

XSAZ12 - Strengthening service provision for protection and assistance to victims of cross-border trafficking between Bangladesh, India and Nepal

Strengthen and institutionalize prevention and protection measures for actual and potential victims of cross-border trafficking between Bangladesh, India and Nepal

Project Information

Duration: 2014-2016 (Three Years)

Executing Agency: UNODC Regional Office for South Asia

Government Counterparts:

Governments of Bangladesh, India and Nepal

Location: Bangladesh, India and Nepal

Framework on Anti Human Trafficking

Bangladesh:

- Ratification of UNTOC
- Enactment of 'The Human Trafficking (Deterrence and Suppression) Act 2012'
- National Plan of Action for Combating Human Trafficking (2012-2014)

Nepal:

- Ratification of UNTOC
- Enactment of the 'Human Trafficking and Transportation Control Act'
- National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons (2012-2016)

India:

- Ratification of the UNTOC and the UN Trafficking Protocol

Project Background

While India is a source, transit and destination country for human trafficking; Bangladesh, although chiefly a source country for human trafficking in recent times has become both a transit and destination country for human trafficking. Nepal is a source country for men, women and children. Cases of human trafficking occur mainly in three areas: cross border trafficking beyond India; cross border trafficking to India and internal trafficking mainly in entertainment enterprises, brick kilns, *jari* (embroidering) industries, and streets. National approaches to combating organized crimes like human trafficking are therefore not sufficient. To disrupt criminal networks and the links between them, the responses must be coordinated, integrated and transnational and in line with these needs this project aims to: develop suitable institutional frameworks and responses to human trafficking.

Project Objectives:

Overall Outcome: Strengthen and institutionalize prevention and protection measures for actual and potential victims of cross-border trafficking between Bangladesh, India and Nepal.

Specific Objective 1: Government agencies and civil society cooperate to establish Regional Referral Mechanism (RRM) for protection and assistance to victim of cross-border trafficking.

Specific Objective 2: Enhanced cooperation, including cross-border between the relevant ministries, law enforcement agencies and civil society actors of the beneficiary countries resulting in rights based repatriation of trafficked victims.

Expected Results:

Outcome 1: Victim referral and protection mechanisms strengthened/established in beneficiary countries.

Outcome 2: Measures to prevent cross-border trafficking designed and implemented.

Outcome 3: Improved cross-border cooperation among relevant actors for repatriation of victims.