Combating Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling in Bangladesh: Conceptual Understanding and Lessons from International Community Based Approach

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Abstract
The trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling is one of the extreme and offensive threats to the humanity. This global and trembling issue has recently gained much more attention in South Asia, particularly in Bangladesh and Myanmar. This problem has been considered as one of the most shocking domestic threat in Bangladesh despite having so called 'measures' like legal framework, government and nongovernment initiatives to address the problem of trafficking and migrant smuggling from Bangladesh. In terms of labour migration, the problem is still undetected and gradually taking more serious form. This paper mainly provides a basic understanding of the key terms associated with trafficking and analyzes international level best practices that addresses the issues of trafficking and migrant smuggling focusing the community based model. The outcome of this paper can be introduced in Bangladesh and other developing countries with a view to protect the migrants, particularly to save the potential migrant workers from the victimization of forced labour, slavery or exploitation. The relevant stakeholders will also find strategic guidelines to design their future activities. This paper has been developed following qualitative research approach using the secondary research methodology.
Keywords: Trafficking, Migrant Smuggling, Combating the Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling, Anti-Trafficking Model and Initiatives

1. Introduction
The trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling is one of the extreme and offensive threats to the humanity. This global and trembling issue has recently gained much more attention in South Asia, particularly in Bangladesh and Myanmar. The term trafficking in persons and migrants smuggling are used in this paper separately to draw a clear distinction between the nature and extents of these crimes. The UNDOC differentiate these two concepts, revealing three basic elements; consent, exploitation and transnationality. The smuggling of migrants involves migrants who have consented to the smuggling whereas the trafficking victims have either never consented or, if they initially consented, that consent has been rendered meaningless by the coercive, deceptive or abusive actions of the traffickers. Smuggling ends with the migrants' arrival at their destination, whereas trafficking involves the ongoing exploitation of the victim in some manner to generate illicit profits for the traffickers (UNDOC, 2016).

This problem has been considered as one of the most shocking domestic threats in Bangladesh. Recently, the trafficking in persons from Bangladesh in the name of labour migration has gained much more global attention; similarly, it has become one of the burning issues in the South Asian region at the present context. The country report, by the Government of Bangladesh, in relation to combating human trafficking in Bangladesh, stated that a notable portion of trafficking victims are men who were recruited by deceitful means and who are subsequently exploited under conditions of forced labor or debt bondage (GoB, 2010). Women and children from Bangladesh are also trafficked to other countries for commercial sexual exploitation. The UNDOC has identified the countries as both origin and transit country for trafficking in person (Thomas and et. al. 2011). Despite having so called measures like the existing national and international legal frameworks, government organization's (GO) and non-government organizations (NGO) initiatives to address the problem, migrants smuggling in the name of labour migration from Bangladesh remains undetected and is gradually taking more serious form.

Considering the grievousness of situation, this the paper mainly conceptualizes the basic issues of trafficking and migrants smuggling from theoretical and practical perspectives as well as analyses the international community based practices for addressing the issues of trafficking and migrant smuggling. This is essentially search community based model that can be adapted in Bangladesh and other developing countries with a view to protecting migrant workers, particularly the potential labour migrants to save them from the victimization of forced labour, slavery or exploitations. The relevant stakeholders will find strategic guidelines to design their future activities to address the issue adapting in line with their own structure in Bangladesh and other affected countries.

2. Objectives of the Study

This study has been conducted to review the international level community based practices to curb the trafficking in person and migrants smuggling and to find out the suitable model that can be addressed in Bangladesh and other typical developing counties facing the similar problem. Particularly, the objectives can be mentioned as follows;

i.   To develop a basic understanding on trafficking in person and migrant smuggling from theoretical perspectives
ii.   To review international level community based practices to curb trafficking in person and migrant smuggling
iii. To sketch an anti-trafficking approach viable for Bangladesh and other developing countries

3. Conceptualization of Key Terms

3.1 Trafficking in Persons: The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against

Transnational Organized Crime defines the term trafficking in persons in Article 3, sub paragraph (a) which states;

> **"***Trafficking in persons" shall mean 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"*

Ford, Lyons and Schendel (2012) from this definition derive three major elements: (i) an action (e.g. recruitment); (ii) a means (e.g. *coercion or deception,*); (iii) Purpose (e.g. exploitation). This article also references in subparagraph (b) that consent is irrelevant when exploitation, fraud, deception, and abuse of vulnerability have been involved (Lutya and Lanier, 2012). The subparagraph (c), mention that the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article. Further in subparagraph (d), it defines child as any person less than eighteen years of age.

3.2 Migrant Smuggling: The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Article 3 subparagraph (a), defines the term smuggling of migrants as the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a state party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident. This term is also interchangeably used as human or people smuggling (IOM, 2010).

3.3 Differences between Trafficking in Person and Migrant Smuggling: Though there is a close connection between the two terms "Trafficking in Persons" and "Migrant Smuggling" but some distinctive features force scholars to use the two terms differently. Sometimes these two terms are used interchangeably due to their similar connection with irregular migration (Mishra, 2015).

The leading international organization working on migrant issues the International Organization for Migration (IOM) explains the differences of these two terms based on the purposes, sources of profit and consent of the victim (IOM (2010). It also explains that as a source of profit for the smuggling derives from the provision of the service of enabling an irregular border crossing and for trafficking the profits derives from the exploitation. Identifying the issue of consent, IOM provides that smuggled victims are voluntarily involved in the process and they also pay for it whereas the trafficking involves involuntary use coercion and other deceitful means. Similarly, Interpol stated that there are broad distinctions between people smuggling and human trafficking. It also distinguishes these two terms based on the consent of the victims and act of the crime. According to this international police organization, the victims of people smuggling usually pay to a smuggler in order to gain illegal entry to a country do so voluntarily whereas the victims of human trafficking are often duped or forced into entering another country (Interpol, 2016).

Ford, Lyons and Schendel (2012) clarified that trafficking may occur through both legal and illegal migration channels, but smuggling only involves the illegal movement of people across the border. The authors also stated that the issue of smuggling contains the issue of protection of the state against illegal migration whereas trafficking concerns against the protection of abuse and violence.

3.4 Community Based Approach: The term "community based approach" denotes a wide range of meanings. Kenneth R. McLeroy et. at. (2003) in the article on Community-Based Interventions mentioned four types of

community based approaches; community as setting, community as a target, community as agent, and community as a resource. The community based approach has recognition to solve the problem specially rooted at the community level and involves the disadvantages and vulnerable group of the society. It is a decentralized approach of national and international problem solving strategies, engaging the effected community, identifying the social factors, assembling community residents as actors, defining the potential and vulnerable victims as a target and using the available local resources and structures. This paper will search for the successful community based models to combat trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling through identifying the problems at the community level with theoretical explanations.

4. Research Methodology
This article has been developed on the basis of data collected from different literature reviews following the secondary research approach. This qualitative work is developed through the document review using the content analysis methods. The data from different secondary sources like relevant books, research reports, journal articles, newspaper articles, web contents, interviews, country reports were thematically analyzed rigorously to draw the findings. Particularly, the relevant documents of anti-trafficking strategic consideration and successful community based program of relevant national and international bodies were analyzed carefully to develop this paper. These review works suffer with methodological limitation because of dependency on a limited number of data sources and sometimes the recent updated data were not available to make an updated strategic direction. The limitation of research work on human smuggling is also acknowledged by other researchers, for example, Braid (2013) observed that though there is a lot of literature available on human smuggling, the literature lacks a systematic review of the major theoretical and conceptual approaches. However, overall this study provides an insight about the rethinking of existing practices of addressing the problems of trafficking and migrant smuggling.

5. Theoretical Explanation of Human Trafficking
The theoretical explanation of the key terms trafficking in person and migrant smuggling essentially followed the explanation under the criminological school which explain the problem considering as a crime and as well as social a problem. Lutya and Lanier (2012) in theoretical integration to explain the human trafficking of young women and girls for involuntary prostitution mainly uses the notion of the rational choice, victimology, demand theory, constitutive criminology and economic theories of criminology.

The core concept of Rational Choice Theory has been applied by the authors identifying three main variables, rational decision making, free will, the cost and benefits to explain human trafficking of women and girls for involuntary prostitution in such a manner in which human traffickers select their victims based on the reasoning of gains and the vulnerability of the victims (Lutya and Lanier, 2012). More specifically, the Rational Choice Theory also explains that before deciding the commission of a crime, criminals also evaluate the risk of apprehension, the seriousness of the punishment, abilities to escape and efforts needed in comparison of the outcome (Siegel, 2011). Human trafficking is considered as one of the most highly profitable businesses with a low risk of conviction in comparison with drug and arms trafficking. Thus, the socioeconomic vulnerability of the victims, the voluntary concept of the victim makes the offence more attractive and motivates individuals towards involvement the crime. As well as the easy transit like sea routes and easy access of land border areas in the hilly regions with weak surveillance of the border guards combined, lessen the risk of apprehension and favor the decision of committing these crimes (Usman, 2014).

Lutya and Lanier (2012) using the concept of demand theory, portray the increasing demand for prostitution leading to trafficking crimes in order to ensure the supply of women and children in a particular society. The writers have formed victimological perspectives using the concept of Victim offender interaction, repeat victimization and lifestyle as a factor in the trafficking victimization of involuntary prostitution and identified three categories of victims; : innocent, precipitating and provocative victims. The innocent victims might have interacted without any fault, where the precipitating victims are blamed for their won victimization through careless lifestyle and the provocative victims are those who by their own act increase their potentiality to be victimization.

Explaining the notion of constitutive criminology, the authors pointed out that the traffickers use any means to gain from the offence, often targeting the disadvantaged areas where power and equality build socially constructed differences through which harm and deprivation is imposed on the subordinated groups. This means the victim is often the disabled party who experiences pain, loss and denied humanity. They state that *(Power and inequality, interconnectedness, investment in crime and loss and pain experienced by victims during the perpetration of human trafficking are identifiable variables important to build an integrated theoretical framework to explain human trafficking of young women and girls for involuntary prostitution*.)

Usman (2014) describes the crime in line with the feminist theoretical framework, and pointed out that the cause of trafficking is sexual domination concluding that the only way to end it is to stop women's oppression.

He explained the feminist position and highlighted prostitution as a violation of women's human rights and that women migrated for prostitution purposes constitute victims of trafficking that should be saved by framing national and international law regarding human trafficking in these terms. Usman also noted another feminist explanation regarding trafficking of women who recognize prostitution as a legitimate form of labor. This group found that trafficking in women is a structural problem and that globalization of the patriarchal capitalist system is at the root of trafficking. He also uses the concept of conflict theory to explain trafficking. In the explanation of class conflict the author stated that women constitute a structurally disadvantaged group in terms of wealth, power and authority and identified the offender as powerful men using their power to exploit groups with less power than themselves. Furthermore, he also stated that *("The traffickers have the money, the victim's passports and other documentation, and there is no way for the women to get out, without money, so they try and work their way out with prostitution and the cycle continues seamlessly, due to the traffickers making the rules and the control they have over all the families. Conflict theory is a good example that explains trafficking in women and children.")*

Braid (2013) has identified six different theoretical and conceptual approaches to explain human smuggling namely; Organizational, criminological, and network approaches, Mode of crossing, likelihood of capture, and flow estimate models, Migration industry and market approaches, Global historical structural comparisons, Human rights approaches and Gender approaches. The author in Organizational, criminological, and network approaches explains that within human smuggling as an organized crime, one can draw conclusions from different research findings where human smuggling is explained as a as criminal activity committed in well-organized networks with links to the trafficking of other goods and services, such as women, weapons or drugs. Referring thesis work, the author also concluded that there is an existence of central command and control structures of human smuggling and the activities are moving towards globalized control by highly organized criminals acting in concert and benefitting from the newest technologies.

6. Current Trends of Trafficking in Person and Migrant Smuggling from Bangladesh

The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in article 6 criminalize both smuggling of migrants and enabling of a person to remain in a country illegally, as well as aggravating circumstances that endanger lives or safety, or entail inhuman or degrading treatment of migrants (Triandafyllidou and Maroukis 2012). This twofold criminalization process has been alarmingly increased in the recent years and grows under the dark figure of crime. Referring Chowdhury (2003), the Foreign AFFIAR Insight and Review (FAIR), a platform for discussing the foreign policy and international affairs reported that, human trafficking in Bangladesh is one of the most highly profitable illegitimate enterprise with a low level of penalty that has made it more attractive to traffickers (Biswas, 2015). One of the leading daily newspapers of Bangladesh following the investigative reports of Asia News Network stated that over the last eight years at least 250,000 Bangladeshis and Rohingyas were smuggled to Malaysia through Thailand, and that the people became the victims of abuses, including torture, starvation, captivity, ransoms, forced labour, and humiliating deportation (The Daily Star,2015).

The number of trafficking and migrant smuggling victims has recently increased dramatically. According to UNHCR periodic report, around 25,000 Bangladeshis and Rohingyas crossed the border through smugglers' boats from the Bay of Bengal, only in the first quarter of 2015, almost doubling the number over the same period in 2014 (Fuad and Bhuiyan, 2015). The latest report of UNDOC explains that the Bangladeshi irregular migrant generally move to a South Asian country or a country in a neighbouring region, such as Malaysia, the Maldives and Pakistan.

Besides this Bangladesh nationals also aimed to migrate irregularly to Australia (small number), Italy, Oman, Sweden, the United Arab Emirates, and United States (UNDOC, 2015).

In search of the causes, the scholars identified mainly poverty, social exclusion, gender-based discrimination, widespread illiteracy, lack of awareness and poor governance as the key factors contributing to trafficking in persons in Bangladesh (Hossain, 2009). Besides, the lack of adequate opportunities to migrate legally to their destination some potential migrant seeks desperately to move out and the traffickers and smugglers picks these opportunities. Barkat, Abul; Hossain, Md. Ismail; Hoque, Ehsanul (2014) in their research work found the effect of higher migration cost to human trafficking, forced labour, debt-bondage and they stated that inadequate scope for migration on a regular basis places potential migrants under a compulsion to make unlawful deals with recruiting agencies/ intermediaries/individual brokers. According to their study, the average migrant worker spends 309,259 BDT on their recruitment and migration. Ali (2015) descries that though the Bangladesh Association of International Recruiting Agencies (BAIRA), companies are legally permitted to charge up to $1,235 per worker for the recruitment for overseas employment, but many NGOs reported that workers are charged upwards of $6,000. This cost of migration is in fact related to the channel and medium of migration. Regarding this issue, Ahmed et.al (2015) in their study on home coming migrant workers found that 80.6 percent of workers migrated either through dalal (51.3 per cent) or personal communications, whereas the

government channels were chosen as mediums of migration by only 4.3 per cent. This finding shows an influential presence of the individual interaction and communication for migration out of the direct control of the government which is an issue of consideration for curbing the problems.

The aftermath of trafficking and migrant smuggling is beyond the descriptions as the victims are highly vulnerable to abuse and exploitations. Explaining their vulnerabilities UNDOC (2016) stated that the victims are treated as goods and the safety and lives of the victims are put at risk; they may suffocate in containers, perish in deserts or drown at sea. The victims are quite often tortured and degraded. Explaining the recent incidences of trafficking of Bangladeshi and Rohingya people, Foundation Charitable Incorporated Organization (FCIO) (dealing with human rights at Sea), explained that the victims were beaten and given very little food or water and that they survived in the jungle by eating leaves (HRS, 2015). The   ultimate results of human trafficking or migrant smuggling is bonded labour, slavery, inhuman torture, even if they are able to escape to a another country they become an illegal migrants.

7. Combating the Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling: Lessons from Successful Models
The grave crime of trafficking in persons and the migrant smuggling is inexcusable in every civilized country. National and international institutes have developed several strategies to combat trafficking in person according to their own ways. The beginning part explains some strategic directions and the second part discusses some specific measures that can be replicated or can be used as strategic guidelines to modify the existing mechanisms in Bangladesh or any other the developing countries facing this problem according to socioeconomic and political contexts.

7.1 Strategic Considerations and Concentration
The guardian of the Organized Crime Convention and its 'Protocols on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants' focuses on three interrelated and mutually reinforcing strategic considerations; (1) research and awareness raising, (2) promotion of the Protocols and capacity building and (3) the strengthening of partnerships and coordination (UNDOC, 2012). The International Labour Organization (ILO) pointed out that many countries who adopted anti-trafficking national policies addressed mainly three levels: prevention, prosecution and protection as well as rehabilitation of victims. It also mentioned that some National Action Plans (NAPs), exclusively focused on women and child issues as well as labour trafficking. It shows that the paradigm of anti-trafficking strategies has been shifted from the narrow focus of prosecution and the role of law enforcement authorities to a boarder outlook that emphasizes prevention and demand reduction, and identified that the migration departments and labour market institutions, such as labour ministries, labour inspectors, national employment services, and vocational training schools as having key roles in effective preventive measure (ILO, 2008).

The European Union's "Global Approach to Migration and Mobility" which operates at the EUs external migration policy framework, significantly emphasized the cooperation with third countries of origin, that means both transit and destination countries, as a strategy of reduction of irregular migration and trafficking in human beings. Specifically, the EUs "Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012–20126, focuses five major areas; a. Identifying, protecting and assisting victims of trafficking b. Stepping up the prevention of trafficking in human beings, c. Increased prosecution of traffickers d. Enhanced coordination and cooperation among key actors and policy coherence and e. Increased knowledge and effective response to emerging concerns related to all forms of trafficking in human beings (EU Home Affairs, 2012) .

The literature on the strategic measures on curving trafficking also shows a two types of approach; basically comprise (a) a focus on trafficking as an offence subject to criminal law, attempts to establish effective and commensurate sanctions and punishments for individuals and legal persons found guilty of trafficking and (b) a human rights focus aiming at providing help and support for the victims of trafficking. At the international level the Interpol plays an important role a platform for raising awareness, building competence and identifying best practices, improving cooperation, exchanging information on current trends and investigations (Kalbhenn, 2004).

Specifically,countries like United Kingdoms human trafficking strategies contain four specific focuses; International action to stop trafficking happening in the first place; a stronger border at home to stop victims being brought into the UK; tougher law enforcement action to tackle the criminal gangs that orchestrate the crime; and improved identification and care for the victims of trafficking (HM UK Government, 2011).

The ILO (2008) also concluded that the recruitment process is a major factor of opening trafficking opportunities that can be handling carefully and managed strategically. The proper monitoring of private recruitment system and increasing accountability of the recruitment agency can be another strategy to formulate anti-trafficking policies.

The UNDOC guideline provides specific strategic directions for the state parties in line with the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol. The UNDOC Toolkit to Combat Smuggling of Migrants provides that the parties are required:

• To strengthen border controls (article 11, paragraph 1) • To adopt measures to require commercial transportation carriers to ascertain that all passengers have the required travel documents, and sanctions for failure to do so (article 11, paragraphs 3 and 4) • To ensure that travel and identity documents are of such quality that they cannot be altered or misused (article 12, paragraph (a)) • To ensure the security of travel documents so that they are not unlawfully issued (article 12, paragraph (b)) • To provide or strengthen training to prevent the smuggling of migrants and ensure humane treatment of migrants who have been smuggled (article 14, paragraph 1) • To provide or strengthen public information campaigns on the criminal nature and dangers of the smuggling of migrants (article 15, paragraphs 1 and 2) • To promote or strengthen development programmes to combat the root causes of the smuggling of migrants (article 15, paragraph 3) (UN, 2010).

The analysis of different recognized strategies concluded a wide ranges of strategic considerations but a systematic strategy must consider four basic issues; a prevention approach engaging the local community and increasing international cooperation, the welfare and rehabilitation of victims, capacity building and increasing accountability of the filed level actors, reducing the vulnerability of the potential thus minimize the supply and also reducing the demand in the destination.

7.2 Anti-trafficking Approach: Viable actions for Bangladesh and other developing countries
This section of the report mainly explains the model and initiatives that can be followed by the Bangladesh and other developing countries within their existing frameworks. In line with the scientific strategies, anti-trafficking strategies should be developed which identify the problem with systematic action research and identifying the root causes with possible alternatives. At which point the viable community based models are suggested based on the research findings or taking cue from the other national and international best examples.
7.2.1 Research and Information
Action oriented research: One of the ground level actions for combating trafficking problems is to conduct action research in the affected area. Mapping and selecting the highly potential area of trafficking victims, analysis of the extent and factors of trafficking in targeted communities, exploring the institutional capacities and failures, identification of relevant community based areas of intervention and determination of good practices to scale up can be the key factors of conducting any research on the relevant issues.
Fair migration information center: Establishing migration information centers at the community level, identifying the potential source area can be effective measures to educate the potential migrant about the legal migration channel and creating ant-trafficking awareness. This migration center can also be act as a self-reporting of any deceptive or suspicious measures of the recruiting agency or recruiting activities by any persons in the concerned areas. Women migration porn areas should be included a special women care cell in each center. Yunnan Provincial Women's Federation (YPWF) in 2005 established Young Women Migrants' City Homes in cities of Women's origin and also in the destination. Training about trafficking awareness and prevention, Chinese labor laws, and HIV prevention was one of the main services of this center besides vocational training, legal consulting and aid (Johns Hopkins University, 2012).

In this regards Trade Unions can play a very effective role through using their organizational capacity to reach out to potential migrants at the community level. For example, in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand, trade unions have Migrant Worker Resource Centers (MRCs), to provide safe migration training and authentic information to the potential migrants and their families before departure, within the destination country, and upon return (Marks and Olsen, 2012) .
Network development: Regional and Sub-regional networking should be developed for regular cooperation and exchange of updated information. The main purposes of this activity will be sharing the best practices and maintain liaison with the regional and global partners working on the same issues.
7.2.2 Reducing Vulnerability of Potential Migrants: Community based approach
Educating youth: Educating the youth at the secondary and higher secondary level and expanding the story through snowball process in the targeted area can be useful for raising levels of awareness in the community. The deterrence should be created informing the negative impact of the illegal migration, and trafficking, precautions about deceptive means, informing the legal means of migration. The Fair Girl (FG), an NGO of Columbia use the "youth education method and tell your friends" model to prevent trafficking in persons and sexual violence in the lives of those youths. They conducted an education workshop to educate and building capacity of the young participants in school to inform and educate their peers about the risk and precautions specially who are no longer in the school system thus creating mass awareness. A similar model has also been followed in Bulgaria by Face to Face Foundation, where the high school students were taught under Peer-to-Peer Initiatives like the "Combating Trafficking in Persons" program with the purpose of about how to distribute information, create effective messages, work with relevant authorities, and give presentations about trafficking in person's issues. Focusing the vulnerabilities of the child living in the slum area CSAGA provides educational opportunities for out-of-school children who are living and working in the slum areas of Hanoi, Vietnam (Johns

Hopkins University, 2012).

Special care house in the border areas: The children in the border areas are one of the potential target groups of trafficking. A campaign, Not For Sale (2007), has been conducted save the street children from the tribes living on the Burmese-Thai border who were the vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking that provides safe housing and food, health care at its medical clinic, education opportunities, vocational training and recreation (Johns Hopkins University, 2012).

This types of measure can be taken in the border areas, identifying the high risk area of Bangladesh' boarder areas.

Partnership with grassroots representative: Partnership with grassroots level local government: The engagement of grassroots level local government like Panchayet (The ground level unit of local government, consist of village elite, civil society, political person, LG representatives) and developing a network with the law enforcement agency and concern civil society can be an effective actions to address the problem from the grassroots level. In, Murshidabad, West Bengal of India, a Jabala inititive has been taken since 2000 with a view to address the issues of child marriages and child labor, anti-human trafficking initiatives and HIV/AIDS. Under this model, especially in trafficking issue the panchayat members are being trained and the campaign against human trafficking are being carried out by forming ATUs (Anti- Trafficking Units) at the Block level. The model also promotes networking with cross-border and domestic NGOs, government authorities for rescue, restoration and repatriation of victims (UNDOC, 2008).

Potential migrant's cooperatives: The long term unemployment and low wage motivates and made the people vulnerable to human trafficking and smuggling. The research finding shows that workers cooperative are an effective strategy to curb the problem of trafficking and human smuggling by reducing the economic vulnerability at the community level. The Indian NGO Sakhi, introduced a cooperative model targeting women in the fishing community forming pond cooperatives where the profits are being shared among the fisherwomen. Mirror Art Foundation (MAF) (1990s) in the Chiang Rai province in Thailand, developed a website to promote marketing the sale of villagers handicrafts to open the socio-economic opportunities (Johns Hopkins University, 2012).

Following this cooperative and community based economic empowerment model, the concern stakeholders can take necessary initiatives to developed cooperative models and then promoting this cooperatives in the targeted areas.

7.2.3 Investigating and supporting Trafficking Victims: Issues need to be taken under considerations

The investigation of trafficking and human smuggling is always a complex and challenging issue. The successful evidence reveals that the investigation should be rapid, more sensitive and caring about the victims and their needs, aware of other sources of information to corroborate evidence. The fear of victimization to be a victim of further harassment like incarcerated or deported should be overcome to being a witness. The investigators should make the victims comfortable and be able to understand them; they are not offender but victims of circumstances. Besides, as another source of information surveillance, analysis of trash and correspondence, undercover operations and reviews of wire transfer records (if applicable), can also reveal pertinent information (Bales and Liez, 2007). The Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting Its Victims, and Replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA, O J L 101, 15. 4.2011) stated that…

> …….. the states need to establish appropriate mechanisms aimed at early identification for the assistance, and support for victims based on their individual needs, at the very least including appropriate and safe accommodation, material assistance, medical treatment, psychological assistance, counselling and information and translation and interpretation services. The Directive also requires Member States to grant special treatment to particularly vulnerable victims, including children, pregnant women and victims with disabilities. In order to prevent trafficking in human beings, Member States are obliged to promote the regular training for officials likely to come into contact with both victims and potential victims, including front-line police officers, to enable them to identify and help them. Against this background, it should be emphasized that early identification is crucial to promptly assist, support and protect victims of trafficking in human beings and enables police and prosecution authorities to better investigate and punish traffickers. At the same time, mechanisms to protect, assist and socially include victims of trafficking need to be established (European Commission DG Home Affairs, 2013).

8. Conclusion

The problem of trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling has been considered as one of the first line alarming criminality all over the world, undoubtedly. The analysis observed that the anti-trafficking strategies has recently widen its focus from control to prevention and demand reduction thus the action research, community engagement, awareness raising, alternative livelihood, monitoring the recruitment process and cross

border cooperation should be primary elements of any strategic planning. Cooperation at both the local and international level is highly essential components in order to prevent the problem and the special focus on victims' welfare and rehabilitation. Practically speaking, community based activities are more successful than others to reach the target groups and to raise the awareness level of the potential victims and their families. Youth education could be one of the effective methods that can be easily adopted in Bangladesh as well as other developing countries. At the same time, creating employment opportunities and earning sources as well as promoting opportunities to expand their economic activities can be a role model to reduce their victimization potentiality or minimize their desire to be smuggled voluntarily. In addition, the role of the law enforcement agencies should also be evaluated and proper training must be ensured for and effective investigation into how to deal with the victims of trafficking as well as to increases the intelligence to fight against the problem.

Finally, the national and international communities, from their own positions and based on local perspectives are trying to curb the problem with strategic planning. In this regards sharing the universal best practices and the successful stories to check the problem could be effective methods to reduce the vulnerabilities of the potential migrants and trafficking victims.

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