



Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

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

Preliminary Report

Regional consultation on the right to an effective remedy for trafficked persons

Bangkok, 27 September 2013

Context

On 27 September 2013, the Special Rapporteur convened the regional consultation on the right to an effective remedy for trafficked persons with representatives of States from the Asia Group, experts and relevant stakeholders 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 20/1¹.

This regional consultation, which brought together the representatives of States the Asian Group and from the relevant UN, international and regional organizations and mechanisms, was the third 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 two regional consultations in Geneva and Santiago 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 effective remedies 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 victims². 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 level³. 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 2011⁴.

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur, the Human Rights Council adopted Resolution 20/1⁵ 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

¹ A/HRC/RES/20/1

² A/HRC/17/35

³ A/HRC/17/35/Add.6

⁴ A/66/283

⁵ A/HRC/RES/20/1

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

The consultation was opened by Ms. Matilda Bogner, OHCHR Regional Representative for South-East Asia. She underlined that one of the important responses that the Special Rapporteur has identified to respond to trafficking in persons, especially women and children, is the provision of effective remedies to trafficked persons. She further explained that her 2011 report to the Human Rights Council examined the legal framework of the right to an effective remedy, good practices and main challenges in ensuring its effective implementation at the national level. The OHCHR Regional Representative also informed about the main recent activities of OHCHR related to effective remedies for trafficked persons, including chairing in 2011 the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), which was established pursuant to the General Assembly Resolution 61/180 in 2007 on “Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons” and the activities carried out to promote the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking at the regional and sub-regional level and to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to combat trafficking in persons.

The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, explained the objectives, structure and modalities of the consultation.

The agenda⁶ 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 The procedural obligations may be conceived as the range of measures needed to guarantee access to an effective remedy.

Substantive components of the right to an effective remedy

At this session, presentations were made by experts on the existing international legal framework on the right to an effective remedy, as well as on regional frameworks and initiatives that also address the issue of effective remedies.

Overview of the international legal framework on 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

⁶ See agenda in the annex to the present document.

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.

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 get access to remedies. In response to these challenges, the Special Rapporteur presented her thematic report to the Human Rights Council in 2011 on the legal framework of the right to an effective remedy, in which she described the key challenges as well as good practices for implementing this right. In that report she also presented the draft Basic Principles, intended to provide States with useful guidance on implementing the right to an effective remedy. The draft guidance attempts to specify the substantive components of the right to an effective remedy, which may include restitution, compensation, recovery, satisfaction, and guarantees of non-repetition, as well as the procedural rights necessary to access reparations. The Special Rapporteur thanked Governments for the support that the report on effective remedies received.

The Special Rapporteur 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.

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 what kind of remedies are envisaged in various international legal standards. She underlined that international law requires States to provide effective remedy to everyone whose human rights are violated. In case of trafficked persons, the obligation to provide remedies comes from various sources. For instance, the United Nations Protocol on Trafficking in Persons and the Convention on Transnational Organized Crime provides strong protection for victims; Article 6 of the Convention of the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) requires State Parties to suppress all forms of trafficking in women. Article 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) provides that each State Party undertakes to ensure that any person whose rights or freedoms as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, and to ensure that any person claiming such a remedy shall have his right thereto determined by competent judicial, administrative or legislative authorities, or by any other competent authority provided. Also the Statute of the International Criminal Court has provisions on remedies.

Governments through acts or omissions which can be attributed to a State agent may cause human rights violations. Acts of private actors performing Government functions can also trigger State responsibility. Moreover, acts of private actors under the State's jurisdiction can entail State responsibility if it has failed to protect victims from interference by third parties. Thus, State obligation applies outside its territory but within its jurisdiction. Citizens and non-citizens have a right to remedy under international law. Despite this principle, foreign nationals who are trafficked persons are often detained in immigration centres, rather than being given an option to access remedies. Remedies should be capable of providing reparation to victims, 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 victims before the violation occurred. Return property, provide medical and psychological services for rehabilitation,

release from detention and recognize legal identity. Compensation can be provided when the harms suffered can be assessed in economic terms. For example, victims can be compensated for lost income or wage.

Regional frameworks and initiatives

With regard to the regional legal frameworks and initiatives, Ms. Annette Lyth, Regional Project Manager, United Nations Interagency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP) presented the work of the UNIAP. This is focused on assisting a Government-led process among States of the region (China, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam). The COMMIT Memorandum of Understanding was signed by these six countries in 2004, and since then they have developed annual work plans to implement the COMMIT Strategic Plan of Action. The current Strategic Plan includes specific actions on issues such as identifying victims and providing them with appropriate care; ensuring that victims are not held in detention; providing victims with safe and timely repatriation, through cross-border cooperation, and offering appropriate, individualized reintegration options. To support Governments in their anti-trafficking efforts, UNIAP carries out various projects such as: provision of support to under-served victims (CSO grants), shelters, self-improvement project, legal aid, ethics and human rights trainings to service providers. Recently, the UNIAP has looked at the issues relating reintegration of victims. She also highlighted that the main challenges identified in the region are issues such as difficulties faced in the reintegration of victims, inadequate national and transnational referral mechanisms, lack of data and information, inadequate resources, the low number of successful prosecutions, corruption, long court proceedings, weak case filing by police and insufficient protection of victims' rights. With regard to the draft basic principles, Ms. Annette Lyth observed that assistance should be provided with the consent of victims, as sometimes the victims are assisted forcibly. On recovery, she suggested including a reference to freedom of movement as victims staying in shelters or center for a protracted time with no possibility of moving out as equivalent to detention. In the section on trafficked children, it was suggested that it should be clearly stated that children should have the right to have considered their opinion in the matters that affect them. She emphasized that institutions and shelters should be considered as a last resort and alternative structures for assisting child victims should be explored.

Ms. Olga Zudova, Senior Regional Legal Adviser, Regional Office of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for Central Asia made a presentation about the main recent activities of the Regional Office in the region and highlighted some of the challenges identified in the region in relation to effective remedies for victims of trafficking. The UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia is implementing jointly with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) a Project on "Strengthening the capacity of the Central Asian Republics to protect and assist victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants, especially women and children, in partnership with NGO and civil society actors", 2011-2013. It covers countries such as Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The main objective of this project is to enhance the capacity of the Central Asian States to effectively identify victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants, and to provide them required assistance and protection.

The UNODC Regional Office also held annual workshops for practitioners and judicial officials and also provided training for lawyers who represent victims of trafficking. The Central Asian countries are source countries for trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation for mainly Russia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. Victims from the region have been found in many other countries. It was noted that the cooperation between law enforcement agencies and CSOs working in the field of combating trafficking and assisting victims should be greatly enhanced. Through National Consultative meetings

and training for shelter providers UNODC helped to establish trust and working contacts between relevant agencies and CSOs, shared good practices of successful cooperation between relevant authorities and CSOs. The knowledge about the rights of victims of trafficking is very low among law enforcement officials. UNODC Central Asia translated and distributed extracts of legal provisions related to the rights of victims of trafficking to ensure that they are applied and made known. Although laws on trafficking are quite comprehensive in this region, judges and prosecutors should be better equipped and trained to apply relevant laws and procedures in handling trafficking cases. With regard to compensation, traffickers have no asset legally registered and so compensation order cannot be enforced.

Ms. Datin Paduka Hajah Intan bte Haji Mohd Kassim, Chairperson of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) informed about the ASEAN regional human rights mechanisms such as the ACWC and ASEAN anti-trafficking initiatives. Ten countries of ASEAN count as countries of origin, transit and destination of about 60 percent of trafficked persons in the world. ASEAN countries have taken a number of steps to combat trafficking including criminal justice approach on trafficking. She informed about the ASEAN Declaration against Trafficking in Persons Particularly Women and Children (2004), which lays the groundwork for a regional approach to preventing and combating trafficking in persons. The Work Plan to implement the 2004 Declaration commits the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) and other parts of ASEAN to a broad programme of activities in four areas: regional and international cooperation; law enforcement cooperation in the investigation of trafficking cases; prosecution and adjudication of trafficking cases; and strengthening of criminal justice responses within ASEAN Member States. Another initiative is the Criminal Justice Responses to Trafficking in Persons Guidelines (2007) which provide detailed guidance to criminal justice practitioners on international cooperation on trafficking in persons. These guidelines cover the major areas of investigation, prosecution and judicial responses to trafficking in persons including evidentiary issues, mutual legal assistance and extradition. The ASEAN Guidelines for the Protection of the Rights of Trafficked Children was developed by Asia Against Child Trafficking (Asia ACTs) to prevent victims of child trafficking from further exploitation. This civil society organization initiative was adopted by the ASEAN Senior Officials on Social Welfare and Development in 2007. Guidelines on women victims of trafficking have yet to be developed.

Ms. Datin Paduka Hajah Intan highlighted that trafficking is one of the areas identified in the Work Plan of ACWC for 2012-2016. It includes activities such as reviewing existing practices on the management of protection and support services for victims of trafficking (i.e. rescue, recovery, repatriation, rehabilitation, reintegration, referral system, and assistance). She noted that challenges remain at the regional level including in approaches and priorities, lack of resources for trans-border cooperation, differences in legal systems, lack of awareness and knowledge on issue of trafficking and corruption.

Mr. Fernando Garcia-Robles, Coordinator on Anti Trafficking in Persons, Department of Public Security, Organization of American States, made a presentation to share the experience and findings of the Americas region in combating trafficking. He noted that the root causes of trafficking in this region are mainly gender discrimination, domestic violence, lack of education, poverty and unemployment. Authorities would like to provide assistance to those victims but do not have the infrastructure, and so it is important to establish networks among Governments not only within Americas but with countries in other regions including Asia, Middle East and Africa. Recruitment of trafficking victims takes place in small villages among vulnerable groups. Traffickers increasingly use social networks like twitter and facebook to get connected with potential victims. He introduced

the Work Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere (2010-2014), which covers prevention, prosecution and in particular protection including the provision of shelters, protection of victims, witnesses, consular services and legal advice.

Ms. Penny Dewi Herasati, Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Bangkok, made a presentation on behalf of Mr. Bebeb Djundjunan, Co-Manager (Indonesia), Bali Process Regional Support Office in Bangkok. She provided information on the Bali Process and its efforts in combating trafficking to date. The Bali Process activities during the period 2003-2012 included workshops/seminars and meetings for technical experts, government officials and CSOs on the issues of prevention, protection and prosecution of trafficking in persons and the on the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). A new impetus on anti-trafficking efforts was provided through the recommendations from the 10th Anniversary and Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Bali Process (April 2013), which identified priorities such as strengthening dialogue and information exchange on trafficking issues including through the use of the Bali process website secure portal; and development of policies guides to assist policy makers and practitioners to criminalize people smuggling and trafficking in persons. Ms. Penny Dewi Herasati also described the mandate of the Regional Support Office (RSO) of the Bali Process in Bangkok such as facilitating the operationalization of the Regional Cooperation Framework (RCF) to reduce irregular migration in the Asia and Pacific region; supporting and strengthening practical cooperation on refugee protection and international migration, including human trafficking and smuggling, and other components of migration management in the region; more effective and coordinated responses to prevent trafficking in persons, investigate and prosecute perpetrators, and protect and assist victims of trafficking; strengthening the international and regional cooperation in the criminal justice response to trafficking; and increasing engagement with experts from civil society and the private sector.

Realizing restitution, recovery (rehabilitation) and compensation

Restitution and Recovery

On restitution and recovery Ms. Renu Rajbhandari, Founder and Chairperson, Women's Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC) of Nepal, shared with participants her direct experience in working with women who were trafficked and returned to the country. She emphasized that each case is unique and each person needs a different approach. What works is time for recovery, treating the persons equally, and working with commitment and enthusiasm. Concerning the content of the Draft Basic Principles, Mr. Renu Rajbhandari suggested that some terms should be clearly defined, for instance, the term "best interest of the trafficked person", or they could be interpreted differently. She underlined that recovery of victims depends on how they were treated in destination and transit countries; if they were treated humanely there, recovery processes may lead to more successful outcomes; recovery cannot be achieved with a project intervention, it requires long-term interventions as we cannot frame people's lives.

Compensation

In her presentation on this topic, Ms. Shihoko Fujiwara, Director, Polaris Project Japan, Representative of Japan Network Against Trafficking in Persons (JNATIP) shared some of the findings and direct experience gained through her work in assisting victims of trafficking. She noted that oftentimes young girls trafficked for prostitution and sex work do not receive enough attention and care from social workers, and are put into institutions

and considered as trouble makers. Financial compensation is extremely difficult to obtain for sex trafficking victims due to existing stigmatization. In addition, prosecutors are not aware about trafficking issues and have inadequate knowledge on how to handle such cases. In her presentation, Ms. Shihoko also cited some cases where the cooperation between source and destination countries has played an important role in assisting victims of trafficking and providing remedies including compensation.

Procedural preconditions in realizing the right to effective remedies

At this session, the panellists made presentations on the procedural preconditions for realizing the right to a remedy, and touched upon the issues related to implementation of effective remedies.

Ms. Deslie Billich, Regional Victim Witness Support Adviser, Australia–Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP) informed participants about the AAPPTIP project which aims to reduce the incentives and opportunities for trafficking of persons in the Association of South East Asia Nations (ASEAN) region.

The program focuses on the prosecution pillar of anti-trafficking at the national and regional level and strengthening the criminal justice response to trafficking by: enhancing regional and national investigative and judicial cooperation on trafficking cases; strengthening legislative frameworks; providing adequate support for victim-witnesses; and expanding the evidence base for policy development and decision-making.

She noted that victims' active participation and trust is essential in investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases as well as for the provision of effective remedies. Data collection is critical to designing programmes and identifying gaps and weaknesses of existing anti-trafficking responses. However, there are some issues relating to privacy such as who collects data, how data is collected, who maintains it, who accessing, and how the victims' consent come into play. Ms. Deslie also highlighted that it is critical to hear the voice of trafficked victims at the initial stages because victims can be re-trafficked. It was suggested that there should be a place where countries come together for discussing mutual legal assistance, policy assistance, and exchange of judgments. She underlined that access to justice is critical and victims should be provided with information on their rights in a variety of languages.

In her presentation, Ms. Kate Sheill, International Advocacy Officer, Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW) noted the importance of identification of victims. She said that in some cases victims may not want to be identified, and it would be biased approach if officials only focus on identification of victims in one particular sector like sex work. She noted that often rehabilitation services can be harmful and unwanted by victims, and may not be useful or viable in the long term. On the recovery, she stressed that victims of trafficking need time to reflect about what has happened to them, and emphasized that the right to stay is a remedy in itself. She recommended that increased focus should be put on providing remedies to victims rather than prosecuting traffickers.

Overview of discussion

Many delegates expressed their support for the Special Rapporteur's initiative on the draft Basic Principles on the Right to Effective Remedies for Trafficked Persons.

On the international legal framework, it was noted that due to the transnational nature of trafficking in persons, the obligations of States are not easily defined. It was noted that it is important to enhance international cooperation, including countries of origin,

transit and destination, on provision and facilitating access to remedies for trafficked persons. The participants raised the questions of the nature of the Draft Basic Principles, and whether it would be a policy document which Member States can use for their internal policies development and guidelines. It was also stated that there should be no one-size-fits-all solution for trafficking cases and there may be a number of difficulties to implement some elements included in the recovery and compensation parts of the Draft Basic Principles. It was suggested that in article 8 of the Draft Basic Principles it would be important to highlight consent of victims as putting victims in shelters may not always be in their best interest.

The question was put forward on how Governments could be held responsible for offences committed by third parties even when it has done all it could to prevent trafficking in persons given.

Several delegates stressed the need for improving efforts on identifying victims, training immigration officials and border agents on identification of victims. It was noted that partnership with civil society organizations is key in identifying and providing assistance to victims. It was noted that recovery is a continuum process, and that cooperation lacks among countries when it comes to recovery. 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. On the issue of providing residency status for victims, questions were raised as to how this should be reflected in the Draft Basic Principles given differing requirements in many countries for granting such residence permits.

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

In the discussion some of the panellists noted that there should be more emphasis placed on the issue of empowerment of victims, and it should be reflected and taken into account at all stages of the provision of remedies to trafficked persons.

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.

ANNEX I.

Agenda

Regional Consultation on the Right to an Effective Remedy for Trafficked Persons

Friday, 27 September 2013, 09.30-17.30,
Meeting Room "A", the United Nations Building, Rajadamnern Avenue,
Bangkok 10200, Thailand

09.00-09.30	Registration
09.30-10.00	Opening session <i>Opening remarks by:</i> Ms. Matilda Bogner, OHCHR Regional Representative for South-East Asia
	<i>Introduction and objectives to the consultation</i> <i>Chair</i> Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children
10.00-11.00	Draft Basic Principles on the right to an effective remedy for trafficked persons: - Substantive components of the right to an effective remedy <u><i>Overview of the international legal framework on the right to an effective remedy</i></u> Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children Ms. Jayne Huckerby, Associate Professor of Clinical Law, Duke University, School of Law, USA
	<i>Discussion</i>
11.00-11.15	<i>Coffee break</i>
11.15-12.45	<u><i>Regional frameworks and initiatives</i></u> Ms. Annette Lyth, Regional Project Manager, United Nations Interagency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP) Ms. Olga Zudova, Senior Regional Legal Adviser, Regional Office of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for Central Asia Ms. Datin Paduka Hajah Intan bte Haji Mohd Kassim, Chairperson of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) Mr. Bebeb Djundjunan, Co-Manager (Indonesia), Bali Process Regional Support Office, Bangkok Mr. Fernando Garcia-Robles, Coordinator on Anti Trafficking in Persons, Department of Public Security, Organization of American States

Discussion

12.45-14.00 *Buffet lunch*

14.00-16.00 **Draft Basic Principles on the right to an effective remedy for trafficked persons: - Procedural components of the right to a remedy; restitution, recovery and compensation**

Procedural preconditions in realizing the right to effective remedies

Ms. Deslie Billich, Regional Victim Witness Support Adviser, Australia–Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP)

Ms. Kate Sheill, International Advocacy Officer, Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW), Bangkok

Restitution/recovery

Ms. Renu Rajbhandari, Founder and Chairperson, Women's Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC), Nepal

Reparation/Compensation

Ms. Shihoko Fujiwara, Director, Polaris Project Japan, Representative of Japan Network Against Trafficking In Persons (JNATIP)

Discussion

16.00-16.15 *Coffee break*

16.15-17.15 **Conclusions and recommendations**
Wrap-up discussion

17.15-17.30 ***Closing remarks***
Ms. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

The working language of the meeting will be English, simultaneous interpreting will not be provided.

List of Participants

**Asia Regional Consultation on the Right to an Effective Remedy
For Trafficked Persons**

27 September 2013, United Nations Building, Rajadamnern Avenue,
Bangkok 10200, Thailand

Participants from States:

Mr. Kazi Russel Pervez, Counsellor and Assistant Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the UNESCAP, Embassy of Bangladesh, Bangkok

Ms. Penny Dewi Herasati, Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, Bangkok

Mr. Mohammad Ali Zarie Zare, First Counsellor and Deputy Permanent Representative to ESCAP, Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Bangkok

Mr. Jong Song Gap, Counsellor, Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Bangkok

Mr. Jung Il Han, First Secretary, Embassy of the Republic of Korea, Bangkok

Prosecutor Lilian Doris S. Alejo, Inter-Agency Council against Trafficking (IACAT) of the Philippines

Prosecutor Jinky P. Dedumo, Department of Justice of the Philippines

Ms. Pattraporn Pommanuchatip, Public Prosecutor, International Affairs Department, Office of the Attorney General of Thailand

Ms. Siriwan Limsakul, Attaché, Social Division, Department of International Organization, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

Mr. Natthapon Danjiddtron, Legal Officer, Professional Level, Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice of Thailand

Ms. Sadhana Kanarat, Justice Officer, Senior Professional Level, Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice of Thailand

Ms. Pais Ith Sungkanapung, Department of Special Investigation, Thailand

Ms. Rattana Nontapattamadol, Department of Social Development and Welfare (DSDW), Thailand

Ms. Shirin Chua, State Counsel, International Affairs Division, Attorney-General's Chamber, Singapore

Ms. Andrea Liang, Assistant Director, Operations Policy, Joint Operations Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Singapore

Mr. Zhang Weihan, Deputy Director, Joint Operations Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Singapore

Mr. Wong Liru, Singapore

Mr. A.L.M. Lafeer, Minister, Embassy of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Bangkok

Panellists and speakers

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

Ms. Matilda Bogner, Regional Representative, OHCHR Regional Office for South-East Asia,

Ms. Olga Zudova, Senior Regional Legal Adviser, Regional Office of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for Central Asia

Ms. Annette Lyth, Regional Project Manager, United Nations Interagency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP)

Mrs. Datin Paduka Hajah Intan bte Haji Mohd Kassim, Chairperson of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC)

Mr. Bebeb, Co-Manager (Indonesia), Regional Support Office, Bali Process

Mr. Fernando Garcia-Robles, Coordinator, Anti Trafficking in Persons, Organization of American States,

Ms. Deslie Billich, Regional Victim Witness Support Adviser, Australia–Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP)

Ms. Kate Sheill, International advocacy officer, Global Alliance against Traffic in Women (GAATW), Bangkok

Ms. Shihoko Fujiwara, Director, Polaris Project Japan, Representative of Japan Network against Trafficking In Persons (JNATIP)

Ms. Renu Rajbhandari, Founder and Chairperson, Women's Rehabilitation Centre (WOREC), Nepal

Ms. Jayne Huckerby, Associate Professor of Clinical Law, Duke University, School of Law, USA,

Participants from UN, intergovernmental and regional organizations, cooperation agencies

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 (OHCHR)

Ms. Areti Sianni, Senior Regional Asylum/Migration Policy Officer, UNHCR Regional Office for Southeast Asia, Bangkok

Mr. Sebastian Baumeister, Project Coordinator (Migrant Smuggling), Regional Office of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for Southeast Asia and the Pacific

Ms. Masako Ueda, Trafficking in Persons Focus Officer, IOM Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok

Ms. Varaporn Naisanguansri, Senior Project Assistant for Labour Migration and Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants, IOM Thailand

Ms. Rebecca Miller, Bali Process Project Coordinator, Regional Support Office, Bali Process,

Ms. Eleanor Cupit, First Secretary Development Cooperation, Head of Office AusAID, Bangkok

Mr. James Bryan, Regional Program Manager, AusAID Bangkok

Ms. Lisa Brown, Program Officer, AusAID Bangkok

Mr. Mark Taylor, Team Leader, Australia–Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP)