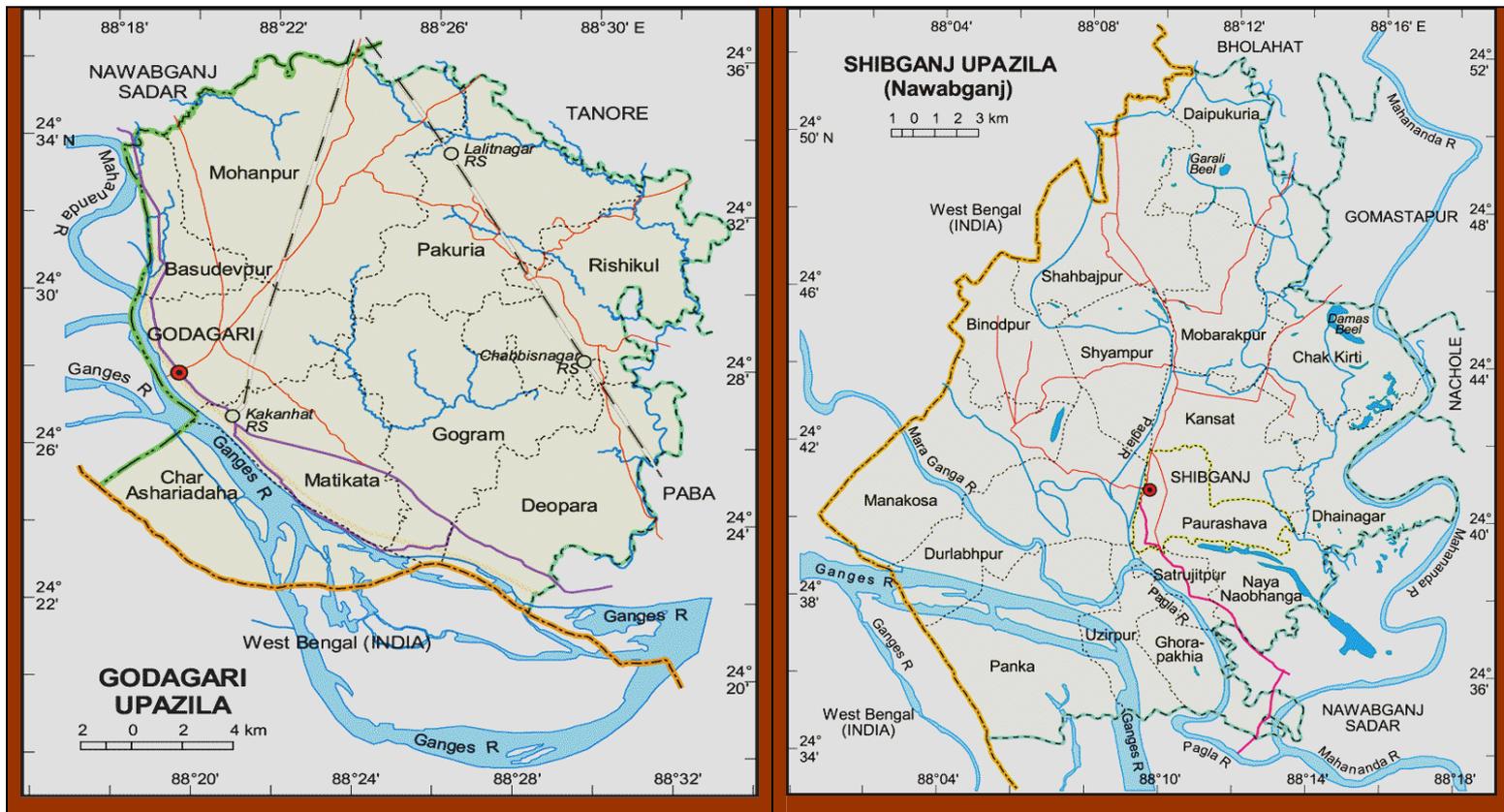


Table 5.1: Profile of the Study Area

Study Area / Upazila	Godagari	Shibganj
Area	472.13 sq Km	537.24 sq Km
Border with	West Bengal of India on South and North	West Bengal of India on North, South and West
Municipality	1	1
Union Parishad	9	15
Population	2,17,811	4,22,347
* Male	50.88%	51.25%
* Female	49.12%	48.75%
Average Literacy Rate	27.6%	28%
* Male	32%	30.8%
* Female	22%	25%
Main Occupation		
* Agriculture	36.36%	39.73%
* Agriculture labour	32.16%	20.3%

Source: Upazila Administration

Study area Godagari has border with West Bengal of India on north and South and Shibganj has border with West Bengal on north, South and West. In both areas male, female population ratio is almost equal. Average literacy is low. In Godagari average literacy rate is 27.6% and female literacy rate is 22%. Similarly, in Shibganj average literacy rate is 28% and rate of female literacy is 25% and it is below satisfactory level in both areas. People are mostly dependent on agriculture for earning their livelihood.

5.3 SOCIAL FACTOR

To verify whether socio-economic factors like poverty, unemployment illiteracy are at all relevant to W&C trafficking in Bangladesh and whether these are considered by NGOs in performing Prevention activities- following data have been collected.

5.3.1 Relevant Data

Table 5.2: Age of victims at the time of being trafficked (n=12)

Age range	n	%
6 – 10	2	16.67%
11 – 15	3	25%
16 – 20	4	33.33%
21 – 25	2	16.67%
26- 30	1	8.33%
31-35	0	0%

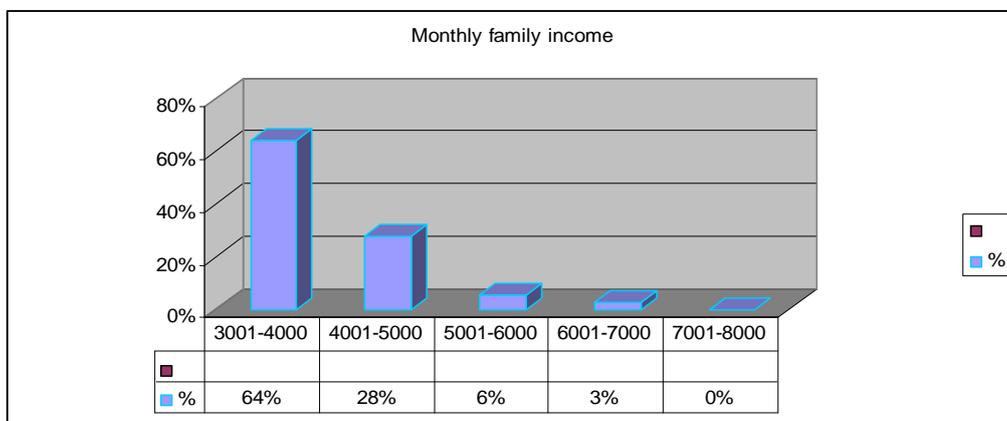
Age is a prime factor of trafficking. Data shows that trafficked person were within the age range of 6 to 30. Age range 16 to 30 seems most vulnerable within which 33.33% women became victims and 25% became victims within the age range of 11 to 15. Those who were trafficked fall within age range of 06 to 30. This age group W&C are suitable and demandable for prostitution, bonded labor and household work. So children and young women within this age range are most vulnerable to trafficking.

Table 5.3: Marital status at the time of being trafficked (n=12)

Married		2	16.67%
Single	Unmarried	2	16.67%
	Divorcee	3	25%
	Widow	0	0%
	Abandoned by husband	3	25%
Other	Child	2	16.67%

In comparison to married women single women are more vulnerable especially women abandoned by husband and divorcee. In total more than 66% single women became prey to trafficking whereas only 16.67% of each married and children became victims. It is natural in rural areas that divorcee and abandoned women lack guardian and live in bad economic and social condition. Traffickers take advantage of this.

Figure 5B: Monthly family income (n=36)



Monthly family income of 64% respondents is within 3001 to 4000. Within 4001 to 5000 range fall 28% family. Only 6% family's income is within 5000-6000 and only 3% exceeds 6000. It indicates poor economic condition of the areas. Those who were trafficked were also from very poor family. One victim said that she was sold by her brother and nobody bothered as her family hardly any income and the trafficker promised to give money regularly.

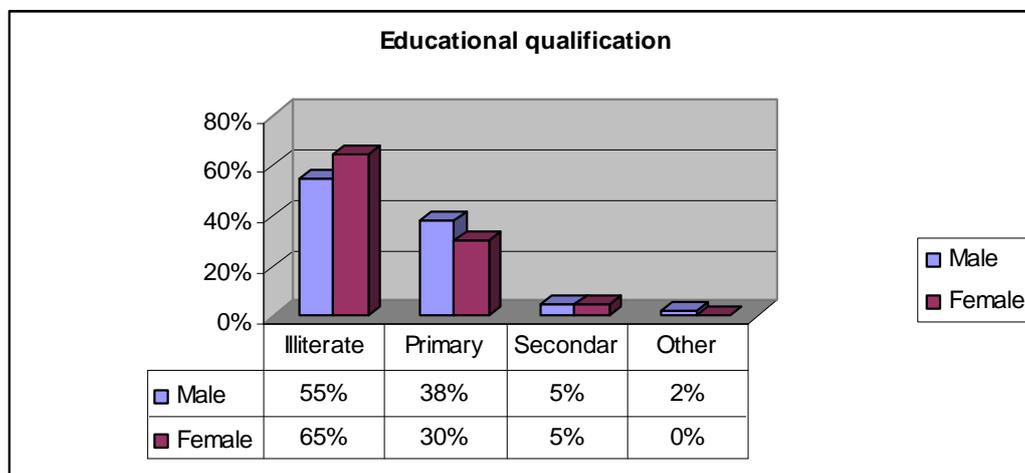
Table 5.4: Occupation (n=26)

Respondents: Victims and population at risk

Father's Occupation	n	%	Mother's occupation	n	%	Husband's occupation	n	%
Agriculture	8	44%	Housewife	8	44%	Agriculture	2	29%
Rickshaw/Van driver	2	11%	Maid servant	4	22%	Rickshaw/Van driver	1	14%
Day labor	5	28%	Sewing	3	17%	Day labor	2	29%
Shop keeper	1	8%	Day labor	2	11%	Shop keeper	0	0%
Father detached/late	2	17%	Late	1	8%	Business	3	37.5%

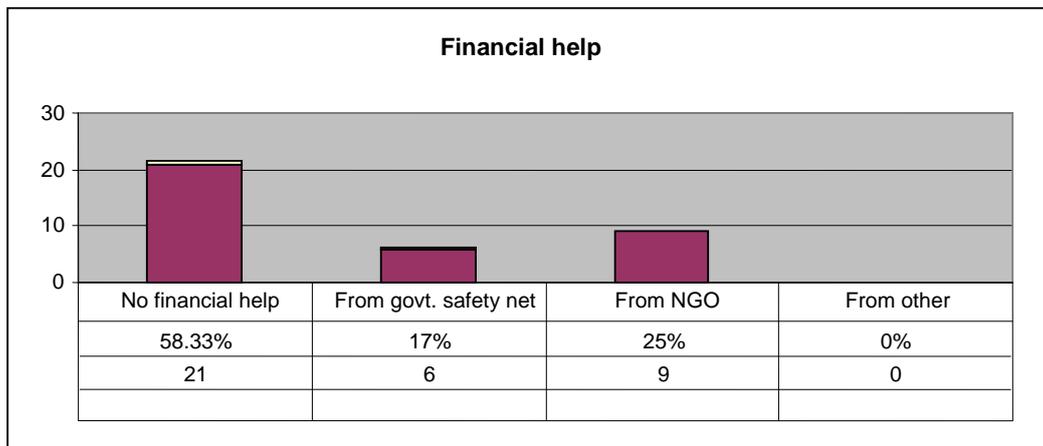
Occupation of family members indicates socio-economic condition of the family. Here for respondents, who were unmarried or detached from husband, occupation of parents were taken into consideration. Those who were married for them occupation of husband was taken into consideration. Hence, 44% respondent's fathers are in agriculture. It is the largest one. 28% are day labor. On the other hand, 41.67% of their mothers are housewives. Rest of them is engaged in very low paid job like house maid, sewing and day labour. Out of 26 respondents 8 were married and three of them said their husbands were businessmen. Among three, two were trafficked by their husband. When asked what type of business their husband did, they said they did not know. The superintendent of ACD shelter home said that their husbands worked as middleman. .

Figure 5C: Educational qualification (n=36)



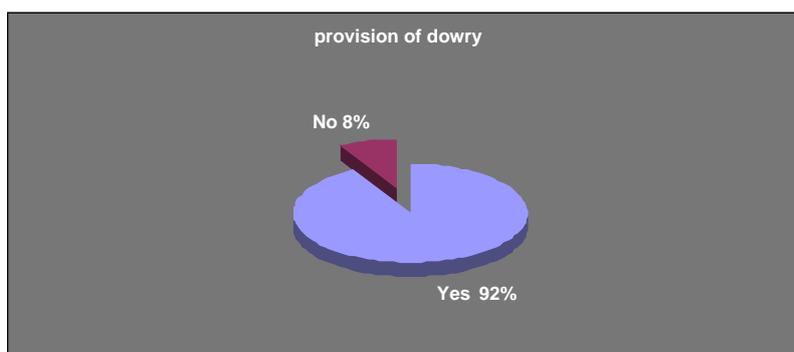
Education is important in conscience building. Those who are illiterate become easy target of traffickers. Data shows 55% of male and 65% of female are illiterate. Only 38% female crossed the primary level and 5% secondary level. Headmaster of a primary school said that female enrollment is not satisfactory in the schools; recently those who could pass primary entered to secondary because of government stipend for female students at secondary level.

Figure 5D: Financial Help/ Loan (n=36)



Loan from government and non government organizations now play a great role in reducing poverty. It also helps in empowering women socially and economically. In reply to the question whether they get financial help or loan and if yes from where, 58.33% said that they had not get any financial help. Government safety net programs cover only 17% and 25% has accessed loan from NGOs. People of Char and border areas are mostly deprived of any financial help or loan. Besides because of poverty those who took NGO loan could not utilize it in initiating income generation.

Figure 5E: Provision of Dowry (n=36)



In Bangladesh dowry is a persistent social problem which causes much vulnerability to women. Traffickers take advantage of it. 92% respondent said that provision of dowry is there and it is almost impossible to get girls married without dowry. OC, Shibganj said,

“We try to stop dowry but guardians do not let us know because they want to get their girl married anyway.”

Data presented above indicates poverty, illiteracy and vulnerability act as factors behind trafficking. This finding is supported by the following data:

Table 5.5: Proposal given by traffickers (n=12)

Respondents: victims only

Sl	Proposal	N	%	Why agreed
1.	Job	4	33.33%	Poverty, Job needed
2.	Kidnapped	2	16.66%	By force
3.	Marriage	4	33.33%	No demand of dowry; Husband sold after marriage
4.	Better job	1	8.33%	More salary
5.	Took to travel	1	8.33%	Trafficker was known

In respond to the question -**“What type of proposal was given and why they agreed?”** 33.33% of victims said that proposal of job was given. Job was extremely needed for them. Similarly, 33.33 percent of respondent said as there was no demand of dowry so their parents agreed for marriage. Later on their husbands sold them or took them outside the country and handed over to brothels.

This was supported by NGO personnel. They said that when marriage is used as mode of trafficking it is very difficult to understand whether it is a fake marriage or not and it is also a sensitive social issue to interfere.

In relation to this, another question was asked to all group two respondents (36) - **“Does anyone known to you trafficked?”** In respond to this question 61% said that they did not

know. It indicates their unawareness. Rest 39% said yes. They explain that nobody understood that they were going to be trafficked. Victims got married or were given proposal of job. All these indicate unawareness of community people.

All these information are supported by local elites, UNOs, OCs and others who were interviewed. Secretary Press Club of Godagari upazila opined,

“Poor, illiterate women and children are easy victim of trafficking. They are lured by proposal of better job and marriage without dowry. In most cases they don’t understand that they are being trapped for trafficking.”

Executive Director, ACD said,

“Poverty becomes the major hindrance in prevention. Government safety net programs do not cover the whole population below poverty line. Most worrying thing is that selection for safety net program is not fair always. Same people or groups are getting selection again and again because of political interference.”

Headmaster, Godagari high school said that people especially of char areas are not very much interested in coming to school because of poverty, rather they are interested in doing something for earning.

5.3.2 Findings

Collected data and opinions of respondents indicate that socio-economic factors behind trafficking have negative impact on prevention activities. To fulfill basic needs is most important for any human being. Acute poverty allures people to do something which are not normally accepted. Government safety net programs and NGOs micro-credit and other programs are not enough to cover the whole population in poverty. Char areas are in acute poverty and easily fall prey to trafficking. So, only awareness raising is not enough to reduce trafficking rather program to reduce poverty is needed. Besides education is a basic requirement for raising awareness. Conscience building depends on education. Vulnerability against women is also a consequence of illiteracy. Preventive measures to reduce trafficking are inadequate as long as these factors are persistent.

5.4 PROGRAM IN PREVENTION

In a study on Prevention measures, Shinkle (2007) says, “Prevention fall into four principal areas:

- a. Raising popular awareness of human trafficking
- b. Building the political will and capacity of national governments and civil society to combat trafficking
- c. Providing legal alternatives for migration
- d. Reducing the condition of poverty and gender inequality thought to constitute primary push factors making people vulnerable to traffickers.”

All these except providing legal alternatives are area of NGO working. NGOs are mainly working on these areas. Data gathered from study areas also show that NGOs are involved in these programs.

5.4.1 Activities

Responding to the query- what programs in prevention of trafficking are run by ACD- employee of ACD came out with a list of activities. They said that for prevention Mass Awareness Raising, Motivational and Sensitization programs are given emphasis. Programs include:

- I. Monthly Co-ordination meeting
- II. Weekly Courtyard meeting
- III. Community mobilization
- IV. Cultural activities
- V. Advocacy with law enforcing agencies, media, local government bodies
- VI. Community based advocacy for integration of survivors and
- VII. Training to different stakeholders.

As part of community mobilization ACD develops community based organizations that are Peoples Organization (PO), Counter Trafficking committees (CTC), Violence Protection committee, Women group, Child Right Forum. These are formed to strengthen community based mobilization campaign to combat human trafficking. They said that through these committees awareness raising programs are conducted in schools; courtyard meetings with parents, women, adolescents and youths are arranged. Beside these, popular theatre meaning drama, potsong, gambhira is conducted. Meeting at union level is arranged. Advocacy with

police, BGB officials and media is given emphasis. Training to locally elected representatives, police, BGB is provided.

The program officer showed the Annual Report of 2009 sent to Home ministry for inclusion in the year's country report. In the report, ACD administration claimed that in 2009, ACD conducted awareness raising programs in 51 schools and arranged 6,120 courtyard meetings through which 91,800 people are addressed on effects of trafficking. 41 popular theatres were also staged for mass sensitization. The report gives a general description of prevention activities but in detail of the activities is not given. In which schools or in which unions awareness raising activities were arranged is not said in the report.

When asked "What types of programs are arranged by NGOs?" General respondents said about community meeting and gambhira songs. General people, women and children opined about courtyard meeting that this type of meetings had been arranged mainly for discussion on loan related matters. In some meetings, topics like sanitation, birth registration, human trafficking, and safe child birth were also discussed. They also said that these programs were very irregular.

When asked about these programs to UNOs, OCs and local elites, a different picture came out. ASI, Godagari police station said,

"NGOs are not working at grass root level in border areas or traffic prone areas. NGOs conduct meetings with officials, police and BGB but not active in direct awareness raising activities. Now police and BGB are aware and cautious about trafficking. So arranging awareness building training frequently for police and BGB is nothing but wastage of money. That money should be used in mass mobilization."

Secretary, Godagari Press Club also supported it. He said that NGO personnel do not go to border areas. Local people are invited sometimes in seminars.

In response to that the ACD officer in charge of Godagari said,

"We have not mass awareness raising activities in char or border areas. We only do advocacy and meetings with BGB and local government organizations in those areas."

Union Parishad Chairman, Deopara says that sometimes NGOs do meeting in UP where Imam, Kazi and school teachers are invited and human trafficking is discussed. But local people's involvement in direct activities is very low.

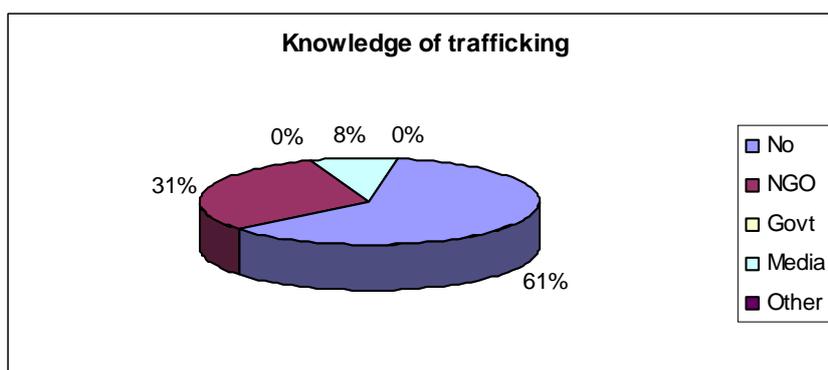
Two teachers were asked about NGO awareness program in schools and one of them said that no such program was arranged in his school. The other teacher said that gambhira song was performed once in his school in observance of national children day.

But all officials appreciated ACD's role in Rehabilitation.

Outcome of all these programs is awareness about trafficking. So to see the outcome following questions were asked.

Figure 5F: Knowledge of trafficking (n=36)

(Q: Have you heard about trafficking? If *yes*, from whom?)



In respond to this question, 61% of respondents said that they have not heard about trafficking. Whereas, 31% heard about it from NGOs and only 8% heard through media. Government organizations' involvement in prevention activities at community level is not seen by any respondent.

Respondents from upazila headquarter have some idea about trafficking but respondents from char areas are almost ignorant about trafficking.

Table 5.6: Awareness raising by NGOs (n=50)

Q: Whether any NGO came to make you aware of trafficking?

	Yes		No	
n	12		n	24
%	33%		%	67%

Respondent: all except NGO personnel

In response to the question 67% of them said that NGOs had not said them about trafficking whereas 33% respondent said that they heard about trafficking from NGOs. It means only one-third of total population is covered by NGO's awareness activities. In most cases char and remotest border areas are not covered by NGOs.

Table 5.7: Knowledge about legality of trafficking

Q: Do you know that trafficking is a crime?		
	n	%
Yes	7	23%
No	23	77%

n=36

Table 5.8: Idea about relevant laws

Q: Do you have any idea of trafficking related laws?	Yes (%)	No (%)
	1%	99%

n=36

All these responses are very depressing. Only 23% of total respondents know that trafficking is a crime. On the other hand, 99% respondent has no idea about trafficking related laws. Even educated people have not clear idea of trafficking. Knowledge of legality of trafficking and a bit idea about relevant laws are essential parts of awareness raising but NGOs fail to make people aware of it.

5.4.2 Plan of Action

On clearly defined objectives and purpose of any program, its success depends to a great extent. Papers collected from ACD shows that its every program related to human trafficking has well defined objectives and purposes. In a broad sense, objective is to reduce women and children trafficking, sexual abuse and exploitation and to develop community sensitivity towards women and children. Programs also have a detail written work plan. In its work plan, 2010 for the project 'Prevention and Protection of Child trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children' objectives, expected outcome, main activities were given in detail. (Annexure-2)

Though while talking with people no such impact is found. Only 31% people say that they heard about trafficking and child rights from NGOs and 61% had not heard anything. (Figure-5F).

5.4.3 Findings

NGOs have preventive measures like mass awareness raising, mobilization and sensitization through coordination meeting, community meeting, cultural programs and advocacy with different stakeholders. They have well defined objectives, goals and work plan to run prevention measures but outcome is low. Of total respondents 61% have no knowledge of trafficking and almost none has idea about legality of trafficking. Findings indicate that remote char and border areas are not covered by NGOs. Their too much emphasis on awareness raising of law enforcing agencies is not required. Committees at community level which NGOs form are not fully active. To prevent child trafficking schools are taken to run awareness raising activities but school based programs are also rare according to respondents view.

5.5 RESOURCE

Resource whether it is financial or human is the most important factor in carrying out these types of activities. So, source and sustainability of resource for NGO activities, expenditure of the money and number of staff were taken into consideration under this variable.

5.5.1 Financial Resource

I. Source and Sustainability

In response to -what is the source of money and whether it is sustainable- the program officer said that the main source of money is foreign donation. Donors in this sector are:

- Save the Children Sweden-Denmark (SCSD)
- International Organization for migration (IOM)
- Group Development-EU (GD) and
- WINROCK International-USAID

The Program Officer also said,

“Donors are interested in funding for Rehabilitation and Integration as these activities have visible outcome; the largest donor in this area SCSD provides

money for the shelter home- the place where rescued trafficked victims are given shelter.”

The Executive Director of the organization highlighted the sustainability issue of fund. She said that funds are given for a period not more than three years. Project with one to three years duration are approved. It is a problem for working. Project renewal is uncertain and if renewed it takes time. As a result after completion of a project, all trained employees become unemployed and in most cases involve themselves in any other job or work. So when a new project comes or existing one renewed new personnel are recruited and it's a new beginning. It hampers program continuity and quality.

On the other hand, Government officials in the study area said that funds are provided only on the basis of an NGO's project proposal. Opinion of any local government institutions or local level administration is not taken. NGOs choose area which is suitable for their working. As for example, ASI, Godagari police station said, **“Char Asariadaho is most traffic prone zone in Godagari upazila and no NGOs are working there.”** The ACD employee in the upazila did not deny the fact. He, in his argument said that in that area advocacy programs with BGB and meetings with Union Parishads are conducted but no program for mass awareness is arranged. He also said, **“As working in Char areas or areas geographically backward needs more funds than usual, donors are not eager in funding.”**

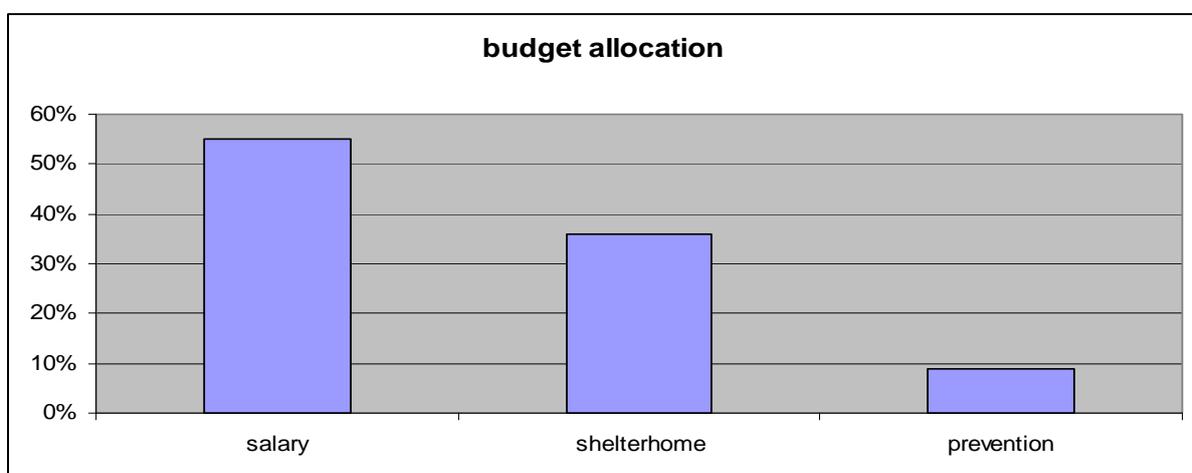
It gives a glimpse of real picture. A locality most vulnerable to human trafficking is untouched. Awareness Raising is the most valuable equipment for prevention and it is not going on there. Besides various NGOs are working on same issue in the same area for long. Result is some communities are over crowded by NGOs and some are untouched by NGOs. It is not pointed out in any annual reports sent to government by NGOs or local administration so government is not informed of it.

II. Allocation of Money/Budget

To see how money is spent, budget of a project is analyzed. The project 'Prevention and Protection of Child Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children' of ACD was supported by SCSD. The project started in January, 2008 and ended in December, 2010. Total budget for the project was BDT 1,03,06,035 (one crore three lacks six thousand thirty five). Of which 56 lacks is used for salary of staffs, conveyance and vehicle maintenance; 37 lacks for running shelter home and BDT 8,85,600 for socialization centre. Shelter home is used for

keeping rescued trafficked persons. It is in Rajshahi. Socialization centre is developed for disadvantaged, socially under privileged and excluded children. At present three socialization centre are active of which two are in Rajshahi metropolitan area and one at Pithalitala union of Shibganj upazila. Only taka 68,280 are utilized for community capacity building and civil society capacity building. Socialization centre can be related to empowerment of children which is seen as a criterion for prevention of trafficking. So socialization centre and capacity building are related to prevention in which only 9.2% of total budget is spent.

Figure 5G: Budget/ Allocation of money



On the other hand for salary of staffs, conveyance and vehicle maintenance 55% and 36% of total budget to run shelter home is spent. An insignificant amount is spent in community capacity building and mass awareness raising. It is not sufficient to run prevention measures.

5.5.2 Human resource

Regarding human resource, ACD is working in 2150 villages of 61 unions in 19 upazilas of 3 districts. At present only one project on trafficking namely Sanyog funded by Group Development is going on in study areas. The project has total 54 employees. Among them 7 are working in Godagari and 5 in shibganj. In Godagari total population is 2,17,811 and only 7 person are working there. In shibganj total population is 4,22,347 and 5 are working there. Ratio is 53,347:1. For 53,347 people only one person is working which is quiet inadequate.

5.2.3 Findings

Resource is a factor which influences prevention activities greatly. NGOs depend on donor agencies for fund of running prevention activities. Source of money and sustainability of it is not fully controlled by NGOs. This dependency hampers continuity and quality of activities. Adequacy of resource and sustainability of it is very necessary. Human resource is also a factor like this. In the study areas one person is assigned for fifty four thousand people. It is impossible to cover such a huge population by one person only. As a result community meetings, courtyards meetings were not held regularly. Quality and quantity of work is hampered because of it.

5.6 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

To combat W&C trafficking, government enacted a number of policies, action plans and laws. Policy means government plan of action. Policy directions work as guidelines for all stakeholders. Side by side laws and regulations give support and security to all stakeholders. So, both are very important for any organization.

5.6.1 Policy

In 2008, Government finalized National Women Development Policy emphasizing protection of human rights, empowerment, gender sensitization, abolition of all kinds of discrimination against women. Government took another important step in 2008. 'Policy to Combat Trafficking in Women and Children through Propagation, Motivation and Awareness oriented programs' was composed in the year. It emphasizes on:

- a) Implementation of programs by local government bodies through direct participation of mass people. In the policy, work plan and scope of working of committees from union to district level is specifically prescribed.
- b) Implementation of programs by civil society and NGOs
- c) Co-ordination among all programs taken to combat trafficking
- d) Networking among the programs of different organizations and ministries.
- e) Reporting system and time frame is specified.

In the same year, government formulated the National Plan of Action for combating W&C trafficking. It focused on Prevention, protection, Rescue, Recovery, Rehabilitation, Repatriation, Social integration and Prosecution. It is a highly ambitious plan having thirty

seven objectives and it requires a huge resource. It is really a challenge for a country like Bangladesh to accomplish such a plan.

When asked about these policies, NGO personnel said the policy is not followed. Only some formal meetings are conducted and reports are sent. No mass awareness raising program is run by any local government bodies or any other government organizations. None except NGOs run prevention activities. There is not any networking among organizations working on it. Coordination among programs is lacking. Even reports sent by organizations are not checked.

UP chairman, Shahbazpur union said,

“Committee is formed accordingly. Meeting is held regularly but UP does not perform any awareness raising program as it has no fund and government also does not provide any fund”.

According to the policy, at upazila level there shall be a propagation committee having UNO as chief of the committee; but no such committee was found. The office of UNO failed to provide any work plan, document on taken action. On the other hand, committee to combat W&C trafficking at district level is formed and regular meeting is held. In meetings customary discussions are done. Discussions mainly covers follow-up of prosecution.

5.6.2 Legal framework

In Bangladesh human trafficking is covered by mainly two acts- the Passport Act, 1920 and Women and Children Repression Prevention Act, 2000(amended in 2003). Some sections of Penal Code also have also some provisions. Till now Exclusive law on human trafficking is not enacted in Bangladesh. Every person interviewed pointed out it as a great problem to be solved immediately.

Table 5.9: Legal Procedure after rescued

Q: Whether case was filed after rescued? If yes, What case?			What case		
			Act	n	%
	n	%	W&C Repression	6	60%
Yes	10	83.33%	Passport Act	3	30%
No	2	16.67%	Other	1	10%

n=12

Victims after rescued took shelter mostly in various NGO's shelter home. NGOs help them in filing case against traffickers. Percentage of case filing is 83.33 which is very high. 60% of them are filed under W&C repression Prevention Act; 30% under Passport act.

ED, ACD also said that because of loopholes in laws, criminals were discharged or punished in minimum. Rigorous punishment was given in very few cases. It has bad impact on anti-trafficking activities. She also pointed out **“As there is not any accepted definition of human trafficking, framing any incident as trafficking is very difficult. Besides, there is not Witness Protocol and transit home facility which enhance complicity. Moreover because of some limitations in laws sometimes victims along with traffickers become criminals.”**

She explained that as there is no Witness Protocol, security of witness is ignored. As a result, it is very difficult to ensure attendance of witness. Similarly, immediately after being rescued where to keep victims is a great concern as there is no transit home.

The opinion is supported by police officials. OC, Shibganj said that cases are filed mainly under above mentioned acts and it is very difficult to prove trafficking under those acts. Involvement of locally and politically powerful persons in trafficking business and their support makes job of police more difficult. He admitted that rescued victims are kept in police custody and often harassed or exploited by policemen themselves. There is only one government rehabilitation centre in Tejgaon, Dhaka where victims are kept for maximum three to five days. As there is no transit home facilities, victims become burden for police often- he admitted.

5.6.3 Findings

Findings from the analysis make it clear that policy and legal implication is low. Policy is there but implementation is poor. Committees are formed following policy directions but activities are customary. There is no follow up of work plan at central or local level. On the other hand there is no exclusive law on trafficking. It is always tough to prove cases of trafficking because of loopholes in existing laws. It also causes very insignificant punishment to traffickers in most cases. It has a negative impact on preventive measures. It is tough to make people understand that trafficking is a heinous crime when a trafficker is punished in minimum.

5.7 GO-NGO COLLABORATION

Is there any committee of stakeholders- in response to this query officer in charge of ACD, Shibganj said that according to government policy there is a committee at union level. Chairman, UP is the chief of the committee and UP members, union bloc supervisor, union social worker, Ansar-VDP leader, teacher representative from primary and secondary school, Imam, selected NGO representative, secretary, market committee and secretary, UP are the members of the committee. He also says that meetings are held regularly. ACD employee at Godagari said the same thing. He also added that through this committee they arranged issue related miking, courtyard-meeting, rally, meetings with teachers and journalists. When Chairman, Char Asariadaho UP was asked about it, he said that committee is there and meeting is conducted almost regularly but as there is not enough fund, activity is very limited. According to the policy to combat trafficking, the committee shall arrange drama, song, meeting, rally in markets and local places; arrange rehabilitation of rescued victims and give them priority in poverty reduction activities and create job for union's jobless young male and female. Chairman, Shahbajpur UP said that they felt these necessary but scope and budget is limited. They try to carry out the meeting. He also said

“NGOs work on this issue but their activity at grass root level is low. They do mainly seminars, meetings at union and upazila level and distant places from upazila headquarter are ignored by them.”

UNO, Godagari said that working area selection by NGOs was influenced by geographical location. A number of NGOs are working in some areas where communication is good while some areas with less facility are fully ignored. Char Ashariadaho is a traffic prone zone and most vulnerable but no NGO is working there because of its geographical location.

Secretary, Godagari press club indicated that there is not any comprehensive work plan at local level. Meetings at various levels are held customarily. There is not any co-ordination regarding anti-trafficking programs. In meetings NGOs and other organizations are said to perform various activities but there is not any follow up of what NGOs are doing. Even reports sent are not cross checked. Though trafficking is happening regularly, it does not come in the report. His opinion is supported by other local elites.

Program officer, ACD says that comprehensive work plan at local level is necessary. Government has no project in prevention of human trafficking. Only NGOs are working in

this sector and according to the policy NGOs should work with local government bodies and local administration. So, comprehensive work plan is essential for co-ordination and quality programs.

5.7.1 Findings

Go-NGO collaboration mechanism is there but weak. Under collaboration mechanism some committees are formed but there is no comprehensive work plan at local level. Government institutions conduct some formal meetings but do not give any direction for working. There is not enough fund from government side to run prevention measures. Emphasis is given on inclusion of NGOs in government action plans and they are included in different committees. But in reality there is no concerted effort to prevent trafficking.

5.8 MAIN FINDINGS

Data is gathered and analyzed keeping in mind Research Questions and Objectives of the research. Followings are the findings:

1. NGOs are working for Prevention, Protection, Rehabilitation and Reintegration to combat W&C trafficking. Prevention is the most vital technique to bring sustainable change in trafficking but unfortunately it is the most neglected one. In Prevention sector NGOs are involved largely in mass awareness raising programs, capacity building of law enforcement agencies and civil society and advocacy in policy arena. Some NGOs are also working for women empowerment to remove push factors behind trafficking.

2. NGOs awareness raising activities include - Motivational and Sensitization programs like Monthly Co-ordination meeting, Courtyard meeting, Community mobilization, Cultural activities, Advocacy with law enforcing agencies, media, local government bodies and Training to different stakeholders. NGOs' working at grass root level in traffic prone and border areas is low. Instead NGOs are engaged in arranging meetings with officials and activities at upazila headquarter level.

3. Outcome of prevention measures is raised awareness of general people and reduction in number of trafficking. Awareness level of people is not satisfactory. Of total respondents 62% have no idea about trafficking and only 28% heard about trafficking from NGOs.

Similarly, 99% people have no idea of trafficking related laws. On the other hand, study of various recent reports and news makes it clear that W&C trafficking has not reduced. Most alarming is - it is happening silently or is unnoticed. Exact number or near to exact number of trafficked person is not known.

4. Opinion and analysis shows that trafficking is related to factors highlighted as independent variables in this study. So Prevention measures are also relevant to these factors. Information on trafficking supports this. Poverty ridden, educationally lagging behind and culturally backward localities are target of traffickers. Study areas are no exception to this and most areas in Northern Zone are like this- low literacy rate, acute poverty, culture of dowry and strong gender discrimination. All these affecting prevention activities as basic needs are the first requirement of every human being.

5. Outcome of prevention activities is not instantly visible. There is no such mechanism to measure intended output of these activities. Result is, Collection of fund to work in this sector is tough and NGOs are least interested in it. Donors are much interested to give money for prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration. It affects sustainability of these activities. Grant is given for one to three years and further extension is uncertain. It affects continuity and quality of any program.

6. Human resource of NGOs is not adequate. On an average 01(one) person is working for 54,000 (fifty four) people. Ratio is 54000: 1. It is quiet impossible to reach people with this human resource.

7. All types of Prevention activities require government interventions. Bangladesh government formulated a number of policies to combat W&C trafficking. In these policies co-ordination and networking among different programs taken by different organizations, involvement of NGOs, implementation of programs by civil society and NGOs are given emphasis. In reality, there is not effective government intervention at local level. These are written document only. There is no collaboration between government and non government organizations. Only meetings are held customarily but there is no comprehensive work plan and no follow up of what NGOs are doing.

8. Legal framework regarding human trafficking is weak in Bangladesh. There is no exclusive law on human trafficking which results in minimum punishment or discharge of traffickers. Sometimes victims of trafficking become criminals under some laws. Besides lack of Witness Protocol Provision discourage people to give witness. It hampers justice. Most important is, government is not successful in controlling illegal migration through licensed recruiting agencies. When people go outside through agencies, NGOs have no authority to interfere and a large portion of people become victims of trafficking in this way.

9. Lastly, it can not be said that whatever the achievement is because of NGO activities only. Government has poverty reduction program, social safety net programs, education for free for girl child program and many others. All these are for people's socio-economic safety. All these indirectly help in removing push factors of trafficking.

5.9 FINDINGS AND ITS RELEVANCE TO THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Organizations are not individual entity according to System theory. Organizations exist in the society and its activities and outcomes are affected negatively or positively by inside and outside environment of it. Prevention of human trafficking is such an activity which requires NGOs internal efficiency and external interventions. In 2007-2008, suddenly number of trafficked victims increased. Hundreds of W&C were rescued from different borders while trafficking. Why this happened? Study in search of the answer says that – in that period SIDR, the ever happened devastating natural calamity occurred. It shattered the economy and thousands of poor became more poor, homeless and insecure. W&C became the most threatened and marginalized group. Osmany (2007) says “When human survival is threatened by insufficiency of basic needs, it is difficult to prevent human being from any pervasive situation or crime.” It happens during SIDR. Insufficiency of basic needs made them easy prey to traffickers. Awareness raising, sensitization-all these became a bit insufficient then.

System theory justifies the above happening; positive or negative activity of any of the factors from outside or inside an organization affects organizational activity similarly. Data Analysis also shows that Char areas and remotest border areas are most traffic prone and target of traffickers as these areas are economically backward. Majority lives below poverty line. Geographical location of these areas causes weak law and order and less interference of law enforcing agencies. On the other hand, lack of enough resource discourages NGOs to

work in these areas. So, various factors influence prevention activities in these areas. Findings of the study are also supported by System theory. According to System theory, problem of trafficking is to be assessed from every dimension. Intended result of prevention measures only comes when every aspect of the problem is handled thoroughly and systematically. Data analysis shows that effectiveness of prevention measures is affected by external factors like socio-economic condition of a locality, existing laws and regulations and policy direction. On the other hand, financial condition of NGOs, their human resource and type of programs affect activities from inside the organization.

System theory says - incomplete understanding of a problem leads to incomplete diagnosis; in most cases organizations do this. They analyze a problem from a single point of view. In case of trafficking also, prevention measures will not be effective if socio-economic aspects of the problem and every institution's involvement is ignored.

CONCLUSION AND IDEAS FOR FUTURE APPROACHES

6.1 CONCLUSION

The research was aimed at gathering information on what role is played by NGOs, the prime actor in combating human trafficking. The study concentrated on NGOs' role in prevention of W&C trafficking. It talks about prevention measures taken by NGOs and tries to highlight factors which have negative or positive implications on prevention activities. For prevention, NGOs are involved in mass awareness raising, motivational and sensitization programs. Their activities are not fully successful in bringing intended results as it is not possible by any individual organization to solve a worldwide social problem like trafficking. NGOs have their inefficiency in managing prevention activities. Besides poor socio-economic condition, lack of coordination and collaboration among stakeholders, weak implementation of policy and legal framework, absence of anti-trafficking act further affect prevention initiatives. However, what is achieved so far is not only because of NGOs alone. Government's indirect involvement through poverty reduction and safety net programs helps in bringing the achievement. Because of international pressure and threat of withholding grants and loans in deteriorated trafficking condition, now government is also trying to reduce trafficking and focus is mainly on prosecution and rehabilitation. Prevention is a bit overlooked. Although prevention is the most long-term avenue for reducing or eliminating human trafficking, it is the least employed tactic.

6.2 IDEAS FOR FUTURE APPROACHES

With this thought in mind, for effective prevention activities some implications derived from the study are given below:

6.2.1 For NGOs

I Local level institution building

To prevent W&C trafficking NGOs apply community development and involvement approaches. To accomplish the community approach NGOs need local level institution

building. It is not possible by only employee of NGOs to go to people one by one and talk about trafficking. Rather involving local people especially teachers, imams, youth, cultural groups and social worker, a local arrangement can be established which will work as a centre of sharing and decision making at village level with respect to awareness raising and developmental activities. Youth is the power to change. So Youths may be organized to fight against the evil. Local cultural groups of youths may be used for awareness raising as they are most accepted to mass people having same identity. Vigilance team of young boys and girls can be made to collect information on trafficking.

II Networking among NGOs

Networking among NGOs working in the same territory is essential. If there is information sharing and knowledge of each other's working then NGOs working on prevention of trafficking can motivate NGOs working in income generation to do work in most traffic prone areas for population at risk of trafficking. Moreover, NGOs may jointly do advocacy for policy direction and cooperation indicating problems and prospects.

III Improvement of Resource Management and Initiation of Resource generation

NGOs have weakness in financial management. Resource constraint is focused as a problem by NGOs so inefficient management of it makes it more acute. Thoughts may be given on re-organization of regional and local offices, placing of staffs, program arrangement schedule and many others to minimize or utilize resource properly.

NGOs should take self-initiated fund raising move to reduce its donor dependency. They should acquire at least ability to run any project at its awaiting period for extension or grant of fund.

IV Improvement of Institutional Capacity

Institutional capacity is basic to attain success. If the internal mechanism of an institution loses its spirit and objective then the existence of the institution is threatened. Improvement of this capacity is a continuous process. Trafficking is such a social malady that only routine job of employees is not enough to fight it. It requires humanistic approach. So, continuous training and motivation is needed for employees to work properly. Monitoring and supervision are also very good mechanisms to maintain quality. So that should be done in real sense not for show off only.

6.2.2 For Integrated Approach

I Improvement of socio-economic condition

For sustainable achievement in anti trafficking activities, improvement of socio economic condition meaning eradication of poverty, illiteracy, gender discrimination and vulnerability (push factors of trafficking) is the first requirement. Poverty and lack of economic opportunity make W&C potential victims of trafficking. The problem is deeply rooted in the riddle of poverty and culture. So, alternative livelihood options are to be created. Self employment through credit program is to be taken as a part of prevention. Vocational and technical training along with scope of using that training is to be prioritized.

Government's Social Safety Net programs have to be strengthened. Traffic prone areas should be identified and covered by these programs. Help of NGOs can be taken to identify vulnerable population and covered by safety net programs leaving political influence and corruption.

II Empowerment of Women

Women empowerment is a worthy strategy to eradicate not only threats of trafficking but also all type of violence against women. Women will never get rid of violence as long as they are financially dependent on male and are driven by male. Women empowerment tools include elimination of gender discriminating laws, access to education, scope of income generation, power to take own decision. Government took initiatives like education to girl child for free, vocational training and so on. NGOs also work through micro credit, help for income generation etc. All these initiatives are good in intention but there are problem in actualization. Besides, these are less than necessary. So GO-NGO integrated approach may be taken.

III Strengthen Legal Framework

The main hindrance in prevention of trafficking is weak legal framework and more weak utilization. An exclusive law on human trafficking is the demand of all concerned. Specific definition of human trafficking, rigorous punishment, witness protection and role of different agencies should be incorporated clearly.

IV Policy to monitor and manipulate NGOs

At present NGOs are the main grass root level actors working on prevention. Findings of the study show that some areas are over populated by NGOs working on the same issue and some areas are not at all attained by any. NGOs choose working area by their own and sometimes driven by financial gain and benefit only. So Government intervention is essential. Government should make a work plan to take the whole country under anti- trafficking activities. Provision of taking approval of government to work in any place by NGOs should be made mandatory.

Moreover, NGOs have experience and institutional setup for running anti trafficking activities. So government may take benefit of it. Including NGOs as medium of anti trafficking policy implementing organization, Government may provide grant or loan. It will reduce government cost of initiating activity. Government can also implement some safety net programs through these NGOs which will be effective for population at risk of trafficking.

V Effective GO-NGO Collaboration

To eradicate a problem like trafficking by any individual institution is not possible. It requires a concerted effort. All measures of prevention require government intervention. Government's policy and institutional support can be valuable contribution from the part of government. Trafficking is a transnational issue. It requires regional and inter- national approach and collaboration. Otherwise it is tough for NGOs to provide help to victims. Cooperation and coordination at local level will make the anti trafficking activity more vigilant. It will ease information sharing. Go-NGO as a body may take collaborative effort to eradicate trafficking of human beings. Government can support NGOs by providing some grants or loans and elements of awareness raising programs and scope of broadcasting their campaigns in radio and television for free. Government can also take initiatives to establish national trafficking information cell. Education material on human trafficking in school curricula is to be included to aware young girls and children.

Capacity building is another important component of prevention. Now some NGOs provide a general training to LEA and LEB in a very small scale. Government can assist them by providing categorized training materials. Government in collaboration with NGOs can make comprehensive capacity building program for officials intended to ensure training to all.

Trafficking of W&C is a painful reality now. Government as well as NGOs is working to reduce trafficking. Government's direct involvement in prevention activities is low. Mainly a number of NGOs are working on it. NGOs working on it bring some changes in the society though it is not satisfactory. Concerted effort of Government and NGOs is required to face the alarming situation in Bangladesh now.

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Appendix-1A
Questionnaire (For Victims)

Thesis Title: Role of NGOs in prevention of W&C trafficking in Northern border areas of Bangladesh

1. Personal Information

- 1.1 Age:
1.2 Marital Status:
1.3 Permanent Address:
1.4 Present Address:
1.5. Profession (before trafficked):
1.6 Age at the time of being trafficked:

2. Social Factor

- 2.1. Monthly Income of the Family:
- 2.2. Take Meal regularly: Once in a day Twice in a day Thrice in a day
Starve at times
- 2.3. Victim's father's Land Property? Yes No If Yes, then Amount
- 2.4. Member in the family:
2.5 Earning member in the family
- 2.6. Do you get any financial help? Yes No
- 2.7. If yes, then from whom? NGO Govt. Other
- 2.8. Educational qualification: Illiterate Primary SSC Other
- 2.9 Any dowry in marriage (you/your family)? Yes No Don't know
- 2.10. What proposal was given before trafficking?
- 2.11. Why you agreed to the proposal:

2.12. What you think is the cause of trafficking:

3. Awareness

3.1. Did you have any idea/knew anything about trafficking earliar? Yes No

3.2. if yes, then from whom ? NGO Media Govt source Other

3.3. Any NGO/anyone came to aware about trafficking? Yes No Dont know

3.4. If yes, then who?

3.5. What was the activity of the NGO?

4. Law and Regulations

4.1. Did you know that trafficking is illegal? Yes No

4.2. Had you any idea about traffickig related laws or regulations? Yes No

4.3. If any idea, please say something

4.4. Was any case filed after rescued? If what

5. What should be done to prevent trafficking?

Appendix -1B

Questionnaire (For Population at Risk)

Thesis Title: Role of NGOs in prevention of W&C trafficking in Northern border areas of Bangladesh

1. Personal Information

1.1 Age:

1.2 Marital Status

1.3 Permanent Address:

1.4 Present Address:

1.5. Profession:

2. Social factors

2.1. Monthly Income of the Family:

2.2. Take Meal regularly: Once in a day Twice in a day Thrice in a day
Starve at times

2.3. Land Property? Yes No If Yes, then Amount

2.4. Member in the family:

2.5 Earning member in the family:

2.6. Do you get any financial help? Yes No

2.7. If yes, then from whom? NGO Govt. Other

2.8. Educational qualification: Illiterate Primary SSC Other

2.9 Any dowry in marriage (you/your family)? Yes No Don't know

2.10. Have anyone given you proposal of job/marriage/going abroad? Yes No

2.11. If yes. Then why you did not agree to the proposal:

2.12. Have you seen anyone known to u to be trafficked? Yes No

2.13. If yes, then why u think the victim aggred ?

2.12. What you think is the cause of trafficking

3. Awareness

3.1. Did you have any idea/knew anything about trafficking earlier? Yes No

3.2. if yes, then from whom ? NGO Media Govt source Other

3.3. Any NGO/anyone came to aware you about trafficking? Yes No
Dont know

3.4. If yes, then who?

3.5. What was the activity of the NGO?

4. Law and Regulations

4.1. Do you know that trafficking is illegal? Yes No

4.2. Have you any idea about traffickig related laws or regulations? Yes No

4.3. If any idea, please say something

5. What should be done to prevent trafficking?

Appendix -1C

Questionnaire (For NGO Personnel)

Thesis Title: Role of NGOs in prevention of W&C trafficking in Northern border areas of Bangladesh

1. General Information:

- 1.1. Name:
- 1.2. Designation :
- 1.3. Address of the office :
- 1.4. Duration in current office :

2. Social Factors

- 2.1. Does trafficking happen in the locality?
- 2.2. What are the causes of trafficking? Your opinion:
- 2.3. Who are the victims of trafficking mostly?

Women children W&C Poor W&C

- 2.4. What type of proposal is given to victims?
- 2.5. Why they agree?
- 2.6. Do the causes of trafficking have any effect on prevention activities?

3. Activities of NGO

- 1.5. What are the activities of your NGO in prevention of trafficking?
- 1.6. Name the programs on prevention of trafficking:
- 1.7. What is the source of money for these activities?

Govt. Foreign donation Own resource Other

- 1.8. Is the source sustainable?
- 1.9. Money allocation in a program
- 1.10. How many staffs are working on prevention? Is it enough?

1.11. What is the objective of your activities regarding prevention?

1.12. Is there any plan of action? If yes, describe:

3.10. Are personnel from locality and other sector incorporated in your prevention programs?

4. GO-NGO collaboration

4.1. Is there any committee of stakeholders at upazila level?

4.2 If yes, then who are the members?

4.3. Does the meeting held regularly?

4.4. Are NGOs working in collaboration with Govt. in any project on prevention?

4.5 Is there any comprehensive work plan at local level?

5. Policy and Legal framework

5.1. Do you know about anti trafficking laws and policy?

5.2 If yes, then are they sufficient?

5.3. If not, Why?

5.4. Do you get necessary help from Law enforcing agencies?

5.5. Is NGO activity hampered because of any government policy?

5.6. Who other than NGOs runs prevention activity?

5.6. What should be done to prevent trafficking?

Appendix -1D

Checklist for Interview (UNO/ OC)

1. General Information:

1.13. Name:

1.14. Designation

1.15. Address of office

1.16. Duration in current office

4. Is trafficking happening in the upazila?

5. Who are the victims of trafficking mostly? Why?

6. What you think are the causes of trafficking?

7. What type of proposal is given to victims/victims family?

8. Why victims agree to the proposal?

9. Is there any activity of your organization in prevention of trafficking?

10. IF yes, Then what are they?

11. Have you seen any program to prevent trafficking?

12. If yes, then who are running the program?

13. Is any NGO working on it in your area?

14. What type of program they arrange?

15. Do you think it is proper?

16. If not why?

17. Is there any committee at local level on prevention of trafficking?

18. If yes, then who are the members?

19. Is there lack of coordination among different organizations working on it?

20. Is there any govt. policy emphasizing on working in coordination with other organization?

21. If not, is it necessary?

22. Your opinion about anti trafficking laws:

23. What should be done to prevent trafficking?

Appendix -1E
Checklist for Interview(Local Elite)

1. Personal Information

1.1. Name:

1.2 Father/Husband Name:

1.3 Age:

1.4 Sex

1.5 Permanent Address:

1.6 Present Address:

1.7. Profession:

- 2) 2. Is trafficking happening in your locality?
- 3) Who are the victims of trafficking mostly? Why?
- 4) What you think are the causes of trafficking?
- 5) What type of proposal is given to victims/victims family?
- 6) Why victims agree to the proposal
- 7) Have you seen any program to prevent trafficking?
- 8) If yes, then who are running the program?
- 9) Is any NGO working on it in your area?
- 10) What type of program they arrange?
- 11) Do you think it is proper?
- 12) If not why?
- 13) Is there any committee at local level on prevention of trafficking?
- 14) If yes, then who are the members?
- 15) Does the meeting held regularly?
- 16) Is anyone except NGO is working on trafficking
- 17) 16. Do you feel that there is lack of coordination among different organizations working on it?
- 18) Do you have any idea about anti trafficking laws?
- 19) If yes, your opinion about law:
- 20) What should be done to prevent trafficking?

Appendix -1F
Checklist for Interview (Chairman – Union Council)

1. Personal Information

1.1. Name:

1.2 Father/Husband Name:

1.3 Age:

1.4 Sex

1.5 Permanent Address:

1.6 Office Address:

2. Is trafficking happening in your locality?

3. Who are the victims of trafficking mostly? Why?

4. What you think are the causes of trafficking?

5. What type of proposal is given to victims/victims family?

6. Why victims agree to the proposal?

7. Is there any activity of your organization in prevention of trafficking?

8. IF yes, then what are they?

7. Have you seen any program to prevent trafficking?

8. If yes, then who are running the program?

9. Is any NGO working on it in your area?

10. What type of program they arrange?

11. Do you think it is proper?

12. If not why?

13. Is there any committee at local level on prevention of trafficking?

14. If yes, then who are the members?

15. Is anyone except NGO is working on trafficking

16. Is there lack of coordination among different organizations working on it?

17. Your opinion about role of LEA

18. Do you have any idea about anti trafficking laws?

19. If yes, is it enough?

20. What should be done to prevent trafficking?

1. Summary and context

1.1. Project Summary

Project Title	Prevention and Protection of Child Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children; ID: 6182 C
Project Purpose	Reduce CSAET through developing community care and increasing the roles and responsiveness of civil society towards children's protection, and strengthen service delivery system in institutional cares for the development and social integration of CSAET survivors and who are at risks.
Proposed Location/s	Rajshahi, and Chapai Nawabgonj districts of Bangladesh
Proposed Start and End dates	Start: January 2010- and End: December 2010
Key Partners/Stakeholders	Child target groups and beneficiaries: Child survivors of CSAET, children of physical and mental torture, missing children, acid violence, and children from safe custody, and children under age 18 who are at risk to sexual abuse and exploitation. Adults Target Stakeholders: Social leaders, LEB, LEA, Local Administration, CBOs, Media, and other civil society groups.
Related Theme Areas/Related Page #'s of CSP	Child Protection
HR/Capacity Requirements	ED: 0.2 Finance Coordinator: 0.2 Project Officer: 1.0 Programme Officer-1: 1.0 Accounts Officer -1: 1.0 Social Mobilizer-3: 3.0 Counsellor-1: 1.0 House parents-1: 1.0 Superintendents-1: 1.0 Doctor (part time) -1: 0.3 Child advocates -8: 6.4 Guard -2: 2.0 Cook -1: 1.0 Cleaner -1: 1.0 Others: 0.1 Total = 20.2
Proposed Budget (see Annexe A for detail)	3,536,015

1.2. Project Context *Limit to half page if possible*

Child sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking are the criminal activities in the community. In particular, children are forced to sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking in a process, where the political and economic deterioration are the main causes that hamper the children's protection. The situations encourage children to leave the school, engage in work, and seek better life in urban areas or other destination which force them vulnerable to sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking for sexual purposes. Legal protection of abused and exploited children is very much challenges due to the causes of powerful position of perpetrator. The following deterioration conditions, the political, economic and rights situation are aimed to reach under the project.

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Political situation: In fact the political situations here are related to proper implementation of laws and policies for children protection, child sexual abuse, exploitation, and trafficking. People are mostly unaware about the child care for their protection, as well as development. The cultural practices, norms, values and beliefs, hamper the practices of existing laws and policies. The people are fully unaware about the children's rights for their development, and the consequences of child sexual abuse, exploitation, and discrimination. Marriage of girls at early age is culturally recognized and support by the family, which remains difficult still now. The local government authorities totally try to escape from such intervention. The programme aims to develop community care in access to children's rights to education, non-discrimination, health and participation for the prevention of CSAET, where the people will be aware about the children's rights for their care and development. Cooperation between NGOs, CBOs and Government authority developed to protect child rights violations.

Economic situation: Certain groups of children such as children in poor family, step mother, from minority, children in street situation, and children in domestic works, children from socially excluded community etc. are higher risk of abuse, exploitation and trafficking, because they are discriminated, excluded, exploited in work place, and working in leaving schooling. Due to the economic crisis in family, the children are forced to trafficking, sexual abuse and exploitation in the trap of false hopes of benefits and their livelihood. To rescue the children from trafficking situation and protection of abused and sexually exploited remain challenges due to the lack capacity of family support to do so. So, institutional cares and supports are necessarily important to strengthen service delivery systems for social integration of survivors and development of the children.

1.3. Overall Project Goals and Metrics *Limit to half page if possible*

The overall goal of the project is to reduce child trafficking, sexual abuse and exploitation and its consequence. To reach the goal it has been supposed to develop the community care towards children, increase the role, involvement and responsiveness of civil societies on CSAET issues and to strengthen the service delivery systems for the victims of violence, victims of sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking, child labor, domestic violence and conflict with laws and children who are at risk.

Total reached children:

Children Reached Direct

Shelter Home:

Rescue – 50, Counseling-50, legal aid support – 17, Legal case verdict: 7, Investigation - 20, Formal education -5, Vocational Training – 15, Education Material: 11, Recreation: 50, Integration – 30, follow-up – 30 (new 20 and old 10), integration with livelihood and jobs – 10, Dance Therapeutic: 15, Training on CRC: 20, Training on life skill: 20.

Socialization center and Community: Children in socialization center: 600 (60%girls and 40% boys), Non-formal education: 600 (60%girls and 40% boys), **Schooling:** 150 (60%girls and 40% boys), **Health awareness:** 600 (60%girls and 40% boys), **Rescue from hazardous jobs-**150 (60%girls and 40% boys), **Community support for:** 100(70%girls and 30% boys), **Vocational training:** 20 (70%girls and 30% boys), **Counseling:** 300 (70%girls and 30% boys), **CRF:** 7.

Awareness on social issues by children: 720 (60%female and 40% male), Orientation/Training on CRC: 20, Training on life skill: 20, Training on leadership: 20, Training on Leadership and Facilitation: 20, Orientation of Advocacy strategy: 20.

Adults Reached Direct:

Community awareness on CSAET: 1080 (30% male and 70% female), community based advocacy: 5 no., Orientation/Training on CRC: 360

Awareness generation, Networking and Advocacy: Community meeting: 360, CBOs

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meeting: 80, School based awareness on Child trafficking: 500 (60%female and 40% male), Day observation: 850 (60%female and 40% male),

Children Reached Indirect

Awareness on social issue: 2,160 (60% girls and 40% boys),

Adults Reached Indirect

Community awareness CSAET : 5400 (60% female and 40% female)

Key indicators used for monitoring and evaluation: Participant lists, Monthly reporting, monthly meeting, regular field visit and discussion with target groups, meeting minutes of different committees and groups, and CRF, data documentation and reporting, follow-up report etc.

1.4 Project Activity Rationale *Limit to half page if possible*

For children's care and protection, holistic development is necessarily important. Community meeting/parents meetings will be developed to increase their awareness on children's cares and protection issues. Two cultural programme (theater/pot song/gombira) will be conducted for mass awareness on child sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking. School based awareness raising programme on child sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking in Five School and Madrassa is important to extend the activities of CSAET. Community based advocacy meeting with local service provider, CBOs, employers, and civil society groups is important to strengthen their roles for children's rights to education and participation. In day observation on children's week meetings with Media, CBOs, Local Clubs and other Civil society will be conducted in terms of children rights awareness.

Psychosocial cares and support needs are important for prevention and protection of child sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking. Through shelter home, psychosocial supports as direct support such as rescue to integration of survivors includes a range of services such as rescue/release, safe shelter, legal Aid support, counseling, basic literacy, health or medical support, recreation, vocational and life skill training, formal education support, follow up, investigation and other shelter based services to the survivors. The support services and activities are necessarily provided to the victims/survivors in order to integrate them into community. Socialization center aims to provide pre-schooling education, non-formal education, psychosocial counseling and life skill education are most important to develop their basic learning, skill, and leadership. Socialization Center based activities and services are creating the scopes of children's sound and positive socialization process and community services are ensured for the vulnerable groups. Through the process, the participation of children and adolescents and other community stakeholders are being strengthened to protect the violence against children.

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II. Project Objectives, Results and Activities *Limit to 1 page*

Planned Objective	Expected results (outcome) including quantifiable indicators	Highlight of activities	Qtrs	Staff responsible	Resources available vs. needed: Financial	Resources available vs. needed: FTE/Technical
Objective 1: To develop the community care towards children to protect them from CSAET	<p>Result 1.1: 75% community people have been aware towards the children cares and support for education.</p> <p>Result 1.2: Increased the access of 85% children to their rights of education, and participation</p>	<p>1.1.1 Conduct 24 number of community meeting/parents meetings with 480 members of community people to increase their awareness on children's cares and protection issues</p> <p>1.1.2 Conduct two cultural programme (theater/pot song/gombira) for the mass awareness on child sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking</p> <p>1.1.3 Organize and conduct 5 no. of school based awareness raising programme on child sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking in Five School and Madrassa.</p> <p>1.2.1 Conduct 5 community based advocacy meeting with 100 numbers of local service provider, CBOs, employers, and civil society groups to strengthen their roles for children's rights to education and participation</p> <p>1.2.2 Conduct day observation on children's week through conducting meetings with Media, CBOs, Local Clubs and other Civil society in terms of children's rights awareness</p>	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	PC, PO, SM, Child Advocates	33,987	<p>ED 0.2</p> <p>Finance Coordinator: 0.2</p> <p>Project Officer: 1.0</p> <p>Programme Officer: 1.0</p> <p>Accounts Officer -1: 1.0</p> <p>Social Mobilizer-3: 3.0</p> <p>Counselor-1: 1.0</p> <p>House parents-1: 1.0</p> <p>Superintendents-1: 1.0</p> <p>Doctor (part time) -1: 0.3</p> <p>Child advocates -8: 6.4</p> <p>Guard -2: 2.0</p> <p>Cook -1: 1.0</p> <p>Cleaner -1: 1.0</p> <p>Others: 0.1</p> <p>Total = 20.2</p>
Objective 2: To increase the role, involvement and responsiveness of government and civil societies on CSAET issues in the project areas	<p>Result 2.1: Cooperation between NGOs, CBOs and Government authority developed to protect child rights</p>	<p>2.1.1. Conduct 48 events of CBOs meeting (4 CBOs, One Community Management Committee, One Community Development Committee and Two People's Organizations) to increase their responsiveness towards children's care and protection from CSAET</p> <p>2.1.2. Conduct two (2) networking meetings with the 9 members of networking NGOs on their roles to protect children</p>	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	PC, PO, SM	24,780	

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by 2010	violations					
	<p>Result 2.2: 200 children are protected from abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and hazardous jobs.</p>	<p>2.2.1 Raise child protection issue towards the meeting of local government to enhance their roles and supports for the children's integration</p> <p>2.2.2 Raise CSAET issues in the GO and NGO coordination meetings to enhance the efforts to combat children's trafficking and justice for abused children</p> <p>2.2.3. Develop cooperation with LEA in City Corporation and Shibgonj Police Station to rescue and integration of the survivors.</p>				
Objective 3: To Strengthen the service delivery systems on CSAET issues in the institutional areas during 2010	<p>Result 3.1: 75 to 85% survivors will uplift a joyful life within their family after integration</p> <p>Result 3.2: 150 young children will be developed as self-dependent actors</p> <p>Results 3.3: Schooling of 85% children promoted</p>	<p>3.1.1. Psychosocial Supports will be provided to 50 survivors through Shelter Home for the social integration of the survivors (Rescue – 50, Counseling-50, legal aid support – 17, Legal case verdict 7, Investigation – 20, Formal education -5, Vocational Training – 15, Education Material: 11, Recreation: 50, Integration – 30 follow-up – 30 (new 20 and old 10), Integration with livelihood and jobs – 10, Dance Therapeutic: 15, Training on CRC: 20, Training on life skill: 20.)</p> <p>3.2.1. Provide life skill training to 20 children who the members of CRF to develop their capacity, life skill and skill for community mobilization</p> <p>3.2.1. Provide psychosocial support to the children who are vulnerable and abused through socialization center to prevent the sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking (reached 600 children (60%girls and 40% boys). Non-formal education: 600 (60%girls and 40% boys). Schooling: 150 (60%girls and 40% boys). Health awareness: 600 (60%girls and 40% boys). Rescue from hazardous jobs-150 (60%girls and 40% boys). Community support for: 100(70%girls and 30% boys). Vocational training: 20 (70%girls and 30% boys).</p>	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4	PC, PO, SM, Counselor, Educator, Child Advocate,		<p>Shelter home- 1,240,000</p> <p>Socialization center - 295,243</p>

Final design approved by P&R IG 1st April 2009

		Counseling: 300 (70% girls and 30% boys), CRF: 7				
		3.3.1. Promote the 150 children in formal schooling				
		3.3.2. Raise children's education in the community meetings				

Final design approved by P&R IG 1st April 2009

Form- B:

Project Annual Work Plan 2010

Project Title: Prevention and Protection of Child Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children

Project ID: 6182 C

Period: January 2010- December 2010

Country: Bangladesh

Major Activity: Project Management

Activity: (Please refer to Project Implementation Plan)	Months											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Internal Meeting	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Description of sub-activities:												
Communication and sharing with staffs	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Conduct meeting	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Capacity and Monitoring meeting with SCSD	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Description of sub-activities:												
Communication and sharing with Relevant staffs and SCSD	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Conduct meeting	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Activity: (Please refer to Project Implementation Plan)	Months											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Budget/ work plan review meeting with SCSD	√						√					
Description of sub-activities:												
Communication and sharing with Relevant staffs and	√						√					

Activity: (Please refer to Project Implementation Plan)	Months											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SCSD												
Conduct meeting	√						√					
Activity: (Please refer to Project Implementation Plan)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Application for Fund												
Description of sub-activities:												
Communication and sharing with SCSD	√			√			√			√		
Apply for fund	√			√			√			√		
Half Annual Narrative Report												
Description of sub-activities:												
Collection of information, report, clippings and filing	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Preparing short and necessary quartile report				√			√					
Report finalizing and sending							√					
Annual Progress Report												
Description of sub-activities:												
Collection of information, report, clippings and filing	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Preparing short and necessary quartile report				√	√		√			√		

Activity: (Please refer to Project Implementation Plan)	Months											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Report finalizing and sending				√			√			√		√
Investment												
Description of sub-activities:												
Collect Spot Quotation												
Procure Television and musical instrument												

Activity: (Please refer to Project Implementation Plan)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Utensils												
Description of sub-activities:												
Procure necessary utensils		√	√									
Bedding												
Description of sub-activities:												
Procure necessary Beddings		√	√									
Financial Management												
Description of sub-activities:												
Application for transfer of funds		√		√			√			√		
Quarterly Financial Report			√			√			√			√
Half Annual Financial Report							√					

Activity: (Please refer to Project Implementation Plan)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Annual Financial Report												√
Audited Report												√

Activity: (Please refer to Project Implementation Plan)	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Organized issues based street theater, Pot song and folk song in community level			√							←	√	
Description of sub-activities:												
Meeting with staffs, CRF and Child Cultural Group	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Venue, date & Time selection	√	√					√	√				
Prepare a concept on theatre	√	√					√	√				
Arrange the performance		√					√	√				
Documentation and reporting		√					√	√				

Activity: (Please refer to Project Implementation Plan)	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Organize six monthly networking meeting on cross border trafficking		√	→									√
Description of sub-activities:												
Meeting with staffs, CRF, and CCU	√										√	
Venue, date & Time selection	√	√								√	√	
Prepare a concept note paper for the participants	√	√								√	√	
Invitation and cooperation with GO, NGO, CBO, Journalists, and others	√	√								√	√	
Arrange the meeting	√	√								√	√	

Activity: (Please refer to Project Implementation Plan)	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Documentation and reporting	√	√								√	√	
4.5 Operate One shelter homes (one for girls) in Rajshahi for victim of CSAET												
Description of sub-activities:												
4.5.1 Provide Rent for 1 shelter home	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.5.2 Provide Food for children (25 children per year)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.5.3 Provide Clothes for children (25 children per year)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.5.4 Recreational Facilities for children (25 children per year)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.5.5 Personal hygiene for children (25 children per year)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.5.6 Provide NFE for children (25 children per year)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.5.7 Formal education for children	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.5.8 Maintenance materials (Fuel, electricity, gas, water, repairing etc.)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.5.9 Child Advocate (2 Person for 1 S. Home)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.5.10 Investigation & Legal support to 60 victims (20 per year)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.5.11 Follow up & reintegration to 60 victims (20 per year)	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.6 Operate three (3) socialization centers in urban slum and rural community												
Description of sub-activities:												
4.6.1 Provide Center Rents & utilities and	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Activity: (Please refer to Project Implementation Plan)	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
maintenance												
4.6.2 Provide non formal education	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.6.3 Provide library facilities	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.6.4 Provide psychosocial counseling	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.6.5 Recreational and sports support	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.6.6 First aid support	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.6.7 6 Child Advocates work under 3 S. Centers	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.6.8 Life skill based education for children (6 event under 3 S. centers, 20-22 children will participate in each event)			① →									
4.6.9 Monthly parents meeting in 3 S.-centers	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Communication and sharing with parents	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Conduct meeting	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.6.9 Monthly parents meeting in 3 S. centers												
Description of sub-activities:												
Communication and sharing with parents	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Tine, place and date selection	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Conduct meeting	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.6.10. Community based advocacy with Local government												
Description of sub-activities:												
Communication and sharing with parents	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Tine, place and date selection	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Conduct meeting	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4.8 Reporting, documentation and publication	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Framework Project Budget

Date

Project ID	
Project Title	Prevention and Protection of Child Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children
Partner	Association for Community Development - ACD
Project Period	January 2008 to December 2010

Currency		Budget Exchange Rate	
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Sl.No	Text	Project Budget 1=2+3+4+5	2008 2	2009 3	2010 4	N/A 5
1	Investments	-	-	-	-	-
1.1	Television for Socialization Center (3 for 3 center, Tk. 10,000 x 3 no.)	-	-	-	-	-
1.2	Musical Instrument for Shelter Homes (Tk. 25,000 x 1 no.)	-	-	-	-	-
2	Expatriates					
3	Local Personnel	4,036,776	1,280,500	1,344,525	1,411,751	
3.1	Project Officer - 1 Tk. 16000 x 1 person	655,720	208,000	218,400	229,320	
3.2	Program Officer - 1 Tk. 8500 x 1 person	348,351	110,500	116,025	121,826	
3.3	Counsellor -1 Tk. 10500 x 1 person	430,316	136,500	143,325	150,491	
3.4	Doctor - 1(Part time) Tk. 6000 x 12month	245,895	78,000	81,900	85,995	
3.5	Accounts Officer - 1 Tk. 12000 x 1 person	491,790	156,000	163,800	171,990	
3.6	Finanace Cordinator-1 (25%) Tk.5500 x 1 person	225,404	71,500	75,075	78,829	
3.7	Recreative Teacher-1 Tk.4000 x 1 person	163,930	52,000	54,600	57,330	
3.8	Superintendent - 1 Tk. 6000 x 1 person	245,895	78,000	81,900	85,995	
3.9	Social Mobilizer -3 Tk. 8000 x 3 person	983,580	312,000	327,600	343,980	
3.10	House Parents - 1 Tk. 6000 x 1 person	245,895	78,000	81,900	85,995	
4	Activities and Running Costs	4,731,970	1,602,230	1,528,260	1,601,480	
4.1	Utensils	2,650	2,650	-	-	
4.1.1	Plate (Tk. 60 X 15 no.)	900	900	-	-	
4.1.2	Bowl -Steel (Tk. 100 X 5 no.)	500	500	-	-	
4.1.3	Bowl -Plastic (Tk. 80 X 5 no.)	400	400	-	-	
4.1.4	Glass (Tk. 20 X 25 no.)	500	500	-	-	
4.1.5	Spoon (Tk. 20 X 5 no.)	100	100	-	-	

4.1.6	Jug (Tk. 50 X 5 no.)	250	250	-	-
4.2	Bedding	23,750	23,750	-	-
4.2.1	Mattress (Tk. 400 X 25 no.)	10,000	10,000	-	-
4.2.2	Pellow (Tk. 100 X 25 no.)	2,500	2,500	-	-
4.2.3	Mosquito Curtain (Tk. 250 X 25 no.)	6,250	6,250	-	-
4.2.4	Bed sheet (Tk. 200 X 25 no.)	5,000	5,000	-	-
4.3	Community Capacity Building	45,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
4.3.1	Capacity building training with POs on Child Marriages, CSA, CSEC and trafficking (Tk. 7,500 X 3 event)	-	-	-	-
4.3.2	Orientation workshop to develop community care system for re-integration of violance victim (Tk. 8,100 X 3 event)	-	-	-	-
4.3.3	Conduct National child rights week in community level (Tk. 22,140 X 2 event)	-	-	-	-
4.3.4	Organized issues based street theater, Pot song and folk song in community level (Tk. 7,500 X 6 event)	45,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
4.3.5	Advocacy workshop with LEB, LEA on CSAET and Care and protection (Tk. 13,800 X 2 event)	-	-	-	-
4.3.6	Organize training on Theatre for Development (TFD) (Tk. 15,000 X 2 event)	-	-	-	-
4.4	Networking and Civil societies capacity Building	23,280	-	-	23,280
4.4.1	Capacity building training to protect CSEC, trafficking and Prostitution (Tk. 32,600 X 1 event)	-	-	-	-
4.4.2	Organize six monthly networking meeting on cross border trafficking (Tk. 11,640 X 2 event)	23,280	-	-	23,280
4.5	Strengthen psychosocial support	3,743,000	1,245,000	1,240,000	1,258,000
	Operate One shelter homes (one for girls) in Rajshahi for victim of CSAET				
4.5.1	Rent (Tk. 15,000 X 1 S. Home X 36 months)	540,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
4.5.2	Food (Tk-75 x 25 person x 30 days)	2,025,000	675,000	675,000	675,000
4.5.3	Clothes (Tk. 1200 X 25 children per year)	90,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
4.5.4	Recreational Facilities (Tk. 1000 X 36 months)	36,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
4.5.5	Personal hygiene (Tk. 2000 X 36 months)	60,000	24,000	12,000	24,000
4.5.6	Provide NFE (Tk. 1500 X 36 months)	48,000	18,000	12,000	18,000
4.5.7	Formal education cost (Tk. 3500 X 36)	126,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
4.5.8	Maintainance cost (Fuel, electricity,gas,water, repairing etc.)(Tk. 6000 X 36 months)	216,000	72,000	72,000	72,000
4.5.9	Child Advocate (2 Person X Tk. 2000 X 36 Month for 1 S. Hom)	182,000	52,000	65,000	65,000
4.5.10	Investigation & Legal support (Tk. 5,000 X 20 Cases per year)	300,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

4.5.11	Follow up & reintegration (Tk. 2,000 X 20 Cases per year)	120,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
4.6	Socialization Centres	885,600	312,200	269,700	303,700
	Operate three (3) socialization centres				
4.6.1	Center Rent & utilities and maintenance (Tk. 2000 X 3 Center X 36 months)	216,000	72,000	72,000	72,000
4.6.2	Provide nonformal education (Tk. 1500 X 3 Center X 36 months)	144,000	54,000	36,000	54,000
4.6.3	Library facilities (Tk. 1000 X 3 Center per year)	6,000	3,000	1,500	1,500
4.6.4	Provide psychosocial counseling	-	-	-	-
4.6.5	Recreational and sports support (Tk. 500 X 3 Center X 36 months)	45,000	18,000	9,000	18,000
4.6.6	First aid support (Tk. 200 X 3 Center X 36 months)	21,600	7,200	7,200	7,200
4.6.7	Child Advocate (6 Person X Tk. 2000 X 36 Month for 3 S. Center)	432,000	144,000	144,000	144,000
4.6.8	Life skill based education (Tk. 7000 X 3 event)	21,000	14,000	-	7,000
4.6.9	Parents meeting-Monthly	No Cost	-	-	-
4.7	Exposure visit to see the best practices in South Asia region	-	-	-	-
4.8	Reporting, documentation and publication	-	-	-	-
4.9	Re-union of CRF members	-	-	-	-
4.10	Impact assessment study	-	-	-	-
4.11	Other Expenses	8,690	3,630	3,560	1500
5	Local Administration	1,537,289	502,280	512,225	522,784
5.1	Guard - 2 Tk. 4500 x 2 person	368,843	117,000	122,850	128,993
5.2	Cook - 1 Tk. 3000 x 1 person	122,948	39,000	40,950	42,998
5.3	Cleaner - 1 Tk. 3500 x 1 person	143,439	45,500	47,775	50,164
5.4	Travel, fuel and local conveyance Tk.13000 x 12 month	468,000	156,000	156,000	156,000
5.5	Printing and stationary Tk.1000 x 12 month	36,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
5.6	Management Service Charge Tk. 10000 x 12 month	360,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
	Vehicle operation (Fuel) :				
5.7	Motor cycle Tk. 1000 x 12 month x 1 no.	36,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
	Vehicle Maintenance :				
5.8	Motor cycle Tk. 500 x 12 month x 1 no.	-	-	-	-
5.9	Bank Charge	2,060	780	650	630
6	Project Related Information				
7	Project Specific Consultancy				
7.01	Capacity Support				

7.02	Programme Implementation Support				
8	Evaluation				
9	Other Expenses				
10	Total	10,306,035	3,385,010	3,385,010	3,536,015

Please note: Insert sub-lines and number accordingly (i.e. 1.01, 1.02, etc. under "1. Investments", 3.01, 3.02, etc. under "3. Local Personnel", and so forth).

On behalf of ACD

On behalf of Save the Children Sweden-Denmark

Salima Sarwar
 Executive Director
 Association for Community Development - ACD
 H-41, Sagarpara, Ghoramara
 Rajshahi, Bangladesh
 Date & Place:

Md. Obaidur Rahman
 Acting Country Representative
 Save the Children Sweden – Denmark
 Plot # 9, Road # 16, Gulshan
 Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh
 Date & Place:

Place/date:

Place/date:

Signature of Accountant:

Signature of Head of Organisation:

Name of Accountant:

Name of Head of Organisation: