REPUBLIC OF SUDAN
National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING
SECOND PHASE
2018 - 2019
Foreword

Within the Government of Sudan’s efforts in managing migration and understanding the crucial negative impact of human trafficking crimes in the country; Sudan issued an Act to combat trafficking in human beings in the year 2014. Under this 2014 Counter Human Trafficking Act, the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking was formed with membership including all ministries and relevant institutions.

The National Committee exerted a lot of efforts to manage the migration file starting with the preparation of the National Strategy and subsequently prepared a draft National Action Plan which is the product of a concerted effort that lasted for more than a year of preparations; whereby it initiated the first steps by requesting all relevant ministries and institutions to share their plans and programmes on combating trafficking in human beings in terms of axes of prevention, protection, prosecution and building partnerships.

Due to the growing phenomenon of trafficking in persons at national, regional and international levels, the National Committee has involved an international expert to assist the Committee in developing the plan in line with the experience of other countries and international dimensions in developing programmes addressing the problems and challenges facing Sudan in this regard i.e. making it more than a stagnant document. The National Action Plan contains real directives for the national efforts to provide a basis for effective action in the future. To complement this, the Committee visited a number of countries to stand on and study their experiences.

These efforts have culminated by conducting a workshop involving all relevant governmental institutions and some United Nations agencies; during which the details of the plan were discussed and operational programmes were developed so as to become exemplary to other countries.

It is worth noting here, our appreciation to all those who contributed to the preparation of this plan through technical expertise and close follow up, headed by the Minister in charge of this file and the staff of the Ministry of Justice.

Gratitude and appreciation is extended to our national and international partners, mainly the International Organization for Migration, which took the initiative in working with the Committee since its formation as well as the Swiss Agency for Development and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) for their committed support.

Ahmed Abbas Elrazam,
Undersecretary Ministry of Justice- Sudan
Chairman of the National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking
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Introduction

Human trafficking, or slavery as it was called in the past, is a phenomenon as old as human existence. This practice has evolved over time and even superseded the «Survival of the Fittest» rule during the B.C. era. Then came the era of global explorations, which saw the flourishing of the slave trade during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, through to the current day and the emergence of the national movements combating human trafficking.

Today, human trafficking is a global phenomenon affecting countries all over the world and can be either national or transnational. The United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)’s Global Report on Trafficking in Persons identified that more than 500 different trafficking flows were detected between 2012 and 2014.¹ The demand for exploited labour in one country for example can spur trafficking of persons in another, whilst the profits gained from the crime may reach and be used within the jurisdiction of countries far from the locality of the crime. It is for this reason that the most significant international legal instrument on trafficking, the Palermo Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, was developed within the framework of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Crime.²

The scope and multiple dimensions of the crime of human trafficking present an ever-growing concern for both richer and poorer countries. The actual number of human trafficking cases is believed to be far higher than identified to date, which is attributed to the very complex nature of this dreadful practice. Hence, all efforts must be combined to eliminate the factors leading to the spread of this crime.

With its extended geographical borders and the socio-economic, security, and demographic challenges facing most of its neighbouring countries, Sudan is among the countries affected by this crime. Sudan has suffered from civil strife and armed conflict, as well as economic challenges and sanctions. Moreover, the outflow of refugees from neighbouring countries continues unabated and more refugees have recently started to arrive to Sudan from Arab states, notably Syria and Yemen. As a result of all the above factors different forms of the organized crime began emerging, especially human trafficking, often involving Sudan as a transit State.

¹ Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, 2016, United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime, pg. 4
What is human trafficking?

**Human trafficking** involves the act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, harbouring or receiving a person by threatening or using force or other forms of coercion, deception or other means, for the purpose of exploitation. To put it simply, a person is trafficked if they are forced or tricked into a situation in which they are exploited and cannot readily exit. Human trafficking usually consists of three stages. In the first stage, the victims are recruited; in the second, they are transported; and in the third, they are exploited.

At the **recruitment** stage, criminals use many methods to force or trick people into being trafficked. In some cases, the people are abducted and assaulted. In other cases, however, people are offered good jobs and attractive opportunities that do not actually exist, or forced into exploitative labour and living conditions.

At the **transportation** stage, victims may be moved by land, sea and/or air, openly or covertly, in groups or alone, using public or private means of transportation. People can be moved across borders legally or illegally or, be trafficked inside the borders of a country.

At the **exploitation** stage, victims may be obliged to do any of the following:

- Work without being properly paid, the right to rest or the option to leave. This may involve work in factories, restaurants, farms, plantations, gold mines or homes (as domestic helpers)
- Have sex or be sexually assaulted
- Have an organ removed
- Beg
- Steal or sell illegal drugs
- Fight as child soldiers
- Marry somebody against their will

The initial consent of an adult to migrate or to perform a certain kind of work or service is rendered meaningless if the person has been forced or tricked into an exploitative situation. Anyone knowingly involved in any stage of the trafficking process is a trafficker and is guilty of a crime.

Child trafficking differs from human trafficking in that no force or deception needs to take place in order to prove that a child has been trafficked. This difference is based on the fact that a child is considered incapable of taking an informed decision.

**Under Sudanese Law**, Article 7 of the Counter Human Trafficking Act 2014 defines trafficking as:

(1) “... deemed to have committed a human trafficking crime, everyone who lures natural persons or transfers, abducts, transports, harbours, receives, detains or prepares them with the intent to exploit or use them in illegal acts or any other acts that will degrade their dignity or achieve illegal goals in return of any of the following gains:
a) Any material return or a promise therewith;
b) Any moral gain or a promise therewith;
c) Granting any kind of benefits.

(2) The acts mentioned in subsection (1) shall not be deemed as human trafficking unless they have been committed by using or threatening to use force or any forms of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, deception, abuse of power or influence, exploitation of state of vulnerability, necessity, payment of financial amounts, benefits or a promise therewith in order to get consent of a person for trafficking in another person having control over him.”

The National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking

Sudan has been devoting its efforts to curb human trafficking through adhering to all international legal instruments on human trafficking. In 2014, Sudan promulgated the Counter Human Trafficking Act (CHTA). Under this law, the National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking (NCCT) was established as the highest authority for combating and addressing the causes of human trafficking. The NCCT is composed of members from all relevant government ministries and bodies.

Article 5 of the CHTA articulated the NCCT’s functions as follows:

The Committee shall act as the highest authority in combating and addressing human trafficking, and it has the right to establish state branches. Without prejudice to the above mentioned, the Committee shall have the following competencies and authorities:

1. Establishing a national strategy to address the root causes of human trafficking.
2. Preparing the annual general budget and submitting via the (designated) Minister to the Council of Ministers for approval.
3. Reviewing legislation relevant to combating human trafficking and making necessary proposals and recommendations thereon.

Please see Annex 1 for a list of national laws and international instruments that have informed the development of this Plan.
4. Coordinating with:

(Firstly) Official and non-official bodies involved in the prevention of human trafficking, including measures to facilitate the return of victims to their home countries.

(Secondly) Competent authorities and their counterparts in other countries to facilitate the return of foreign victims to their country in accordance with necessary procedures of the State.

5. Raising awareness of issues related to human trafficking by holding conferences, seminars, publications, training and other means, especially for business owners and those in the business of hiring workers and employees.

6. Enhancing capacity of staff nationwide in combating human trafficking.

7. Issuing and disseminating a national manual that includes guidelines and educational materials relevant to the Committee’s work.

8. Studying international, regional and local reports on combating human trafficking and taking necessary measures regarding the said reports.

9. Cooperating with official and non-official bodies to implement necessary programs for victims’ physical, psychological and social recovery, supervise their accommodation in places designated for this purpose and to establish measures to protect them.

10. Participating with relevant authorities in international and regional forums related to combating human trafficking and highlight State’s orientation and policy towards these issues.

11. Undertaking any other tasks that might be necessary for combating human trafficking.

In light of the stated role of the NCCT, the present National Plan for Combating Human Trafficking (NPCHT) was developed as the NCCT believes in the importance of having an integrated two-year national plan (2017-2019). In doing so, the NCCT is keen to engage all State stakeholders, national partners, and international organizations concerned with eliminating human trafficking, while ensuring the integration of roles and consolidation of efforts to combat all forms of human trafficking.

Principles guiding the National Action Plan (NAP)

The objectives and activities presented in this national action plan are based on adherence and respect for the following principles:

1. Rule of Law
2. Victim rights
3. Non-Discrimination
4. Gender equality
5. Coordination
6. Cooperation

Format of the National Action Plan

The NCCT’s National Action Plan 2018-2019 takes the format of categorizing actions according to the internationally recognized 4Ps: (1) Prevention of trafficking; (2) Protection, care and support for victims of trafficking; (3) investigation and Prosecution of traffickers and (4) internal, regional and international Partnerships and cooperation.

Aims of the NAP:

The overarching goal of the NAP is to combat and prevent human trafficking, especially trafficking of women and children. To achieve this, there are eight specific aims:

- **Check** Prevention of human trafficking
  1. To reduce the number of people vulnerable to human trafficking
  2. To raise public awareness and improve public engagement on the issue of human trafficking

- **Check** Protection, care and support for victims of trafficking
  3. To improve identification and referral of trafficked persons
  4. To guarantee protection of victims, improve services received and train cadres working in this field

- **Check** Investigation and prosecution of traffickers
  5. To strengthen the legal framework on human trafficking
  6. To enhance the capacity of the criminal justice system to investigate, prosecute and punish traffickers and secure justice for victims

- **Check** Internal, regional and international partnerships and cooperation
  7. To promote internal coordination and cooperation against trafficking
  8. To cooperate effectively regionally and internationally against trafficking
# National Action Plan: Specific Objectives and Activities

## Chapter One: Prevention of human trafficking

### Aim 1: To reduce the number of people vulnerable to human trafficking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Program Activities</th>
<th>Responsible Bodies</th>
<th>Targets (this combines timing and indicators)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To collect and analyse data on human trafficking to inform the development of effective prevention programmes.</td>
<td>Prepare and implement a research plan on major HT patterns, scope and key facilitating factors, including the linkages between poverty and human trafficking, current knowledge levels among target populations and potential protective actions. Develop and implement a baseline study on migration. Establish a system for ongoing collection and analysis of data trafficking incidents, cases, victims and perpetrators linked to existing data collection systems.</td>
<td>NCCT, Department of Economic and Social Research, Ministry of Planning.</td>
<td>Completion of research (Year 1). Establishment of integrated data collection and management system (Year 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To develop coherent national policies for prevention of trafficking.</td>
<td>Map and assess existing migration policies to inform the drafting of migration policy. Conduct workshops and trainings for key government officials on migration policy development. Develop a comprehensive evidence-informed national policy to prevent human trafficking and related forms of exploitation such as the worst forms of child labour. Issues to consider include: (1) improving targeting of microfinance and social support (2) increasing options for regular migration (3) strengthening protection for agricultural workers and (4) reducing the vulnerability of specific groups including domestic workers, street children, out-of-school youth, refugees, asylum seekers and irregular migrants.</td>
<td>NCCT, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Labour Civil society organizations, Charitable and voluntary institutions.</td>
<td>Assessment produced on migration policy (Year 1). Workshops conducted for 60 officials on migration policy development (Year 2). Comprehensive national HT prevention policy established and funding sources identified (Year 2).</td>
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### Aim 2: To raise public awareness and improve public engagement on the issue of human trafficking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Program Activities</th>
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<th>Timing/indicators</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To assist people to take action to reduce their risk of being trafficked, including through awareness raising activities based on a clear understanding of (1) the realities of migration (2) existing awareness levels and (2) barriers to acting on information received/ changing behaviour .</td>
<td>Undertake an in-depth study on the costs and benefits of migration and use this to help inform awareness raising and other activities. Include baseline surveys in all awareness raising programmes to establish existing level of awareness, specify alternatives to risky behaviours and identify and address barriers to those behaviours. Identify young people and groups more prone to irregular migration and inform them of the risks using credible channels and appropriate information and drawing on research and studies (including under Aim 1).</td>
<td>NCCT</td>
<td>Study completed on costs and benefits of migration (Year 1). All awareness raising campaigns clearly identify target groups and desired actions to be taken by target group (Year 1 and 2). Baseline and end line data available on trafficking awareness (Year 1). Target groups able to name at least three actions to reduce their risk of being trafficked (Year 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To improve public understanding of the issue of human trafficking, the fact that trafficking is a crime and how to report it.</td>
<td>Inform the public, NGOs and victims of trafficking about avenues for reporting suspected cases of trafficking.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Increase in stated willingness of public to report HT cases (specific target to be set after baseline completed).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To promote more frequent and accurate reporting of trafficking in the media (radio, newspaper and TV) and social media.</td>
<td>Develop training program for the media. Provide training for journalists and editors on how to communicate on trafficking cases in a victim sensitive and accurate way. Monitor reporting of trafficking in the media. Include a communications component in all training activities on human trafficking.</td>
<td>Training programme developed for media (Year 1). Training provided for 40 journalists (Year 1/2). All training curricula produced under NAP have communications component (Year 2). Annual monitoring surveys completed of media reporting (Year 1 and Year 2).</td>
<td></td>
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## Chapter Two: Protection, care and support for victims of trafficking

**Aim 3: To improve identification and referral of trafficked persons**

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To assess the viability of establishing a nationwide 24/7 hotline (or adapting an existing hotline) to deal with trafficking cases.</td>
<td>Conduct a hotline viability study, considering the following factors: staffing, language capacity and an appropriate system for providing assistance to those calling the hotline. Subject to the results of the study, develop a budgeted plan for establishing, maintaining and promoting a national hotline under the subsequent NAP.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hotline viability study completed (Year 2). Plan developed for hotline in next NAP as appropriate (Year 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To ensure officials likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking are able to identify victims and refer them to appropriate services.</td>
<td>Conduct training for first responders from custom officers and immigration officers to screen and identify trafficking victims and vulnerable migrants in 3 different States. Provide victim identification and referral training and guidelines for military attachés, consular officials and other staff in Sudanese embassies and consulates. Develop and pilot training for front-line service providers such as transport service workers and medical staff on identification and victim care.</td>
<td></td>
<td>100 officials covering El Gadarif, Kassala and Northern States receive training and can identify key learning points (Year 1). 150 officials receive training and can identify key learning points (Year 2). Guidelines developed for Sudan Consular and Embassy staff on identifying and assisting victims of trafficking (Year 2). Training package for front-line service providers completed and piloted (Year 2).</td>
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<tr>
<td>To increase screening of potential trafficked persons in places they are likely to be found.</td>
<td>Develop and pilot screening guidelines for migrants in detention centres. Identify potential sectors where trafficking and related forms of exploitation may occur. Identify options for increased monitoring of these workplaces to identify any exploitative practice.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Guidelines for screening migrants in detention centres developed (Year 2). Guidelines for screening migrants in detention centres piloted (Year 2). Options identified for increased monitoring of sectors where trafficking and related forms of exploitation may occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective</strong></td>
<td><strong>Program Activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Responsible Bodies</strong></td>
<td><strong>Timing/Indicators</strong></td>
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| To provide care services to victims of trafficking | Allocate a budget for the provision of food, medical and psychological support for victims of trafficking  
Inform victims of trafficking of the availability of services immediately after identification  
Provide training for staff at centres on how to deal with child victims  
Develop system for anonymous feedback from victims on the quality and type of services provided and any suggestions for improvement | Ministry of Human Resources | Budget provision made for support of trafficked persons (Year 1)  
25% of victims of trafficking have free access to victim care services (Year 1)  
50% victims of trafficking have free access to victim care services (Year 2)  
Evidence that service provision is taking into account victim feedback (Year 2) |
| To support victims with rebuilding their lives and reintegrating back into society | Assist victims with accessing available training and skills development and employment programmes  
Develop clear guidelines for the regularization of the status of foreign victims of trafficking vulnerable to re-victimization. | Ministry of Human Resources | 30% of victims have access to training and skills development programmes, with 80% of these in employment (Year 2)  
Guidelines developed for regularization of status of foreign victims of trafficking, in line with international standards (Year 2) |
**Aim 4: To guarantee protection of victims, improve services received and train cadres working in this field**

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| To initiate the process of establishing a national referral system for trafficked persons, unaccompanied minors and vulnerable groups. | Identify and map existing government and non-government organizations able to provide support to trafficked persons and other vulnerable groups.  
Develop and reinforce mechanisms and procedures (SOPs) for the identification and referral of vulnerable migrants and trafficking victims to protection and assistance services (government services, NGOs, IOs).  
Create avenues for trafficked children, unaccompanied children, and other vulnerable children to access child protection services.  
Create a system to ensure up-to-date information is available on organizations providing supporting to trafficked persons. | Ministry of Social Welfare  
Police and security organs | Mapping of victim support agencies completed in three States (Year 1).  
Map available government and non-governmental services for referral (Year 2).  
Child victims of trafficking routinely referred to child protection services (Year 2). |
| To establish secure victim shelters for immediate and voluntary placement of rescued victims of trafficking. | Identify existing NGO and government structures or potential new sites to provide accommodation for victims of trafficking.  
Develop a staffing and staff training plan.  
Identify resources for building/renovating shelters, supporting staff and providing services to victims.  
Open shelters, ensuring that these are secure.  
Identify agency responsible for monitoring and conduct regular monitoring visits. | Ministry of Social Welfare  
Police and security organs | Two shelters established: Khartoum and El Gadarif State (Year 1).  
Kassala shelter rehabilitated (Year 1).  
Two shelters established: Northern State and North Khartoum (Year 2).  
Monitoring visits undertaken to shelters (quarterly). |
| To ensure victims of trafficking are fully informed of their legal rights, available services and options | Develop a standard information sheet for victims on legal rights, available services and options including with regard to access to asylum  
Translate this information sheet into the languages of the major foreign victim groups *  
Provide this information to all people identified as victims of trafficking * | Ministry of Social Welfare  
Police and security organs | Standard information sheet available for victims of trafficking in key languages (Year 1).  
100% of victims report having seen this information sheet and/or having it explained to them (Year 2). |
### Chapter Three: Investigation and prosecution of traffickers

#### Aim 5: To strengthen the legal framework on human trafficking

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<tr>
<td>To develop a harmonized legal framework against human trafficking in line with international standards</td>
<td>Establish an interdepartmental technical working group to work on legal issues. Establish judicial circulars on relevant areas of the law requiring legal clarification. Conduct a review of existing legislation and procedures related to trafficking to identify (1) potential gaps and conflicts (2) barriers to effective investigation and prosecution of perpetrators (3) barriers to identifying and providing support for victims and (4) inconsistencies between existing legislation and international instruments ratified by Sudan. Develop amendments to existing laws as required. Undertake an awareness raising session with members of parliament to generate support for legislative amendments.</td>
<td>Technical working group established and meets quarterly (Year 1). Review of existing legislation and procedures completed (Year 1). Plan developed for legal and procedural amendments and clarifications (Year 1/2). Legal and procedural amendments and clarifications completed as per plan (Year 2).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To review and consider ratification of international instruments on issues relating to human trafficking not yet ratified by Sudan</td>
<td>Review, and consider ratification of, the following international instruments: Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea or Air, supplementing the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime Domestic Workers Convention (ILO 189) If a decision is made to ratify these or other instruments, identify necessary changes in the legal framework including the introduction of federal anti-smuggling legislation.</td>
<td>Review completed on international instrument ratification (Year 1) Action plan developed to ratify instruments and amend legal framework, as applicable (Year 2).</td>
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<td>Objective</td>
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<td>To review and strengthen labour laws and regulations, including with respect to recruitment agencies and employment intermediaries</td>
<td>Review existing laws and regulations with a view to reducing the potential for, and improving the identification of, exploitative practice, including forced labour and child labour (in conjunction with review of legal framework above) Amend the Domestic Servants Act 1955 to provide equal rights and protection for domestic workers, including foreign domestic workers (Year 2) Explore options for increased regulation of domestic work and the protection of domestic workers Identify current labour recruitment practices and any necessary steps to improve regulations and compliance with these regulations</td>
<td></td>
<td>Review of labour laws and regulations completed (Year 2) Laws and policies in place to protect domestic workers (Year 2) Review of current recruitment practices completed (Year 2)</td>
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**Objective** To enhance the capacity of the criminal justice system to investigate, prosecute and punish traffickers and secure justice for victims

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<tr>
<td>To enhance the capacity of the criminal justice system to investigate cases of trafficking, ensure the safety of victims and witnesses and provide suspects with a fair trial</td>
<td>Develop a standardized national foundation training curriculum on human trafficking for police, prosecutors and judges in line with international standards. Identify, train and mentor a core team of trainers to pilot and train the curriculum. Provide training based on the curriculum for police, prosecutors and judges (and other relevant parties such as defence lawyers). Incorporate this training into entry-level training for police, prosecutors and judges.</td>
<td>Judicial and Legal Science Institute, Ministry of Justice and Police</td>
<td>Curriculum developed and piloted (Year 1) Team of 15 trainers identified and trained (Year 1) Training provided to 200 criminal justice officials (Year 1/2) Training incorporated into entry-level training for police, prosecutors and judges (Year 2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Implementing Authority</td>
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| To strengthen the specialist response to human trafficking and related crimes. | Develop specialized national training curriculum for dedicated counter-trafficking staff in the latest methods for investigating trafficking, including financial investigations. Upgrade specialized prosecuting offices, courts and police stations. Provision of training opportunities and specialized courses abroad. | Ministry of Interior

Specialist training provided to 50 investigative staff (Year 2). Equipment provided to at least four offices (Khartoum, Port Sudan, Kassala and Gadarif). Plan developed and implemented for providing access to training activities and specialized course abroad (Year 1/2). |

| To identify effective practice and gaps in investigating and prosecuting trafficking cases and protecting and supporting victims. | Provide training for law enforcement officials on data collection and analysis. Establish and maintain a national recording system for trafficking case investigation and prosecution. Review and analyse case data to identify effective practice and gaps. | Ministry of Interior

Thirty practitioners trained in data management (Year 1). System established for recording information on trafficking investigations and prosecutors (Year 2). Information on trafficking investigations and prosecutions, successful and unsuccessful, is routinely available to criminal justice personnel. |

| To ensure victims of trafficking, witnesses (and as appropriate family members) are protected and supported throughout the criminal justice process. | Clarify through judicial circular (or other means) legal guidance on the non-punishment of trafficking victims in relation to crimes related to their trafficking episode. Provide victims/witnesses with accommodation and transport separate from suspects. | Ministry of Interior

Judicial circular issued providing guidance on the non-punishment of trafficking victims (Year 2). Victims/witnesses routinely provided with accommodation and transport separate from suspects. |
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</table>
| To enhance the ability of criminal justice officials to ensure safety of victims and witnesses | Develop a specialist national training curriculum on on victim and witness management.  
Pilot and revise training curriculum.  
Develop and mentor a training of trainers team to deliver the curriculum. | Police Training Academy                                                        | National training curriculum developed on victim and witness management (Year 1).  
Curriculum piloted and revised (Year 1).  
Training team formed and trained (Year 2).  
Training provided to 100 officials in 5 States (Year 2). |
| To enhance the capacity of the judiciary to prosecute traffickers and secure justice for victims | Develop a specialist national training curriculum on court-room management for prosecutors, judges and defence lawyers, including appropriate treatment of victims and witnesses  
Pilot and revise training curriculum  
Develop and mentor a training of trainers’ team to deliver the curriculum. | Judicial and Legal Science Institute                                          | National training curriculum for judiciary developed (Year 2)  
Curriculum piloted and revised (Year 2)  
Training team formed and trained (Year 1)  
Training provided to 100 prosecutors, judges and defence lawyers in 5 States (Year 1)  
Training provided to 100 prosecutors, judges and defence lawyers in 5 additional States (Year 2) |
| To strengthen interagency effectively to human trafficking and related crimes. | Develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) for responding to trafficking in persons, specifically detailing cooperation (1) between specialist and non-specialist law enforcement officials and (2) criminal justice actors and organizations providing support to victims of trafficking.  
Develop clear guidance for engagement between police and prosecutors, including presentation of evidence.  
Strengthen Information sharing between law enforcement and border control. | Ministry of Justice                                                           | SOPs on HT developed for cooperation between specialist and non-specialist law enforcement officials (Year 1).  
SOPs on HT developed for cooperation between criminal justice actors and organizations providing support to victims of trafficking (Year 2). |
**Chapter Four: Internal, regional and international partnerships and cooperation**

**Aim 7: To promote internal coordination and cooperation against trafficking**

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<tr>
<td>To ensure that the NCCT is fully equipped and resourced to coordinate Sudan’s trafficking response (see Annex 1 for more details).</td>
<td>Establish a secretariat for the NCCT. Quarterly meetings amongst the NCCT members to monitor and discuss implementation of action plan. Compile regular reports on implementation of the national plan.</td>
<td>NCCT</td>
<td>Secretariat established and funded (Year one). NCCT meets quarterly (ongoing). Quarterly reports issued in NAP implementation (ongoing).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To strengthen coordination at state level in responding to human trafficking and related crimes.</td>
<td>Establish states coordinating committees on trafficking (SCCT) in priority states. Develop clear terms of reference with (1) criteria for membership, including involvement of civil society organizations (2) appropriate measures to limit turnover of SCCT members. Support quarterly meetings of the SCCT.</td>
<td>SCCT</td>
<td>SCCT established and functional with clear TOR in Red Sea, Kassala (Year 1). SCCT established and functional with clear TOR in Khartoum, Gadarif and North Darfur (Year 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To ensure those responsible for coordination have an understanding of human trafficking, including patterns affecting Sudan and development of appropriate responses.</td>
<td>Undertake a capacity gap assessment and develop capacity building activities based on assessment. Develop a standardized introductory training programme for focal points at national and state level. Establish a national mobile training team and provide training of trainers. Provide training to state committees.</td>
<td>Capacity gap assessment completed and targets established based for capacity building (Year 1). Introductory training provided to SCCT members in Red Sea, Kassala (Year 1). Introductory training provided to SCCT members in Khartoum, Gadarif and North Darfur (Year 2).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To enhance coordination and technical collaboration among relevant institutions.

Identify trafficking focal points across government ministries in charge of incorporating trafficking considerations into sectoral policy.

Provide introductory training for focal points on human trafficking.

NCCT
Ministry of Justice,
Ministry of Interior,
and the Ministry of Human Resources

Focal points identified and provided with training (Year 1).

Focal points develop counter-trafficking plan for their respective Ministries (Year 2).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Program Activities</th>
<th>Responsible Bodies</th>
<th>Timing/Indicators</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To enhance channels of communication and information sharing with border States.</td>
<td>Document existing communication channels between Sudan and neighbouring States and identify areas for possible improvement. Develop a bilateral exchange process with the neighbouring States on border management.</td>
<td>NCCT Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Human Resources</td>
<td>Report produced on existing communication channels with recommendations for improvement (Year 1). Bilateral exchange process developed and functioning (Year 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To maintain a strong presence in international initiatives concerning trafficking in persons and related topics.</td>
<td>Conduct two workshops on the international legal framework and regional agreements. Participate actively in key international forums and processes, including: • The Khartoum Process. • The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). Provide professional development English language training to criminal justice officials and other counter-trafficking staff involved in international work.</td>
<td>NCCT Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Human Resources</td>
<td>Workshops completed and participants able to identify Sudan’s major commitments under regional and international agreements (Year 1). Reports regularly produced and provided to NCCT on participation in international meetings (Year 2). Thirty officials develop English professional English language (Year 1/2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To initiate steps to expand regular migration channels for Sudanese labour.</td>
<td>Identify two existing or potential foreign markets for Sudanese labour Initiate discussions with these countries on expanding regular migration channels for mutual benefit.</td>
<td>NCCT Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Human Resources</td>
<td>Discussions initiated with two potential foreign markets for Sudanese labour (Year 2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aim 8: To cooperate effectively regionally and internationally against trafficking**
Annex 1

Additional Activities

The following activities were identified by stakeholders as important according to the above mentioned objectives. They are currently scheduled for inclusion in the next national plan but may be brought forward if resources are available.

**Aim 2: To raise public awareness and improve public engagement on the issue of human trafficking**

- Incorporate trafficking awareness into the school curriculum
- Incorporate trafficking programmes into tertiary education curricula
- Facilitate discussion on migration and trafficking among affected communities

**Aim 3: To improve identification and referral of trafficked persons**

- Develop a screening system for migrants in detention centres
- Implement a system of screening for deported Sudanese nationals returned to Sudan

**Aim 4: To guarantee protection of victims, improve services received and train cadres working in this field**

- Develop a standard information sheet for victims on legal rights, available services and options including with regard to access to asylum
- Translate this information sheet into the languages of the major foreign victim groups
- Provide this information to all people identified as victims of trafficking

**Aim 5: To strengthen the legal framework on human trafficking**

- Provide migrant victims of trafficking with leave to remain for 90 days
- Work with each victim to establish and monitor a realistic plan towards a durable solution for reintegration, including the option of voluntary return to country of origin, where feasible

**Aim 6: To enhance the capacity of the criminal justice system to investigate, prosecute and punish traffickers and secure justice for victims**

- Provide victims/witnesses with separate, dedicated room in courthouse.
- Develop and implement rules and procedures to protect the identity and details of victims and witnesses from suspects, media and the general public
Annex 2

National laws and international agreements

National laws

2. Criminal Act, 1991
3. Child Act, 2010

International agreements:

Annex 3

NCCT Plan for the Executive Office

Objective

1 - Enhance the capacity of NCCT members and staff of the Executive Office
2 - Enhance coordination between the NCCT and partners through the exchange of information and build a database.
3 - Enable the NCCT to fulfill its role in monitoring and evaluation.

1- Premises

1- Office and halls
2- Furnishing
3- Equipment and tools
4- Communications equipment
5- Means of movement
6- offices and one hall
7- Computers, printers, scanner, etc
8- Wi-Fi
9- 2 vehicles

2- Technical staff

- 2 admin staff
- 1 IT staff
- 1 statistics staff
- 1 media staff

3- Training needs for the executive office

- Report writings
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Communication and coordination skills

4- Establishing the national referral system

- Selection of the members of the mechanism
- Training of the members
- Establishing the hot line

5- Participation in workshops, seminars, and consultations

- National and (neighbouring countries, Horn of Africa, Maghreb st:

6- Establishment of the states committees

- 2017 Red Sea, Kassala,
- 2018 Khartoum, Gadarif, The Northern, North Darfur
- 2018-19 Training of the state committees.