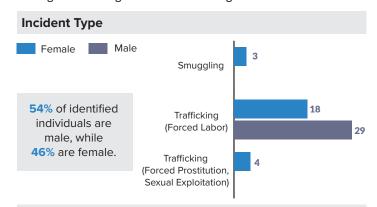
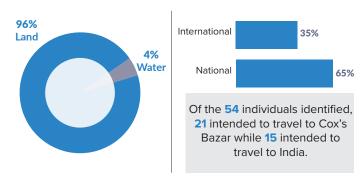
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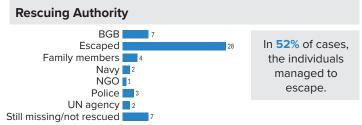
Anti-Trafficking Working Group (ATWG)

The ATWG leads a collective strategy to prevent and respond to human trafficking and smuggling in Cox's Bazar. ATWG members implement activities in line with a joint workplan developed in accordance with the Government's National Plan of Action on Trafficking, including prevention of trafficking through awareness raising, ensuring access to protection services for victims of trafficking, and capacity building of partners and authorities through technical guidance and training.



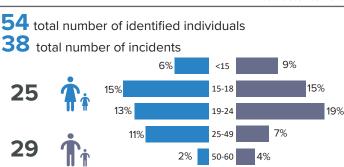
Mode of Transport and Intended Destination

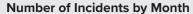


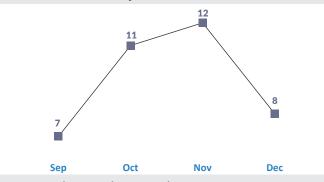


Latest Developments

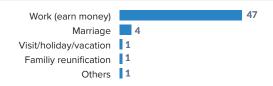
Human trafficking continues to be reported, even during COVID-19, with a noteworthy number of Rohingya victims in forced labour situations in Bangladesh. An estimated 2,400 Rohingya refugees and Bangladeshi migrants have travelled by





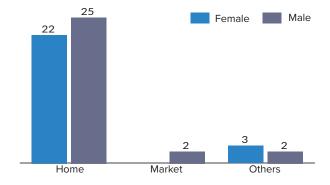


Top 5 Promises During Recruitmnet



48% of recruiters were acquaintances. In most cases, the activity during exploitation was either domestic work or construction.

Place of Recruitment by Gender



boat across the Andaman Sea thus far in 2020, reaching Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Myanmar and Bangladesh after many months on overcrowded vessels. At least 200 have reportedly died during the dangerous journey. The ATWG has developed a range of awareness raising materials in an effort to prevent such movements, focusing on the risks of trafficking and highlighting countries' efforts to impede disembarkation because of COVID-19. Orientation sessions have been organized for protection actors in Cox's Bazar to ensure a common understanding on trafficking and smuggling and to engage them in prevention and response. To support the development of the 2021 Joint Response Plan, the ATWG has undertaken a situational analysis to guide its members on setting priorities for the coming year, focusing on awareness raising and addressing root causes, including restrictions on livelihoods and education, dwindling resources to meet basic needs, worsening criminal activity, and the uncertain scope for sustainable solutions in Myanmar, all of which are factors that compel refugees to seek livelihood opportunities elsewhere and may resort to smuggling, placing them at risk of trafficking and other forms of abuse and exploitation.