



Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

Summary report

**Consultative Meeting on Strengthening Partnerships with National
Rapporteurs on Trafficking in Persons and Equivalent
Mechanisms**

Berlin, 23-24 May 2013

Context

On 23-24 May 2013, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, convened a Consultative Meeting on Strengthening Partnerships with National Rapporteurs on Trafficking in Persons and Equivalent Mechanisms in Berlin, the Federal Republic of Germany, to provide an opportunity to share experiences and lessons learnt among national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms, and further strengthen the partnership between her mandate and such mechanisms.

This consultation, which brought together 40 participants¹ including national rapporteurs and representatives of equivalent mechanisms (NREMs) from 19 countries from different regions of the world as well as representatives of relevant UN, international and regional organizations, was the first global consultation of national rapporteurs and representatives of equivalent mechanisms aimed to have a deeper discussion on possible ways of cooperation among such mechanisms.

In its Resolutions on trafficking in persons, especially women and girls, including Resolution 63/156, of 18 December 2008, Resolution 61/144 of 19 December 2006, and Resolution A/RES/59/166 of 20 December 2004, the UN General Assembly has recommended considering setting up or strengthening a national coordinating mechanism, for example, a national rapporteur or an inter-agency body to encourage the exchange of information and to report on data, root causes, factors and trends in violence against women, in particular trafficking. Moreover, in its Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) recommends that States and, where applicable, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, consider establishing mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the human rights impact of anti-trafficking laws, policies, programmes and interventions.

Establishing a National Rapporteur or equivalent mechanism is also seen as an important step towards the implementation of data collection, research and analysis of the trafficking situation in concerned countries. The United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons identifies research and collecting suitably disaggregated data as key factors enabling the proper analysis of the nature and extent of trafficking in persons².

In the exercise of her mandate, the Special Rapporteur has consistently advocated for the importance of having national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms, which help in coordinating, monitoring and evaluating anti-trafficking policy. In particular, the analysis and data provided by national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms are instrumental in measuring the effectiveness of steps taken to prevent human trafficking, prosecute alleged perpetrators and protect victims.

The Special Rapporteur's mandate also includes, among others, identifying and sharing best practices as well as challenges and obstacles in order to uphold and protect the human rights of the victims, and giving particular emphasis to the identification of concrete areas and means for international cooperation to tackle the issue of trafficking in persons. In this connection, the Special Rapporteur has emphasized that cooperation and exchange of expertise and good practices among countries would contribute to raising the effectiveness of anti-trafficking efforts.

¹ See Annex II for the list of participants

² A/RES/64/293 , para 16

The Special Rapporteur has long maintained that in order to effectively address the serious challenge to humanity posed by the phenomenon of trafficking in persons, better cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination is required. In this regard, she has notably stressed her conviction that regional and sub-regional mechanisms “play a key role in providing a response that is both multilateral and sufficiently close to countries’ realities and the specificities within a certain region”³.

Concerning the existing regional frameworks and initiatives relating to this topic, the European Parliament and Council Directive 2011/36/EU of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims clearly defines the scope and mandate of national rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms. Furthermore, Article 29 of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings encourages State Parties consider appointing National Rapporteurs or other mechanisms for monitoring the anti-trafficking activities of State institutions and the implementation of national legislation requirements.

In October 2010, the Special Rapporteur convened a consultation in Dakar on the role of regional and sub-regional mechanisms in international efforts to counter trafficking in persons, especially in women and children. The participants of this meeting highlighted that a pre-requisite to effective and wider cooperation was effective coordination at the national and regional levels through structures such as focal points, coordinators or rapporteurs. Also, in February 2012, the Special Rapporteur participated in the meeting of the Informal Network of European Union National Rapporteurs or Equivalent Mechanisms, organized by the European Commission and the European Union Anti-Trafficking Coordinator, where the participants shared information on their work and activities and had discussions on the challenges of and good practices for implementing the existing National Referral Mechanisms, the advantages of having Transnational Referral Mechanisms as well as the issues of victim identification and safe return to prevent re-trafficking.

As a follow-up to the above discussions and initiatives and in the framework of her mandate, the Special Rapporteur convened this consultative meeting with the objectives to promote exchange of information on current trends, good practices and lessons learnt from the activities of various national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms; consider and discuss possible ways of promoting partnership and cooperation between national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms from various regions of the world; and provide an opportunity for participants to meet with one another and create and enhance networking between national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms from countries of different regions.

The expected outcome of the consultation was to develop - based on the observations and conclusions of the participants - a set of recommendations for fostering cooperation and sharing of expertise and good practices among national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms from different regions of the world.

Introduction

The consultation was opened by Mr. Otto Lampe, Deputy Director General for UN Affairs, Federal Foreign Office, the Federal Republic of Germany and Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, United Nations Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children. Mr. Otto Lampe underlined the timely nature of the consultation as well as the long-standing commitment and efforts taken by Germany in the fight against human

³ A/HRC/14/32, para. 2

trafficking both at the regional and international levels, including Germany's role in initiating the mandate of a UN Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, in 2004, its collaboration on the promotion of the "Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking" issued by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the country's active participation in the drafting of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, explained the objectives, structure and modalities of the consultation.

The agenda⁴ of the consultation was divided into a number of sessions, namely: 1) The role of national rapporteurs on trafficking in persons and equivalent mechanisms in addressing trafficking in persons within the national institutional anti-trafficking framework : lessons learnt, good practices and remaining challenges, 2) Collection and analysis of information and data on trafficking in persons; 3) Monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of anti-trafficking legislation and policies; 4) Coordinating anti-trafficking responses and cooperation of national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms with State and non-State actors including civil society and business community; and 5) Fostering cooperation between national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms around the globe as well as their partnership and cooperation with international and regional organizations and mechanisms.

Overview of discussion

The role of national rapporteurs on trafficking in persons and equivalent mechanisms in addressing trafficking in persons within the national institutional anti-trafficking framework: lessons learnt, good practices and remaining challenges

At this session, presentations were made by national rapporteurs and representatives of equivalent mechanisms from several countries including Belarus, the Netherlands, Nepal, Nigeria and Sweden on the roles and activities of their institutions.

With regards to the role and functions of the NREMs, a number of factors were cited that necessitate enhancing the effectiveness of national monitoring and evaluating mechanisms, such as the inadequate implementation of anti-trafficking legislation, the latent and organized nature of trafficking, the constant increase of the scale of trafficking, the lack of complete and objective data and information, the absence of data collection mechanism in most of the countries, and the inadequate efficiency of national and international counter-trafficking measures, and insufficient funding available for anti-trafficking efforts.

It was noted that monitoring and reporting mechanisms are most often less developed and effective than coordinating mechanisms.

Although there is no unique model, the speakers and participants noted that the key features of national rapporteurs' mechanisms should be independence, being accessible to everyone, objectivity, ability to monitor all institutions and maintain a constant exchange with civil society and other relevant stakeholders. It was recommended that Member States should appoint such independent monitoring mechanisms in charge of collecting and analysing reliable data on trafficking in persons, monitoring and evaluating national anti-

⁴ See agenda in the Annex I to the present document.

trafficking responses and legislation, identifying gaps and making recommendations. It was noted that NREMs should have a clear legally-defined mandate to be able to conduct its activities in an independent and objective manner.

During the discussion, questions were raised as to what should be the core of the mandate of national rapporteurs, and what are the key advantages of being independent. A variety of models of NREMs emerged, and their possible advantages and disadvantages were discussed. It was proposed to look at the real functioning of national rapporteur's mechanisms and build upon existing advantages without losing sight of the objectives of having such mechanisms. A proposal was made to develop minimum standards on the roles and functions of national rapporteur's mechanisms, and formulate a clear definition of national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms in international law. Moreover, it was emphasized by some participants that independence enables national rapporteur to evaluate objectively the implementation of anti-human trafficking legislation, strategies and activities, point out existing drawbacks and make comprehensive legal and policy recommendations, and also builds authority of and gives credibility to the activities of national rapporteurs.

It was also stressed that there is a need for a common framework for monitoring anti-trafficking action, which requires an agreement or consensus on the following questions: What, when and how to collect and evaluate data? Should there be specific guidelines for NREMs on how to operate? What would be the expected impact of monitoring and reporting functions of NREMs? What would be the objectives of recommendations to be made by NREMs?

The participants also highlighted the indirect role of monitoring and reporting mechanisms in raising public awareness, contributing to prevention of trafficking and policy-making. In source countries, trafficking is still seen by many potential victims as a means of seeking socio-economic opportunity due to increase demand for cheap labour and increased poverty. It was recommended to step up advocacy on preventing gender-based discrimination against women which cannot be addressed merely by enacting laws.

Collection and analysis of information and data on trafficking in persons

At this session, representatives of national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms from Argentina and Myanmar made presentations about the activities of relevant national actors on collection and analysis of information and data on trafficking in persons.

The absence of reliable data and data collection mechanisms was cited as one of the most pressing issues faced by the NREMs. In some countries, police is the primary source of information and data. In this regard, participants discussed whether law enforcement agencies should be the only source of information and data. It was suggested that civil society organizations involved in the fight against trafficking and victim assistance can also be an important source of information.

The representative of Argentine informed that the Government has created an integrated system of criminal information relating to trafficking in persons, which includes data on judicial cases, actions taken by police, rescued victims, identified perpetrators and seized objects. She noted that such database allows for, among others, identifying trends, patterns, trafficking routes, places and sectors in which human trafficking occurs mostly. In case of Myanmar, a new software programme was installed in 2010 with the support of the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP) into which the data on trafficking cases covering the period from January 2006 to the present had been entered. The database on the programme includes information such as the number of cases,

forms, patterns, routes of trafficking, origins of victims and perpetrators as well as the modus operandi of traffickers. The experience of Sweden was also mentioned where the fact that the National Police Board is appointed to act as the National Rapporteur gives certain advantages in terms of data gathering by allowing the National Rapporteur to closely monitor the situation of human trafficking through regular updates from national and regional police and prosecution authorities and other actors.

Data collection, analysis and dissemination of information are crucial for victim identification and identifying modus operandi of traffickers. It was suggested that countries should use all possible sources of data and information. Some participants underlined that the research on disaggregated data on human trafficking has helped in obtaining a useful insight into relevant factors that reinforce vulnerability to human trafficking.

Monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of anti-trafficking legislation and policies

At this session, presentations were made by national rapporteurs and representatives of equivalent mechanisms from several countries including Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Finland, the United States as well as by the EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator.

There was a general agreement among the participants that monitoring, evaluating and reporting should be the main functions of NREMs. Some participants noted that monitoring functions should not solely focus on anti-trafficking legislation and prosecution, but should also evaluate the effectiveness of prevention measures as well as the impacts of regional and international anti-trafficking efforts. It should also assess the impact and adequacy of legal and policy measures on the human rights of victims, namely on protection of victims, victims assistance, rehabilitation, reintegration and compensation. The participants also considered it important to evaluate the implementation of anti-human trafficking actions from the gender perspective.

Access to relevant information was cited as one of the most important enabling factors for monitoring, evaluating anti-trafficking actions and issuing evidence-based reports and recommendations. In this regard, it was suggested that national rapporteurs should be given a legal mandate to receive all, including classified, information needed from authorities and also from NGOs involved in activities against trafficking.

As the phenomenon of trafficking in persons is evolving rapidly, it was suggested that anti-trafficking legislation should be assessed regularly. For countries that have not established such mechanisms or would not be able to have a formal national rapporteur's mechanism, it was suggested to look at other institutions such as national human rights institutions (NHRIs) that might also be able carry out monitoring functions in relation to trafficking.

Moreover, it was argued that reporting of the NREMs should not focus only on the trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation, as is the case in many countries, but should cover issues of forced marriage, forced labour and trafficking for removal of organs. It was recommended that to effectively carry out their monitoring, evaluating and reporting functions, the NREMs should be given full access to all relevant information, materials and data, including police investigations, statements of victims and witnesses and findings of studies and data collection activities performed by other relevant institutions.

The importance of independent reporting has been emphasized as an essential element of the NREMs as well as the regional monitoring mechanisms. In this context, it was suggested that reporting done by the NREMs and regional mechanisms should be

complementary and consistent, and that skills and expertise on reporting should be shared and further developed.

Coordinating anti-trafficking responses and cooperation of national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms with State and non-State actors including civil society and business community

During this session, presentations were made by the representatives of relevant anti-trafficking coordinating bodies from Croatia, Germany, Israel and Uzbekistan.

It was highlighted that anti-trafficking coordinating mechanisms constitute a solid basis for building and implementing anti-trafficking policies. It was noted that coordination of anti-trafficking responses is imperative, and that Governments place a high priority in the establishment of coordinating mechanisms which are more widespread than monitoring mechanisms. It was recommended that coordination mechanisms should be strong and be accessible to non-State actors including civil society organizations.

In practice, in many countries the coordination and monitoring roles are assigned to the same institution or authorities. In this regard, the participants noted that the NREMs should not be tasked with coordinating the implementation of anti-trafficking measures. Concerns were expressed that when national coordinating mechanisms play the role of national rapporteurs the independence of their monitoring and evaluating functions may be jeopardized. Another argument in favour of separating the coordinating and monitoring functions was that it would increase the effectiveness of monitoring functions. However, it was also noted that, especially in cases of small countries, it would be helpful if national coordinators with independent status act also as an equivalent rapporteur mechanism. This is mainly because they are usually in a close working relationship at operational level with all relevant actors working on the fight against trafficking which makes it easy for national coordinators to gather information about the existing problems and progress made. Therefore, it was suggested that in such cases national coordinators should be equipped with relevant legal provisions that would allow them to monitor and report.

It was noted by several participants that coordination mechanisms should be more neutral and be able to adopt a multi-disciplinary approach to human trafficking, for instance, to avoid putting more emphasis on anti-immigration policies when dealing with trafficking cases.

With regard to cooperation with non-State actors, it was noted that civil society organizations can be an important source of data and information, particularly by exchanging hands-on knowledge and information on the complexity of trafficking situations and anti-trafficking efforts. The participants shared their experiences on how they cooperate with civil society organizations. In this context, different forms of cooperation with civil society actors were mentioned, such as cooperation through a coalition of NGOs working in this field; establishing a more formal cooperation agreements with CSOs; collaborating and providing State funding to NGOs working on awareness raising, training, victim rehabilitation and reintegration; setting up discussion forums to discuss with all relevant actors and civil society issues relating to human trafficking, cross-check information and deepen understanding about the current trends and manifestations of trafficking; and involving the NGOs in victim assistance and identification efforts of relevant State bodies.

It was recommended that Governments should work more closely with civil society organizations involved in combating trafficking, protection and assistance to victims, for instance, through a coalition of NGOs following the existing cooperation. Given the low level of engagement with business community, the participants recommended exploring

further the opportunities of engagement and collaboration with the business community which could be an important partner in policy implementation and coordination. In this context, the Special Rapporteur informed the participants about her work including her report on the issues of trafficking in the global supply chains. The Special Rapporteur has also suggested that NREMs should enhance their cooperation with research institutes and scholars given the important value of independent researches and studies.

Fostering cooperation between national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms around the globe as well as their partnership and cooperation with international and regional organizations and mechanisms

During this session, presentations were made by the representatives from Belgium, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as well by the President of the Council of Europe's Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA), the representative of the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Special Representative and Coordinator for Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The importance of promoting and strengthening cooperation between global, regional and national actors on establishing and consolidating the NREMs was highlighted by many participants. In particular, it was recommended that NREMs should exchange information and expertise and assist each other on a regular basis in discussing possible solutions to remaining challenges at the national level. In this context, the representatives made a number of suggestions such as establishing cooperation agreements between NREMs in different countries; exchange of visits with NREMs of other countries; meetings through informal regional or global networks; collaboration with other NREMs, regional and international organizations through providing contribution to their reports and activities. Furthermore, capacity building was cited as one of the important areas on which the NREMs could cooperate. The EU informal network, set up in 2009, which meets twice a year and has developed its own cooperation strategy was considered by the participants as a useful model that could be replicated in other regions.

The participants stated that, despite differing legal systems and institutional structures at the national level, there was a similarity of experiences among the NREMs. They found global and regional exchanges extremely useful and expressed their readiness to work together with the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons to continuing such collaboration. The UNODC also expressed its interest in partnering in organizing such meetings.

Participants also discussed the possibility of holding the second consultative meetings of NREMs either in Africa or Latin America. It was recommended that future consultative meetings address specific issues of common interest, for example, how the NREMs and international and regional organizations could work together on improving the reporting, data collection or the implementation of the provision on non-punishment.

In her closing remarks, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons emphasized the usefulness and importance of such gatherings. While noting the existing political will to continue enhancing cooperation among the NREMs, their partnerships with and regional and international mechanisms, she recommended that the next meeting should focus on a specific issue relating to key activities of the NREMs.

Annex I

Agenda

Consultative Meeting on Strengthening Partnerships with National Rapporteurs on Trafficking in Persons and Equivalent Mechanisms

23-24 May 2013

Federal Foreign Office of Germany, Berlin,
Unterwasserstraße 10, “Weltsaal” Conference Hall

Thursday, 23 May

- 09.00-09.30 *Registration*
- 09.30-10.00 *Welcoming remarks*
Mr. Otto Lampe, Deputy Director General for UN Affairs, Federal Foreign Office, the Federal Republic of Germany
- Introduction to the meeting*
Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, United Nations Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (objectives and outcome)
- 10.00–11.00 **The role of national rapporteurs on trafficking in persons and equivalent mechanisms in addressing trafficking in persons within the national institutional anti-trafficking framework : lessons learnt, good practices and remaining challenges**
- Chair:* Ms. Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, OSCE Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Vienna
Speakers: Ms. Corinne Dettmeijer-Vermeulen, Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children, the Kingdom of the Netherlands
Ms. Beatrice Jedy-Agba, Executive Secretary, National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters, the Federal Republic of Nigeria
- Discussion*
- 11.00-11.15 *Coffee break*
- 11.15-13.00 **The role of national rapporteurs on trafficking in persons and equivalent mechanisms in addressing trafficking in persons within the national institutional anti-trafficking framework: lessons learnt, good practices and remaining challenges (Continued)**

Chair: Ms. Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, OSCE Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Vienna

Speakers: Ms. Olga Stankevich, Head of Division on Cooperation with International Organizations, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Republic of Belarus

Ms. Manju Khatiwada, Senior Human Rights Officer, Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Women and Children, the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

Ms. Kajsa Wahlberg, National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings, Sweden

Discussion

13.00-14.00

Buffet lunch in the hall next to “Weltsaal”

14.00 - 15.30

Collection and analysis of information and data on trafficking in persons

Chair: Mr. Sven Berger, Head of the Division on Serious and Organized Crime; Narcotics-related Crime, Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Republic of Germany

Speakers: Ms. Paula Honisch, National Director of Coordination and Liaison with Government Ministries, Coordinator of Inter-Ministerial Group on Anti-trafficking, Ministry of Security, the Argentine Republic
Mr. Aung Htay Myint, Deputy Director, Department Against Transnational Crime, Myanmar Police Force, Ministry of Home Affairs, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Discussion

15.30-15.45

Coffee break

.45-17.45

Monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of anti-trafficking legislation and policies

Chair: Ms. Myria Vassiliadou, EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator
European Commission, Brussels

Speakers: Mr. Javad Shikhaliyev, Head of Department on Combating Human Trafficking, Ministry of Interior, the Republic of Azerbaijan

Ms. Antoaneta Vassileva, Secretary General of the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, the Republic of Bulgaria

Ms. Venla Roth, Senior Officer, Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings, Finland

Mr. Luis CdeBaca, Ambassador-at-Large, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons, Department of State, the United States of America

Discussion

Friday, 24 May

09.00-11.00

Coordinating anti-trafficking responses and cooperation of national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms with State and non-State actors including civil society and business community

Chair: Mr. Nicolas Le Coz, President, Council of Europe's Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA), Council of Europe, Strasbourg

Speakers: Mr. Cristian M. Encinas, Coordinator of Legal Team, National Program for Rescue and Support of Victims Trafficking, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the Argentine Republic

Mr. Branko Sočanac, National Coordinator for elimination of trafficking in persons, the Republic of Croatia

Ms. Birgit Schweikert, Head of Division for Protection of Women from Violence, Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Manager of the Federal Working Group on Trafficking in Persons, the Federal Republic of Germany

Ms. Tamar Parush, Coordinator of Human Trafficking Issues, State Attorney's Office, Israel

Mr. Said Rustamov, Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Inter-agency Anti-trafficking Commission, the Republic of Uzbekistan

Discussion

11.00-11.15

Coffee break

11.15-13.00

Fostering cooperation between national rapporteurs and equivalent mechanisms around the globe as well as their partnership and cooperation with international and regional organizations and mechanisms

Chair: Mr. Ilias Chatzis, Chief, Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section, Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch, United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime, Vienna

Speakers: Ms. Patricia Le Cocq, Legal advisor, Anti-trafficking Unit, Centre for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism, Belgium

Mr. Kiro Todorovski, National Rapporteur on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Mr. Nicolas Le Coz, President, Council of Europe's Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA), Council of Europe, Strasbourg

Mr. Olatunde Olayemi, Coordinator, Counter-Trafficking in Persons Unit Commission of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Abuja

Ms. Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, OSCE Special Representative and

Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Vienna

Discussion

13.00-14.00

Buffet lunch in the hall next to “Welsaal”

14.00-15.30

Wrap up discussion: Where do we go from here?

Chair: Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, United Nations Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

Chairs to highlight 3 main messages from each session

Discussion

Closing remarks

Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, United Nations Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

(The working language of the meeting will be English.)

Annex II

List of Participants

Consultative Meeting on Strengthening Partnerships with National Rapporteurs on Trafficking in Persons and Equivalent Mechanisms

23-24 May 2013

Berlin, Federal Foreign Office of Germany, “Weltsaal”

Ms. Paula Honisch, National Director of Coordination and Liaison with Government Ministries, Coordinator of Inter-Ministerial Group on Anti-trafficking, Ministry of Security, Argentina

Mr. Cristian M. Encinas, Coordinator of Legal Team, National Program for Rescue and Support of Victims Trafficking, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Argentina

Mr. Javad Shikhaliyev, Head of Department on Combating Human Trafficking, Ministry of Interior, Azerbaijan

Mr. Elchin Orujov, Officer, Department on Combating Human Trafficking, Ministry of Interior, Azerbaijan

Ms. Olga Stankevich, Head of Division on Cooperation with International Organizations, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Belarus

Ms. Patricia Le Cocq, Legal advisor, Anti-trafficking Unit, Centre for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism, Belgium

Ms. Antoaneta Vassileva, Secretary General, National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Bulgaria

Mr. Branko Sočanac, National Coordinator for elimination of trafficking in persons, Director of the Government Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities, Croatia

Ms. Venla Roth, Senior officer, Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings/Ombudsman for Minorities, Finland

Mr. Otto Lampe, Deputy Director General for UN Affairs, Federal Foreign Office, Germany

Mr. Arz von Straussenburg, Chief, Human Rights Division, Directorate-General for the United Nations and Global Issues, Federal Foreign Office, Germany

Mr. Stephan Lanzinger, Referent/Desk Officer, Human Rights Division, Directorate-General for the United Nations and Global Issues, Federal Foreign Office, Germany

Mr. Sven Berger, Head of the Division on Serious and Organized Crime; Narcotics-related Crime, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Germany

Ms. Birgit Schweikert, Head of Division for Protection of Women from Violence, Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Manager of the Federal Working Group on Trafficking in Persons, Germany

Ms. Nicole Zündorf-Hinte, Advisor, Division for Protection of Women from Violence , Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens Women and Youth, Germany

Mr. Jürgen Thomas, Referent/Desk Officer, Division for OECD, Council of Europe and OSCE, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Germany

Ms. Julie Olivier, Research assistant, Office of Frank Heinrich, Member of the German Federal Parliament, Germany

Ms. Tamar Parush, Coordinator on human trafficking issues, State Attorney's Office, Israel

Ms. Stabina Lasma, Senior Desk Officer, Sectoral Policy Department, Ministry of the Interior, Latvia

Mr. Kiro Todorovski, National Rapporteur on combating trafficking in human beings and illegal migration, Ministry of Interior, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Mr. Aung Htay Myint, Deputy Director, Department against Transnational Crime, Myanmar Police Force, Myanmar

Ms. Manju Khatiwada, Senior Human Rights Officer, Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Women and Children, Nepal

Ms. Corinne Dettmeijer-Vermeulen, Dutch National Rapporteur on trafficking in human beings and sexual violence against children, the Netherlands

Ms. Beatrice Jedy-Agba , Executive Secretary, National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters, Nigeria

Ms. Kajsa Wahlberg, National Rapporteur on trafficking in human beings, Sweden

Mr. Boris Mesaric, Head of Office, Swiss Coordination Unit against the Trafficking of Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, Switzerland

Mr. Luis CdeBaca, Ambassador-at-Large, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons, Department of State, the United States of America

Ms. Laura Svat Rundlet, Senior Coordinator for Public Engagement, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State, the United States of America

Ms. Jacqueline Dadswell, Legal Adviser, Embassy of the United States of America in Berlin

Mr. Said Rustamov, Head of Department for Cooperation with USA and American Countries, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan (a member organization of the National Inter-Agency Anti-trafficking Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan)

UN, international and regional organizations

Mr. Nicolas Le Coz, President, Council of Europe's Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETTA), Council of Europe

Mr. Olatunde OLAYEMI, Coordinator, Counter-Trafficking in Persons Unit, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Ms. Myria Vassiliadou, EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator, European Commission

Ms. Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, (OSCE)

Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

Mr. Ilias Chatzis, Chief, Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch, United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime (UNODC)

Ms. Rahel Gershuni, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch, United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime (UNODC)

Ms. Federica Donati, Coordinator, Equality, Non-discrimination and Participation Unit, Special Procedures Branch, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Mr. Purevdorj Vaanchig, Human rights officer, Equality, Non-discrimination and Participation Unit, Special Procedures Branch, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)