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| Preliminary Report  Regional consultation on the right to an effective  remedy for trafficked persons  **Abuja, 21 November 2013** |
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Context

On 21 November 2013, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children convened a regional consultation on the right to an effective remedy for trafficked persons with representatives of States from the Africa Group, experts and relevant UN, international and regional organizations and mechanisms to solicit comments on the draft Basic Principles on the right to an effective remedy for trafficked persons (hereinafter referred to as draft Basic Principles) in preparation of her report to the twenty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council pursuant to the Human Rights Council resolution 20/1[[1]](#footnote-2).

This regional consultation was the fourth in a series of regional consultations aimed at discussing the content of the draft Basic Principles with States, experts and relevant stakeholders and soliciting suggestions for its refinement. Since March 2013, the Special Rapporteur in cooperation with OHCHR has convened three regional consultations in Geneva, Santiago and Bangkok and two global consultations in New York and Vienna.

In the exercise of her mandate, the Special Rapporteur has consistently advocated for the importance of the right to an effective remedy for trafficked victims, given its crucial role in ensuring victims’ recovery and reintegration, as well as the prevention of re-victimisation.

In her report to the Human Rights Council in 2011, the Special Rapporteur examined the conceptual basis of the right to an effective remedy in the context of trafficked victims and put forward recommendations to States on how they could fulfil their obligations to provide effective remedies to trafficked victims[[2]](#footnote-3). In the same report, the Special Rapporteur presented to the Human Rights Council the “Draft Basic Principles on the Right to an Effective Remedy for Trafficked Persons”, intended to provide States with useful guidance in operationalizing the right to an effective remedy. The above-mentioned report was informed by an expert consultation held in November 2010 in Bratislava, which brought together experts from academia, civil society, regional and international organizations and UN agencies to discuss possible ways and means of realizing the right to an effective remedy, focusing on the normative framework, content and scope of this right, as well as States’ responses and concrete strategies to implement it at the national level[[3]](#footnote-4). During the development of the thematic report the Special Rapporteur also sought stakeholders’ views through an online discussion forum in February 2011. The Special Rapporteur presented her thematic analysis on the realization of the right to effective remedies for trafficked victims and the draft Basic Principles also to the UN General Assembly in 2011[[4]](#footnote-5).

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur, the Human Rights Council adopted Resolution 20/1[[5]](#footnote-6) in June 2012, which among others, requested the Office of the High Commissioner to organize, in close cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, consultations with States, regional intergovernmental bodies and organizations and the civil society on the draft basic principles on the right to effective remedy for trafficked persons, and to submit a summary thereon to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-sixth session in June 2014.

Introduction

Mr. Martin Ejidike, OHCHR Human Rights Advisor in Nigeria opened the consultation on behalf of Mr. Daouda Traouré, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative. In his remarks, he noted the link between trafficking of human beings, especially women and girls, and unsafe migration in search for a better life which often result in serious human rights violations. He mentioned that access to remedies for trafficked persons are rare and commended the Special Rapporteur for addressing this aspect particularly through the development of the Draft Basic Principles. He noted that 32 African States have ratified the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Protocol). Yet, according to the latest ILO global estimate, as many as 3.7million Africans still live in situations of forced labour. He concluded by expressing his wish for this consultation to provide an important opportunity for the continent to share experiences in this field and discuss how to overcome the remaining challenges.

Mr. Abdullahi A.Yola OON, Solicitor General of the Federation and Permanent Secretary at the Federal Ministry of Justice, represented the Hon. Mohammed Bello Adoke (SAN, CFR), Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and welcomed delegates to Abuja. He commended the Special Rapporteur for her outstanding work and commitment in the discharge of her mandate, particularly the elaboration of the Draft Basic Principles. He mentioned that the scourge of trafficking in persons afflicted all countries in varying degrees and that no responsible government should allow it to continue to thrive within its shores. He stressed the importance of stepping up efforts to improve national responses to eradicate this scourge which undermines the human capacity development potential of any country. He stated that the theoretical underpinnings in the draft basic principles are generally acceptable as positive developments to the Government of Nigeria as they endeavour to bring to the fore the difficulties and deprivations that trafficked persons suffer and attempt to proffer remedies that can assuage or alleviate their plight. He cautioned that care must be taken to balance the nature of obligations imposed on the State especially with respect to issues of restitution, recovery and compensation so as not to hamper the general acceptability of the Draft Principles by States which are expected to implement them. While he acknowledged that States have a responsibility towards victims, cognizance must be taken not to demand too much from the State in light of scare resources.

In his brief message, Mr. Umunna Humphrey Orjiako, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, recalled his encounters with victims of trafficking while based in Northern and Southern Europe at a time when the issue of trafficking in persons was not high on the international agenda. He invoked the periodic tragedies involving trafficking victims from the continent while crossing into Europe, including the recent incident in Lampedusa. He concluded by reiterating the Nigerian Government’s serious commitment to fighting this scourge as evidenced in the strengthening of the Ministry of Justice, the establishment of the NAPTIP and the development of comprehensive legal framework and programmes. He expressed his hope that the Draft Basic Principles will soon be part of the legal framework for the protection of victims of trafficking.

The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, explained the objectives, structure and modalities of the consultation. She mentioned that the agenda[[6]](#footnote-7) of the consultation was divided into two main sessions, namely: (1) substantive components of the right to an effective remedy; (2) procedural components of the right to a remedy. The right to an effective remedy entails both substantive and procedural obligations for States. International human rights standards make clear that the substantive obligations to provide for an effective remedy to victims of gross violations of international human rights law and serious violations of international humanitarian law include ensuring equal and effective access to justice and prompt and adequate reparation for harm suffered. According to these standards, reparation covers: restitution, including rehabilitation; compensation; satisfaction and guarantees of non-repetition.[[7]](#footnote-8) The procedural obligations may be conceived as the range of measures needed to guarantee access to an effective remedy, including access to information, access to legal assistance and regularization of residence status.

Substantive components of the right to an effective remedy

During this session, presentations were made by experts on the existing international legal framework on the right to an effective remedy and initiatives that address the issue of effective remedies.

**Overview of the international and regional legal frameworks on the right to an effective remedy**

Ms. Jayne Huckerby, Associate Professor of Clinical Law, Duke University, School of Law, USA, provided an overview of international law on States’ obligations on the right to effective remedies for trafficked persons, and the remedies envisaged in various international legal standards. She underlined that international law requires States to provide an effective remedy to everyone whose human rights are violated. In case of trafficked persons, the obligation to provide remedies stems from the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (thereafter the Palermo Protocol) and other sources which includes a number of relevant obligations under international human rights law such as freedom from discrimination, the right to equality, the rights of women and girls, the rights of migrants and the rights of the child.

The duty to provide remedies applies when acts or omissions attributed to a State agent cause human rights violations. State responsibility can also be triggered when private actors performed the act under the control of or with the acquiescence and complicity of the State. Moreover, acts of private actors under the State’s jurisdiction can entail State responsibility if the latter has failed to exercise due diligence to prevent and protect victims from interference by third parties.

With regards to when remedies under international law apply, she highlighted that States can provide for remedies when trafficking occurs within their territory. States’ obligations also apply when the violation happens outside its territory but within its jurisdiction. For instance when troops based abroad are engaged in trafficking in persons. Moreover, both citizens and non-citizens have a right to remedy under international law. Despite this principle however, foreign nationals who are victims of trafficking are often detained in immigration centres, rather than being given an option to access remedies. Remedies should be accessible, affordable, timely and effective.

Four forms of reparation (discussed in the report of the Special Rapporteur) – restitution, compensation, satisfaction and guarantee of non-repetition are envisaged in international law. Restitution aims to restore the situation of the victims before the violation occurred, such as return of property, provide medical and psychological services for rehabilitation, safe repatriation, release from detention and recognize legal identity. Due consideration should however be taken that putting victim of trafficking back in a situation that led to their trafficking in the first place may not be effective. She mentioned that compensation can be provided when the harms suffered can be assessed in economic terms. In this regard, she suggested that Article 25 of the Convention on Transnational Organized Crime that clearly establishes the right of compensation to victims of trafficking should be read in conjunction with Article 6 of its Protocol which has a softer language. Among the different types of compensations available to victims of trafficking, she mentioned civil and criminal damages by the government or traffickers following court proceedings. Other sources of funding include a dedicated government fund for trafficking victims and the proceeds from confiscated property of traffickers, although this may not meet international obligation around providing the right to remedy. Satisfaction and guarantee of non-repetition are not necessarily assessed in economic terms and may include ensuring the safety of victims of trafficking and their families and the international cooperation obligation of States under the Palermo Protocol.

She concluded by highlighting the importance of the procedural aspect of the right to remedy for trafficked persons without which, the implementation of the substantive part would not be realised. She shared examples from the USA, where access to remedy was further affected by the detention, voluntary return or deportation of trafficked victims, particularly when such victims are required to be physically present in the country to pursue their cases in court. The requirement of victims^’ collaboration with law enforcement agencies can also be a challenge in accessing the right to an effective remedy.

The Special Rapporteur highlighted that effective remedies are often not accessible for trafficked persons. It is a challenge for victims of trafficking in every country she visited. There is a gap between the laws, standards and their implementation. Many countries have good laws in compliance with international standards with specific provisions on compensation and witness protection, but the implementation is weak. Some countries have not addressed the issue of effective remedies in their legislation and policy framework. For most victims of trafficking, it is almost impossible to obtain compensation, access justice even at the labour courts; they do not receive adequate information about available remedies, and most of them face deportation because of their status before being able to access remedies. It is in response to these challenges that the Special Rapporteur developed the draft Basic Principles, intended to provide States with useful guidance on implementing the right to an effective remedy.

The Special Rapporteur also noted that the OHCHR Recommended Principles on Human Rights and Human Trafficking highlights that trafficked persons, as victims of human rights violations, have an international right to adequate and appropriate remedies, which is often not available to trafficked persons as they frequently lack information on the possibilities and procedures for obtaining remedies, including compensation. She emphasized the importance of non-conditional assistance to victims of trafficking.

**Regional frameworks and initiatives**

With regard to the regional legal frameworks and initiatives, Ms. Victoria Onuha, Associate Professor at the University of Benin in Edo State, Nigeria provided an overview of responses to trafficking in persons in Africa. She highlighted that human rights instruments of the African Union such as the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights, the protocol to the African Charter on the Rights of Women in Africa and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child guarantee individuals and peoples’ rights, and impose correlating duties including specific protections for women and children from forced labour, sexual exploitation and abuse, sale, trafficking and abduction and provision of remedies for redress in the event of human rights violations.

She mentioned the 2001 ECOWAS Declaration and Plan of Action on Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children as the origin of a coordinated sub-regional effort to address the problem including by calling for the ratification of relevant international and regional instruments and encouraging cooperation with civil society. Among the achievements of ECOWAS to address trafficking in the sub-region, she mentioned the establishment of the anti-trafficking unit under the Directorate of Humanitarian and Social Affairs of the ECOWAS Commission and the ECOWAS/ECCAS Joint Plan of Action and Multilateral Cooperation Agreement. She also noted that the 2006 Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Especially Women and Children, which is part of the AU Commission Initiative against Trafficking Campaign (AU.COMMIT) aimed to enhance the joint efforts of the AU and the European Union (EU) to fight trafficking. The 2009 Policy on Protection and Assistance to Victims of Human trafficking in West Africa adopted by Ministers of Justice and Gender from ECOWAS Member States also serves as a guiding framework for all actors in providing effective protection and care to victims.

In addition, she provided examples of Member States of the AU that have reformed their criminal laws, established joint inter-ministerial taskforces in charge of combating trafficking in persons and signed Memorandum of Understanding for extradition of perpetrators.

She concluded by stating that at the sub-regional level, nine member countries of ECOWAS have national action plans and task forces on combating trafficking in persons and 13 out of 16 member states have anti-trafficking legislation. In spite of this, she noted that a coordinated, continent-wide response to trafficking in persons was at an infant stage, charactedised by slow implementation of these initiatives and generally limited resources which lead to different levels of achievement.

Realizing restitution, recovery (rehabilitation) and compensation

Reparation and Compensation

In her presentation on reparation and compensation, Ms. Beatrice Jedy Agba, Executive Secretary of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and other Related Matters (NAPTIP), provided an overview of the anti-trafficking machinery in Nigeria which includes the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act (TIPPLEA) and its amendments and the establishment of NAPTIP for the protection of trafficked persons both Nigerians and non- Nigerians. Overall the law recognises the need not to criminalise trafficked persons, respect their privacy, provide temporary residence, appropriate housing, protection including to members of their families and punish those responsible for human trafficking. It also provides for civil remedies for victims through which they can obtain compensation.

Among the remedies available to victims of trafficking in Nigeria she mentioned identification, provision of shelter, access to counselling, medical and legal supports, family tracing, return and repatriation, economic empowerment, prosecution and confiscation of assets of traffickers. She also shared some good practices such as the establishment of nine transit shelters with skill acquisition facilities across the country, Government and CSOs collaboration, rehabilitation and reintegration of over 6000 Trafficked persons and conviction of over 200 traffickers. "A National Policy on Protection and Assistance to Trafficked Persons aimed at guiding stakeholders on providing uniform and quality assistance to Victims of trafficking as well as a Trust Fund have been put in place to further address the issue of trafficking in persons, focusing on the multi-faceted root causes and predisposing factors"

With regard to the challenges to providing effective remedies for trafficked persons, she noted limited financial resources, and the reluctance of victims of trafficking to access remedies because of fear of reporting their traffickers who often are members of their families. Prosecuting trafficking cases at the national and international levels is also a challenge further exacerbated by varying jurisprudence, limited cooperation in investigation and absence of victims testimony due to fear of retaliation by traffickers.

Procedural preconditions in realizing the right to effective remedies

In her presentation, Ms Victoria Nwogu Gender Specialist, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Somalia, Board Member for Africa, Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women (GAATW) noted the existence of adequate legal frameworks and administrative mechanisms for implementation of the right to an effective remedy for trafficked persons which include the Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law and the OHCHR Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking. She mentioned that the Palermo Protocol, while not guaranteeing the right to a remedy for victims of trafficking, contains provisions recognizing trafficked persons as victims and as such entitled to specific protection and not being treated as criminals. She noted the importance of national laws to recognize trafficking in persons not just as a serious crime but also as a violation of human rights; and the provision of remedies alongside a criminal justice response. She then highlighted 6 key elements that compose the procedural preconditions for accessing the right to an effective remedy under existing international human rights instruments and guidelines:

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1. Information: Trafficked persons are not always provided with information about their situation, their rights, available remedies. How to access remedies and the relevant institutions that provide support or services is not systematized in much of Africa. A good practice in this regard is the development of a handbook on access to justice with comprehensive information on the provision of services and legal proceedings which should contribute to trafficked victims make informed decision as to the type of remedies suitable for them.

2. Effective identification: Failing to properly identify trafficked persons from amongst other migrants may lead to their prosecution for crimes, including immigration related offences, detention or deportation without being offered opportunities for proper care, redress and recovery. Failure to properly identify victims also leads to further human rights violations rather than access to mechanisms for seeking redress. She however noted that identification of trafficked persons remains basic and ad hoc in the continent and even where guidelines exist, they are not properly publicized and so not often adhered to. She shared a good practice whereby the procedures to guide law enforcement, immigration, and social services personnel in proactive identification of victims of trafficking among high risk populations are formally written. Additionally, specialized training for police, immigration, and social services personnel on how to identify victims of trafficking and direct them to relevant institutions has yielded positive outcomes.

3. Legal assistance: In some African countries, legal aid schemes to help victims accessing the justice system are in place; these however reach mainly indigent persons and citizens against whom a crime is alleged. There is no system to provide information on legal assistance to victims of human trafficking either as witnesses during criminal trials or in seeking civil litigations of their own to pursue compensation for damages and unpaid wages. In reality, many victims do not know they have these rights; neither are they provided adequate information on what their legal options are and how to access them.

4. A reflection period affords presumed trafficked persons regular status and protection from detention and deportation in. Trafficked persons, in this period, have access to support services, such as appropriate and secure housing, psychological counselling, social services and health care, as well as professional advice, including legal advice. The reflection period is intended to trafficked persons to recover sufficiently from the trauma of their experience and to provide them with the opportunity to make informed decisions on next steps. She noted that in many African states, limited resources and capacities, short reflection periods and inadequate shelters and services defeat the objective of this reflection period.

5. Residence status of trafficked persons is vital to accessing effective remedies as the objective of prosecution or civil litigation may be frustrated if the victim is forced to leave the country. Furthermore, uncertainties or ambiguities as to their status could affect victims psychologically – especially when they fear reprisals from the traffickers– and impair their full recovery. Good practice with respect to residency status includes offering foreign victims of trafficking, temporary residence permits during the investigation and prosecution of their cases and, permanent residency if deemed to be in the victim’s best interest or granting permission for foreign trafficking victims to remain indefinitely in the country if it is believed they would face hardship or retribution upon repatriation.

6. Protection: Fear of retaliation, persecution or reprisals from the trafficker makes victims of trafficking unwilling to report the crime, cooperate with investigations and prosecution or pursue civil remedies. This affects the enjoyment of the right to an effective remedy but also to the institutional response to trafficking in persons. She provided examples where inadequate funding posed a hindrance to victims’ protection, assistance and identification procedures were informal and ad hoc while shelter provision was short term as was reliance of anti-trafficking institutions on the police to provide protection to victims of trafficking. The availability of protection only for children due to lack of guidelines, funding and poor capacity of responsible institutions is also another challenge.

She concluded by stating that access to effective remedies for trafficked persons in Africa remains a challenge. While legal frameworks and policies exist, implementation is weak. She also stated that without adequate funding, anti-trafficking institutions cannot ensure the necessary procedural elements for effective remedies to trafficked persons.

Restitution and Recovery (Rehabilitation)

In her presentation, Ms. Alice Maranga, Federation of Women Lawyers, Kenya and Africa representative of the Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women shared her national experience and looked into the restitution approach of the Palermo Protocol with a focus on gender. Among the lacunae she noted in this legislation are

* lack of a definite process on how female trafficking victims can recover lost wages or incomes from their traffickers.
* focus on a law enforcement approach which affects the rights of female victims by side-lining them in the legal proceedings.
* lack of a viable remedy for the deep-rooted causes of trafficking including the structural economic inequalities which affect disproportionally vulnerable women around the world

She further mentioned that protection of trafficked persons after identification should include adequate health and social services during the period of temporary residency in shelters, protection of victims’ identity, from threats and reprisals from traffickers and provision of psychological, material and educational assistance. She recommended the need to establish multi-disciplinary anti-trafficking advisory committees, funds for victims, one stop centres offering a variety of services, exemption from payment of court fees in civil cases by trafficking victims and legalization of prostitution to allow access to compensation and restitution of wages in civil suits.

She concluded by stating that the threats to the rights of victims of trafficking, especially women and children should be the subject of more focus including research, legislation and policy by African States.

M. Eric Peasah, Director, Right To Be Free, Ghana shared his experience in addressing restitution and recovery (rehabilitation) of victims of trafficking at the national level. He explained the 5Rs approach adopted in Ghana to support victims of trafficking:

* + - Research (Intelligence, surveillance, towards identification of victims)
    - Rescue
    - Rehabilitation (including the provision of psychosocial assistance, medical treatment, funding, shelter and counselling)
    - Reunification or Return (including family tracing where necessary, home assessments, consular support, air/bus tickets and police escort where necessary
    - Reintegration (including empowerment to deal with stigma and adjust into their communities of origins.

He focused on rehabilitation which enables rescued victims of trafficking full recovery and completion of their healing process for a better future. He mentioned that government and NGOs shelters can provide rehabilitation by providing psychosocial support, counselling, medical screening and treatment based on a needs assessment. With regards to reintegration, he noted that it affords an opportunity for victims to resettle in their community of origin and may consist of school/vocational placement, provision of support to parents or guardians where victims are children, micro credit and micro grants to victims.

Mr. Peasah shared some good practices in this area including good collaboration between Government and CSOs, institutionalised anti-trafficking curricula in training centers for police and immigration officials, development of anti-human trafficking Fund and collaboration with INTERPOL. With regard to internal trafficking, he noted that school feeding and free and compulsory basic education programmes have had a positive impact in addressing some of the root causes of trafficking.

Finally, he highlighted possible obstacles to the restitution and recovery (rehabilitation) of victims of trafficking such as the lack of governmental commitment or political will, lack of structures and systems for effective implementations (shelters, bureaucracies). The high cost of victims’ care and the donor-driven nature of most support which untimely affects its sustainability.

Overview of discussion

Many delegates and participants expressed their support for the Special Rapporteur’s initiative on the draft Basic Principles which consolidates the existing normative framework on the topic.

States noted the importance of enhancing international and regional cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination, on provision of access to remedies due to the transnational nature of human trafficking. In this regard, the question of State responsibility to support victims of trafficking in their territory regardless of citizenship was raised. The need to strengthen State cooperation with CSOs to ensure the provision of effective remedies to victims, including adequate funding and capacity building was discussed. Several delegates also stressed the need for improving efforts on identifying victims and training immigration officials and border agents on identification of victims.

With regard to restitution, it was stated that it may not always be in the best interest of the victim to provide this reparation measure, rather its appropriateness should be evaluated on a case by case basis particularly when victims have personal ties with traffickers or are children.

On the issue of compensation, some delegates noted the need to make a clear distinction between the responsibility of the perpetrator and the State as the Draft Basic principles appear to equate this responsibility. Delegates further noted the necessity of a mechanism to ensure that the goods confiscated from traffickers are used to support victims, including through law enforcement agencies.

The creation of a special court to deal with trafficking cases was also put forward, particularly in countries with a high rate of trafficking cases.

It was suggested to bring more clarity on the issues of non-satisfaction, guarantee of non-repetition, judicial and non-judicial remedies mentioned in the Draft Basic Principles with specific language proposed for each element. Suggestion was also made to have an annotated version of the principles that would include items such as definitions of terms, cross references with Human Rights Council reports, international instruments and standards and good practices that the Special Rapporteur may have come across to in the discharge of her mandate. This document could be annexed to the Draft Basic Principles.

Some delegates informed about national efforts undertaken to enhance access to effective remedies for trafficked persons, including victims’ support services, avenues for recovery and compensation, and the existing legislation and relevant changes made to their national regulatory frameworks.

In the discussion it was noted that more emphasis should be placed on the issue of empowerment of victims; empowerment should be taken into account at all stages of the provision of remedies to trafficked persons. Delegates also put forward the issue of cooperation of victims with law enforcement efforts including through specific incentives.

In her closing remarks, the Special Rapporteur thanked all participants and experts, informed that the summary report of the regional consultations would be submitted to the twentieth-sixth session of the Human Rights Council, and underlined the importance of receiving inputs and suggestions in writing from States on the draft Basic Principles.

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ANNEX I.

**Agenda**

**Regional Consultation on the Right to an Effective Remedy**

**for Trafficked Persons**

Thursday 21 November 2013,

Transcorp Hilton Hotel, Kano conference Room

Abuja, Nigeria

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| 09.00-09.30  09.30-10.00 | **Registration**  **Opening session**  *Welcome*  Daouda Traouré, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, Nigeria |
|  | *Introduction and objectives to the consultation*  *Chair*  Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children  *Opening Remarks*  Mohammed Bello Adoke SAN, the Honourable Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice of the Federal Republic of Nigeria |
| 10.00-10.45  10.45-11.00  11.00-12.00 | **Overview of the international and regional legal frameworks and initiatives on the right to an effective remedy**    Jayne Huckerby, Associate Professor of Clinical Law, Duke University, School of Law, USA  Victoria Onuoha, Associate Professor, University of Benin, Edo State, Nigeria  ***Discussion***  *Coffee break*  **The draft Basic Principles on the right to an effective remedy for trafficked persons**  ***Reparation and Compensation***    Beatrice Jedy Agba, Executive Secretary of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and other Related Matters (NAPTIP)  ***Procedural preconditions in realizing the right to effective remedies***  Victoria Ijeoma Nwogu, Gender Specialist, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Somalia, Board Member for Africa, Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women (GAATW)    ***Discussion*** |
| 12.00-13.30  13.30-15.00  15.00-15.15  15.15-16.30  16.30-17.00 | *Lunch*  ***Restitution and Recovery (Rehabilitation)***    Alice Maranga, African Representative, Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women (GAATW), Kenya  Eric Peasah, Director, Right To Be Free, Ghana  ***Discussion***  *Coffee break*  **Comments and recommendations on the draft Basic Principles on the right to an effective remedy for trafficked persons**  *Discussion*  **Closing**  Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children |

**The working language of the meeting will be English, simultaneous interpretation into French will be provided.**

ANNEX II.

**List of Participants**

**Participants from States:**

Kalekristos Zerisenay, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Eritrea

Habtom Zerai, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Eritrea

Fatma M. Rajab, Tanzania High commission

Mugirasoni Elisabeth, Burundi Embassy

Ukah Anthonia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nigeria

Joyce Nyendowa, Zambia High Commission

Orajiako N.H, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the UN in Geneva

Kaginu Maurice, Embassy of Uganda

Jan Brandt, Namibia High Commission

Protegene Nsengumuremy, Rwanda High commission,

**Panellists and speakers**

Joy Ezeilo, Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

Jayne Huckerby, Duke University, USA

Eric B. Peasah, Right to be free, Ghana

Victoria Unuoha, University of Benin, Nigeria

Beatrice Jedy-Agba, Executive Secretary, National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and other Related Matters (NAPTIP)

Victoria Nuogu, UNDP Somalia

Alice Maranga, GAATW and FIDA, Kenya

**Participants from UN, intergovernmental and regional organizations, cooperation agencies**

Lily Sanya, IOM

Kristina Lilleong, IOM

Adun Eniye, UNOPS

Numbi Nday, UNODC

Federica Donati, OHCHR

Selma Vadala, OHCHR

**Other**

Olateru Olagbegi, WOCON

Kindsley Elijah, WOCON

Olubiyi Olusayo, NAPTIP

Lily N Oguejiofor, NAPTIP

Gav I. Festus, NAPTIP

Arinze Orakwe, NAPTIP

Tetshoma Dafeta, NAPTIP

Eny Isas, NNPC

Johmson Woleani, NAW

Ugibe Evelyn, WEP

1. A/HRC/RES/20/1 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/17/35 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/17/35/Add.6 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. A/66/283 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. A/HRC/RES/20/1 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. See agenda in the annex to the present document. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. See Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)