

Evaluation Report
on
Initiatives to Prevent Human Trafficking in
Emergency Response Project

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Date of Submission: 15th May, 2020

Executive Summary

Multiple outbreaks of unrest in October 2016 and August 2017 in the Rakhine State of Myanmar triggered large influxes of Rohingyas crossing into Bangladesh through the borders in Teknaf and Ukhiya Upazilas of Cox's Bazar. As of June 21, 2018, an estimated 745,000 Rohingyas have crossed into Bangladesh since 25 August 2017, increasing the total Rohingya population residing in Cox's Bazar town, Ramu, Teknaf, and Ukhia to over 918,936 (UNRC, UNHCR and IOM, 2019). The extreme level of desperation, a general lack of awareness of the risks of human trafficking and exploitation, and the lack of access to sustainable livelihoods, made the Rohingya refugee population, including old and new arrivals, in Cox's Bazar prone to accept underpaid and high-risk jobs and created favorable conditions for fraudulent recruitment, trafficking, and smuggling to flourish. IOM's monitoring has confirmed instances of movement of Rohingya and host-community for the purpose of exploitation, kidnapping of children, sexual exploitation of young women and girls who were allegedly recruited to work as domestic worker, and abduction of adolescent girls with the purpose of forced marriage. As of October 2018, 99 cases of trafficking and exploitation have been identified and directly assisted by the International Organization of Migration (IOM, 2018).

To address these challenges, Young Power in Social Action (YPSA) in partnership with International Organization for Migration (IOM) has started implementing a project titled *'Initiatives to Prevent Human Trafficking in Emergency Response'* in Ukhiya and Teknaf, Cox's Bazar. The overall objective of the project is to increase the knowledge of refugee and host-community on trafficking and safe migration and capacity building of community leaders, NGOs, and Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) to combat human trafficking. This project encompasses activities in the areas of prevention in close coordination with the United Nations structures on the ground and in cooperation with national and local government, and international and local NGOs. The project has been implemented in Ukhia (Camp-8E, 8W, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20) and Teknaf sub-districts (Leda MS, Leda A, Leda-B, Leda C, Leda D) and host-community (Shamlapur and Unchiprang) in Cox's Bazar.

The evaluation survey has been done in two phases, firstly evaluation of documentary evidence and secondly evaluation of project performance. The study has been based on qualitative approach, where Key Informant Interview (KIIs), Focus Group Discussion (FGDs), In-depth Interviews (IdIs), observation method (overt and covert) were used. In order to achieve the objective of this research, one way participants have been divided into two categories such as beneficiary (i.e., school teachers and journalists, community leaders, Rohingya displaced community and host community, etc.) and non-beneficiary participants (i.e., school teachers and journalists, community leaders, Rohingya displaced community, Majhi and host community, etc.). Twelve KIIs, eight FGDs and eight in-depth interviews have been conducted on both participants. Overt and covert observation methods have been applied. Following data collection, data have been analyzed through narrative analysis.

The evaluation convinced that the project intervention has been covered 463,516 individuals across the twenty one areas between two geographical locations. It was noted that documents, tools and techniques applied are well structured, informative, target oriented and clearly addressed the goal and objectives of this project. Project staffs are trained and familiarized about human trafficking related laws and policies, safe migration procedures and referral pathway of human trafficking. The project staffs attempted to raise awareness and prevent human trafficking in different ways such as courtyard meetings, street dramas, day observation and awareness on human trafficking through Radio Naf.

The qualitative research findings explored that the family structure of the beneficiary participants is extended, people are illiterate and unemployed. The beneficiary participants said that the main reasons of increases of human trafficking incident are economic crisis, looking for a better job, greed for money, unemployment, uncertainty of future in the camp and lack of awareness about the consequences of human trafficking. Similarly, they opined that poverty, unemployment, family feud, lack of livelihood, uncertain life, political killing and helplessness pushed people to trafficking. Non-participants added that economic crisis and job expectation are the key reasons for human trafficking in this area. Besides, they mentioned that poverty, unemployment, lack of livelihood, family feud and helplessness are the main factors pushing people to fall into trafficking.

Beneficiary participants identified that relatives, neighbors, friends and unknown person are traffickers in this area. They stated that traffickers are perpetrating children, unemployed persons, teenagers, female and homeless person. Beneficiary participants received or attended different awareness programs like courtyard meeting, special day observation, Radio Naf, street drama, CT comic strip, and etc. organized by the YPSA. Some law enforcement personnel generally know about trafficking related acts, rules and convention from their professional orientation. From their professional experience, they have general knowledge about trafficking process and traffickers. For trafficking purpose, traffickers kidnapped people in Ukhia and Teknaf areas. After perpetrating, traffickers compel people in forceful labour, prostitution, and physical assault. As a result, people experienced psychological abnormality, socially exclusion and faced different problems such as physical (i.e., physical injury and torture) and mental (i.e., mental depression, feeling as goods, bad reputation) health and social wellbeing (i.e., social and economic consequences).

The evaluation confirms that the beneficiary participants from host community have more knowledge about safe migration process that include having an official passport, contacting the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET), registered recruitment agency, visa application and its verification processes, opening a bank account for sending money legal way, and legal job agreement are the prime steps of safe migration. By attending in courtyard meeting, street drama, orientation sessions, special day observation and awareness on human trafficking through Radio Naf, the beneficiary participants have improved their understanding on CT and safety of children. However, the non-beneficiary participants do not have clear understanding about CT, HT, child safety and safe migration processes.

Beneficiary participants mentioned that some weaknesses of the project intervention such as the number of meetings is less, and short span of meeting, long time gap between two meetings, ambiguity of the language used, and the less number of street drama. Both beneficiary and non-beneficiary respondents suggested undertaking some measures in enhancing counter trafficking and safe migration in emergency response situation such as ensuring food security, creating job opportunity in the camp or short distance from the camp and increasing security monitoring in the camp and extending awareness for both Rohingya and host communities. In an attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of CT and safe migration activities (i.e., courtyard meeting, street drama, orientation session, day observation and etc.), the beneficiary participants ranked courtyard meeting, orientation session with Majhis, orientation sessions on human trafficking acts and orientation activities with journalist were useful, and orientation sessions with potential migrants, day observation, street drama and awareness program in radio Naf were very useful. Positively, over 60 percent of participants would like to participate in such activities on CT and safe migration in future. Key informant interviews suggested to undertake safe migration activities in triangulated association of the IOM, the GoB and YPSA. The Rohingya communities suggested undertaking initiatives to disseminate current awareness build up activities through radio Naf via their own dialects. It is highly recommended that victim's stories would be directly aired through radio Naf. It would require direct involvement of local law enforcement agencies (LEA) in relevant activities in future. It is highly recommended that more direct participations of Rohingya and host communities would be ensured in all activities of CT and safe migration programs in future.

ACRONYMS

BMET	Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training
CiC	Camp in Charge
CT	Counter Trafficking
DEMO	District Employment & Manpower Office
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LEA	Law Enforcement Authority
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PRs	Principal Recipients
RRRC	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UMN	Undocumented Myanmar Nationals
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization
YPSA	Young Power in Social Action

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1.1 Introduction

Since the 25th of August 2017, the Cox's Bazar district in the south-east of Bangladesh have been experiencing a sudden influx of Rohingya population fleeing violence from the Rakhine state in Myanmar. The Rohingya refugees fled with their lives; they could not bring anything with them because their houses were burnt down to ashes there. Due to geographical location and the scarcity of scope for economic activities where they took refuge – Ukhia and Teknaf of Cox's Bazar district, there were evidence of human trafficking for years (IOM, 2018). As of June 21, 2018, an estimated 745,000 Rohingyas have crossed into Bangladesh since 25 August 2017, joining nearly 212, 500 others who had arrived in earlier waves, in one of the largest population movement in the shortest span (UNRC, UNHCR and IOM, 2019). Based on the previous record and current print and electronic media report, it is suspected that incidents of human trafficking are taking place both externally and internally. Rohingya girls and women are at high risk of trafficking as they are the most vulnerable. According to a report that came up in the ALJAZEERA on 3rd December, 2017 stated that Rohingya girls and women in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar are being sold as sex slaves¹. It is to note that 36,000 Rohingya orphan children² whose parents were killed in the violence in Myanmar are potential Victims of Trafficking (VoT). In the host community, for different compelling factors especially occupation of land, price hike, labor competition, incidents of human trafficking will logically re-start in this area.

In order to create a holistic safeguard for the potential victims of trafficking, a comprehensive counter trafficking (CT) intervention including creating community awareness and mobilization, capacity building of Majhis, community people, leaders and law enforcement agencies, and facilitating linkage and networking between VoTs and service providing entities is planned for execution in the proposed project area. If the planned activities are implemented, human trafficking can be reduced to a great extent. The specific objectives of the project in the segment of prevention is to increase the knowledge of refugee and host community on CT and safe migration and capacity building of community leaders, NGOs and LEA to combat human trafficking .

¹<http://www.aljazeera.com/amp/news/2017/12/rohingya-women-sold-sex-slaves-bangladesh-171203075517252.html>

²The Daily Cox's Bazar, 1stDecember, 2017 Issue No. 171

1.2 Project Description

Multiple outbreaks of unrest in October 2016 and August 2017 in the Rakhine State of Myanmar triggered large influxes of Rohingyas crossing into Bangladesh through the borders in Teknaf and UkhiyaUpazilas of Cox's Bazar. As of June 21, 2018, an estimated 706,000 Rohingyas have crossed into Bangladesh since 25 August 2017, increasing the total Rohingya population residing in Cox's Bazar town, Ramu, Teknaf, and Ukhiya to over 918,936 (UNRC, UNHCR and IOM, 2019). The extreme levels of desperation, a general lack of awareness of the risks of human trafficking and exploitation, and the lack of access to sustainable livelihoods, make the Rohingya refugee population, including old and new arrivals, in Cox's Bazar prone to accept underpaid and high-risk jobs and created favorable conditions for fraudulent recruitment, trafficking, and smuggling to flourish.

The IOM's monitoring has confirmed instances of movement of Rohingya and host-community for the purpose of exploitation- overseas, kidnapping of children, sexual exploitation of young women and girls who were allegedly recruited to work as domestic worker, and abduction of adolescent girls with the purpose of forced marriage. In order to address these challenges, Young Power in Social Action (YPSA) in partnership with International Organization for Migration (IOM) has started implementing a project titled '*Initiatives to Prevent Human Trafficking in Emergency Response (hereafter PHTER)*' in Ukhiya and Teknaf, Cox's Bazar. The overall objective of the project is to increase the knowledge of refugee and host-community on trafficking and safe migration, and capacity building of community leaders, NGOs and LEA to combat human trafficking. The project encompasses activities in the areas of prevention in close coordination with the United Nations structures on the ground and in cooperation with the national and local government, international and local NGOs, and Rohingya and host communities.

1.3 Purpose of the Evaluation

The aims of the evaluation are to assess the relevance, performance, management arrangements and success of the project. It looks at signs of potential impact of project activities on Rohingya and host communities, and sustainability of results, including contribution to awareness building on Counter Trafficking (CT) issues among the beneficiaries and capacity development of community leaders, NGOs and LEA to combat human trafficking in order to prevent human trafficking in the project area.

The Evaluation identifies lessons learned and makes recommendations that both project partners, YPSA & IOM, and stakeholders might use to improve the quality of performance, integrate and incorporate other related CT activities in the existing project design.

1.4 Objectives of the research

The main aim of the evaluation survey is to assess the relevance, performance, management arrangements and success of the project. The specific objectives are as follows.

- To assess the project interventions, quarterly reports, documents such as modules and orientation tools.
- To explore the performance, management arrangements and success of the project.
- To identify the lessons learned through the project interventions.
- To provide recommendations to progress the quality of performance, reduce human trafficking and improve the ways of safe migration.

1.5 Project beneficiary or targeting people

There are two types of key beneficiary stakeholders have been considered in this project and evaluation survey. The beneficiaries are they who participated at least one of current project interventions; non-beneficiaries are they who did not participated in any event of the project. Both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries from the following category people.

a) Rohingya Community

– Community people, Majhis, Victims of Trafficking (VoTs) and camp focal points

b) Host Community

– Community people, community leaders, school teachers, journalists & media professionals, government officials, including local administration, CiCs, law enforcement agencies, aspirant for migration and Victims of Trafficking (VoTs)

1.6 Geographical Coverage

Ukhia Sub-district (Camp-8E, 8W, 9, 10, 11, 12 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 & 20) & Teknaf sub-district (Leda MS, Leda A, Leda-B, Leda C, Leda D) Host-community: Shamlapur and Unchiprang, Cox's Bazar.

1.7 Major Activities of the Project

The overall objective of PHTER is to increase the knowledge of refugee and host-community on trafficking and safe migration and capacity building of community leaders, NGOs, LEA to combat human trafficking. The project encompasses activities in the areas of prevention in close coordination with the United Nations structures on the ground and in cooperation with the national and local government, and international and local NGOs.

1. Increasing community awareness building
 - Module development on CT awareness and Safe Migration session
 - Courtyard Meeting on CT issues for Rohingya and Host Community
 - Orientation on safe migration related issues for aspirant for migration
 - Day Observation-Celebrate ‘World Day Against Trafficking in persons
 - Day Observation: Celebrate ‘International Migrants’ Day
 - Street Drama on CT issues for Rohingya and host community
 - Awareness on human trafficking through Radio Naf
 - Orientation sessions with Majhis on CT Issues and Referral Mechanism
 - Victim of Trafficking (VoT) identified and referred

2. Strengthening the capacity of Project Staff, host and refugee community leaders, BGB, Army, national and international NGOs on human trafficking
 - Induction to Project Staff on Project Implementation
 - Orientation on Human Trafficking Act and referral services with LEA including police, BGB, RAB, CIC and coast guards and non-government agencies
 - Capacity building of media professional/journalist on Human Trafficking Act
 - Orientation and capacity building of school teachers, focal points of camp and host community on CT.

1.8 Study limitations

- In some cases, targeted respondents’ cell phones were found switched off.
- Sometimes the respondents did not focus on the research topic with interviewers. For example, rather than focusing on HT, CT and safe migration issues, they wanted to talk about their future, livelihood, health, relocation and etc.
- Sometimes respondents asked about whether they would be financially benefited

2. Methodology

For convenience of the evaluation study, the study has been emphasized on two major phases:

- a. **Phase 1:** Evaluation of the project activities in a certain period.
- b. **Phase 2:** Conducting a qualitative research to find out the impact of project interventions on beneficiary groups after implementation of different interventions. This has been achieved by comparing knowledge and awareness level about human trafficking and safe migration between beneficiary groups and non-beneficiary group in the selected camps.

2.1 Phase 1: Evaluation of project activities

In order to evaluate the project activities (i.e. relevance and effectiveness of the project strategy, cost effectiveness of project interventions, project management arrangement and etc.), this research collected all documentary sources (i.e. the soft copies and hard copies of every intervention reports, quarterly reports, manuals, camp information, information of beneficiaries (i.e., Law Enforcement Authority (LEA), teacher, journalist, Rohingya community, Majhi and host community) of this project. The evaluation team conducted dedicated meetings and conversations with project staff on different aspects of project management and interventions. Questions for discussion with project implementing staff include: what types of intervention have been made, their knowledge and interpretation of different interventions, contents of training modules, their experience and challenge in implementing the project, and some necessary information about Rohingya camp areas and so on.

2.2 Phase 2: Conducting a qualitative research

Prior to conducting the field research, checklist for Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) was developed with government or institutional officials, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with Rohingya and host communities. It applied observation method (overt and covert) for evaluation of different aspects of project interventions. The checklists for different categories of stakeholder consultation have been tested by help of project staff. Table 1 has detail explored the methods of the study.

Table 1: Summary of research methods and approaches

Methods	Purposes	Sources, participants and implementation strategies
Key informant interviews (KIIs)	a) Interview with key respondents on counter trafficking and safe migration	a) 12 interviews beneficiary with school teachers, journalists & media professionals, government officials in Teknaf and Ukhiya sub-districts b) 12 interviews with non-beneficiary school teachers, journalists & media professionals, government officials including local administration, CiCs and law enforcement agencies in Teknaf and Ukhiya sub-districts
Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	a) Assess beneficiary Rohingya community's knowledge on counter trafficking b) Assess non-beneficiary Rohingya community's knowledge on counter trafficking c) Assess beneficiary host community's knowledge on counter trafficking and safe migration d) Assess non-beneficiary host community's knowledge on counter trafficking and safe migration	a) One FGDs with beneficiary Rohingya community in Ukhiya sub-district b) One FGDs with non-beneficiary Rohingya community in Ukhiya sub-district c) One FGDs with beneficiary Majhis of Rohingya community in Ukhiya sub-district d) One FGDs with non-beneficiary Majhis of Rohingya community in Ukhiya sub-district e) One FGDs with beneficiary Rohingya community in Teknaf sub-district f) One FGDs with non-beneficiary Rohingya community in Teknaf sub-district g) One FGDs with beneficiary host community in Shamlapur/Unchiprang, Cox's Bazar h) One FGDs with non-beneficiary host community in Shamlapur/Unchiprang, Cox's Bazar
Individual interviews/In-depth Interviews (IdIs)	a) Assess beneficiary Rohingya community's knowledge on counter trafficking b) Assess non-beneficiary Rohingya community's knowledge on counter trafficking c) Assess beneficiary host community's knowledge on counter trafficking and safe migration d) Assess non-beneficiary host community's knowledge on counter trafficking and safe migration	a) Five individual interviews with beneficiary Rohingya community in Ukhiya sub-district b) Five individual interviews with non-beneficiary Rohingya community in Ukhiya sub-district c) Five individual interviews with beneficiary Majhis of Rohingya community in Ukhiya sub-district d) Five individual interviews with non-beneficiary Majhis of Rohingya community in Ukhiya sub-district e) Three individual interviews with beneficiary Rohingya community in Teknaf sub-district f) Three individual interviews with non-beneficiary Rohingya community in Teknaf sub-district g) Three individual interviews with beneficiary host community in Shamlapur/Unchiprang, Cox's Bazar

Methods	Purposes	Sources, participants and implementation strategies
		h) Three individual interviews with non-beneficiary host community in Shamlapur/Unchiprang, Cox's Bazar
Observation (Overt and Covert)	Eye witness or visually understood [visually understood the ongoing project activities] the ongoing project interventions by project staffs. Overt: overt actions are done publicly and Covert: not openly acknowledged or displayed	The evaluation team visited refugee camp in Ukhiya and Techno. Sometimes they clearly explained the purpose of the project and discussed relevant questions with project staff and targeted respondents, and sometimes the evaluation team observed the Rohingya community and interact with them without any reference to the project.

2.3 Data Collection Plans

Three data collection assistants who have completed Bachelor of Science (BSc) degree in Geography recruited for this research. Thus, data collection were completed by four members including the principal evaluation of this project. The principal evaluator trained three data collection assistants about the terms and conditions of this project along with contents and ethical issues of the evaluation. The training was spent on the theoretical and practical aspects of Rohingya crisis, HT and CT. All the questionnaire and checklists completed by the data collection assistants in the field double checked to identify if any inconsistency occurred at the end of the day. The principal evaluator supervised data collection both at the field and in the office before the data entry.

2.4 Data Processing and Analysis

Meaningful data those came from KIIs, FGDs, In-depth Interviews and observation methods were coded, edited and rearrange in the sequential manner. After that relevant data has been analyzed with narrative analysis where researchers interpret stories that are told within the context of research and/or are shared in everyday life.

2.5 Analysis of Project Documents and Reports

Several project documents and reports were analyzed to have constructive overview about the project performance and progress. Monthly Narrative Report, quarterly reports and project proposal and also related documents were taken into account in this regard to evaluate the project status and lessons learnt.

Results and Findings

3. Introduction

This chapter has been divided into two phases. The first phase is evaluation of project activity or intervention, particularly orientation modules, capacity tools and quarterly monitoring. The second phase is research findings conducted on different beneficiary and non-beneficiary stakeholders who lived or currently stationed in the Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-district of Cox's Bazar.

3.1 Phase One: Evaluation of Project interventions (documents, tools and activity)

The project has been implemented on three different categories almost twenty one areas such as fourteen (14) camps, five (5) Leda (the name of geographical unit) and two locations around two different geographical areas, particularly Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila under Cox's Bazar District. The project has been covered 463,516 individuals across the twenty-one areas. The project staffs have arranged different trafficking prevention activities at camp level on selected targeting population. These programs directly addressed on four different activities such as courtyard meetings, drama/cultural events on CT, meetings with Majhi/host community and CT messages on Radio Naf.

3.1.1 Evaluation of orientation program (CT Issues and Referral Mechanism with Mazhi)

The project staffs have arranged the orientation program about Counter Trafficking (CT) issues with referral mechanism with Majhi at the camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf. At this orientation program, project staff clearly discussed project objectives and activities. Firstly, the implementation team have emphasized on the concept, causes, consequence and prevention of human trafficking. Secondly, they highlighted the situation of human trafficking, potential victims, traffickers, preventing measures and related unlawful incidences like drug trafficking, gender-based violence (GBV) such as early marriage, polygamy and etc. which are considered as the pull factors to human trafficking. Finally, they explained how to deliver referral pathways and available services for victims. The trainers who have expertise on human trafficking have facilitated these programs at camp areas in presence of YPSA's senior members.

3.1.2 Evaluation of Capacity building (teachers, camp focal person, host community)

YPSA's the *PHTER* project has conducted a capacity building session for teacher, focal point (a senior management member of YPSA and those appointed by YPSA authority for specific

project) of camp and host community about human trafficking issue. The capacity building program has been clearly accentuated the causes and consequences of human trafficking, how to work together to prevention of human trafficking, identify the victims and referral mechanism and ‘The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012’. In this program, positioning paper, power point presentation, concept note, video clips and video documentary have been displayed. Senior project staff and HT related expertise have attended each event.

3.1.3 Awareness related modules for Rohingya and host community

The project staff has prepared the module on awareness building and capacity building of Rohingya, Majhi, camp focal point and host community in selective camps areas. The module has been divided into four sections. Firstly, they emphasized on concept, causes and consequences and prevention of human trafficking. Secondly, it highlights the safe migration process. Thirdly, it referred to different awareness and prevention related initiatives, particularly courtyard meeting, introducing District Manpower Officer (DEMO), human trafficking related reference mechanisms and provision of laws and policies, especially the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012. Finally, it developed and implemented referral modules.

3.1.4 Evaluation of quarterly report

The quarterly report is well documented, structured and clear statement of project performances and achievements. The activities are well decorated in tabular form where activities are clearly addressed and targeting activities compare with the achievement and a final column referred the remarks respectively. Each scheduled activities are completed on time, except activity on orientation on Human Trafficking Act and referral services with law Enforcement Agencies. The documental statement proofed that due to rainy season, monsoon and flash flood, late approval of RRRC and CiC, government holiday and staff dropout interrupted the program activities directly. However, the project staff confirmed that the remaining activity will be completed in the next quarter.

In this quarter, project staff, successfully developed awareness on HT and CT related module and arranged total 216 courtyards meeting out of 770 with Rohingya and host community. At

that time the courtyard meetings had interrupted due to bad weather conditions. Besides, they organized a session titled ‘Orientation on Safe Migration Related issues for potential and outgoing migrants’ at District Employment and Man Power Office (DEMO) Office, Cox’s Bazar host community. The project organized 5 meetings with Majhis and host community on CT issues and referral mechanism. They organized a ‘Workshop for Media Professional/Journalist on Human Trafficking Act & Preventing TIP’ at the Mushroom Centre, Bus Terminal, and Cox’s Bazar Sadr. Moreover, the project staff has observed ‘World Day against Trafficking-in-Persons’ and organized 4 street dramas to create awareness about anti-human trafficking in the Rohingya and host-community. Furthermore, they launch awareness program on human trafficking through community Radio Naf 99.2 FM which is a popular media in the project intervention area.

Therefore, after the first quarter, project staff developed and maintained effective communication channels with related stakeholders. The project staff are qualified and learned about human trafficking and safe migration related laws, acts along tools and modules.

3.2 Phase Two: Research findings

3.2.1 Finding from qualitative interviews

3.2.1. School teachers and journalists

For evaluation purposes, participants have been divided into two categories such as beneficiary and non-beneficiary groups. The evaluation reveals that school teachers and journalists who received orientation has higher level of awareness and knowledge about human trafficking act and other acts and referral services and safe migration than that of non-beneficiary. Particularly, beneficiary group have enough knowledge or idea about the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012. However, the non-beneficiary participants in the KIIs were totally unaware of the Act.

The ‘Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012’ has six chapters. The most of the participants in KIIs have enough knowledge about chapter one of the six chapters of this act. Participants, particularly beneficiary group mentioned that eight types of ways to referral services of human trafficking. Most of the beneficiary participants were confident explaining about the human trafficking act and referral services in both camp areas and host communities. On contrary, non-beneficiary participants were less confident in explaining about the human trafficking act and referral services both in camp areas and host communities

The beneficiary participants could identify nine types of acts, rules related to human trafficking such as:

1. Bangladesh Constitution (Articles, 34, 38, etc.)
2. Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012
3. Women and child prevention and suppression SAARC convention 2012
4. Child Act 1974
5. Bangladesh Labour Act 2006
6. Women policy 2011
7. Child right policy 2011
8. Immigration rules 1982
9. Bangladesh Passport Act 1973

Almost all participants knew about the Bangladesh Constitution Articles, 34 and 38 on trafficking issue, Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012, Child Act 1974, Women policy 2011 and Child right policy 2011. The most of the non-beneficiary participants personally knew about Bangladesh Constitution (Articles, 34, 38, etc.), Child Act 1974 and Women policy 2011. Almost all beneficiary participants said that they were benefited and received different training activities (i.e., orientation session) organized by YPSA on the human trafficking act and referral services. By attending orientation session and training, the participants (18%) have clear idea about trafficking process and trafficker, knowledge about anti-human trafficking tribunals and the trial of offenses, human trafficking Act and rules and how and where victims get security and legal support etc.

Consultations with journalists and teachers have identified the following weakness:

- The participants expect extended training session on HT and CT
- The project did not sufficiently include the local upsilon and district civil administrators, law enforcement agencies (i.e., Bangladesh police, Boarder Guard of Bangladesh (BGB) and lawyers in this process.

Based on the opinion of beneficiary participants suggested following for the NGOs and LEA to implement human trafficking act and referral services.

1. *NGOs and LEA should work collaboratively for implementing the trafficking and referral services.*
2. NGOs and LEA should work together in collaboration with Rohingya and host communities to identify the victims.

3. It will require frequent programs targeting more Rohingya and communities about awareness buildup on HT and CT.
4. In the current legal arrangement, the offenders found to escape punishment and it will require the execution of exemplary punishment. *Examples of such punishment should be spread among the communities to generate awareness about possible prosecution.*
5. It will require for the law enforcement agencies to monitor watchdog each entry and exit gates in the camp areas to identify possible victims of trafficking.
6. *Enhancing immigration facilities for host communities in different countries officially. Awareness building among host communities to take safe migration process by following the right rules in the legal way, having a passport, taking training, legal job agreement, not adopting migration with brokers and learn the language.*
7. *Engaging local influential persons, political and social leaders in CT and safe migration activities*
8. Organizing the community peoples in different groups, awareness building among local peoples, communication buildup among local people and do not fall into the grip of the broker and etc.

3.2.1.2 Rohingya Community

The study has been conducted in total sixteen Rohingya participated with 50% beneficiary and 50% non-beneficiary group in order to understand the knowledge difference after project implementation. Out of eight participants of beneficiary group, six are male and two are female. Of eight participants of non-beneficiary Rohingya group, male and female were four each. The participants are young adult (age structure 20 to 50). The family structure of the participant is extended resulting in average family size is seven. Of the eight beneficiary participants, six were illiterate and the remaining two completed secondary and higher secondary schooling respectively. Of the beneficiary group, six participants are unemployed and unpaid household activities; two participants were engaged with camp teaching program.

In response to reasons of human trafficking, the most of the beneficiary participants opined that financial insolvency, expectation good of job, greed for money, unemployment, lack of awareness, uncertain future, violence, lack of job and lack of appropriate housing. There are two types of factors such as push and pull are responsible for human trafficking. During opinion survey, beneficiary participants mentioned that ten types of push factors are responsible for the

irregular migration such as poverty, unemployment, family feud, high number of forced marriage, extramarital affairs, lack of livelihood, early marriage, physical, mental and sexual harassment, helpless, dowry, experiencing conflict situation, uncertain life and violence. Of these factors, *unemployment, more earning offer, improved life expectation and border crossing opportunity* were the most prevalent push factors for human trafficking among Rohingya communities.

Beneficiary participants identified that six types of traffickers are involved in the irregular migration process. This includes relatives, neighbors, friends, influencing local leaders, employer/person help to get employment and unknown person. The non-beneficiary participants said that five types of traffickers are responsible for illegal migration such as relatives, neighbors, friends, employer/person help to get employment and unknown person respectively. However, both beneficiary and non-beneficiary group opined that most people are trafficked by strangers. In response to knowledge about victims of trafficking, both beneficiary and non-beneficiary Rohingya communities have clear ideas who are the potential victims of human trafficking. The potential victims include children, adolescence, male, female, widow, isolated person, homeless person, unemployed person and the orphans.

By attending counter trafficking and safe migration related orientations such as courtyard meeting, day observation, radio Naf, street drama and etc., beneficiary participants are more aware. The Rohingya beneficiary have more knowledge about counter trafficking and safe migration than non-beneficiary participants. However, both beneficiary groups are aware and introduced with reception³, shelter, sale and transfer. The beneficiary Rohingya communities confirm that they are aware of seven types of incidences involved with human trafficking such as threat, force, coercion, kidnapping, exploitation, taking disadvantage situation and offering money. The participants referred to incidence of threat, force and kidnapping in the areas. As a result, the victims were psychologically stigmatized and experienced different types of consequences such as personal (i.e., feeling as goods), health (i.e., physical injury and mental depression), bad reputation, isolation or compel to leave overseas, social, economic loss and

³Recruitment, transport, transfer, protection or **reception of persons** by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or abuse of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving payments or benefits to achieve consent of a person who has control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. (Palermo Protocol Art. 3a, 2000).

selling off money to pay mortgage. Among them, personal (i.e., feeling as goods), health (i.e., physical injury, mental depression), bad reputation and economic loss are prominent.

The beneficiary host community participants could identify eight types of steps for safe migration in the areas. These include having a passport, BMET registration, registered recruitment agency, paying money with receipt, legal job agreement, visa and its verification processes, BMET release letter and smartcard and opening a bank account respectively. On the other hand, non-beneficiary participants opined that having passport, visa and its verification processes and BMET registration are the main steps for safe migration. Beneficiary participants suggested that courtyard meeting, street drama, day observation, and awareness on human trafficking through Radio Naf are the prime counter trafficking and safe migration measures in these areas.

In response to query relating to referral services for victims in the camp, the beneficiary participants mentioned three types of referral services for victims such as referring to the relevant organization/entities for counseling and basic support, refer to the relevant organization and entities for legal help and proper maintenance for the referral system.

The evaluation has attempted to identify weakness of CT and safe migration related project items and delivery mechanism. The weaknesses identified include:

- The number of meetings is less,
- The duration of meeting was short
- The presence of women is less,
- Long time gap between two meetings
- Instead of using Chittagonian (local language) language, the Rohingya communities suggest to use their own Rohingya language in Radio NAF.
- Excessive people in each meeting.

In order to enhance HT and CT, both beneficiary and non-beneficiary Rohingya communities suggested undertaking following activities.

- Inform the police when see any sign of trafficking,
- Increase security level,
- *Ensuring sufficient food for Rohingya people because both beneficiary and non-beneficiary communities suggested that family food security is main factor for peace and stability of family.*

- Undertaking ongoing awarenessbuildup on HT related laws, rules and regulation, counter trafficking
- Enhancing knowledge on how to safe kids and making child friendly space
- Not to move alone at night
- Engaging local leaders in CT work
- Create job facilities, arranging meeting in every week/ month, feedback
- Enhance knowledge on movement of the unknown people in the camp
- Education facilities should be increased
- Increase intelligence surveillance by LEA
- Increase security level such as more presence of the law enforcement authority and dutifulness of local administration
- Provide legal support
- Not allowing unknown people in camp without holding appropriate identity.

3.2.1.3 Host Community

Among the host community, a total of 16 participants participated on qualitative survey, among them both beneficiary and non-beneficiary participants performed equally. Out of eight participants of beneficiary group, both male and female gender executed equally. Out of eight participants of non-beneficiary participants, male and female are three and five respectively. Key informants from both beneficiary and non-beneficiary participants claimed that economic insolvency, greed for money and marriage are the prime reasons to increase of human trafficking among Rohingya covered areas. Consequently, the victims were psychologically stigmatized and faced different types of consequences like personal (i.e., feeling as goods), health (i.e., physical injury and mental depression), bad reputation, social and economic loss. Among them, personal (i.e., feeling as goods), health (i.e., physical injury, mental depression), bad reputation and economic loss are prominent.

Participants of host community expressed their understanding about safe migration for overseas purposes such as having a passport, BMET registration, registered recruitment agency, paying money with receipt, legal job agreement, visa and its verification processes, BMER release letter and smartcard and opening a bank account respectively. Though, the beneficiary participants expressed that having passport, BMET registration and legal job agreement are the key steps for safe migration. On the other hand, non-beneficiary participants

verbalized that having passport and BMET registration are the main steps for safe migration. The participants confirmed that courtyard meeting, street drama, day observation, and awareness on human trafficking through Radio Naf are the prime counter trafficking and safe migration activities in the area.

The project staffs have conducted the different types of counter trafficking and safe migration related issue to aware the host community in their localities those are considered as beneficiary for qualitative survey. During the key informant survey, expertise opined nearly six types of weakness of the activities of project staffs, such as the number of meetings is less, short time duration, the presence of women is less, long time gap between two meeting, not using local language in Radio Naf, and huge peoples in meeting respectively. While maximum beneficiary emphasized on the long time gap between two meetings in their local areas. However, due to these interventions, beneficiary participants were benefited and awareness in different ways like kids must be kept safe, inform the police when brokers will come, awareness buildup, keeping free of danger, know about the safe migration process and do not fall in the grip of the broker separately.

Beneficiary participants of host community are provided seven types of suggestion to community level like to inform the police when see any sign of trafficking, increase security level, give equal opportunity for everyone, awareness buildup, do not go to criminals, kids must be kept safe, and don't move alone at night. Although, non-beneficiary participants suggested to ensure equal opportunity for everyone in every place.

3.2.1.4 Majhi

Total ten participants have participated during the Key Informant checklist survey, among them five participants are the beneficiary and five participants are non-beneficiary group. Out of ten, all Majhis are male and those who are gateway of Rohingya camps in the study areas. Majhi people, both beneficiary and non-beneficiary participants said that eight types of victim are trafficked, due to irregular migration in these areas. These victims are children, adolescence, male, female, widow, isolated, homeless person, unemployed person and the orphan. However, most of the children and women are trafficked by the strangers or unknown persons and friends in these areas.

By attending CT and safe migration related awareness training, meetings, CT street drama and listening radio Naf program, the beneficiary Majhis could more confidently explain legal procedure on CT and referral services for victims of trafficking. They also could more confidently explain about push and pull factors of trafficking, potential type of traffickers, the most vulnerable victims and safe migration procedures

4. Evaluation of project intervention with Weightages analysis

We applied Likert scales method (Vagias, 2006) in order to assess the understanding level of representative from Law Enforcement Authority (LEA), Rohingya community, host community and Majhi in the camp. Weight ranking are categorized into 3 satisfaction levels such as highly dissatisfied below 3, Neutral 3.00 and strongly satisfied above 3.

Explanation: 3 = Neutral Score
 Strong Disagreement ← 3 → Strong Agreement

4.1 Understanding and interpreting of beneficiary participants about counter trafficking

Beneficiaries from both Rohingya and host communities became aware of human trafficking and counter trafficking because they enhanced their understanding from different types of awareness programs such as courtyard meeting, street drama, day observation and program on human trafficking through Radio Naf. Table 1 illustrates the overall understanding and interpreting about counter trafficking and safe migration of beneficiary participant among five stakeholders in different camp areas. These stakeholders include law enforcement authority (mainly teachers and journalist), Rohingya, host community and Majhi.

Table 1: Understanding and interpreting of beneficiary participants about counter trafficking and safe migration (N = 12)

List of item	5	4	3	2	1	Total Calculated weight	Mean score	Mean average score	St. Deviation
Journalist and school teachers	5	5	2	0	0	51	4.2	3.6	0.36
Rohingya community	4	3	1	2	2	41	3.4		
Host community	4	3	2	1	2	42	3.5		
Majhi	3	4	3	2	0	42	3.5		

N.B: Very low confident =1, Low confident =2, Neutral = 3, Confident = 4 and Very confident =5

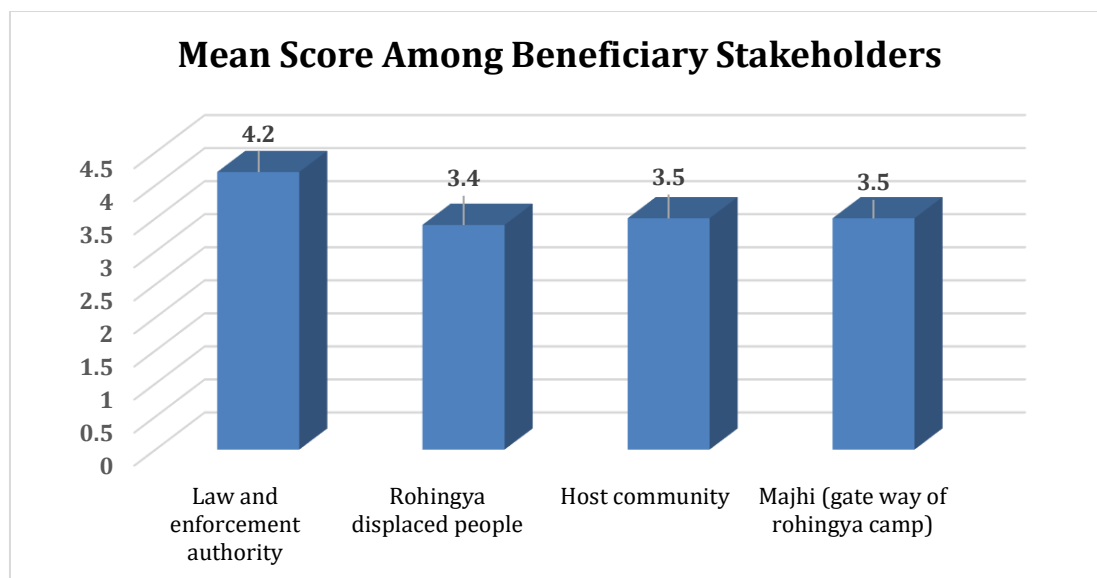


Figure 1: Mean score among beneficiary stakeholders

The weighted analysis explored that the mean score is high (4.2) of law and enforcement authority (LEA) among the three stakeholders (Figure 1). The mean average score is 3.6. The score represented the strongly agreement among beneficiary stakeholders’ understanding about counter trafficking and safe migration related issues in the area. The standard deviation is 0.36 implying that the most of the numbers are very close to the average. As such, it is clear that the stakeholder understanding and interpretation about counter trafficking and safe migration is similar, though the beneficiary stakeholders are different. To be concluded, the research findings and evaluation of project intervention are positively correlated and effective. The project interventions have successfully helped to understand and interpret about counter trafficking and safe migration related issues on different stakeholders. Because, the beneficiary participants received different types of awareness programs such as courtyard meeting, street drama, day observation and awareness on humantrafficking through Radio Naf.

4.2 Understanding and interpreting of non-beneficiary participants about counter trafficking

Table 2 explains that the overall understanding and interpreting about counter trafficking and safe migration of non-beneficiary participants among five stakeholders in different camp areas. These stakeholders like law and enforcement authority (LEA), Rohingya displaced people, Host community and Majhi respectively.

Table 2: Understanding and interpreting of non-beneficiary participants about counter trafficking (N = 12)

List of item	5	4	3	2	1	Total Calculated weight	Mean score	Mean average score	St. Deviation
Journalist and school teachers	2	1	3	3	3	32	2.6	2.5	0.41
Rohingya displaced people	1	3	2	3	3	32	2.6		
Host community	0	4	4	4	0	36	3.00		
Majhi	0	1	3	4	4	25	2.00		

N.B: Very low confident =1, Low confident =2, Neutral = 3, Confident = 4 and Very confident =5

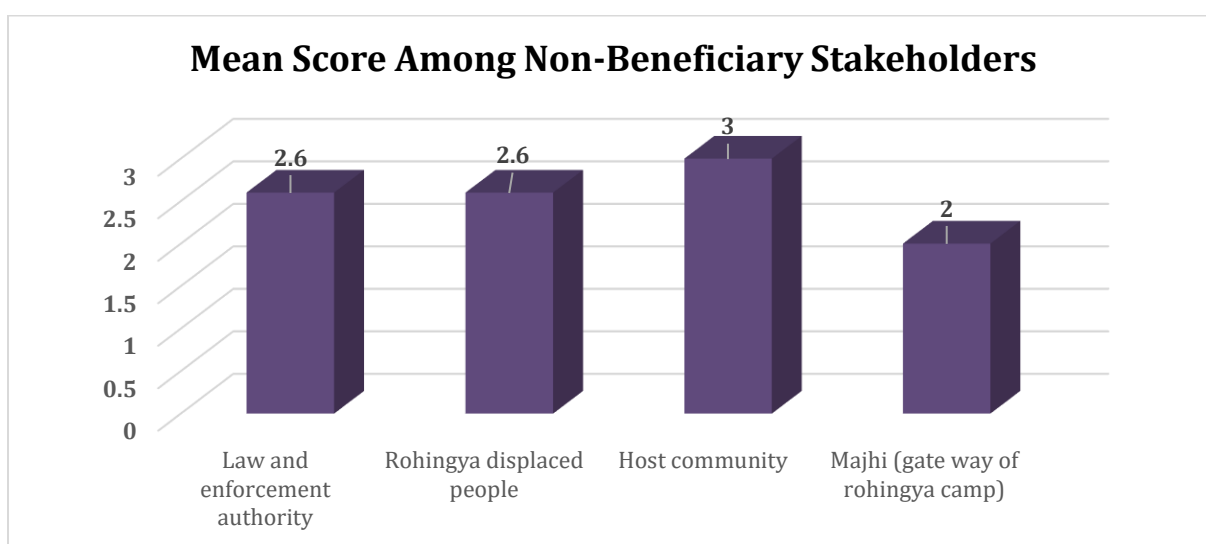


Figure 2: Mean score among non-beneficiary stakeholders

The weighted analysis revealed that the mean score is low (2.0) of Majhi among the three stakeholders (Figure 2). The mean average score is 2.5. The score represented the strong disagreement among non-beneficiary stakeholders about counter trafficking and safe migration related issues in these study areas. The standard deviation is 0.41, this value represented the numbers are fairly far to the average. Thus, this implies that the stakeholder understanding and interpretation about counter trafficking and safe migration is similar, though the non-beneficiary stakeholders are different. Therefore, the research findings and evaluation of project intervention are certainly correlated and effective. The non-beneficiary participants who were out of project interventions and they were untouched by any kind of awareness program those implemented by YPSA. This implies that non-beneficiary participants are in danger and vulnerable to human trafficking and illegal migration in this area.

4.3 Overall understanding and interpreting of beneficiary and non-beneficiary participants about counter trafficking and safe migration

Figure 3 shows that the overall understanding and interpreting of beneficiary and non-beneficiary participants about counter trafficking and safe migration in the study areas. The score shows that the beneficiary participants (Teachers and journalists, Rohingya displaced people, host community and Majhi) were strongly agreed and Neutral agreement (Figure 3), because participants were introduced with ‘Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 and also human trafficking related acts, rules and conventions through project intervention. Besides, they got knowledge on the human trafficking act and referral services or human trafficking and safe migration. In addition, the beneficiary group is attended different training activities (i.e., orientation session) offered by YPSA on the human trafficking act and referral services. Moreover, project staffs have awarded the participants through different orientation sessions where emphasized was given on the cause of human trafficking, how are traffickers, ways of safe migration stages through project activities. In contrast, the non-beneficiary participant score shows that the beneficiary participants (Law Enforcement Authority, Rohingya displaced people, host community and Majhi) were strongly disagreed (Figure 3). Because the non-beneficiary participants were totally untouched from project related interventions, they are prone to trafficking and unaware about the unsafe and illegal migration in this area.

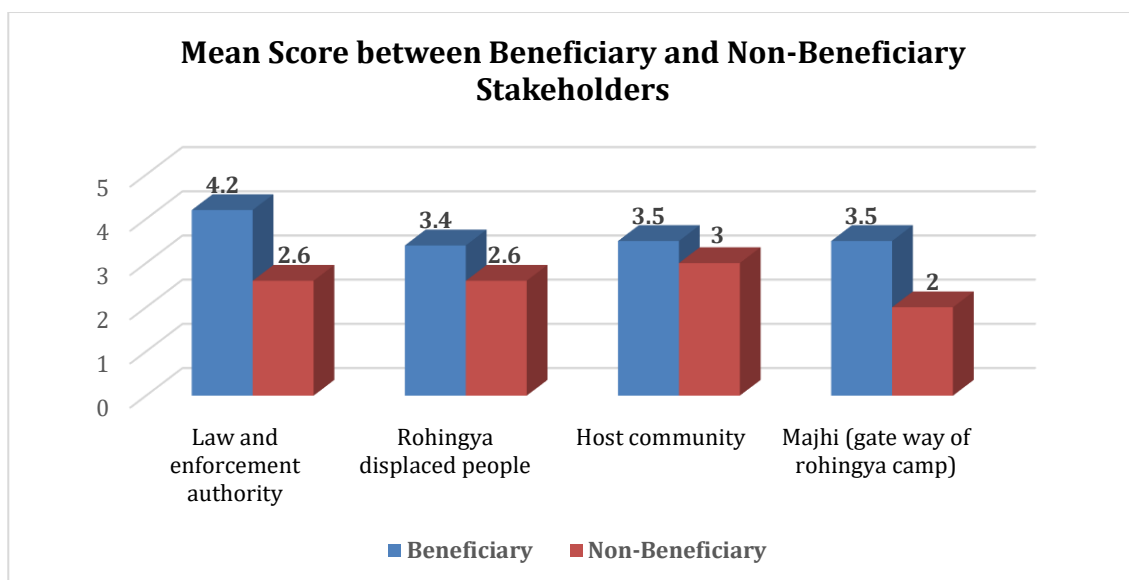


Figure 3: Mean Score between beneficiary and non-beneficiary Stakeholder

4. 4 Assessment of the activities on HT and CT

The objective of the project is to increase the knowledge of the Rohingya and host community on Counter Trafficking , capacity building of community leaders, NGOs, law enforcement agencies to combat human trafficking. In consultation with beneficiary stakeholders on different activities on CT and safe migration (i.e., courtyard meetings, orientation sessions, street dramas, Radio Naf program and etc.), the evaluation presented the findings in Table 3

Table 3: Summary findings on assessment of HT and CT

Activities on on CT	Evaluation by the participants	Participation in future	Suggestions for improvement
Courtyard Meetings	Useful	68%	Direct stories from victims from Rohingya communities. More frequent and number of meetings
Orientations on safe migration with potential migrants	Very useful	65%	Triangular partnership among IOM, YPSA and DEMO on CT and safe migration. Direct participations of DEMO senior officials
Day observation	Very useful	74%	Current efforts all good
Street Dramas on CT	Very useful	82%	More frequent and number of street dramas
Awareness on human trafficking through Radio Naf	Very useful	84%	The beneficiary participants wanted to disseminate awareness activities through Radio Naf via Rohingya language. Stories directly from Rohingya victim of human trafficking should be disseminated:
Orientation sessions with Majhis	Useful	63%	More frequent sessions and incorporating more Majhis
Orientations on Human Trafficking Act and referral services	Useful	59%	More teachers and journalists should be covered under this program. LEA were not included in the previous sessions and they should be given priority.
Capacity-Building workshops for media professional/journalist	Useful	61%	Current should be continued with extending to more media professionals.

N.B: Not useful at all=1, somewhat useful=2, Neutral = 3, Useful = 4 and Very useful =5

4.4 Assessment status of the project intervention

On the basis of weighted analysis, the score shows that the mean average score of beneficiary participants are strongly agreed, beside the non-beneficiary mean average score are strongly disagreed (Figure 4). It is determined that the understanding level of beneficiary participants are enough sound. It helps to keep them safe from human trafficking and follow to safe overseas migration. Also, the standard deviation (SD) score is little difference and it reflected that the understanding level of the beneficiary is quite similar. It is to note that the project interventions or activities are going to effective and target oriented. On the other hand, non-beneficiary participants are kept under risk and vulnerable to human trafficking related issues and unsafe or illegal migration. They are easily misguided by traffickers in these areas.

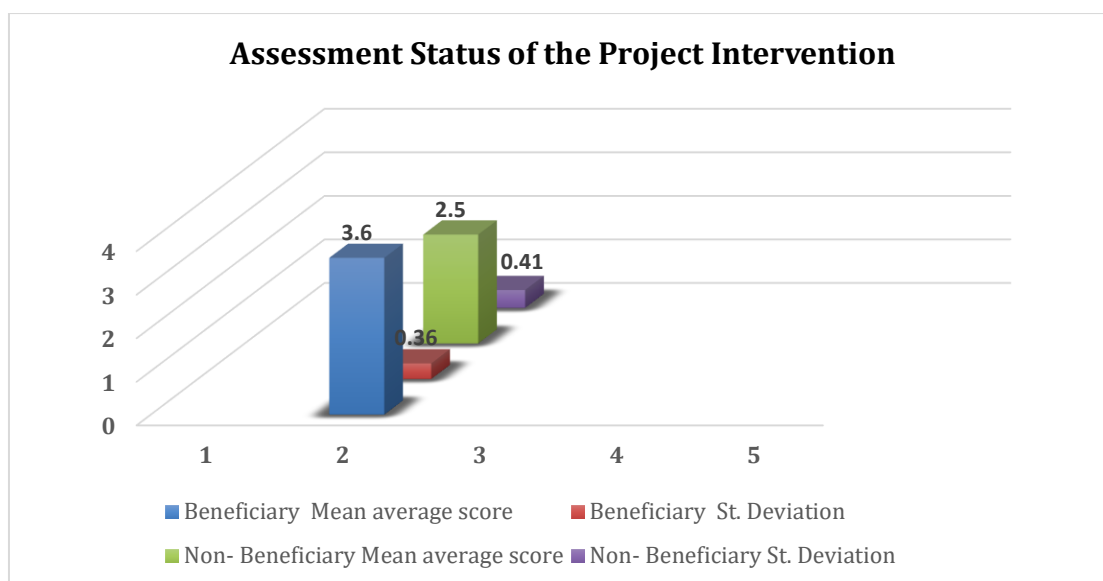


Figure 4: Assessment Status of the Project Intervention

4.5 Leaned or benefits of beneficiary participants due to proper performance of this project

The project intervention has to able the understanding of stakeholders such as Law Enforcement Authority (LEA), Majhi, Rohingya displaced people and host community about counter human trafficking and safe migration. These understandings are as follows.

- Participants have clear idea about the meaning of human trafficking and the importance of safe migration in these areas.
- The evaluation shows that maximum time children are being trafficked in these areas. As such after project intervention beneficiary stakeholders are very much aware of their children and their safely.

- Stakeholders were well understood that Law Enforcement Authority is the sole agent to provide security and established peace management. As such, the beneficiary participants learnt how to inform police when brokers will come or identify.
- Where life is uncertain, humanity is absent, people are shelterless, unemployed and poverty stagnant, human trafficking is a meaningless issue for dwellers. As such, it requires enhancing basic needs for Rohingya displaced community
- Participants knew about the trafficking prevention act, particularly 'Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012, how to identify the traffickers, how to save themselves from trafficking and so on. They learnt overseas routes, passport, fingerprint registration and activities and responsibilities of DEMO officer.

5. Weakness of the project interventions and performance

During the opinion of checklist survey, including KIIs and FGDs, the beneficiary participants identified some weaknesses of the project interventions. The weaknesses are as follows.

- Participants believe that frequent meetings help to encourage and build awareness among them. *However, the time gap from one meeting to another was longer. There should be more frequent meetings.*
- Not using Rohingya language in Radio Naf *and none from Rohingya community directly participated in Radio Naf program*
- *Many people in meeting generating a crowded environment as a result those distance audiences stayed in the back didn't hear the speech of the moderator.*
- The program or meeting duration should be longer allowing the moderator clearly complete every content of the awareness related events.
- *Local community leaders are to be considered as an actor or factor for every initiative at the local level.*
- *Proper channel of law enforcement authority and their inclusion are helping to create awareness cum peace keeping, subconsciously this project didn't count the local administrator and lawyer for counter the human trafficking related activities.*
- Street drama is the one of the key awareness programs where huge people have scope for engaging in this event, participants are easily accumulated. *However, the number of street drama is less.*
- *Women are the vital and leading participants in every initiative. However, the project staff failed to ensure presence of sufficient women in this event.*

Conclusions and recommendations

6.1 Conclusions

Currently over 900,000 stateless Rohingya displaced communities reside in Technaf and Ukhiya sub-districts. The vast majority lives in 34 extremely congested camps. The largest single site, the Kutupalong- Balukhali Expansion Site, hosts approximately 626,500 Rohingya displaces (UNRC, UNHCR and IOM, 2019). These populations put huge pressure on host community, as evidenced by rising commodity prices, a shortage of employments, education and health infrastructures, drinking water and breakage of roads. Rohingya displaces construct houses on top and slopes of hills, the forests have been uprooted, increasing risks of landslides, grassland used as cattle feed have gone down, and some private ponds used for fish farming or public ponds used for general access to water have been contaminated. This triggered tensions with host communities, and there were several significant clashes between host and Rohingya communities. Due to limited alternative income sources or livelihood opportunities, the Rohingya community are often willing to take whatever options available, despite knowing that high risks associated with this (IOM, 2018). Given the situation, research findings and outcomes of expert opinion have provided some recommendations those could be useful to the counter human trafficking and safe migration related issues in Cox's Bazar. The recommendations are as follow.

- YPSA's senior management team should arrange orientation session for project staffs along with quarterly verification of their understanding level about 'Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012'.
- Law enforcement authority should be modernized with government should provide modern technology to every security agency, effective monitoring of the different social media, dutiful and biasness of law enforcement authority. These attempts not only reduce the human trafficking but also smuggling and drug business in these areas.
- Counter trafficking related awareness program, orientation, session, meeting, precession and workshop should be held in camps area. These initiatives not only aware the Rohingya community but also ensure to inclusion of local people and community leaders.
- YPSA's management team should be enhanced the relationship and ensure proper cooperation among organizations those who are working another issues at the same camps areas. As a result, displaced people get appropriate assistance from providers.

- Camp education i.e. old and child education program should be functioned in an effective way, human trafficking related flip chart or presentation should be displayed during teaching period.
- Due to influx of Rohingya people in Ukhia and Teknaf Upazilas, local and international institutions, agencies and governmental authority are highly focusing on Rohingya community. As a result, host communities deprive of receiving their civilian rights, loss or security, crisis of daily needs, expensive life style and so on. Therefore, every development assistance should equally include program for host communities
- YPSA senior management team should visit the camp areas frequently. In that time, they will apply the covert and overt observation methods. Consequently, they may understand weakness and scopes of improvement of the project.
- During awareness related events like courtyard meeting, project staffs should control the participants because over participants has created crowded environment.
- Project staff should be segregated the victims according to their stigmatized levels and arrange counseling session as per their needs and provide their physiological and mental supports by registered counselor.
- During starting the meeting or session, project staff should ensure congenial environment and manage the participants, and keep the environment as the way where everybody listen to what moderator said.
- Every end of the program, project staffs should collect the feedback from beneficiary participant about the contents of the program and their understanding level, and expectation from future events.

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Annex 1: Questionnaire

Title of the research: **Initiatives to prevent human trafficking in emergency response**

S/L	Information/Level	Information Code					
i	Gender	1= Male			2=Female		
ii	Age	Year:					
	Total number of family members						
iii	Education	1=Illiterate	2=<S.S.C	3= S.S.C	4= H.S.C	5=Graduate	6=Postgraduate
iv	Occupation	1= Student	2=Teacher	3=Transport	4=Business	5=Farmer	6= Housewife, 7= Unemployed 8= Garments worker

1. What are the reasons of increase of human trafficking among Rohingya refugee?

2. Do you know the push and pull factors of human trafficking

Factors of migration	Knowledge type							
	Push factors	Poverty	Unemployment	Family feud	Torture by family members	Discrimination toward women	Excessive daughters	Extramarital affairs
Early marriage		Physical, mental and sexual harassment	Helpless	Dowry	Experiencing conflict situation	Uncertain life	Natural Hazards	Political or communal anarchy/killing
Pull factors	More earning	Good job offer	Cheapest foreign tour	Border crossing opportunity	Improved life expectation			

Factors of migration	Knowledge type							
	Human trafficker	Relatives	Neighbor	Husband or his relatives	Friends	Influencing local leaders	Law enforcement agencies	Employer/person help to get employment
Victim of human trafficking	Children	Adolescence	Male/ Female	Widow	Person separated from family	Homeless Person	Unemployed Person	Orphanage/ Unaccompanied children

3. Do you know who can be human trafficker and victim of human trafficking?

4. Did you attend any activities (i.e., courtyard meeting, Majhi meeting, day observation, radio Naf, street drama and etc.) organized by YPSA on human trafficking, orientation on Human trafficking act/law and safe migration?

a) Yes) No

5. If yes, for question no one, does this increase your knowledge on counter trafficking, HT Act and safe migration?

a) Yes, b) No

6. Which of the three following elements of human trafficking you have clear idea about?

Elements of HT	Knowledge type							
	Activities	Reception	Shelter	Sale	Transfer			
Means	Threat	Force	Coercion	Kidnapping	Exploitation	Taking disadvantage situation	Offering money	..
Purpose	Prostitution	Forceful labour cum prostitution	Torture	Other means of exploitation				

7. How much confident you are about understanding and interpreting counter trafficking and safe migration?

1	2	3	4	5
Very low confident	Low confident	Neutral	Confident	Very confident

8. Which of the following consequences of human trafficking you are aware of?

a. Personal (i.e., feeling as goods), b. Health (i.e., physical injury, mental depression), c. bad reputation, d. Isolation or compel to leave overseas, e. Social, f. economic loss, g. selling off money to pay mortgage

9. What does it mean to you about safe migration?

10. Do you know the following steps of safe migration?

a. Having a passport, b. BMET registration, c. Registered recruitment agency, d. Paying money with receipt, e. Legal job agreement, e. Visa and its verification processes, f. BMER release letter and smartcard, g. Opening a bank account, h. Having a second copy of all documents

11. Please rank following activities of counter trafficking and safe migration according to their effectiveness.

Project activities	Level
Courtyard meeting	
Street drama	
Day observation	
Awareness on human trafficking through Radio Naf	
Other (.....)	
Don't know	

Levels: 1 = Very bad, 2 = Bad, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Good, 5 = Very good

12. What are the weaknesses of the activities of counter trafficking and safe migration?

13. What do you learn (or benefits of ...) the activities of counter trafficking and safe migration

14. What do you suggest enhancing counter trafficking and safe migration from community level?

15. What do you suggest/expect from the NGOs and LEA enhancing counter trafficking and safe migration in emergency response?

Annex 2: Photographs related with field observation and data collection



FGD with Male Participants



FGD with Female Participants



FGD with Male Participants



FGD with Female Participants



Key Informant Interview (KII)

