ICAPP-2014 Jan. (1)

Reports on the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking

(Kathmandu, Nepal, January 16-18, 2014)

ICAPP

International Conference of Asian Political Parties

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Opening Session of the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking held in Kathmandu, Nepal, on January 17, 2014

Plenary Session of the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking held on January 17, 2014

Dinner hosted by Hon. Sushil Koirala, President of the Nepali Congress Party, who was elected as the new Prime Minister of Nepal in February 2014 (2nd from left), on January 17, 2014

Dinner hosted by Leaders of the CPN-UML, including Hon. J.N. Khanal, Former Prime Minister (1st from left) and Hon. K.P. Sharma Oli, Former Deputy Prime Minister (3rd from left), on January 18, 2014

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I. ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking

Kathmandu Statement on Human Trafficking

We, the leaders and representatives of twenty political parties of Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, and Turkey participated in the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking which was convened in Kathmandu from January 16th to 18th, 2014. The workshop was also attended by representatives of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal and twelve international, national and non-governmental organizations which have keen interest in the issues relating to human trafficking as observers.

During the workshop, we extensively shared our experiences in, and exchanged our views on, preventing human trafficking in our region, in particular illegal and inhumane transactions of women and children across the national boundaries.

First of all, we declared that human trafficking is a major crime against humanity of such magnitude and atrocity that it cannot be dealt with successfully by any government alone, thus requires a region-wide and multi-stakeholder strategy that builds on national efforts, and recognized the urgent need for the coordinated efforts among all stakeholders to deliver a comprehensive and balanced resolution to this trans-border challenge.

To promote such efforts, we laid out three major objectives as the framework of our discussion: raising public awareness on seriousness and urgency; mapping trans-border networks of cooperation; and establishing fast-track punishment system.

We confirmed our commitment to the major international initiatives, such as the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children 2000, otherwise known as Palermo Protocols, and the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, which mandated the U.N. Member States, international organizations and civil society groups to take coordinated action to "*prevent and combat* trafficking in persons; *protect and assist* the victims of such trafficking, with full respect for their human rights; *prosecute* trafficking of persons cases and uphold justice for its victims; and *promote* cooperation among States Parties and other stakeholders."

We also recognized the need for all stakeholders to establish organic cooperation mechanisms with other international and regional institutions, such as the Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW), the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), and the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.

In particular, we endorsed the principle of humanitarian imperative and rights-based approach at all stages of combating trafficking. We agreed that it is of utmost importance to mobilize efforts of all stakeholders, both state and non-state actors, to eradicate human trafficking by reducing both the vulnerability of potential victims and the demand for exploitation in all its forms, ensuring adequate protection and support to those who fall victim, and supporting the

efficient prosecution of the criminals involved, while respecting the fundamental human rights of all persons.

We also encouraged all governments in the region to bring their national legal frameworks into conformance with, and actively participate in, these international institutions and initiatives, not only to correctly identify victims of trafficking and provide immediate and necessary help and protection, but also target the exhaustive range of traffickers and profiteers to eradicate such insidious criminal act and uphold justice.

We agreed to continue our deliberations on the following issues, among others, within the framework of the ICAPP Women's Wing in order to create synergies among all stakeholders in fighting against human trafficking:
- improvement of baseline information by collecting and sharing data on patterns and flows of human trafficking;
- development of efficient and cost-effective tools to prevent human trafficking;
- provision of equal access to, and elimination of gender discrimination in, the labor market;
- exchange of best practices, and lessons learned at international, regional, national, and local levels;
- promotion of effective rights-based responses and partnerships for joint action among state and non-state stakeholders;
- promotion of legal migration to contribute to the development of origin and destination countries; and
- coordination of efforts to enact anti-human trafficking provisions in our respective national criminal codes and impose stringent punitive measures

Finally, we expressed our gratitude to the five leading political parties in Nepal, i.e. Nepali Congress Party, Communist Party of Nepal (UML), Unified Communist Party of Nepal (UCPN-Maoist), *Madhesi* People's Rights Forum-Nepal and Communist Party of Nepal (CPN-Maoist) for co-hosting the workshop. We also thanked H.E. Prime Minister Khil Raj Regmi, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal for providing strong support for this initiative and their warm hospitality during our stay in Nepal. In addition, our special thanks go to the *Girija Prasad Koirala* Foundation of Nepal, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (*TIKA*) and Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) for co-sponsoring this historic event.

Adopted in Kathmandu, Nepal on the 18th of January, 2014

Program

Thursday, January 16

p.m.	**Arrival** of Delegates - Delegates will be received by protocol officers at the welcoming desk in the arrival hall of *Tribhuvan* International Airport in Kathmandu, and transferred to the hotel by car - Check-in at *Yak and Yeti* Hotel, at *Durbar Marg,* Kathmandu, Nepal
19:00	**Welcoming Reception** to be hosted by *Girija Prasad Koirala* Foundation - Venue: Regal Hall, *Yak and Yeti* Hotel

Friday, January 17

08:30	**Registration for delegates** - Venue: Regal Hall, *Yak and Yeti* Hotel
09:30-10:40	**Opening Session** - Venue: Regal Hall, *Yak and Yeti* Hotel - Chairperson: Hon. Sujata Koirala, Chairperson of the Organizing Committee of the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking, Head of the International Department of the Nepali Congress Party, and Vice Chairperson of ICAPP Women's Wing - Inauguration by lighting a traditional lamp by the Chief Guest, Rt. Hon. Khil Raj Regmi, Chairman of the Council of Ministers - Election of Chairpersons for Plenary Sessions
10:40-11:10	**Coffee Break**
11:10-13:05	**First Plenary Session on Raising Public Awareness on Seriousness and Urgency** - Venue: Regal Hall, *Yak and Yeti* Hotel - Chairperson: Hon. Dr. Malahat Ibrahimqizi, Member of Parliament, *Yeni* (New) Azerbaijan Party, and Co-Chairperson of ICAPP Women's Wing
13:05-14:30	**Lunch** to be hosted by the Government of Nepal - Venue: Regal Hall, *Yak and Yeti* Hotel
14:30-16:00	**Second Plenary Session on Mapping Trans-border Networks of Cooperation** - Venue: Regal Hall, *Yak and Yeti* Hotel - Chairperson: Hon. Selva Çam, Chairwoman of Foreign Affairs, Women's Branch of Party Headquarters, Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti*) of Turkey, and Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing
16:00-16:30	**Coffee Break**
16:30-17:30	**Third Plenary Session on Establishing Fast-track Punishment System** - Venue: Regal Hall, *Yak and Yeti* Hotel - Chairperson: Ms. Radha Gyawali, Vice President of All Nepal Women's Association, Central Committee Member, Former Minister, and Former Member of Constituent Assembly, Communist Party of Nepal (UML)
19:00-20:00	**Dinner** to be hosted by the Nepali Congress Party - Venue: Regal Hall, *Yak & Yeti* Hotel

Saturday, January 18

09:20-10:00	**Fourth Plenary Session (Wrap-up)** **-** Venue: Regal Hall, *Yak and Yeti* Hotel **-** Chairperson: Hon. Dr. Park In-sook, Members of the National Assembly, *Saenuri* (New Frontier) Party of the Republic of Korea, and Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing **-** Review of Discussions at Plenary Sessions I-III **-** Presentation and Discussion on the draft of "Kathmandu Statement on Human Trafficking"
10:00-10:50	**Coffee Break**
10:50-11:50	**Closing Session** - Venue: Regal Hall, *Yak and Yeti* Hotel - Chairperson: Hon. Sujata Koirala, Chairperson of the Organizing Committee, Head of the International Department of the Nepali congress Party, and Vice Chairperson of ICAPP Women's Wing - Adoption of "Kathmandu Statement on Human Trafficking"
12:00-13:30	**Lunch** to be hosted by *Madhesi* People's Rights Forum-Nepal - Venue: *Caferina* Restaurant, Durbar Marga, Kathmandu
17:30-20:00	**Dinner and Cultural Program** to be hosted by the Communist Party of Nepal (UML) - Venue: *Gokarna* Forest Resort in Gokarna

Sunday, January 19

Departures of Delegates
- Transportation to the airport will be provided by the Organizing Committee

List of Participants

Political Parties (20)

Azerbaijan, Republic of

1. ***Yeni* (New) Azerbaijan Party**
   - Hon. Dr. Malahat Ibrahimqizi, Member of Parliament and Co-Chairperson of ICAPP Women's Wing
   - Hon. Sadagat Valiyeva, Member of Parliament and Head of the Party Organization of Nizami District

Bhutan, Kingdom of

2. **People's Democratic Party**
   - Ms. Tadin Wangmo, Spokesperson and Director of Media & Information Center

Cambodia, Kingdom of

3. **Cambodian People's Party**
   - H.E. Chhay Vannoeun, Secretary of State, Office of the Council of Ministers
   - Mr. Kong Chanveasna, Director of International Relations, Office of the Council of Ministers

China, People's Republic of

4. **Communist Party of China**
   - Hon. Mu Hong, Director General of the All China Women's Federation of the Communist Party of China and Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing
   - Ms. Li Lihua, Division Director of the All China Women's Federation of the Communist Party of China
   - Ms. Huang Shu, Division Director of the All China Women's Federation of the Communist Party of China
   - Ms. Gao Hao, Desk Officer at the All China Women's Federation of the Communist Party of China

India, Republic of

5. ***Bharatiya Janata* Party**
   - Dr. Rajani Sarin, Co-Convener

Korea, Republic of

6. ***Saenuri* (New Frontier) Party**
   - Hon. Dr. Park In-sook, Member of the National Assembly and Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing
7. **Democratic Party**
   - Hon. Lim Su-kyung, Member of the National Assembly

Malaysia

8. **United Malay National Organization (UMNO)**
   - Hon. Datuk Raja Ropiaah Binti Raja Abdullah, Senator and Chief of Women's Wing

Nepal, Federal Democratic Republic of

9. Nepali Congress

- Hon. Sujata Koirala, Former Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Central Committee Member and Head of International Department, and Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing
- Hon. Dr. Milindra Rijal, Former Minister, Member of Constituent Assembly, and Central Committee Member
- Hon. Pushpa Bhusal, Former Member of Constituent Assembly and Central Committee Member
- Hon. Dr. Dila Sangraula, Head of the Women's Department
- Hon. Kiran Yadav, Member of Constituent Assembly
- Hon. Sujata Pariyar, Member of Constituent Assembly and Member of Central Working Committee
- Mrs. Radha Ghale, Member of General Council
- Ms. Anita Devkota, Member of General Council
- Ms. Pratima Gautam, Member of General Council
- Ms. Rupa B.K, Member of General Council
- Ms. Manju Khand, Member of General Council
- Mr. Mahendra Kumar Sharma, Member of General Council
- Mr. Govind Bhattarai, Member of General Council
- Mr. Kalyan Kumar Gurung, Member of General Council
- Ms. Kopila B.K, Representative of National Convention
- Mr. Guru Raj Ghimere - Representative of National Convention
- Ms. Laxmi Sharma, Assistant Professor, Tribhuvan University
- Mr. Rakesh Shrestha, Member of District Committee
- Mrs. Krishna Kharel, Executive Member of Youth Wing
- Mr. Sijan Gurung, President of Youth Wing in Sunsari District
- Mr. Rajan Kumar Singh, Member of Youth Wing and Member of Sports and Culture Department of Girija Prasad Koirala Foundation

10. Communist Party of Nepal (UML)

- Hon. K.P. Sharma Oli, Former Deputy Prime Minister and Chief of the International Department
- Hon. Bidhya Devi Bhandary, Vice President of the Party, President of All Nepal Women's Association, Member of Constituent Assembly, and Former Minister of Defense
- Ms. Radha Gyawali, Vice President of All Nepal Women's Association, Central Committee Member, and Former Member of Constituent Assembly
- Ms. Sita Poudel, Vice President of All Nepal Women's Association and Former Member of Constituent Assembly
- Hon. Ranju Thakur, Secretary and Chief of Foreign Department of All Nepal Women's Association
- Ms. Usha Kiran Bhandari, Secretary of Foreign Department of All Nepal Women's Association
- Ms. Sarita Neupane, Central Committee Member of All Nepal Women's Association
- Ms. Bhagwati Neupane, Secretary of Direct Committee
- Ms. Mana K.C., Vice Secretary of Direct Committee
- Ms. Dipa Sharma, Member of District Student Union
- Ms. Anjana Adhikari, Member of Youth Forum
- Mr. Prasun Singh, Member of Foreign Department of All Nepal Women's

Association

11. Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)

- Ms. Hisila Yami, Former Minister and Former Politburo Member
- Ms. Balawati Sharma, Central Committee Member and Former Member of Constituent Assembly
- Mrs. Bimala K.C., Regional Bureau Member
- Mrs. Durga Neupane, Regional Bureau Member
- Mrs. Timila Yami, Assistant Dean, Pulchowk Engineering Campus of the Institute of Engineers
- Ms. Sita Pokharel, Member of All Nepal Women's Association (Revolutionary)
- Kalpana Dhamala, Member of the Party

12. Madhesi People's Rights Forum (Nepal)

- Hon. Chhaya Sharma, Member of Constituent Assembly and Member of the International Department
- Hon. Usha Yadav, Member of Constituent Assembly
- Ms. Rekha Yadav, Central Committee Member
- Ms. Kumari Yadav Nagita, Central Committee Member
- Ms. Kiran Sha, Central Committee Member of Department of Youth and Student

13. Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)

- Ms. Pampha Bhusal, Spokesperson of the Party and Former Minister
- Ms. Jayapuri Gharti, Chairperson of All Nepal Women's Association (Revolutionary) and Former Minister
- Ms. Amrita Thapa, General Secretary of All Nepal Women's Association (Revolutionary) and Former Minister
- Ms. Dama Sharma, Vice Chairperson of All Nepal Women's Association (Revolutionary)
- Ms. Yashoda Subedi, Central Committee Member

14. Rashtriya Prajatantra Party

- Ms. Asha Lama, General Secretary of the National Democratic Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
- Ms. Pratime Kshetri, Central Committee Member
- Ms. Nani Maiya Acharya, Central Committee Member
- Ms. Sita Karki, General Member and Human Right Activist
- Mr. Sidhartha Thapa, General Member

15. Communist Party of Nepal (Marxist-Leninist)

- Ms. Mainali K.C. Neelam, Chairperson of All Nepal Women's Association

16. National People's Front

- Ms. Mina Pun, Chairperson of All Nepal Women's Association

Pakistan, Islamic Republic of

17. Pakistan People's Party

- Ms. Mahwish Sheikh, Information Secretary and Youth Coordinator of the Advocated High Court of Pakistan

18. Pakistan Muslim League – Q

- Hon. Haleem Adil Sheikh, President of PML-Q in Sind Province and Former Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation

Philippines, Republic of

19. Liberal Party

- Hon. Maria Lourdes Olaivar Acosta-Alba, Member of Parliament

- Mr. Jose Manuel Falqueza Alba, Husband of Hon. Maria Lourdes Olaivar Acosta-Alba and Corporate Secretary of the Rural Bank of Manolo Fortich

Turkey, Republic of

20. Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti*)

- Hon. Ms. Selva Cam, Chairwoman of Foreign Affairs at *AK Parti* Headquarters Women's Branch and Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing

Chief Guest

1. Rt. Hon. Khil Raj Regmi, Prime Minister of Nepal and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Nepal

Special Guests

1. Hon. Riddhi Baba Pradhan, Minister of Women, Children, and Social Welfare of Nepal

ICAPP Secretariat

1. Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Co-Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Secretary General
2. Mr. Cho In-wan, Assistant to Secretary General

Observers (8)

1. **Government of Nepal**
   - Hon. Sheikh Chandtara, Chairperson, National Women's Commissions
   - Mr. Sharad Chandra Paudel, Director General, Immigration Department of Nepal
   - Dr. Govind Thapa, Expert and Former Additional Inspector General of Nepal Police
   - Ms. Shradha Shrestha, Department of Labor of Nepal
2. **Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA)**
   - Mr. Ugur Tanyeli, Expert and Assistant to the President
   - Mr. Fahri Burak Aydogdu, Expert
3. **Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)**
   - Ms. Kim Yang-hee, Gender Specialist
   - Ms. Jo Haeng-lan, Resident Representative of Nepal Office
4. **Girija Prasad Koirala Foundation**
   - Dr. Dinesh Bhattarai, Vice President of the Foundation and Former Ambassador to UN (Geneva)
   - Mr. Rakesh Hamal, Executive Director of the Foundation and Member Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking
5. **UN Women (U.N. Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women)**
   - Ms. Bandana Rana, Member of Global Civil Society Advisory Group, New York
6. **South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)**
   - Hon. Ahmed Saleem, Secretary General
7. **Asia Foundation**
   - Ms. Kirti Thapa, Program Officer in Nepal
   - Ms. Nandita Baruah, Expert
8. **International Legal Foundation**

- Ms. Kopila Shrestha, Advocate, Nepal Office

9. **Forum for Women, Law and Development, Nepal**
   - Ms. Sapana Pradhan Malla, Gender Advisor to the Office of the Prime Minister, Former Member of Constituent Assembly, International Expert, and President of the Organization
10. **Tribhuvan University, Nepal**
    - Dr. Ram Thapaliya, President, Institute of Crisis Management Studies
11. **National Judicial Academy, Nepal**
    - Dr. Raghav Lal Baidhya, Executive Director
12. **Shakti Samuha, Nepal**
    - Ms. Charimaya Tamang, Program Coordinator
13. **Maiti Nepal (A Society Free From Trafficking of Children and Women)**
    - Ms. Anuradha Koirala
14. **Saathi (Friends), Nepal**
    - Ms. Subechya Rana
15. **National Network Against Girl Trafficking (NNAGT), Nepal**
    - Ms. Hari Priya Pandey
16. **ATTWIN, Nepal**
    - Ms. Bimala Gyawali

List of Speakers

Opening Session
(09:30-10:40, January 17)

Chairperson: Hon. Sujata Koirala, Chairperson of the Organizing Committee of the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking, Former Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Central Committee Member and Head of International Department of the Nepali Congress Party of Nepal, and Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing

1. Welcoming Remarks by Hon. Sujata Koirala, Chairperson of the Organizing Committee of the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking
2. Welcoming Remarks by Hon. K.P. Sharma Oli, Former Deputy Prime Minister, Chief of the International Department of Communist Party of Nepal (UML), and Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee
3. Keynote Speech by H.E. Riddi Baba Pradhan, Minister of Women, Children, and Social Welfare of Nepal
4. Inaugural Remarks by H.E. Khil Raj Regmi, Prime Minister and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Nepal
5. Opening Remarks by Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Co-Chairman of the Standing Committee and Secretary General of the ICAPP

First Plenary Session
(11:10-13:05, January 17)

Chairperson: Hon. Dr. Malahat Ibrahimqizi, Member of Parliament, Member of Social Committee, Chairperson of Nasimi District Branch, and Member of Political Council of the *Yeni* (New) Azerbaijan Party of Azerbaijan, and Co-Chairperson of ICAPP Women's Wing

6. Hon. Dr. Milindra Rijal, Former Minister, Member of Constituent Assembly, and Central Committee Member, Nepali Congress Party of Nepal
7. Hon. Hisila Yami, Former Minister and Former Politburo Member, Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
8. Hon. Mu Hong, Director General of the International Liaison Department of the All China Women's Federation of the Communist Party of China, and Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing
9. Ms. Charimaya Tamang, Program Coordinator, Shakti Samuha of Nepal
10. Ms. Radha Gyawali, Vice President of All Nepal Women's Association, Central Committee Member, Former Minister, and Former Member of Constituent Assembly, Communist Party of Nepal (UML)
11. Hon. Haleem Adil Sheikh, President of PML-Q in Sind Province and Former Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, Pakistan Muslim League (Q) of Pakistan
12. Ms. Kim Yang-hee, Gender Specialist, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
13. Hon. Datuk Raja Ropiaah Binti Raja Abdullah, Senator and Chief of Women's Wing, United Malay National Organization (UMNO) of Malaysia

Second Plenary Session
(14:30-16:00, January 17)

Chairperson: Hon. Selva Çam, Chairwoman of Foreign Affairs, Women's Branch of Party Headquarters, Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti*) of Turkey, and Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing

14. Dr. Govind Thapa, Expert and Former Additional Inspector General of Nepal Police
15. Ms. Laxmi Sharma, Assistant Professor at Tribhuvan University, Nepali Congress Party of Nepal
16. Ms. Usha Kiran Bhandari, Secretary of Foreign Department of All Nepal Women's Association, Communist Party of Nepal (UML)
17. Hon. Selva Çam, Chairwoman of Foreign Affairs, Women's Branch of Party Headquarters, Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti*) of Turkey, and Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing
18. Ms. Nandita Baruah, Chief of Party, Nepal Office of Asian Foundation
19. Ms. Mahwish Sheikh, Information Secretary and Youth Coordinator of the Advocated High Court of Pakistan, Pakistan People's Party of Pakistan
20. Hon. Maria Lourdes Olaivar Acosta-Alba, Member of Parliament, Liberal Party of the Philippines
21. Ms. Tadin Wangmo, Spokesperson and Director of Media & Information Center, People's Democratic Party of Bhutan
22. Dr. Rajani Sarin, Co-convener, *Bharatiya Janata* Party of India

Third Plenary Session
(16:30-17:30, January 17)

Chairperson: Ms. Radha Gyawali, Vice President of All Nepal Women's Association, Central Committee Member, Former Minister, and Former Member of Constituent Assembly, Communist Party of Nepal (UML)

23. Hon. Pushpa Bhusal, Former Member of Constituent Assembly and Central Committee Member, Nepali Congress Party of Nepal
24. Hon. Ranju Thakur, Secretary and Chief of Foreign Department of All Nepal Women's Association, Communist Party of Nepal (UML)
25. Hon. Lim Su-kyung, Member of the National Assembly, Democratic Party of the Republic of Korea
26. Ms. Sapana Pradhan Malla, Gender Advisor to the Office of the Prime Minister, Former Member of Constituent Assembly, International Expert, and President of Forum for Women, Law and Development of Nepal
27. Dr. Raghav Lal Baidhya, Executive Director, National Judicial Academy of Nepal
28. Hon. Dr. Park In-sook, Member of the National Assembly, *Saenuri* (New Frontier) Party of the Republic of Korea, and Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing

Fourth Plenary Session
(09:20-10:00, January 18)

Chairperson: Hon. Dr. Park In-sook, Member of the National Assembly, *Saenuri* (New Frontier) Party of the Republic of Korea, and Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing

29. Summary Reports on Discussions at Plenary Sessions I, II and III

30. Ms. Bandana Rana, Member of Global Civil Society Advisory Group, UN Women (New York)
31. Mr. Sharad Chandra Paudel, Director General, Immigration Department of Nepal

Closing Session
(10:50-11:50, January 18)

Chairperson: Hon. Sujata Koirala, Chairperson of the Organizing Committee of the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking, Former Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Central Committee Member and Head of International Department of the Nepali Congress Party of Nepal, and Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing

32. Adoption of Kathmandu Statement on Human Trafficking
33. Closing Remarks by Ms. Nani Maiya Acharya, Central Committee Member, *Rashtriya Prajatantra* Party of Nepal
34. Closing Remarks by Ms. Radha Gyawali, Vice President of All Nepal Women's Association, Central Committee Member, Former Minister, and Former Member of Constituent Assembly, Communist Party of Nepal (UML)
35. Closing Remarks by Hon. Chhaya Sharma, Member of Constituent Assembly and Member of the International Department, *Madhesi* People's Rights Forum-Nepal
36. Closing Remarks by Hon. Pampha Bhusal, Spokesperson of the Party and Former Minister, Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
37. Closing Remarks by Mr. Ugur Tanyeli, Expert and Assistant to the President, Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA)
38. Closing Remarks by Hon. Sheikh Chandtara, Chairperson of National Women's Commission, Government of Nepal
39. Declaration of Adjournment

Conference Procedures

The official language of the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking shall be English. However, if any delegation or observer provides its own interpreter, who can simultaneously interpret its native language into English, the hosts of the workshop will provide facilities for simultaneous interpretation.

The workshop will be conducted in the following four plenary sessions.
- Session I on Raising Public Awareness on Seriousness and Urgency
- Session II on Mapping Trans-border Networks of Cooperation
- Session III on Establishing Fast-track Punishment System
- Session IV on Kathmandu Statement on Human Trafficking

Plenary Sessions I, II and III will start with presentations by Nepali experts and/or representatives of Nepali political parties. The plenary sessions will be then open to all participants for interactive discussions on respective topics. However, all participants are invited to inform the Secretariat in advance of their desire to speak at each plenary session for the smooth conduct of the workshop. If time permits, all participants may speak more than once at each plenary session.

Chairpersons for plenary sessions, mostly chosen among the members of the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing, will be elected at the opening session of the workshop. Chairpersons of Plenary Sessions I, II and III will report the summary of discussion on respective topics at Plenary Session IV. The Secretariat will prepare for the list of candidates for Chairpersons.

"Kathmandu Statement on Human Trafficking," which will represent the results of the workshop, will be adopted at the Closing Session. The first draft of the statement will be prepared and circulated by the ICAPP Secretariat after Plenary Session I.

In this regard, all delegates are requested to take note that, at the 13th Meeting of the ICAPP Standing Committee held in Kunming in July 2010, an understanding was reached that all representatives of the political parties at ICAPP meetings should refrain from raising any issues directly related to conflicts or disputes among the countries, or political parties, in the region.

The copies of speeches should be submitted electronically to the ICAPP Secretariat via secretariat@theicapp.org for publication of the report of the conference. Otherwise, the copies of the speeches will not be included in the final report.

República

ICAPP Workshop On Human Trafficking Kicks Off

KATHMANDU, Jan 17: A three-day international workshop on human trafficking organized by the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) began in the capital from Friday.

The workshop which will be divided into four plenary sessions is expected to discuss on the minimization of human trafficking form different angels and aspects.

The participants of the workshop will discuss about the matters of raising public awareness on the seriousness and urgency about the problem of human trafficking, mapping the trans-border networks of cooperation, establishing the fast-track punishment system and issuing the Kathmandu-statement on human trafficking.

A total of 380 political parties from more than 50 Asian countries are associated with the ICAPP which was launched in Manila in September, 2000 to promote exchanges and cooperation between political parties from different Asian countries and with various ideologies, to enhance mutual understandings and trust among the Asian countries, to promote Asia´s regional cooperation through the unique role and channel of political parties.

The ICAPP previous workshops and programs were focused on corruption prevention, attainment of the United Nations millennium development goals and poverty alleviation, control of natural disasters, environment conservation, people´s access to development, development of greenery areas, building of beautiful Asia and women empowerment.

The ICAPP decided to focus this workshop on human trafficking and hold the event in Nepal as this is a common problem of the South Asian countries.

Opening the workshop, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Khil Raj Regmi said that trafficking in human beings in the present world was a big challenge to the human civilization and the civilized society itself.

"The problem of human trafficking is a common problem of all countries whether they are developed or developing," he said and stressed on concerted efforts from all to fight this crime through the effective enforcement of the declarations made at the international, regional and national levels and the related laws.

Chairman Regmi pointed out the need of concentrating on works for checking human trafficking through strong law enforcement bodies and adopting public awareness, preventive and remedial measures at the national level also apart from the legal measures.

Minister for Women, Children and Social Welfare Riddhibaba Pradhan underlined the need of making the preventive programs effective by building up collaboration and coordination among the governmental and non-governmental bodies working in the area of controlling human trafficking.

Chief of the CPN-UML Foreign Affairs Department, KP Sharma Oli expressed the view that emphasis should be given to education and public awareness for checking the problem of human trafficking which is linked to unemployment, want, poverty and economic deprivation.

Nepali Congress foreign relations department chief Sujata Koirala said that the countries in South Asia were suffering the most from the human trafficking problem.

Representatives from different countries are scheduled to present working papers on various topics related to human trafficking.

The Himalayan TIMES

International meet to combat human trafficking

HIMALAYAN NEWS SERVICE
2014-01-15 10:16 PM

KATHMANDU: A three-day international conference on human trafficking is set to start in Kathmandu tomorrow. The meet is part of a joint effort of the government and political parties to combat human trafficking in Asia.

The government and International Conference of Asian Political Parties, the organisers, said delegates from 13 countries, including India, Pakistan, Sir Lanka, South Korea, Malaysia, Cambodia, Turkey and the Philippines are taking part in the conference.

ICAPP Vice-President and Nepali Congress leader Sujata Koirala is coordinating the conference that has all major political parties of Nepal as co-organisers.

“Many programmes on human trafficking have been held in the past. But this is the first major conference where the government, political parties and non-government organisation are joining hands to tackle an endemic problem,” Koirala said at a press meet held to inform about the event today.

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NEWS FROM NEPAL AS IT HAPPENS

ICAPP on human trafficking begins

Friday, 17 January 2014

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Opening the workshop, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Khil Raj Regmi said that trafficking in human beings in the present world was a big challenge to the human civilization and the civilized society itself.

"The problem of human trafficking is a common problem of all countries whether they are developed or developing," Regmi said. He stressed on concerted efforts from all to fight this crime through the effective enforcement of the declarations made at the international, regional and national levels and the related laws.

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The workshop, which will be divided into four plenary sessions, is expected to discuss on the minimization of human trafficking form different angels and aspects.

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The ICAPP decided to focus this workshop on human trafficking and hold the event in Nepal as this is a common problem of the South Asian countries.

Speaking at the programme, Minister for Women, Children and Social Welfare Riddhibaba Pradhan underlined the need of making the preventive programmes effective by building up collaboration and coordination among the governmental and non-governmental bodies working in the area of controlling human trafficking.

Representatives from different countries are scheduled to present working papers on various topics related to human trafficking.

the kathmandupost

Asian leaders meet in Capital to combat human trafficking

KATHMANDU, JAN 17 –

Political leaders from 12 Asian countries converged in the Capital on Friday to formulate cross-national, cross-party strategies to combat human trafficking in the region.

The two-day workshop organised by the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAAP), a network of Asian political parties, in collaboration with the government of Nepal, aims to issue a Kathmandu Declaration at the end. The declaration will provide a platform for political parties to coordinate with government and non-government organisations to prevent citizens from being trafficked, protect the trafficked and punish traffickers.

Speaking at the conference, Minister for Women, Children and Social Welfare, Riddhi Baba Pradhan said that the dimensions of human trafficking had changed and were no longer limited to trafficking of women and children for sex or labour. Pradhan also said that despite legal provisions, lack of awareness was still leading to citizens being trafficked and exploited.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Khil Raj Regmi called human trafficking a challenge to human virtue and a stain on human civilisation.

Elaborating on the dimensions of human trafficking, Regmi said that people were now being traded for their organs and as recruits to criminal outfits and terrorist organisations. Stressing on the enforcement of law to combat human trade, Regmi expressed his hoped that the workshop participants would provide persuasive recommendations.

Leaders from 21 political parties from Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, South Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Turkey participated in the conference, where they held discussions on raising public awareness on human trafficking, mapping trans-border networks of cooperation and establishing fast-track punishment system.

मानव बेचबिखन तथा ओसारपसार नियन्त्रण साझा चुनौती

प्रकाशित मिति : शुक्रबार, माघ ३, २०७० | ४२४ पटक हेरिएको

काठमाडौं। एसियाली मुलुकका राजनीतिक दलहरुको संस्था (आइक्याप) को आयोजनामा मानव बेचबिखनसम्बन्धी तीनदिने अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय कार्यशाला काठमाडौंमा सुरु भएको छ। कार्यशालालाई चार वटा सत्रमा विभाजन गरी मानव बेचबिखनसम्बन्धी समस्या न्यून गर्ने सम्बन्धमा विभिन्न पाटो र कोणबाट छलफल गरिने छ।

आइक्याप तथा जिपी कोइराला फाउण्डेशनले काठमाडौंमा गरेको मानव वेचविखन तथा ओसारपसार विरुद्धको कार्यशालामा सहभागि हुन आउनुभएका मन्त्रिपरिषदका अध्यक्ष खिलराज रेग्मी, आइक्याप महिला समुहकी अन्तराष्ट्रिय उपाध्यक्ष तथा काँग्रेस नेतृ सुजाता कोइराला र आइक्यापका सह अध्यक्ष चोङग यू यङग। तस्विरः हरि ढुङगाना।

मानव बेचबिखन समस्याको गम्भीरता र यसको नियन्त्रणको अपरिहार्यताबारे जनचेतना अभिवृद्धि गर्ने, अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सहयोगको कार्यसञ्जालसम्बन्धी नक्साङ्कन गर्ने, द्रुत दण्ड पद्धतिको स्थापना गर्ने तथा मानव बेचबिखनसम्बन्धी घोषणापत्र जारी गर्ने विषयमा केन्द्रित रहेर यस क्षेत्रका राजनीतिक दलका प्रतिनिधि र सरोकार निकायका पदाधिकारीले यस सम्मेलनमा छलफल गर्ने आयोजक संस्था आइक्यापका महिला समहुकी अन्तराष्ट्रिय उपाध्यक्ष तथा गिरिजाप्रसाद कोइराला फाउण्डेशनकी अध्यक्ष काँग्रेस नेतृ सुजाता कोइरालाले बताउनुभयो।

आइक्यापमा ५० भन्दा बढी एसियाली मुलुकका ३८० राजनीतिक दल आबद्ध रहेका छन्। एसियाका विभिन्न मुलुकमा विभिन्न सिद्धान्त बोकेका राजनीतिक दल र मुलुकबीच आपसी सहयोगको आदान प्रदान, समझदारी र विश्वास वृद्धि गर्ने उद्देश्यका साथ आइक्यापको अवधारणा ल्याइएको हो।

राजनीतिक दलको अनुपम भूमिका र सार्थक प्रयासबाट एसियामा क्षेत्रीय सहयोग प्रवद्र्धन गर्न आइक्यापले महत्वपूर्ण कार्य गर्नाका साथै स्थापनाको समयदेखि नै सदस्यता तथा प्रभावकारिता बढाउन विशेष रुपले काम गर्दै आएको सन्दर्भमा मानव वेचविखन र ओसारपसार रोकथाममा पनि सहकार्य गर्न तथा साझा रणनीति तयार गर्न कार्यशाला गरिएको कोइरालाले बताउनुभयो।

कार्यशाला गोष्ठीको उद्घाटन गर्दै मन्त्रिपरिषद्का अध्यक्ष खिलराज रेग्मीले अहिलेको विश्वमा मानव बेचबिखनको कार्य हुनु मानव सभ्यता र सभ्य समाजको लागि ठूलो चुनौती हो भन्नुभयो। उहाँले विकसित र विकासोन्मुख सबै खालका देशको साझा समस्याको रुपमा रहेको मानव बेचबिखनको समस्यालाई नियन्त्रण गर्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय, क्षेत्रीय र राष्ट्रिय रुपमा भएका घोषणा तथा कानुनको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन गरेर यो अपराध विरुद्ध सबै एक भएर लाग्नुपर्नेमा जोड दिनुभयो।

अध्यक्ष रेग्मीले कानुन कार्यान्वयनका संयन्त्रहरु मजबुत बनाएर मानव बेचबिखन नियन्त्रणका काममा केन्द्रित हुनुपर्ने र राष्ट्रिय रुपमा पनि कानुन मात्रै नभएर जनचेतनामूलक, उपचारात्मक र प्रतिरोधात्मक विधि अपनाउनुपर्ने आवश्यकता औँल्याउनुभयो।

महिला, बालबालिका तथा समाजकल्याण मन्त्री ऋद्धिबाबा प्रधानले मानव बेचबिखन नियन्त्रणका क्षेत्रमा कार्यरत सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी संस्थाहरुबीच साझेदारिता र समन्वय गरी नियन्त्रणका कार्यक्रमलाई प्रभावकारी बनाउनुपर्ने जोड दिनुभयो।

नेकपा (एमाले) विदेश विभाग प्रमुख केपी ओलीले बेरोजगारी, अभाव, गरिबी र आर्थिक पक्षसँग जोडिएर आएको मानव बेचबिखनको समस्यालाई नियन्त्रण गर्न शिक्षा र जनचेतनासम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमलाई प्राथमिकता दिनुपर्ने धारणा व्यक्त गर्नुभयो।

नेपाली काँग्रेस विदेश विभाग प्रमुख सुजाता कोइरालाले विश्वका कतिपय मुलुकमा देखिएका मानव बेचबिखनसम्बन्धी समस्याबाट एसियामा पनि दक्षिण एसियाली मुलुकहरु बढी मारमा परेको बताउनुभयो। सम्मेलनमा विभिन्न देशका प्रतिनिधिले मानव बेचबिखनसम्बन्धी कार्यपत्र प्रस्तुत गर्ने बताइएको छ।

आइक्यापले मानव बेचबिखनका अतिरिक्त राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार नियन्त्रण, राष्ट्रसङ्घीय सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्य र गरिबी नियन्त्रण, प्राकृतिक प्रकोप नियन्त्रण, वातावरण संरक्षण, विकासमा जनताको पहुँच, हरित क्षेत्रको विकास, सुन्दर एसियाको निर्माण र महिला सशक्तीकरण जस्ता विषयमा यस अघि सम्मेलन र कार्यशालाको आयोजना गरिसकेको छ। दक्षिण एसियामा मानव बेचबिखनको समस्या उच्च रहेको परिप्रेक्ष्यमा आइक्यापले यससम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सम्मेलन नेपालमा आयोजना गरेको हो।

राजनीतिक दल, सरकार र गैरसरकारी संस्थाहरुको सहभागितामा भएको कार्यक्रमबाट मानव बेचबिखन र ओसारपसार बिरुद्धमा साझा प्रतिवद्धता लिने र यस बिरुद्ध साझा रणनीति बनाउने हिसावले कार्यशाला महत्वपूर्ण हुने बताइएको छ। कार्यशालाबाट नेपाल घोषणापत्र समेत जारी गरिनेछ।

आइक्यापको मानव वेचविखन सम्वन्धी कार्यशालाले जारी गर्यो ७ बुदे काठमाडौं घोषणापत्र

प्रकाशित मिति : आइतबार, माघ ५, २०७० | २०६ पटक हेरिएको

काठमाडौ । काठमाडौंमा जनवरी १६ देखि १८ सम्म सम्पन्न मानव वेचविखन तथा ओसारपसार विषयमा एशिया प्रशान्त क्षेत्रीय कार्यशाला गोष्ठी ७ बुदे काठमाडौं घोषणपत्र जारी गर्दै सकिएको छ।

इन्टरनेशनल कन्फरेन्स अफ एशियन पोलिटिकल पार्टीजको आयोजना तथा नेपाल सरकार महिला वालवालिका तथा समाजकल्याण मन्त्रालय, आइक्याप सचिवालय, नेपालका राजनीतिक पार्टीहरु नेपाली काँग्रेस, नेकपा एमाले , एमाओवादी, नेकपा माओवादी, मधेशी जनाधिकार फोरमको सहकार्य तथा टकिर्स कोअपरेशन तथा कोअडिर्नेशन एजेन्सी, कोरियन इन्टरनेशनल कोअपरेशन एजेन्सी तथा गिरिजा प्रसाद कोइराला फाउण्डेशनको सहयोगमा सम्पन्न कार्यशालाले मानव वेचविखन तथा ओसारपसार सम्वन्धी घटनाको प्रकृती तथा प्रवाह सम्वन्धी आधारभुत तथ्याङक संकलन तथा सम्प्रेषणलाई अझ प्रभावकारी बनाइने प्रतिवद्धता व्यक्त गरेको छ।

त्यसैगरि मानव वेचविखन तथा ओसारपसारलाई नियन्त्रण गर्नका लागि प्रभावकारी तथा मितव्ययी उपकरणहरु विकास गरिनेमा कार्यशालाले प्रतिवद्धता जनाएको छ।

श्रम बजारमा लैङगिक विभेदको अन्त्य गर्दै समान पहुँचको व्यवस्था गर्नेमा जोड दिदै कार्यशालाले घोषणपत्रमा उदाहरणीय अभ्यास तथा सिकाइहरुलाई स्थानिय, राष्ट्रिय, क्षेत्रीय तथा अन्तराष्टिय तहमा आदानप्रदान गर्ने जनाएको छ । सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी साझेदारहरुबीच प्रभावकारी साझेदारीको विकास गर्दै अधिकारमा आधारित संयुक्त अभ्यासको प्रवर्दन गर्नेमा समेत कार्यशालाको घोषणपत्रमा उल्लेख छ ।

उद्गम तथा गन्तव्य मुलुकहरुमा वैधानिक आप्रवासनको विकास गर्ने तथा यस क्षेत्रका राष्टिय फौजदारी कानुनहरुमा मानव वेचविखन तथा ओसारपसार विरुद्को अपराधलाई दण्डनीय बनाउन प्रभावकारी संयन्त्र विकास गर्नेमा जोड दिइएको छ ।

कार्यशालामा अजरवैजान, भटान, कम्वोडीया, चीन, भारत, दक्षिण कोरीया, नेपाल, मलेसिया, पाकिस्तान, फिलिपिन्स तथा टर्कीका विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलका प्रतिनिधिहरुले भाग लिएका थिए ।

कार्यशालाको प्राविधिक प्लेनरी शेसनमा जनचेतना अभिवृदीको आवश्यकता र गाम्भिर्यताका विषयमा, अन्तरराज्य सहयोग सम्वन्धी संजाल विकास सम्वन्धमा र द्रुत सुनुवाई तथा सजाय" पद्धती बिकास स्थापना सम्वन्धमा राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तरराष्ट्रिय विषय विज्ञबाट कार्यपत्र प्रस्तुत भइ व्यापक छलफल भएको थियो ।

कार्यशाला गोष्ठीको उद्घाटन मन्त्रीपरिषदका अध्यक्ष खिलराज रेग्मीले गर्नुभएको थियो । सो अवसरमा उहाँले मानवताको कलंकको रुपमा रहेको मानव वेचविखन तथा ओसारपसारलाई नियन्त्रण गर्ने नेपालमा भएका नीतिगत तथा कार्यक्रमगत व्यवस्थाको उल्लेख गर्दै यस अपराधलाई पूर्णतया नियन्त्रण गर्ने प्रभावकारी समन्वय सहकार्य र सहयोगको आवश्यकतामा जोड दिनुभयो।

कार्यशालामा महिला वालवालिका तगा समाजकल्याणँ् मन्त्री ऋदिवावा प्रधानले सामाजिक कलंकको रुपमा रहेको वेचविखन तथा ओसारपसारलाई पूर्णतया नियन्त्रण गर्ने भएका कानुनी तथा क्षेत्रीय कार्यगत प्रयासहरुका उल्लेख गर्दै आगामी दिनहरुमा यसलाई प्रभावकारी अझ बढी प्रभावकारी बनाउन दृढता व्यक्त गर्दै यस कार्याशालाबाट आएका निष्कर्षहरुबाट नीति तथा कार्यगत सुधारका लागि थप सहयोग पुग्ने अपेक्षा गर्नुभयो ।

उक्त उद्घाटन सत्रमा स्वदेशी तथा विदेशीहरुको स्वागत गर्दै आइक्यापका स्टेरिग कमिटिका सदस्य तथा पूर्व उपप्रधानमन्त्री के.पी. शर्मा ओलीले मानव बेचविखनको समस्याको गहनतालाई मनन गर्दै यसलाई पूर्णतया नियन्त्रण गर्नुपर्ने आवश्यकतामा जोड दिनुभयो ।

उक्त अवसरमा स्टान्डिग कमिटिका सहअध्यक्ष तथा महासचिव चुंग यु योंगले मानव बेचविखनको समस्या पूर्णतया नियन्त्रण क्षेत्रीय तहमा प्रभावकारी सहयोग र समन्वयमाथि जोड दिनभयो ।

उक्त उद्घाटन सत्रको अध्यक्षको आसनबाट आइक्यापको महिला समुहको अध्यक्ष तथा पूर्व उप प्रधानमन्त्री सुजाता कोइरालाले कार्यशालाको उपादेयतामाथि प्रकाश पार्दै मानव बेचबिखनलाई नियन्त्रण गर्न यस प्रकारको क्षेत्रीय गोष्ठी प्रभावकारी हुने विचार व्यक्त गर्नुभयो ।

मानव वेचविखन तथा ओसारपसार विषयमा एशिया प्रसान्त क्षेत्रीय स्तरको कार्यशाला नेपालमा

प्रकाशित मिति : बुधबार, माघ १, २०७० | ७० पटक हेरिएको

काठमाडौं। विश्वव्यापी समस्याको रुपमा आइरहेको मानव वेचविखन विषयमा एशिया प्रसान्त क्षेत्रीय स्तरको कार्यशाला गोष्ठी नेपालमा हुने भएको छ। नेपाल सरकार महिला बालबालिका तथा समाजकल्याण मन्त्रालय, इन्टरनेशनल कन्फ्रेन्स अफ एशियन पोलिटिकल पार्टीज आइक्याप र नेपाली काँग्रेस, एमाले, एमाओवादी, नेकपा माओवादी र मधेशी जनाधिकार फोरमको सहकार्यमा मानव वेचविखन विषयमा एशिया प्रसान्त क्षेत्रीय स्तरको कार्यशाला गोष्ठी नेपालमा हुने भएको हो।

कार्यशालाको सहसंयोजन टर्कीस कोअपरेशन एण्ड कोअर्डिनेशन एजेन्सी, कोरिया इन्टरनेशनल कोअपरेशन एजेन्सी तथा गिरिजाप्रसाद कोइराला फाउण्डेशनले गरेको कार्यक्रमको बारेमा जानकारी दिन आयोजना भएको पत्रकार सम्मेलनमा बताइयो।

आइक्यापको महिला समुहको उपाध्यक्ष तथा कार्यशाला आयोजक समितिका संयोजक सुजाता कोइरालाले यहि माघ ३ र ४ गते दुई दिनसम्म काठमाडौंमा हुने कार्यशालामा १३ देशका विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलसँग आवद्ध ३० अन्तराष्ट्रिय प्रतिनिधिहरु र नेपालका विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलका प्रतिनिधिहरु सहभागि हुने जानकारी दिनुभयो। थाइल्याण्डमा भएको आइक्यापको वैठकले नेपालमा यो कार्यशाला गर्ने निर्णय गरेको जानकारी दिदै राजनीतिक दल, सरकार र गैरसरकारी तीनै निकाय संलग्न रहेको यस किसिमको कार्यक्रमले मानव बेचबिखन विरुद्धका अभियानहरुमा ठोस योगदान पुऱ्याउन पहल गर्ने विश्वास व्यक्त गर्नुभयो। एशियाली राजनीतिक दलका प्रतिनिधिहरुसँग नेपाल सरकार र यहाँका पार्टी र गैरसरकारी संस्थाले क्षेत्रीय स्तरमा साझा रणनीति तय गर्न पनि कार्याशाला महत्वपूर्ण हुने कोइरालाले बताउनुभयो।

महिला बालबालिक तथा समाजकल्याण मन्त्री ऋदिबाबा प्रधानले नेपालमा सरकार पनि यस कार्यशालाको सहआयोजक रहेको जानकारी दिदै मानव बेचिविखन तथा ओसारपसार विरुद्ध ऐन र नियमावली बनाएर सरकार क्रियाशिल भएपनि समस्या समाधान हुन नसकिरहेको तीतो अनुभव सुनाउनुभयो। विश्वव्यापी समस्या बन्दै गएको मानव बेचिविखन तथा ओसारपसारलाई जघन्य अपराधको रुपमा लिदै सामुहिक रुपमा काम गर्न यस प्रकारको कार्यशाला गोष्ठीले सहयोग पुऱ्याउने मन्त्री प्रधानले बताउनुभयो।

सहआयोजक जिपी कोइराला फाउण्डेशनका कार्यकारी निर्देशक राकेश हमालले कार्यशालाको उद्घाट्न मन्त्रिपरिषदका अध्यक्ष खिलराज रेग्मीले गर्नुहुने जानकारी दिनुभयो। कार्यशालाले मानव बेचविखन तथा ओसारपसारको गम्भिरताको बिषयमा जनचेतना अभिवृद्धी गर्ने, अन्तराज्य सीमामा सामना मानव बेचबिखनको मार्ग नियन्त्रण गर्ने, मानवताको कलंकको रुपमा रहेको यस्ता अपराध रोक्न द्रुत सुनुवाई परिचित गराउने उद्धेश्य राखेको उहाँले बताउनुभयो। मानव बेचविखन तथा ओसारपसार बिरुद्ध ऐक्यबद्धता र रणनीति तय गर्नेक्रममा काठमाडौं घोषणापत्र समेत जारी गर्ने बताइएको छ।

कार्यशालाको आयोजक आइक्याप एशियाली राजनीतिक दलहरुको अन्तराष्ट्रिय फोरम हो। यसमा ५३ देशका ३५९ पार्टी संलग्न रहेका छन्।

II. Presentations and Speeches by Speakers

Welcoming Remark by Hon. Sujata Koirala

Chairperson of the Organizing Committee of the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing, and Head of the International Relations Department and Member of the Working Committee of the Nepali Congress Party

Rt. Hon'ble Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Government of Nepal

Hon’ble Minister Riddhi Baba Pradhan, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Government of Nepal

Hon'ble Chung Eui-yong, Co-Chairman of the Standing Committee and Secretary General of the ICAPP

Hon'ble Malahat Ibrahimqizi, Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing, Member of Parliament and Member of the Political Council *Yeni* (New) Azerbaijan Party,

Hon’ble K. P. Sharma Oli, Former Deputy Prime Minister, Chief of the Intl. Department of CPN-UML, and Member of the ICAPP standing Committee

Hon'ble Park In-sook, Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing, Member of the National Assembly, Saenuri (New Frontier) Party of Korea

Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that I extend a very warm welcome to our distinguished guests and esteemed delegates from ICAPP member states at this august gathering in this historic capital city of Nepal.

I welcome the presence of the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Khil Raj Regmi, chairman of the Interim Election Council and respected colleagues from political parties of Nepal, which underpins the importance Nepal attaches to the conference.

Human trafficking continues to persist as modern form of slavery. It is an offence and constitutes a serious threat to the enjoyment of human rights and human dignity. The overwhelming number of trafficked victims has been women and children. This challenge has assumed an alarming proportion at national, regional, and international levels.

It is distressing to see in many parts of the world including our own region that gender continues to shape one's role at home, society, and the economy in the twenty first century. More so, birth of a girl child in a family stands as one of the most unfortunate things to happen. Girls remain powerless as they are largely excluded from opportunities that we consider as given. Let us never ever forget that gender disparities at young age have long-term impacts in national life, and

prove to be more costly to overcome later.

It is encouraging to see the international development community recognizing gender equality and empowerment of women as one of the important and legitimate policy goals and its inclusion as in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Individual countries have recognized the gravity of the situation and come out with various mechanisms in developing and least developed countries. In South Asian region, SAARC has adopted a Convention on Combating and Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution in 2002.

Having duly recognized the grave consequences of gender differences and disparities, ICAPP has been organizing a series of meetings since May 2008 on women's leadership and empowerment. These meetings have been a positive force at strengthening unity among Asian countries to bring the core issues to the fore and underlining the urgency to address the associated challenges in a comprehensive, coordinated and consistent manner. Asia and the Pacific region has increasingly acquired global attention because of its dynamism amidst vast diversity. It is both an opportunity and challenge on all of us to manage the rich diversity and enrich the unique unity among Asian countries to address the unfolding challenges of all sorts before us.

I am happy to report that the ICAPP has also been trying to reach out to political parties in Latin America and the Caribbean and share experiences from the best practices to advance the cause of women empowerment. It has also started coordinating with political parties in Africa to establish a similar organization. We aim to bring together political parties regardless of their ideological orientations from Asia, Africa and Latin America in 2014 and develop into a global institution. We hope that coming together of political parties from across the world would strengthen our quest for a more peaceful, equitable and prosperous world.

Human trafficking is a global issue, and therefore requires international coordination and cooperation to fight it. Several factors including gender disparities, economic inequality, lack of employment opportunities, absence of basic social services as well as other oppressive conditions especially affecting women and children create fertile nurseries leading to human trafficking. Tendency to imitate modern luxury life style, glamour, rising aspirations among others make them vulnerable to trafficking. It is painful to note that the fact that 56% of the trafficking happens in Asia and the Pacific.

We need to address this growing menace by putting in place an array of economic, political, and social infrastructures to confront the causes of human trafficking. We need to introduce comprehensive legislation, properly functioning administrative machinery, more stringent enforcement of laws in the areas of domestic violence towards woman and human trafficking. These mechanisms should protect women from domestic violence, ensure quick and adequate investigations on violence against women and girls, prosecute perpetrators, provide adequate protection and compensation to victims of violence of all forms, and impose rigorous penalties for traffickers. It is necessary to strengthen cooperation among countries for capacity development, ensuring coordination, providing assistance, and making effective arrangements for their rehabilitation, and reintegration into the society of trafficked victims. A firm political commitment is basic to ensure proper enforcement of adequate laws and regulations.

It is my firm belief that only in democratic environment, we can best work to realize these goals by unleashing energies of our youthful population, and empowering them regardless of color or creed, ethnicity and economic status. In Nepal, we are working in public-private partnership and women remain indispensible leaders and partners in the process.

We look forward to valuable contributions from the distinguished participants and make the workshop relevant to the victims of this heinous crime to give them a dignified life.

At the end, I would like to thank Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) and Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) for their valuable support.

With these words, I once again express warm words of welcome to the esteemed delegates, and respected friends and wish them a pleasant and productive stay in Nepal.

I wish the Workshop a great success.

Thank you.

Keynote Speech by H.E. Riddi Baba Pradhan

Minister of Women, Children, and Social Welfare of Nepal

Chairperson of this event Hon'ble Sujata Koirala
Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chief Guest of the event Rt. Hon. Khil Raj Regmi,
Hon'ble K.P Sharma Oli
Hon'ble Chung Eui Young
Distinguised National and International Delegates
Participants
Friends from Media
Ladies and gentlemen!

A very Good Morning!

It is an honor for Nepal to host the International Committee of Asian Political Parties Workshop on Human Trafficking and I am privileged to be a part of this event. As a minister of the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Organizing Committee for giving me this opportunity to present the keynote speech on human trafficking in this forum.

As in other parts of South Asia Human Trafficking has been a problematic issue in Nepal. Nepal has been facing human trafficking since ages. Due to the open boarder to India the nature of trafficking used to be only internal and cross-border in nature till the 20th century. Nowadays the dimension of trafficking has been expanded to trans-boarder nature as well.

Taking this into account, the Government of Nepal has been trying to address the issue in collaboration with the concerned stakeholders including development partners using preventive and protective measures along with prosecution.

Human trafficking is a heinous crime. In order to cope with it justice to the affected is essential. Simultaneously, the victims need immediate services in terms of socio-psychological counseling, education, training, and rehabilitation and reintegration into the society.

Nepal has adopted a number of legislations and norms as a part of anti- human trafficking activities some of which are; Human Trafficking and Transportation Control Act, 2007; Human Trafficking and Transportation Control Regulation, 2008; Gender Based Violence Control Act, 2009; Foreign Employ Act; Psychosocial Counseling Guideline, 2012 address human trafficking.

Similarly, National Minimum Standard (NMS), 2011 for the services to be provided to the victims of trafficking; Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of Rehabilitation Centers, 2011; National Plan of Action against trafficking of people (NPA), especially women and children, 2012 are some of the provisions associated with the issue.

As per the Human Trafficking and Transportation Control Act, 2007, the National Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking (NCCHT) is constituted under the chairpersonship of Secretary of Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare which includes two trafficking-survivors and 3 representatives of NGOs which have been working actively in this area. Likewise, District Committee for Controlling Human Trafficking (DCCHT) under the chairpersonship of Chief Development Officer (CDO) is formed at the district level. This committee includes a journalist to create awareness to the society about trafficking through mass media.

Implementation of National Plan of Action against trafficking of people (NPA), especially women and children, 2012 has made anti-trafficking activities more systematic. In order to implement the issue more effectively Ministry of Women, children and Social Welfare has been disseminating the key documents up to the grass root level.

It is worth mentioning that the Government of Nepal has established a Rehabilitation Fund with regular annual contribution. At present, the fund totals more than 30 million NRs. This resource is being used solely for the purpose of anti-trafficking initiatives including the rehabilitation of victims who are staying in the rehabilitation centers located in different 8 districts of the country, namely Jhapa, Parsa ,Sindhupalchowok, kathmandu, Chitwan, Rupandhehi, Banke, and Kailali.

In general, the efforts are directed towards protection, prevention, and prosecution. Protection and prevention activities are regularly being carried out through different governmental entities like Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, and department of Women and Children Development. Similarly, Nepal Police, Attorney General Office and judiciary perform the key role in the prosecution part. However, major role of all development partners and NGOs for the successful execution of anti-trafficking should not be forgotten. They have been contributing directly or indirectly through training, advocacy and capacity development programs.

Inspite of all thse lesiglations, provisions and programmes; lack of awareness has been posing threat in the rural area. Inadequate alignment of trafficking laws, regulations, policies, plans and programs with government's annual budget and program is also a serious challenge to this sector. In addition, inadequate coordination among Donors, INGOs, NGOs and GOs in anti-trafficking initiatives is another reason for the setback.

I hope this workshop among policy makers, politicians and government officials will be of great significance to improve the situation regarding human trafficking. I hope, the participants of each country will discuss about the problems and views during the plenary session. The valuable inputs will support in constructing Kathmandu Declarartion which will guide all the stakeholders to combat human trafficking. I believe that the workshop will also address to the more robust policies, strategies, institutions and mechanism and the Declaration will be an inspirational document towards implementing activities against trafficking.

The policies and declaration solely will not be enough to solve the challenge in human trafficking. I would like to appeal all the stakeholders; government entities, development partners, INGOs, civil society, volunteers, political parties to deliberately participate in combating human trafficking.

Finally, I wish for the successful execution of the workshop. My heartfelt gratefulness to the organizers for projecting the precious forum. Let's join our hands together and raise our voices to make anti-trafficking a great achievement regionally and globally. I wish for the comfortable stay of all foreign delegates in the land of Mount Everest.

Thank you!

Inaugural Remark by H.E. Khil Raj Regmi

Prime Minister of Nepal and
Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Nepal

Chairperson of the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking
Hon. Minister Riddi Baba Pradhan
Hon. K.P. Sharma Oli
Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Secretary General of the ICAPP
Distinguished Guests and International and National Participants
Media persons, Ladies and Gentlemen

I am pleased to be present in International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) Workshop on Human Trafficking organized by Organizing Committee of the ICAPP Special Workshop. First of all, I would like to extend my hearty welcome to all international participants who have arrived to Nepal to be a part of this significant event. I also extend my congratulations and thanks to the organizer for arranging this kind of conference in Nepal with objectives to raise voices on the issue of Human Trafficking. Today, on this occasion, I wish for the success of the conference and express our solidarity against human trafficking anywhere in the globe.

Human trafficking has become a serious problem these days and it has been a matter of concern to the developed and developing countries, both. For me, I have always termed human trafficking as "a crime against human civilization," because it degrades the human virtues and challenges the civic sense of the people. It is disappointing to know that still in the existing world the human trafficking is persistent as a serious threat to human society. Any person involved in the selling and buying of human beings are often guided for the pursuit of their economic interests, and such activities are always condemnable and punishable by the law. Human trafficking is a heinous crime that has to be addressed by the state in preventive and punitive approach. There are international and regional legal mechanisms and domestic legislative enactments to combat this crime. Human trafficking is an organized crime and is often committed through an involvement of trans-border and trans-national perpetrators. Therefore, anti-trafficking strategies require regional and international approach to combat and ensure the safety of persons, who are in peril of trafficking.

While we go through the history of human society, there used to be human trafficking for slavery, prostitution, forced labor etc. However, in modern days, along with these, human beings are being trafficked for human organ transplantation, smuggling of persons for the recruitment in organized criminal groups, terrorism, etc. It is ironical to know that the human trafficking has been alarming in spite of the national and international legal developments. Hence, today, the law enforcement agencies are focusing on solidarity approach on anti-trafficking movements. We all are aware that the prime focus of any state on law enforcement is concerned on preventive approach and we have a strong conviction on the statement—prevention is better than cure. However, it is also a fact that we have not been able to prevent the crime of human

trafficking in all situations, and thus, we stress on the enforcement of laws to address this problem. Therefore, our mechanisms should be effective to combat human trafficking. In order to ensure the effectiveness of such law enforcing mechanisms, we should have periodic discourses, exchange of experiences, bilateral, trilateral and multilateral talks and interaction of various cross-cutting issues on the areas of human trafficking. In this context, the conferences of this kind are always essential to generate effective ideas and plan of actions. I have found this conference very crucial and pertinent to the existing scenario. Thus, I would like to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to the organizer for being able to bring the potential leaders of the Asian political parties at this kind of collective forum to ponder upon the issues of human trafficking and develop future strategies to combat trafficking from the region. I am of the belief that conference will generate persuasive recommendations and suggestions to build strategy for future.

Today, while speaking before the participants of political parties in this international forum, I am eager to share few of our concerns on human trafficking. Nepal has been party to the *Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949* and *UN Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979*. Treaty Act, 1990 of Nepal has created obligation to enforce the international legal provisions in Nepal in the same manner as domestic laws are enforced. At the same time domestic laws are inconsistent with the provisions of treaty, the treaty supersedes domestic laws. Moreover, Human Trafficking (Control) Act, 2008 is in enforcement in Nepal which is much more effective than previous Acts, and at existing judicial proceedings this Act has created a sense of security to the victims of human trafficking. In this sense, we are quite prosperous in the law; however, effective enforcement is the need of the nation and Government of Nepal has been working with all sincere efforts to combat human trafficking. Moreover, political will and determination has always a pivotal role to eliminate the crimes like human trafficking as they can generate awareness, mobilize state machineries, and coordinate with foreign countries in anti-trafficking movements, hence, I would like to request all learned participants here to focus on this matter and develop plan of actions for our objectives. I always believe in optimism, thus, my focus is on positive approach with good faith. If we dedicate ourselves for good reason with hope, we can be a success in our objectives. The same thing is applicable in the operation of law as well; therefore, I would like to request all participants to concentrate your efforts for the sake of good, your all steps will reach to the success, and my best wishes are always with you.

To sum up, I would like to assure from the part of Government of Nepal that we always abhor the human trafficking and are always open to create any effective harmony against human trafficking. At national level, we have strict laws and law enforcement mechanisms to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate the cases, and we also have institutions from government and non-government sector to promote campaign against trafficking, generate awareness and facilitate in the process of law enforcement. In the days to come, government will incorporate more effective approaches in consultation and cooperation with our friend nations to eliminate human trafficking. I am hopeful that the same cooperation will be extended to us from the side of our friends as well.

Finally, on behalf of Government of Nepal, I once again would like to welcome all participants and extend my best wishes for enjoyable and productive stay in Nepal, and conclude my words here.

Thank you once again!

Opening Remarks by Hon. Chung Eui-yong

Co-Chairman of the Standing Committee and
Secretary General of the ICAPP

Thank you, Madam Chairman,

Your Excellency Khil Raj Regmi, Chairman of the Council of Ministers,

Your Excellency Riddi Baba Pradhan, Minister of Women, Children, and Social Welfare,

Your Excellency Sharma Oli, Distinguished Member of the ICAPP Standing Committee from Nepal

Distinguished Representatives and Guests, and Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I'd like to extend my most sincere gratitude, on behalf of the ICAPP, International Conference of Asian Political Parties, to the five leading political parties of Nepal, i.e. Nepali Congress Party, CPN-UML, UCPN-Maoist, Madhesi People's Rights Forum and CPN-Maoist, for co-hosting this ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking. I'd also like to express our deepest appreciation to Girija Prasad Koirala Foundation of Nepal, TIKA, the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency, and KOICA, Korea International Cooperation Agency, for their co-sponsoring this historic event. I'd also like to welcome and thank all the delegates and observers in the workshop for their participation.

Let me also thank the members of the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing, who are present here today with us. They are Madam Dr. Malahat Ibrahimqizi of Azerbaijan, Madam Mu Hong of China, Madam Dr. Park In-sook of the Republic of Korea, Madam Sujata Koirala of Nepal and Madam Selva Cam of Turkey. Although it was launched less than a year ago, the ICAPP Women's Wing has already made significant contributions to advancing our common goals of equality, development and peace for all women in the interest of all humanity in our region thanks to the great efforts of its leadership. It was one of their initiatives to convene this workshop on the topic of human trafficking, especially that of young women and children.

Human trafficking is, indeed, a most heinous crime of modern time against humanity. It not only breaches fundamental human rights and basic human dignity but also undermines rule of law and threatens international security. In its worst manifestation, human trafficking is akin to modern-day slavery. According to the recent report of the ILO, International Labor Organization, about 2.1 million people across the globe are victims of human trafficking at any one time, and more than 80 percent of them are young women and children. And Most of them are being exploited as sexual slaves. And many experts predict that at the end of the next 10 years we will have a significantly larger number who have gone through the experience. These appalling numbers suggest that human trafficking is strongly intertwined with long-standing, gender-based

prejudices, discriminations, exploitation, and abuses.

For the past fourteen years since the adoption of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, countries in our region have made ceaseless efforts to combat trafficking and empower women across all sectors of society. However, today, this particular issue of human trafficking still remains a tremendous challenge that hampers our progress and development. Especially, with the significant improvement of technology and information, traffickers easily adapt their tactics to evade detection and operate in zones of impunity.

To tackle this trans-border challenge of such magnitude and urgency, we must take immediate actions to ratify and implement all international initiatives to combat human trafficking, and build international solidarity and partnership under common political will and mutual trust. Only by mobilizing such efforts of all stakeholders, both state and non-state actors, can we achieve 3 P's, prevention, protection and prosecution, as mandated in the Palermo Protocol and the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons. And today, we are taking another initiative to move forward towards forging a common strategy to meet one of the most serious challenges of our time.

Excellencies and Distinguished Representatives,

During the first ten years since its inception in 2000, the ICAPP had dedicated itself to strengthening its institutional capacity and networks, and made dramatic progress in both fronts. The ICAPP is now representing about 350 political parties of diverse political ideologies, both in government and opposition, in over 50 countries in the region.

With this level of institutional strength and outreach, the ICAPP has now become firmly rooted as a unique forum for dialogue and cooperation among political leaders, and as a platform to build political partnerships among countries. And since 2008, the ICAPP has been exploring ways to meet specific challenges we face in the region, such as poverty alleviation, environmental protection, prevention of political corruption, and natural disasters, just to name a few, and today we have gathered in Kathmandu to begin to search our own path to mobilize our efforts to fight against human trafficking.

In this globalized and interconnected world, no nation can address by itself such complex and multifaceted issues relating to human trafficking. We need to secure concerted efforts of stakeholders at all levels, local, national, regional and global. To do so, we need to increase public awareness on the seriousness and urgency of the issues. We need to build trans-border networks to exchange information and best practices and to strengthen cooperation among all stakeholders. And to root out human trafficking, we also need to develop a coordinated strategy not to allow the traffickers anywhere enjoy impunity. I do sincerely hope that the initiative we launch today to fight against human trafficking will not just be a one-time event of gathering and issuing a statement, but an on-going process in the ICAPP, under the leadership of the ICAPP Women's Wing, which will develop into an organic cooperation mechanism in the future to provide practical region-wide and trans-border solutions and strategies.

Excellencies and Distinguished Representatives,

Before concluding, I'd also like to take this opportunity to extend, on behalf of the ICAPP, our solidarity and support to the people and government, and all the political parties of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal in your endeavors to achieve national reconciliation and establish a democratic government on the basis of multi-party system. Although you have not yet succeeded in writing the first democratic constitution, the conduct of general elections last November for the second Constituent Assembly was certainly a great step forward to more mature democracy. We are also very much encouraged by the recent agreement among the eight leading political parties to sort out their differences and launch the new assembly. It is equally encouraging that the representatives of all eight political parties of Nepal are here together today for an ICAPP meeting to tackle one of the toughest challenges faced by Nepal.

We have full confidence in the resilience of the people and the political leaders of Nepal, and in their firm conviction to democracy and national reconciliation. We sincerely hope that the second Constituent Assembly which will convene next Wednesday (on January 22, 2014) will soon adopt the constitution and lay the firm foundation for long-lasting peace and prosperity for this great nation of Nepal. I can assure you that the ICAPP will spare no efforts to help establish democratic institutions in Nepal as we have been doing over the past few years.

Excellencies and Distinguished Representatives,

Let me, once again, thank H.E. Khil Raj Regmi, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Riddi Baba Pradhan, Minister of Women, Children, and Social Welfare, for their attending the opening session of the workshop and sharing their insights on how to tackle the issues relating to human trafficking. And I also, once again, thank all the participants, including representatives of all eight political parties of Nepal, for attending the workshop.

I hope today's workshop will be a most constructive and successful one, and I look forward to listening to various insight and perspectives on the issues relating to human trafficking. I sure do hope that the spirit of cooperation and partnership which you have already demonstrated by attending this historic occasion will not only contribute to finding more effective ways for trans-border solutions to the issues relating to human trafficking, but also develop into a strong and more meaningful platform for wider and deeper political cooperation among all political parties in Nepal and beyond.

Thank you.

Speech by Hon. Hisila Yami

Former Minister and Former Politburo Member,
Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)

First of all let me thank ICAPP for choosing Nepal as a venue for the topic on human trafficking. With political instability in Nepal in promulgating a new constitution through Constituent Assembly the human traffickers are having fields' day in perpetuating and proliferating their business. What makes Nepal hotspot for human trafficking is the high level of poverty, low wage, unemployment compounded with unitary state which has brought regional inequality and oppression of nationalities. On top of it the open border along south, east and west with India which constitutes almost 3/5 of the total border has all the more facilitated human trafficking.

At this point it is important to make difference between human trafficking and human smuggling. While human trafficking is to do with violation of human right of personal freedom and of personal integrity, human smuggling deals with illicit transfer of someone across sovereign borders, often with the consent of the person being smuggled.

To be precise human trafficking as per definition given by the united nation is:
"the recruitment, transport, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion of abduction, of fraud of deception of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having a control over another person for the purposes of exploitation. Exploitation shall include at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth (above) shall be irrelevant where in any of the means set forth (above) have been used."

Having defined human trafficking, it is important to know its root causes.

Human trafficking in history

Human trafficking has different connotations in different epochs in history. During matriarchal period it is important to note that concept of private property had not arrived. With absence of exchange value leading to absence of market there was no question of human trafficking. However there used to be territorial clashes between hunting groups for their survival. The defeated group was either co-opted to winner clan or killed and eaten. In other words cannibalism was a way of doing away with unwanted, defeated clan in this period.

There came a time when it was found that it was more profitable for the winner clan to retain the prisoners of war as slaves than eat or destroy them. This concept developed with the advent of private property within slave era. Slaves became personal property for the masters who bought

them, sold them and had right to their life and dignity. It was a crude form of human trafficking sanctioned by the state itself. All the ancient empires were built on slave economy.

With the advent of feudalism slaves gave way to serfs. Unlike slaves who are directly sold, serfs are tied to their feudal masters through partial land that are given to them to till without giving them ownership: A kind of modified slavery which moved along where feudal lords moved.

In the capitalist system a more refined paid slavery comes into existence. In this system everything is reduced to commodity, to be exchanged. Unlike slave he is neither bound to his master nor is he as serf bound to lord's land. In absence of competition, both the slaves of masters and serfs of lords were bound to guarantee their life. However under capitalism under free market they are reduced to commodities determined by demand and supply of market economy. Every part of his / her body, every organ, soul becomes commodity to be sold in the market willingly or using force or deceit. The vulnerability of unemployment amongst deprived class particularly those who also fall under oppressed gender, nationality and region become easy prey to human trafficking.

With capitalism entering the stage of imperialism facilitated by globalization human trafficking takes colossal scale. What makes it phenomenal is its speed of operation, the scale of expansion and multipronged approach to retain its market in the world market. The availability of opulent, leisure class at one end and oppressed, poor class at the other end makes this profession lucrative, highly profitable, expendable, reusable and resalable commodities. These are compounded by increasing gap between have and have nuts, between developed and under developed countries which globalization goes on creating. In this context it will be useful to see where Nepal stands in human trafficking.

Nepal and human trafficking:

Human trafficking in Nepal is a serious concern due to poverty, inequality created by long history of active monarchy under a unitary state, an open border with India. It is mainly a source country for men, women and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. The trafficking of girls from Nepal into India for forced prostitution is perhaps one of the busiest slave trafficking routes anywhere in the world.

In Nepal human trafficking takes place at three level:

Trafficking at domestic level
Trafficking at national level
Trafficking at international level

Trafficking at domestic level may invoke controversy. What does one say to forced marriage without the consent of the two or one of them? Similarly what does one say to child marriage which still exists in many remote areas and also in Madhesh region? What about unequal marriage where there is great gap of age between husband and wife?

Trafficking at national level:

Although Nepal has been declared a federal state, however it still functions as unitary state making Kathmandu valley as the centre of attraction. There is growing demand for prostitution as people flock from all parts of Nepal making it centre of economic, commercial activities. Women and children are forced to work in massage parlor which works as disguised prostitution. Also they are found working in dance clubs, cabinet restaurants and hotels. An estimated 25,000-50,000 are trapped in Kathmandu's internal sex industry. Similarly Pokhara, Biratnagar and other growing cities are attracting internal human trafficking.

Trafficking at international level:

As mentioned above long transitional stage of political state in Nepal is increasing human trafficking at international level. It is of course welcome that Constituent Assembly has been finally called. Let us hope that it will be followed with the formation of the government as soon as possible. This will set conducive environment for monitoring, controlling and finally curtailing human trafficking at both domestic and international level which is taking alarming rate. It is believed women and children are being trafficked to India at the rate of approximately 200000 per year. It is expanding in other countries such as in China, Dubai, South Arabia, South Korea etc.

Challenges of combating human trafficking:

Today we have nascent federal republic state which has yet to get full constitution through Constituent Assembly. The challenge for Nepal today is to go for economic agenda as soon as stability in political system occurs.

For combating domestic human trafficking it is important to educate girls, provide them with vocational training and to provide work at local level.

For combating internal human trafficking employment should be generated at local level. For this devolution of power at local level should be implemented by creating federal provinces as soon as possible. Federal provinces based on identity of oppressed region and nationality with special rights to women and dalits must be made as soon as possible with economic agenda. Stringent laws should be implemented together with safety nets to rehabilitate the victims.

At international level human trafficking can be reduced by controlling open border finally leading to closer of border with India. Similarly countries where human trafficking takes place, embassies of such destinations should be opened in Nepal. Also human rights organizations at every district, villages, towns, should be opened and strengthened. Taking comparative advantage of Nepal vis-à-vis its neighboring countries, Nepal should embark upon economic activities that complement with economic activities with neighboring countries, China and India. In a long run it is the sustainable and inclusive growth of Nepal that will contain, control and finally eliminate human trafficking. For this multipronged approach it is necessary to have interaction with the affected state, inter states, UN organization, NGOs, INGOs, human rights organizations and particularly political parties to solve this problem. From this point of view I once again thank ICAP a forum of political parties in this region to take upon such a crucial topic which effects human dignity of not only this region but also of so called modern digitized world.

Speech by Hon. Mu Hong

Director General of the International Liaison Department of the All China Women's Federation of the Communist Party of China, and Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing

Distinguished Mme. Chairperson,
Ladies and Gentlemen, friends,
Good morning.

It gives me great pleasure to participate in the discussion on this topic.

Trafficking in human beings is one of the most serious and cruelest forms of human rights violation. Women and children are the largest victims. As members of the international community, we face a common task and responsibility to eradicate human trafficking. In China, economic development and social transformation have brought about diverse social values alongside with a large number of population migrate to the urban area. Therefore, to a certain extent, trafficking in human beings exists, especially in women and children who are vulnerable.

For a long time, the Chinese government is committed combating human trafficking. In legislation, the National People's Congress of China ratified the UN Protocol to Combat Human Trafficking in 2009, and revised the Criminal Law accordingly. In terms of policy, in 2007 China issued its first national action plan against human trafficking---the Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Women and Children (2008-2012), and the State Council of China issued the Plan of Action on Combating Human Trafficking (2013-2020) in March 2013. A inter-ministerial joint meeting system against trafficking was established at the national level, which clarifies tasks and responsibilities of different ministries and agencies in trafficking prevention, combating, rescuing and service providing, so as to form joint forces and enhance cooperation. In law enforcement, the public security departments launched special campaigns to combat human trafficking since 2009. Alongside with the campaigns, civil service departments intensified efforts on relief and management for the beggars and protection for the homeless minors; labor departments launched special campaigns to punish illegal recruitment of labours; and the judiciary departments issued the Regulation on the Punishment of trafficking in women and children. Networks of anti-trafficking volunteers were formed through the internet, which played a very important role in providing information of trafficking and finding missing children. With regard to international cooperation, China attaches great importance to cooperate with the UN agencies, international and regional organizations, and has gained progress on combating trans-border human trafficking.

Despite of the headway achieved, we are very clear that public awareness on the seriousness and urgency of human trafficking is still insufficient. There is a lack of competence of the public in identifying and preventing human trafficking. Cooperation between the government and the civil society is still inadequate. As social interfaces are gaining popularity, new forms of human trafficking via the internet have not come to people's alert.

With a more than 60 years of history, the All-China Women's Federation is the largest women's organization in China. Ever since its establishment, the All-China Women's Federation has committed to promoting women's development and protecting women's rights and interests. In recent years, we have carried out the following work in combating human trafficking:

1. Actively participating in anti-trafficking legislation

The All-China Women's Federation amplifies its efforts to address the problem by carrying out in-depth studies on trafficking in women and children and advocating for the improvement and perfection of laws and regulations on trafficking in women and children. ACWF has participated in the drafting and revision of the Criminal Law, the Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests, the Law on the Protection of Minors, *the Program for the Development of Women 2001-2010 and 2011-2020, the Chinese Children's Development Program, the Chinese Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Women and Children 2008-2012* and its revised version. The women's federations on and above the county level set up 12338 hotlines to help with protection of women's rights and interests, 250,000 collegiate bench, station, post for the protection of women and children's rights and domestic violence complaints stations were established across the country.

2. Carrying out anti-trafficking advocacy during some important periods

The ACWF joints hands with several departments such as the Ministry of Public Security to carry out advocacy activities. We advocated the knowledge of preventing trafficking in women and children on the railway stations in the capital cities of Sichuan, Guizhou, Anhui, Henan, and Fujian provinces with the largest floating population. The charity videos, posters, panels and other publicity materials of this activity covered the main railways and the stations, wharves and buses in major cities and a social environment of combating and preventing trafficking was created. There were anti-trafficking volunteers communicating with the passengers face to face in some specific trains to know about the needs of people for combating trafficking.

The ACWF also works with the media like the People's Daily Website, the Chinese Women's Daily with the audience of more than 3 million to popularize the anti-trafficking skills.

3. Promoting employment and entrepreneurship

Women's federations carry out poverty alleviation programs among specific group of women who are easy to be trafficked to improve their abilities and skills to participate in the social competition and to reduce the risk of being trafficked. For instance, to promote the policy on micro-credit for business women, the interest of which is to be paid totally by the government. Since 2009, more than RMB 130 billion loans have been granted to women, which benefited more than 800 million women. We carry out trainings to women in rural area especially in the Midwest area to improve their skills of agriculture and employment. Nearly 5 billion women have been familiar with 1 or 2 practical skills and about 750 thousand women have got the title of Agriculture Technician. We help the laid-off workers get re-employment and organize an orderly labor transfer. The ACWF worked with the Ministry of Labor and Social Security to carry out programs to provide information of policy, post, and service to female migrant workers

and the provincial women's federations hosted job fairs for female migrant workers to help them with safe employment. The "Inter-companies joint meeting system on housekeeping" was established to provide trainings and help with the employment of more than 300 thousand female migrant workers and laid-off women, which set up a new platform for the orderly labor transfer.

4. Strengthening international cooperation and popularise successful models

We have conducted cooperation with UNICEF, ILO and other international organisations and NGOs on Summer Vacation Anti-trafficking Publicity (2011), Preventing and Combating Trafficking for Labour Exploitation (2000-2013), Study on Media Coverage of Trafficking (2012). These projects have benefited several million women and children in 6 provinces. By conducting pilot projects, we have explored and summarised a number of successful models at grassroot levels. By popularising the experiences of these models, we were able to help local women's federations to jointly establish working mechanism with various other agencies.

For example, drawing from international experience and by in increasing awareness of rights and providing safety services to the mobile people, Yunnan Provincial Women's Federation helped to enhance the awareness of self-protection of the vulnerable migrant groups. It also set up task forces in the community for mobile women and children. Living skills training were conducted in vocational schools, which benefited 12,000 women and children directly.

With regard to combating trafficking, we would like to put forward the following recommendations:

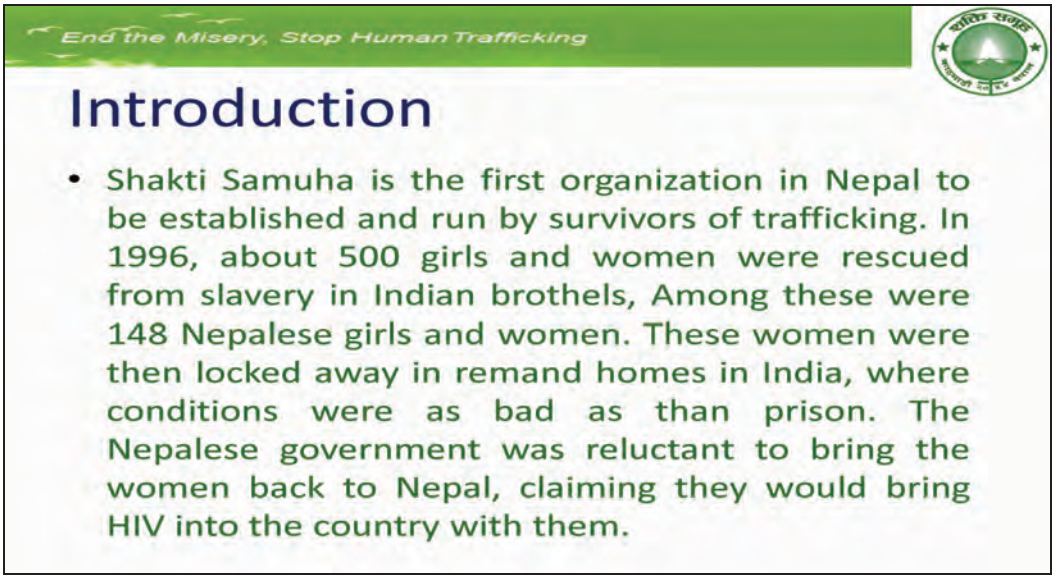
1. Political parties attach greater attention to human trafficking and urge governments to intensify responsibilities, improve legislation, strengthen punishment, and provide training and guidance to women and children for orderly mobility;
2. Political parties strengthen social mobilization and make use of their orgnisational networks to disseminate anti-trafficking concept and measure to the most needed, and arouse the awareness of the public by using the new media;
3. Political parties strengthen international cooperation and establish experience-exchanging platforms. We should also enhance discussion among countries and political parties so as to form synergy to address the issue.

Distinguished guests, today we are gathered here because we share the common responsibility and common concern. And we also vision for a bright future, that is to eliminate human trafficking and leave it for the history. Let us join hands and exert efforts to effectively raise public awareness and prevent trafficking, so as to build a beautiful and harmonious homeland for our common world.

Last but not least, on behalf of the All-China Women's Federation, I would like to express our thanks and appreciation to Nepali Congress Party and ICAPP for establishing this platform of exchanges. My thanks also go to Hon. Sujata Koirala, Chairperson of the Organizing Committee, Hon. Chung Eui-yong, ICAPP Secretary-General and all those who have contributed their wisdom and hard work to the success of this workshop. Thank you.

Presentation by Ms. Charimaya Tamang

Program Coordinator, Shakti Samuha of Nepal



End the Misery, Stop Human Trafficking

- In the absence of Government support, some NGOs took the lead in returning and rehabilitating the girls and women. Shakti Samuha began in 1996 and was registered in the Kathmandu District Office of HMG in 2000. Since 1996 we have been organizing and empowering returning trafficking survivors.

End the Misery, Stop Human Trafficking

- Shakti Samuha is noticed as a **first organization** of trafficking survivors in the world(TIP Report 2007; Publishing from US).
- Organization have **168** trafficking survivors women are its general **member**.
- Formed **regional network** of trafficking survivor women & girls.

End the Misery, Stop Human Trafficking

Anti Trafficking Program Theme of Shakti Samuha

- Prevention
- Protection
- Prosecution
- Capacity Enhancement
- Advocacy & Lobby
- Networking and coordination

End the Misery, Stop Human Trafficking

National and International Reorganization

Receiving Ramon Magsaysay Award-2013
Manila, Philippines, 31st August 2013

End the Misery, Stop Human Trafficking
cont:
• Shakti Samuha had honored by Nepal Government.

End the Misery, Stop Human Trafficking
cont:
• Honored by different political parties leaders

End the Misery, Stop Human Trafficking

cont:

- Mr. Lilamani Paudel, Chief-Secretary of Nepal Government visited Shakti Samuha's central office at Kathmandu in 2013.

End the Misery, Stop Human Trafficking

Advocacy

Advocacy workshop with stakeholders for adoption of guideline on safe & volunteer repatriation of resued girls between Nepal & India.

End the Misery, Stop Human Trafficking

Situation In Nepal

- 12,000 children under aged 18s trafficked to India annually for commercial sexual exploitation, ILO-IPEC, 2001
- 1,27,000 children are in worse form of labour and 5,21,000 children are in risk labour
- 11,000 persons, NHRC/OSRT, NTIP Report 2010-11
- In about 12,000 dance bars, restaurant, massage parlor, and dohari sanjh 50,000 workers are working and among the 80% are women and girls.
- 191 cases reported to DWCS, Nepal Police in 2010-11

End the Misery, Stop Human Trafficking

Types

- **Internal Trafficking**
- **Neighbor countries (India, China)**
- **Overseas specially Gulf countries**

End the Misery, Stop Human Trafficking

Affiliated in Networks:

- Alliance Against Trafficking on Women & Children in Nepal **(AATWIN)**
- Membership in central and district level of National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking **(NCCHT).**
- Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women **(GAATW)**
- Non Government Organization **(NGO)** Federation (central member).

End the Misery, Stop Human Trafficking

Challenges:

- Trafficking survivors are **not easily reintegrated** to their community .
- Difficult to get **job** for trafficking survivors .
- Harassment and **Stigmatization**
- **Changing trends and dimensions of trafficking** in the name of foreign employment, Internal trafficking, organ transplantation etc.
- Effective implementation of the existing laws/policies and National Action Plan 2011.
- Lack of supporting mechanism

End the Misery, Stop Human Trafficking

cont:

- Sustainability/Fund Crisis
- Lack of polices e.g. Rescue/reintegration protocol, national policy against trafficking etc.
- Ensure the rights against trafficking/slavery as well the citizenship of trafficking survivors e.g. from mother's name in constitution
- Ensure the Compensation for trafficking survivors by Government

End the Misery, Stop Human Trafficking

Expectations from Political parties

- Sensitize the community level to national level members of the party
- Support and cooperation for the community level awareness and prevention
- Priorities the formation, improvement and implementation of the different laws and policies related with trafficking
- Advocate to make the different support mechanisms to prevent trafficking as well support the trafficking survivors

End the Misery, Stop Human Trafficking

Cont:

- Keep the issue of trafficking in the parties manifesto and constitution
- Advocate and support for the ratification of UN Protocol against trafficking (Nepal)
- Should not protect the person offended of trafficking case and if the person is found convicted cancel the membership
- Give the space for the participation of trafficking survivors

End the Misery, Stop Human Trafficking

नयाँ नेपालको परिकल्पना : मानव वेचविखन रहित समाजको सृजना

मानव वेचविखन विरुद्धको प्रथम राष्ट्रिय दिवसको अवसरमा राजनैतिक दलहरुको प्रतिबद्धता

"नयाँ नेपालको परिकल्पना : मानव वेचविखन रहित समाजको सृजना "को नारा सहित मानव वेचविखन विरुद्धको प्रथम राष्ट्रिय दिवस मनाउन लागिएको यस अवसरमा,

सार्क राष्ट्रहरुले प्रतिबद्धता जनाएको "वेश्यावृत्तिको लागि हुने महिला तथा बालबालिका वेचविखन विरुद्धको महासन्धी २००२", लाई कार्यान्वयन गर्न र वेचविखन विरुद्धको अभियानमा ऐक्यबद्धता प्रकट गर्न,

मानव सभ्यता संगै नेपालको कलङ्कको रुपमा रहेको मानव वेचविखनको समस्याको निराकरण गर्न साथै,

समग्र राष्ट्र संविधान सभाको निर्वाचन द्वारा नयाँ नेपालको निर्माणको मार्गचित्र कोर्न जुर्मुराई रहेको पूर्व सन्ध्यामा हामी तपसिलका राजनैतिक दलहरु मुल नारामा भनिए जस्ते मानव वेचविखन रहित समाजको सृजना गर्न मानव वेचविखन लगायतका नैतिक हिंसा विरुद्धमा हाम्रा घोषणापत्र मार्फत सामुदायिक स्तर देखि राष्ट्रिय स्तरसम्म अभियानको रूपमा हामा सम्पूर्ण संरचनाहरुलाई परिचालन गर्न कटिबद्धतासहित प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त गर्दछौं ।

Queries /Questions?

End the Misery, Stop Human Trafficking
Thank You!
Shakti Samuha
Chandol-4, Dhumbarahi
Kathmandu, Nepal
Email: shaktisamuha.nepal@gmail.com
website :www.sunitadanuwar.net
www.shaktisamuha.org.np

Speech by Ms. Radha Gyawali

Vice President of All Nepal Women's Association, Central Committee Member, Former Minister, and Former Member of Constituent Assembly, Communist Party of Nepal (UML)

Women and children trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation is a serious crime against humanity. Violence that women and every girl child face both in private and public life are the result of an unequal power relationship as constructed within our socioeconomic structure. Women's economic dependency, legal subordination, socio-cultural obligations and also suffered by superstition, malpractices, child marriages, polygamy, unmatched marriage, dowry system, witchcraft, etc. has made social status of women much lower than men. Thus, women representing the majority in our country Nepal's population can rarely play a vital role in the country's politics too. In other words, due to feudalistic patriarchal values, socio-cultural norms, lack of education and employment opportunities, and low level of awareness of legal rights, perpetrators of human trafficking have been able to trap our sisters and daughters easily. In order to effectively eliminate such kinds of violence against women, "structural cause-gender inequality" must be addressed with priority. Nepal has passed Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act in the year 2007. Office of the Prime Minister has a unit to co-ordinate ministerial actions for violence against women. Awareness programs are also focal point of it. Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare and National Women's Commission have been working on these issues. Even though eight rehabilitation centers are established for victims of trafficking at different districts, despite referral to these centers, proper rehabilitation of the victims are very poor because of the limited resources allocated for it.

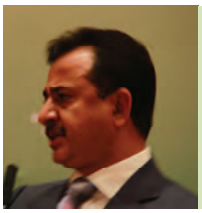
More informed the public are the stronger will be the campaign against trafficking and prostitution of women and children.

In order to raise public awareness on seriousness and urgency, following organizations and programs can play a vital role against human trafficking:

1. Sister organizations of our political parties from the center to local level
2. Publicity-films, documentaries, plays, dialogues, discussions, radio, FM and various TV programs and through journalism
3. Local development workers, paralegal organizations and women health volunteers
4. Incorporation into educational syllabus
5. Initiative by NGO/Human Rights organizations
6. Publication of statements and commitments of renowned personalities
7. Campaigners of anti-violence against women movement should be honoured, like Chari Maya Tamang
8. Training related to matters of anti-trafficking legislation to be give to
   - Law enforcement officials
   - Immigration and border police
   - Social workers across the country
9. Stronger monitoring at border center point so that the perpetrators cannot escape

10. Local, regional, national and international co-ordination amongst each other is essential. SAARC convention on preventing and combating trafficking against women and children needs effective implementation
11. Strong fast track legislation is the need of time to combat human trafficking
12. Last but not the least, effective implementation of programs against human trafficking needs adequate resource allocation

Strong political will and commitment, implementation of programs, policies and existing laws, and adequate resource allocation are needed to effectively eliminate human trafficking.



Speech by Hon. Haleem Adil Sheikh

President of PML-Q in Sindh Province and Former Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, Pakistan Muslim League (Q) of Pakistan

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it is a great honor for me to speak to you on this important forum, on behalf of Pakistan Muslim League. I bring greetings and goodwill from the people of Pakistan to the distinguished delegates and the countries they represent. I will also like to convey the greetings of His Excellency Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Member of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) Standing Committee.

Among different forms of slavery like social, economic and cultural plague upon millions of people who are denied of their freedom to sovereignty. Such people are in different bonds due to poverty and unemployment and unequal rights. The people are then recruited through false hopes and deception. They are even coerced into servitude and forced slavery through mass trafficking.

People are enslaved in numerous ways. Many of the people are facing such justification due to limited reach of law enforcement agencies. The illegal human trafficking is observed in countries with weak state structures and lack of legal framework and weak enforcement of laws to limit trafficking.

People are displaced by illegal means for increasing unethical profits through unlawful activities. The modern slavery is being institutionalized due to poverty, economic stagnation and instability of law enforcement. The lack of proper framework to tackle the mass trafficking is need of time. This will lead to adequate response to the issue.

Following are different forms of Human Trafficking:

Labor Trafficking

- Begging Mafia
- Janitorial Services
- Food Service Industry
- Domestic Servitude
- Agriculture
- Sweatshop labor
- Industrial Laborers
- Child Camel Jockeys
- Illegal Immigration through Containers

Sex Trafficking

- Order Brides
- Pornography
- Massage Parlors
- Street Workers
- Brothels
- Dancers

Extraction of Organs

- Extraction of Kidneys
- Extraction of Tissues
- Extraction of Blood
- Other vital organs of the human body

Human Trafficking is emerging as one of the serious socio-economic challenge for all societies and states. I like to share with you the following Grueling Statistics:

- The most common form of human trafficking (79%) is sexual exploitation.

- The victims of sexual exploitation are predominantly women and girls.
- Surprisingly, in 30% of the countries which provided information on the gender of traffickers, women make up the largest proportion of traffickers.
- The second most common form of human trafficking is forced labor (18%).

In my view the Consequences of Human Trafficking are as follows:

- Violation of basic human rights.
- Exploitation of vulnerable class including women children and poor segments of the society.
- Use of young girls and boys as suicide bombers in different countries.
- Use of human carriers for drug trafficking (Swelling of haroin capsule).
- Teenage marriages in third work countries.
- Slavery as domestic and industrial workers.
- Sex trafficking victims face threats of violence from many sources, including:
    - Customers,
    - Pimps,
    - Brothel owners,
    - Madams,
    - Traffickers,
    - Corrupt local law enforcement officials.

I recommend that the following measures can be taken to limit or stop human trafficking:

1. Establishment of special cell in the ministry of interior for combating human trafficking.
2. An inter-ministry committee consisting of following departments should be formed.
    a. Ministry of Interior.
    b. Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development.
    c. Ministry of Women Affairs.
    d. Home Departments of all Provinces.
3. Educate the media on the seriousness of issue, by using research and evidence based statistics to combat the crime.
4. Robust International, Regional and National Legal Framework.
5. Countries who have not signed should be persuaded to sign the “Protocol and convention on human trafficking”.
6. Media and Civil Society should play proactive role and sensitize the local population through long term campaign and pressurize the government to take effective measures to control human trafficking.
7. The government should be made accountable to address the issues of poverty, illiteracy and unemployment including social norms for women.
8. Strengthening inter-agency coordination to limit cross border elements involved in human trafficking.
9. There are still many countries that lack the necessary legal instruments or political will to implement United Nations Protocol against Trafficking in Persons.
10. Designate the year 2014 as an “International Year of Struggle Against Human Trafficking”.
11. Human trafficking in any form or fashion should be declared as a heinous crime, punishable with maximum penalty.

12. ICAPP should constitute a special committee on Human Trafficking which should coordinate efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate human trafficking in Asia.

It is tragic that when man is venturing to dominate the space, human beings are being enslaved in new and different ways. Hum trafficking is one of the worst social evils practice of the modern time. Innocent women and children are being subjected to sexual exploitation, people are being kept in servitude under inhuman conditions, toddlers who should be playing in homes and streets are mounted on beasts to entertain rich and mighty in the full glare of the media and the rest of the world.

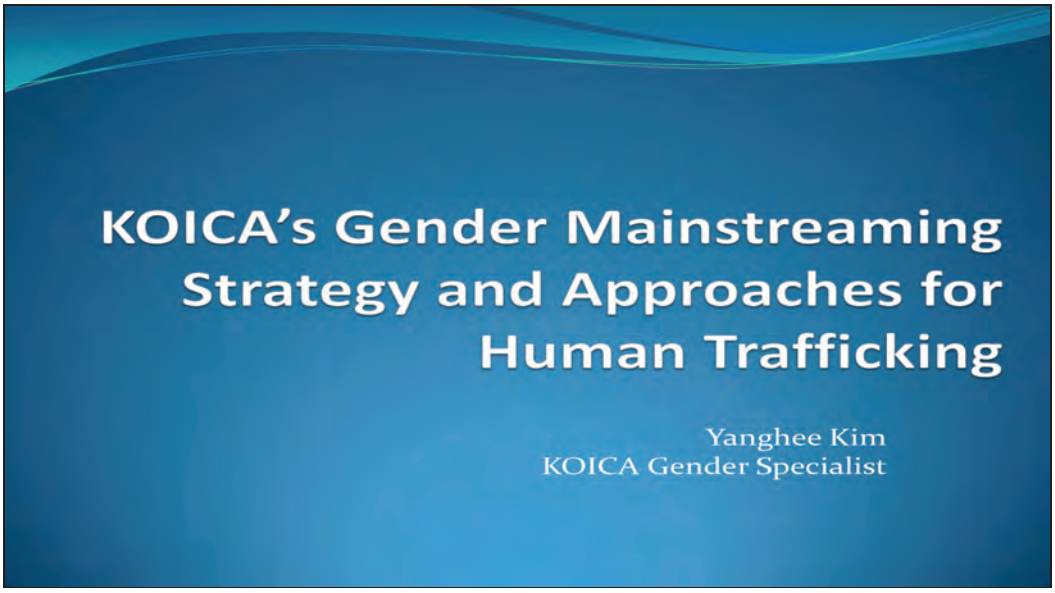
There is urgent need for the governments, political parties, media, civil society, international institutions (i.e UN, Common Wealth, ICAPP etc) to come forward and declare human trafficking as a heinous crime against humanity, and should be punishable with maximum penalty and censure.

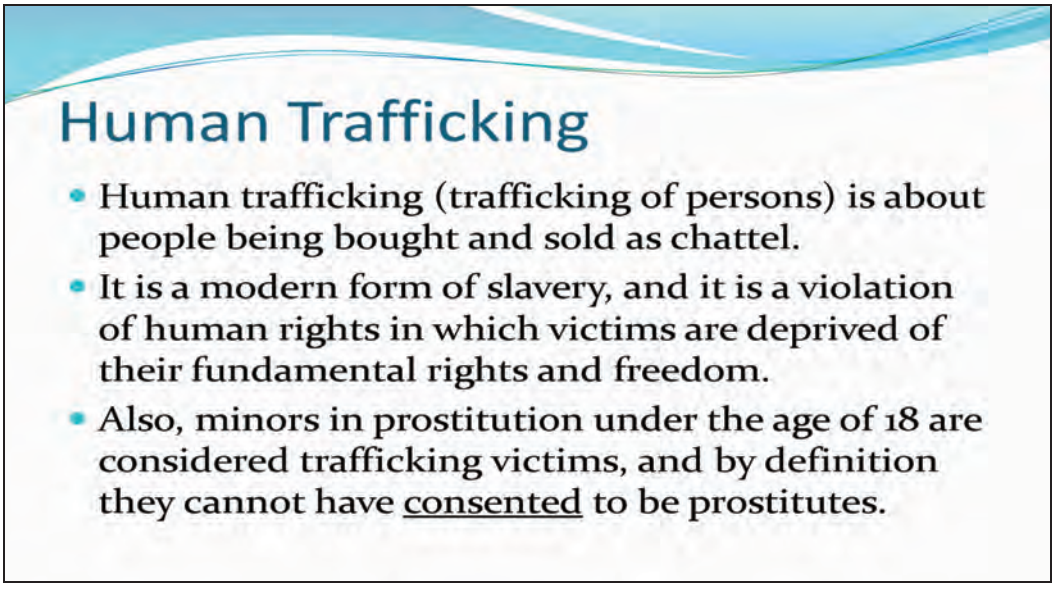
In my capacity as the chairman of Pakistan Relief Foundation a civil society organization that I am heading, I have been endeavoring to highlight the issue of human trafficking at various fora. We have also sensitized the government and media on this serious humanitarian issue.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank ICAPP officials, Government of Nepal and sponsors of this event for convening this important workshop.

Presentation by Ms. Kim Yang-hee

Gender Specialist, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)



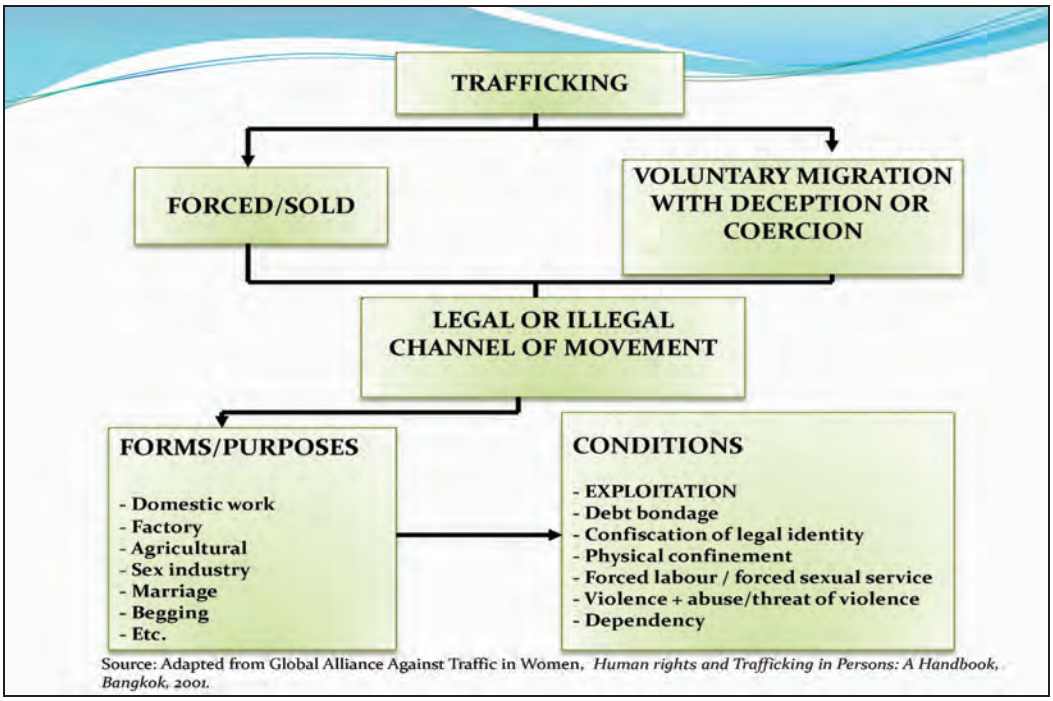


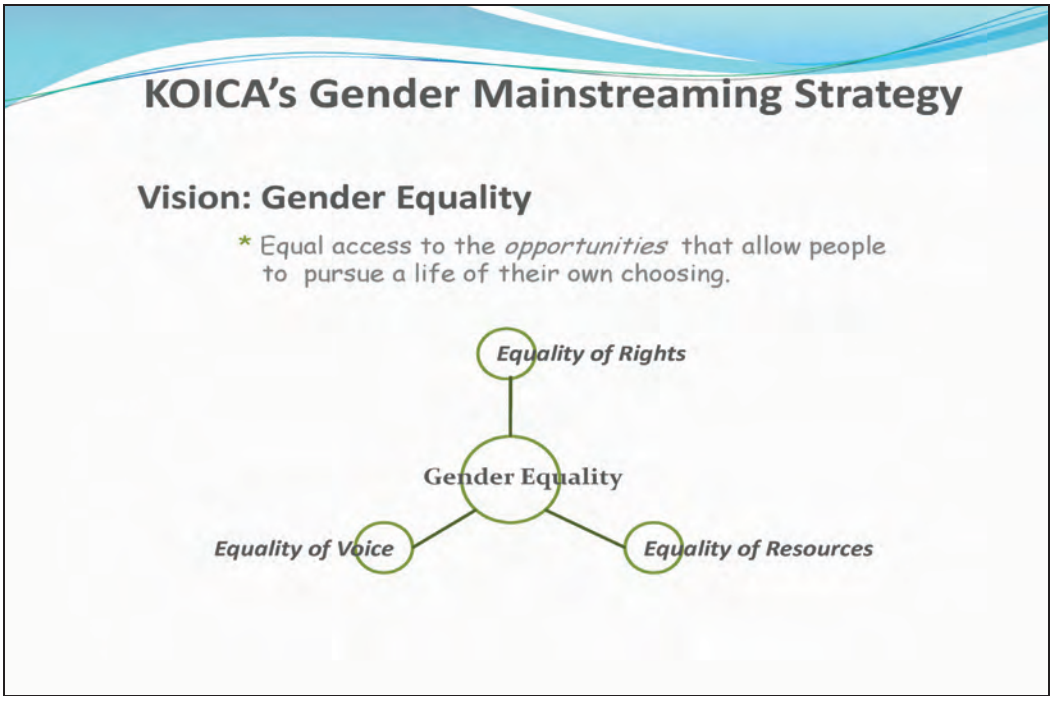
Human Trafficking

- According to Palermo Protocol, human trafficking is:
  "The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or of the giving or receiving of payments, or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others, or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, of the removal of organs."

Paths of Human Trafficking

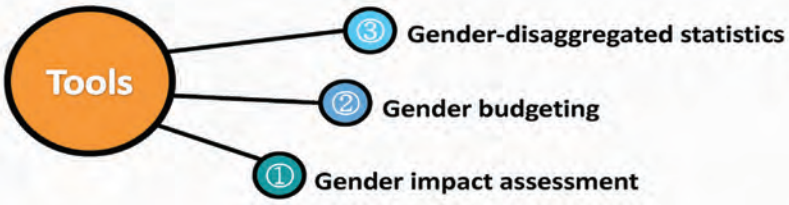
- Origin country, destination country, transit country.
- Many women in developing countries are trafficked to Japan, Korea, Middle East, Europe, US and other areas.
- Causes: Poverty, inequalities, discriminations not only in the country but also between countries
- Lack of economic opportunities, unequal labor market, political instability, etc.


TRAFFICKING
FORCED/SOLD
VOLUNTARY MIGRATION WITH DECEPTION OR COERCION
LEGAL OR ILLEGAL CHANNEL OF MOVEMENT
FORMS/PURPOSES
- Domestic work
- Factory
- Agricultural
- Sex industry
- Marriage
- Begging
- Etc.
CONDITIONS
- EXPLOITATION
- Debt bondage
- Confiscation of legal identity
- Physical confinement
- Forced labour / forced sexual service
- Violence + abuse/threat of violence
- Dependency
Source: Adapted from Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women, Human rights and Trafficking in Persons: A Handbook, Bangkok, 2001.


KOICA's Gender Mainstreaming Strategy
Vision: Gender Equality
* Equal access to the opportunities that allow people to pursue a life of their own choosing.
Equality of Rights
Gender Equality
Equality of Voice
Equality of Resources

Gender Mainstreaming Strategy

- Goal: Integration of women's interests and needs into the whole processes of policies and projects.



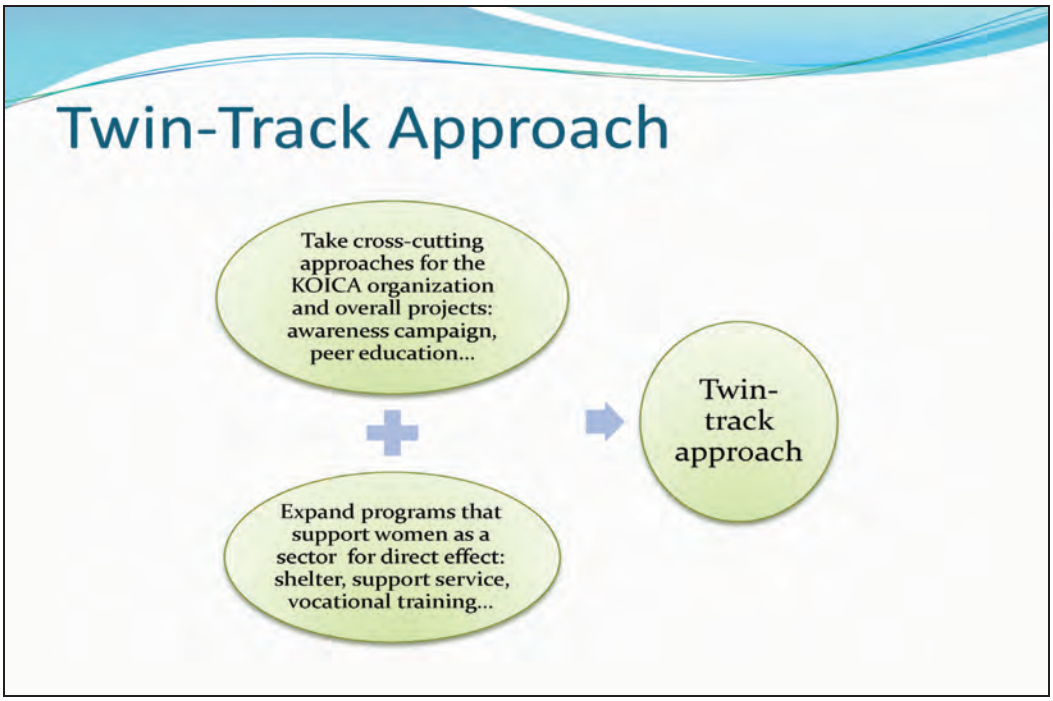
Gender Mainstreaming in KOICA

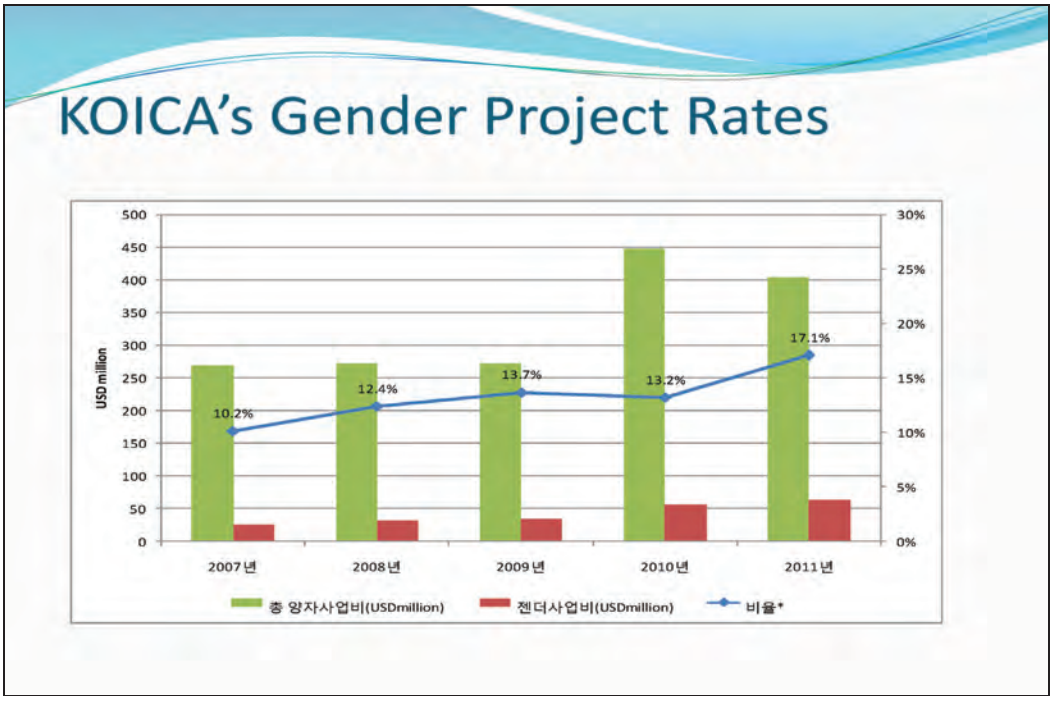
KOICA Program Advancement Plan (2011-2015)

- Cross-cutting issues such as gender, human rights and the environment.
- Measures to advance project execution in line with international assistance standards and enhance effectiveness of assistance.

Twin Track Approach of KOICA for Gender Equality

- Take direct approaches to address humanitarian issues with international organizations and/or NGOs.
- Take indirect approaches to aware the seriousness and urgency of humanitarian issues like campaigns and awareness programs.


Twin-Track Approach
Take cross-cutting approaches for the KOICA organization and overall projects: awareness campaign, peer education...
Expand programs that support women as a sector for direct effect: shelter, support service, vocational training...
Twin-track approach


KOICA's Gender Project Rates
USD million
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
10.2%
12.4%
13.7%
13.2%
17.1%
2007년
2008년
2009년
2010년
2011년
총 양자사업비(USDmillion)
젠더사업비(USDmillion)
비율*

Direct Support Program: Case 1

- The Ministry of Women and Family in Korea
- Support projects for the victims of trafficking women (Cambodia, 2013 and on).
- Objective: the knowledge and knowhow from the experience for sexual exploitation victim support programs in Korea can be shared and delivered to the countries in which trafficking in women/ children are proliferated. It is for the human rights of women victims and their social and economic rehabilitation.

Contents of the Program

- Awareness programs for local police and local government officers in the Thailand-Cambodia border region.
- Total 42 awareness programs for 519 people (310 of women participants).

Contents of the Program

- Peer education in the communities
- Educate and dispatch peer-counselors to the communities.
- Total 138 of police and peer-counselors participated in the courses (66 of women).
- Shelter for the victims and vocational training program for their reintegration and rehabilitation.
- Vocational training course such as baking, cooking, etc.

Contents of the Program

- Support for the Cambodian Anti-Human Trafficking Day campaign
- Operate Mobile Movie Theater, Mobile Library
- Support Cambodian Anti-Human Trafficking Day (12/12) campaign

Multi-Country Capacity Building Course: Case 2

- Identification and Protection of Trafficking Victims by the Local Government in the Asia-Pacific Region (2013, June).
- 19 Government Officials from 6 countries: Cambodia, I ndonesia, Sri Lanka, East-Timor, Laos and Papua.
- Objective: To share knowledge and experience betwee n countries in which trafficking in women are widespr ead, and to cooperate between countries.

Conclusion

- To prevent and address human trafficking, robust legal frameworks and their strict enforcement are important measures.
- Without robust and strong legal frameworks and enforcement, human trafficking can not be eliminated in the world.
- Transnational cooperation and partnerships can be powerful weapons to be eradicated human trafficking.
- Before all of these, awareness and accurate information should be widespread in every community, from every region to the remote areas.

Presentation by Hon. Datuk Raja Ropiaah Binti Raja Abdullah

Senator and Chief of Women's Wing,
United Malay National Organization (UMNO) of Malaysia

Your Excellencies, Honourable guests, Ladies and Gentlemen

First of all, I wish to congratulate the organizers of the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking for organizing this very important workshop. The subject of human trafficking is more important and crucial for us to discuss in view of the grave situation on the subject all over the world.

Particularly in poor and less educated communities, incidences of human trafficking is rampant where no strong legal protection is in place to safeguard the interest and security of fragile communities in conflict areas and where economic crisis would provide room for human trafficking to thrive.

When the environment provide vast opportunities for perpetrators to thrive, it is absolutely imperative that public awareness be raised on the seriousness and gravity of the situation and the urgency to put in place the right legal framework to deter those guilty; to publicize and make known the modus operandi used by perpetrators, the consequences of this heinous crime, and the need to improve education, skills, and economies, so as not to fall into the trap and avoid situations that can lead to possibility of human trafficking.

Having said that, I would like today to share the experiences of Malaysia in addressing this critical issue in particular as to how to raise public awareness on the seriousness of this subject—urgent attention is needed to quickly address the issue—and on the role that should be played by everybody, individuals/the parents, community, government agencies, and the political leaders.

Global phenomenon of trafficking in persons

Ladies and gentlemen, as we all know trafficking in persons is rapidly gaining attention as a serious transnational crime globally, next to arms smuggling and drugs trafficking. Characterized by three elements such as migration, financial transaction and involvement of syndicated group, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in 2005 itself estimated that the profit generated from this crime is in the range of USD 32 billion annually. You can just imagine what it is now. Due to the significant profits of these immoral activities, large number of trafficking victims especially women and children are robbed of their dignity, freedom and basic human rights.

The International Labour Organization in 2005 (ILO), report, estimated that more than 2.5 million people were victims either in the form of sexual or economic exploitation. This figure includes cross-border and domestic trafficking. It is estimated, that 1.4 million are believed to be victims of sexual exploitation and 1.1 million were victims of forced labor, involving men,

women, and children. The majority of victims are women, mainly sexual exploitation.

There are many contributing factors to this problem, among them; poverty, illiteracy, economic crisis, domestic and regional conflicts, political instability and displacement. According to Kofi Annan, a former United Nations Secretary General, trafficking in persons, particularly women and children, for forced labour and exploitative labour including sexual exploitation, is one of the most egregious violations of human rights. It is rooted in social and economic conditions in the countries from which the victims come, facilitated by practices that discriminate against women and driven by cruel indifference to human suffering on the part of those who exploit the services that the victims are forced to provide.

The nation's strategic location is also a factor for smugglers to choose the country as a transit point for human trafficking. Based on statistics from the Royal Malaysian Police, a total of 986 people were trafficked in Malaysia between 2010 and January 2012. The countries involved were Indonesia (32%), Thailand (4%), China (4%), the Philippines (15%), Cambodia (2%), Myanmar (6%), and 37% from other countries, such as Nigeria, Bangladesh and India. The statistics given by the Council for Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants (MAPO) also showed a total of 1,235 people have been victims of human trafficking between 2008 and 2012.

The aspect of migration is also closely linked to trafficking in persons. Migration leads to labour trafficking due to exploitation by unscrupulous individuals and syndicates. In 2010, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) announced that there were 214 million international migrants worldwide, which gave rise to serious consideration on this issue.

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)

Malaysia signed the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) on 26 September 2002 and ratified the Convention on 2 September 2004 at the 59th United Nations General Assembly. Subsequently, Malaysia has acceded to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children under the UNTOC on 26th February 2009.

Anti-Trafficking in Persons 2007 Act (Act 670)

Malaysia is fully committed to deter human trafficking and shares the concerns of the international community that there is an urgent need to accelerate domestic and global efforts to put a stop to this ill trade. Hence, Malaysia has enacted a comprehensive Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 2007 (Act 670) that came into effect on 28th February 2008.

Malaysia realized the importance of promulgating the Act and the National Action Plan as instruments to address the issue of trafficking in persons, particularly in the areas of prevention, prosecution, rehabilitation and protection of victims of trafficking in persons.

Amendment to the Act – Anti-Human Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants

In its efforts to strengthen and put a stop to issues of trafficking in persons and smuggling of

migrants, amendments to the Act was gazette on 30 September 2010 and came into effect on 15 November 2010 which became later known as Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants 2007 Act (Act 670).

The amendment to the Act was aimed at criminalizing migrant smuggling as well as to impose severe penalties including extending the length of imprisonment as a credible deterrent for both these crimes. With the amendments, the maximum penalty afforded by this Act is now RM 1 million and an imprisonment of 20 years.

The Malaysian Labour Department has been appointed as an additional law enforcement agency to complement the existing four enforcement agencies which are the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP), Malaysia Immigration Department (MID), Royal Malaysian Customs (RMC) and Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA).

Council for Anti-trafficking in Persons and Anti-smuggling of Migrants

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 2007 also provides for the establishment of the Council for Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Anti-Smuggling of Migrants which will be responsible for the policy formulation on this matter.

Five (5) other related organizations/non-government organizations were put on board. Currently, the composition is represented by officials from the National Council for Women Organization (NCWO), Children's Welfare Council (MKKM), Coalition to Abolish Anti Modern Day Slavery in Asia (CAMSA), Commission for Human Rights Malaysia (SUHAKAM), and Institute for Malaysia and International Studies (IKMAS), National University of Malaysia.

Act 670 provides power to the Council to establish committee to support the roles and functions of the Council. Many other put in place domestic legislations governing the area of trafficking in persons are also put in place.

The National Action Plan on Trafficking (TIP) in Persons was launched on 30 March 2010 by the Minister of Home Affairs. The National Action Plan is a public document intended as an outreach medium for educating the public and creating awareness on the efforts taken by the Government to combat trafficking in persons. The National Action Plan has also set the key performance index (KPI) and key performance target (KPT) as the basis for the Council for Anti-Trafficking in Persons to implement the work programme effectively.

The National Action Plan has outlined 5 fundamental guidance such as government ownership, civil society participation, human rights based treatment of victims, interdisciplinary coordination at governmental level and with international organizations and NGOs, and a systematic evaluation and sustainability.

<u>International Cooperation</u>

MOHA has also cooperated with foreign countries such as United States of America, United Kingdom and Australia. It also works with other international organizations such as the

International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP), and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in order to enhance the knowledge and skills of local personnel, especially among the enforcement and prosecution agencies.

Malaysia and Australia have formalized their cooperation on trafficking in persons and people smuggling through the establishment of a Working Group Meeting. The Working Group that was initiated by Y.B. Minister of Home Affairs had successfully conducted four series of meetings. The Working Group has provided the platform for cooperation in areas of:

- Intelligence sharing;
- Cooperative disruption activities;
- Legal frameworks on people smuggling;
- Cooperative surveillance and interdiction on water;
- Passport, border management and relevant immigration arrangements;
- Regional cooperation; and
- Public awareness campaign

U.S. State Department has put Malaysia on level two (2) Watchlist Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP) for 2 years in a row because of the Governments transparency and compliment with the Trafficking and Violence Protection Act (TVPA).

Agreements/MOUs in Combating Transnational Crime

To date, Malaysia has concluded several Agreements/MOUs in addressing transnational crime with five (5) countries since 2011 namely Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, United States of America, People's Republic of China and Bangladesh. Various area of cooperation is outlined in the Agreements/MOUs including on dealing with trafficking in persons. Similar arrangement with countries such as Thailand, Indonesia, Australia, and India are in the pipeline.

<u>The role of the ministry in human trafficking issues</u>

Shelter Homes

Under Ministry of Women, Family, and Community Development, the government agencies and NGOs work hand in hand to handle the victims to reduce the pain and trauma as well as to provide some comfort. Five shelter homes are created. These shelters are under the purview of the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, i.e. the Department of Women Department and Department of Social Welfare.

We are extremely proud of the involvement of non-governmental organizations in combating trafficking in persons and the protection and rehabilitation of the victims. Through MAPO, government departments/agencies and NGOs discuss and find solutions to curb this crime while endeavouring to improve the quality of the protection and rehabilitation of victims that have been rescued and placed in five shelters in the country. Contribution given is in the form of providing counseling services and activities such as skills training, spiritual classes, English language classes and many others.

List of shelter homes in Malaysia:

1) Shelter Home- Children (Rembau, Negri Sembilan)
2) Shelter Home- Women (Kota Kinabalu, Sabah)
3) Shelter Home- Men (Tanjung Kling, Malacca)
4) Shelter Home- Women (Kuala Lumpur)
5) Shelter Home- Women (Kempas, Johor)

Women who have been rescued by authorities such as the Department of Immigration, Plice, Labour Department and others will get an interim protection order (IPO) for 14 days from the court and sent to the Shelter Homes.

If it is found that the woman is a victim, a protection order (PO) will be provided to the victim, for 3 months if is a foreign national and 2 years if is a citizen/permanent resident. If required, the PO will be extended for another 3 months.

The shelter homes also get volunteers from non-governmental bodies to provide assistance including from:

- IOM
- NCWO
- LIKE Society
- The Good Shepherd
- Health Equity Initiatives
- Enforcement Agencies
- The Attorney General Chambers
- Embassies

There are a variety of program conducted in the Shelter Homes including:

- Aerobic
- Religious activities
- Sing and dance therapy
- Reading and literature
- Movie and TV screening
- Counseling sessions
- Psycho therapy sessions
- English classes
- Income generating programs

Malaysia have also taken the initiative to provide re-employment for labour exploitation victims of trafficking in persons

Thirty-two Bangladeshi victims of forced labour have become the first group to take up employment after the protection order was cancelled. The first group left the shelter on 7th March 2012 to take up employment in Malaysia for a three year period.

This new policy of allowing victim to seek employment was announced by Home Minister Datuk Seri Hishammuddin Hussein on the sideline of the Bali Process Workshop on Protection

of Victims of Trafficking in Persons that Malaysia jointly hosted with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Kuala Lumpur on 12th January 2012.

All the four conditions imposed on re-employment of human trafficking victims have been duly fulfilled, i.e. the consent of the victims', approval from their diplomatic missions, confirmation that their safety is not guaranteed if return to their country of origin, and they have entered the country legally.

The achievement by the Malaysian government on this matter strongly reflects Malaysia's endeavor and continuous progress towards providing protection for victims of human trafficking in this country. Victims' protection and rehabilitation remains a crucial element in the global effort to combat human trafficking, in addition to the prosecution of the perpetrators for their heinous crime.

Airlines and Airport Announcements

In order to enhance awareness on this issue effective from the first week of April 2010, airports announcements were utilized at all inbound flights to Malaysia which include MAS, Air Asia, Firefly, MAS Wing, and Berjaya Air, and at 5 international airports under MAB including Senai Airport. Awareness campaigns pertaining to this crime will also appear on the Flight Display Information System (FDIS) at these airports.

Media Campaign

Besides having announcement in the inbound flights to Malaysia, there are also advertisements through electronic and printed media. The government has also distributed posters and pamphlets to government agencies and the public to create awareness.

The government has successfully launched awareness campaign at state level in collaboration with the National Council for Women Organization (NCWO), which also serves as one of the representatives from non-governmental organizations in the MAPO Council. To date, twelve awareness campaigns have been held namely in Kedah, Perlis, Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Terengganu, Johor, Negeri, Sembilan, Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak from 2010 until December 2013. Such campaigns were targeted to raise awareness amongst government officials, state authorities and the community at large.

Example of Conviction

A sample of labour exploitation case involved an Indonesian maid in which the trafficker was successfully convicted and sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment. A husband and wife were charged in the Sessions Court of Johor Bahru for exploiting their Indonesian maid to work for them. The victim who was subjected to physical abuse by both the accused persons during such terms of employment had run away from the couple's abode due to such excessive abuse. The Court in this case found both the accused guilty at the end of a full trial. In passing the sentence, the Court had taken into consideration the gravity of the offence committed and the inhumane treatment suffered by the Victim.

The Court sentenced both the accused persons to 15 years of imprisonment on the charge under Section 12 of ATIPSOM with the additional sentence of 10 strokes on the husband. The couple were also convicted for the offence of causing grievous hurt on the victim, in which a sentence of 10 years of imprisonment was passed upon them by the Court. To date, the sentence of 15 years of imprisonment in this case is the highest sentence passed for a trafficking in persons case. Let it be noted that 15 years imprisonment is also the maximum sentence provided for under Section 12 ATIPSOM.

Speech by Dr. Govind Prasad Thapa

Former Additional Inspector General of Nepal Police and
Chairperson of the Center for Security and Justice Studies

Organized criminal groups are typically involved in many different types of criminal activities spanning several countries. These activities include trafficking in humans, weapons and drugs, armed robbery, counterfeiting and money laundering. These organizations have global networks, hence, global impact. They operate in the countries emerging from post-conflict situations, due to their nascent structures and present trends of major social, economic, rule of law and other undergoing reforms. Transnational organized criminal organizations have taken advantage of increasingly interconnected world to expand their illicit enterprises. They are growing their operations and expanding their activities. These organizations have crime-terror nexus, with terrorists using criminal networks for logistical support and funding. Traditionally, organized crimes have been immune from prosecution because of public apathy and because of its own strong political connections. It is due to links between political, financial and criminal interests in the countries that the fight against organized crimes is sometime difficult.

Organized crime and human trafficking:

Women are discriminated in many respects. As a result, they suffer from multiple kinds of violence and injustice in many societies; human trafficking is one of such violence. The nature of human trafficking has expanded from intra-country to regional dimension to and international dimension. The traffickers are well organized and using trans-national organizations and all sophisticated modern lethal weapons and technologies.

Trafficking in person has become a major problem in many countries. It should get the priority of the political parties and governments to combat it effectively. There has to be concerted and coordinated actions against this organized crime at national, regional and international level.

It is widely accepted that the fight against organized crime, to a large extent, depends on institutional and legal reforms. In order to achieve such reforms, two things are primarily required:
1. The ruling elites, politicians, need to have a positive incentive to promote reform;
2. Those social forces which are in favor of combating organized crime need to be mobilized. But, it is ironical that mostly men are in the politics when women suffer from various kinds of violence. There is a need to ensure adequate numbers of women in the political parties to raise the voice. The current situation leads us to believe that there is much to be done to make human trafficking and other issues of exploitation on top of political agenda.

The following strategies may be useful to facilitate cross-border cooperation to detect, monitor, and control organized crime vis-à-vis human trafficking in the region.

Border control:

Borders are seen as an effective tool to control trafficking and criminality within and across countries. The open and porous borders continue to engender cross-border crimes and instability in the sub-region. Strengthening security system measures include making border controls more effective and preventing the misuse of passports and other travel or identification documents. Hence, cross-border cooperation and collaboration is the need.

Owing to the lack of an appropriate mechanism for monitoring movements and illegal activities across these borders, cross-border criminal activities obviously undermine good governance and security, with negative impacts on the rule of law, economic activities and growth, human rights and general societal and cultural norms and values. The challenges in this sector include: lapses in national security policy, poor legal regulatory frameworks, poor institutional infrastructures, uncoordinated state security administration, and weak exhibition of professionalism and ineffective collaborative efforts.

In Nepal, there is presence of security agencies across the international borders. Nepal Police and Armed Police Force are deployed along the Indo-Nepal open borders to check crimes and illegal movements of criminals. Besides these two security forces, there are customs, revenue and forest officers along the border check points of Nepal. Some NGOs—specifically Maiti Nepal and Saathi, have opened their satellite offices in some bordering cities to check and intervene the smuggling and human trafficking. To strengthen the surveillance capacity along the four border checkpoints along the Indo Nepal border –Cross Border Program was implemented in Kanchanpur, Banke, Kailali and Kapilvastu by Saathi. Similarly, Maiti Nepal operates twelve intervention outposts to prevent girls from being trafficked. Maiti Nepal volunteers, who have been rescued from the Indian brothels themselves, watch for the pimps crossing the border with innocent girls who are ignorant of their fate. Since the volunteers know about the devious methods that the traffickers use, they can identify traffickers and prevent other girls' lives from being destroyed. They work in cooperation with the local police. These monitoring activities have resulted in arrests of hundreds of traffickers in the past. However, there is a need for cross-border cooperation mechanisms for such missions. Cooperation among NGO-to-NGO, police-to-police would be more effective to control cross border crimes.

Develop national mechanism:

In Nepal, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MOWCSW) is the nodal agency to work against human trafficking. Nepal has formed a National Coordinating Committee for Human Trafficking (NCCHT) within the MOWCSW. National Plan of Action (NPA) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) have been developed to accelerate the functioning of NCCHT. Nepal is also a party to the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution.

Team building:

The following actions are recommended for national agency to work against human trafficking:

- Establish Task Forces wherever needed along the borders for mutual co-operation

- Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to work across borders
- Develop national and regional capacity building programs to enhance existing capabilities of members of Task Forces to investigate, detect, monitor and report on organized crimes in general and human trafficking in particular
- Strengthen cooperation at the bilateral, regional and international levels in combating human trafficking in a comprehensive manner
- Set up bilateral mechanisms to effectively interdict trafficking in women and children for prostitution
- Endeavor to focus preventive and development efforts on areas which are known to be source areas for trafficking
- Hold regular senior level meetings for discussion of methods, co-ordination of action and exchange of information at a regional level need to be introduced

Data base/Information sharing:

Information sharing among countries may be helpful to:

- Lead to the rescue of victims of trafficking
- Form the basis of investigations
- Preparation and planning of any operation
- Identify specific opportunities to prevent, detect or disrupt trafficking networks

There is no effective sharing of information and intelligence among the neighboring States as yet. Therefore, the information sharing mechanism must be developed in between the countries. The following actions are recommended for the Task Force to exchange data and information:

- Enhance intelligence collection, analysis, and counter-intelligence system
- Develop greater synergies between intelligence analysts, collectors, and counterintelligence personnel; ensure their efforts directly support operational law enforcement needs and screening requirements
- Strengthen ties among intelligence and counterintelligence, law enforcement, and military entities, while strengthening cooperation with international intelligence and law enforcement partners
- Support multilateral senior law enforcement exchanges to promote the sharing of criminal intelligence and enhance cooperation
- Establish a comprehensive and proactive information-sharing mechanism to identify organized crime actors
- Deepen cooperation among front-line NGOs and law enforcement agencies in combating human trafficking and sharing 'best practices'
- Enhance information/intelligence exchange to facilitate the flow of information, in particular, on human trafficking organizations, their movement and funding, and any other information
- Exchange, on a regular basis, information in respect of agencies, institutions and individuals who are involved in trafficking in the region and also identify methods and routes used by the traffickers through land, water or air. The information so furnished may include information of the offenders, their fingerprints, photographs, methods of operation, police records and records of conviction.

Mutual legal assistance:
The Task Force members should help each other with the widest measure of mutual legal assistance in respect of investigations, inquiries, trials or other proceedings in the requesting State in respect of offences. Such assistance may include:

- Taking of evidence and obtaining of statements of persons
- Provision of information, documents and other records including criminal and judicial records
- Location of persons and objects including their identification
- search and seizures
- Delivery of property including lending of exhibits
- Making detained persons and others available to give evidence or assist investigations
- Service of documents including documents seeking attendance of persons
- Any other assistance consistent with the objectives of preventing and controlling human trafficking

Strategies to enhancing cooperation among Task Forces:

Identifying common ground: A key to cooperation is to identify areas of mutual benefit for the countries, agencies, and people involved.

Establishing trust: It is not enough to simply bring people together. Facilitating cooperation also requires the players to trust each other. That trust can be encouraged by having people work together in small groups, sharing information that, over time, is recognized as being accurate and useful, and being realistic in what level of cooperation can be achieved. Importantly, trust is established by admitting shortcomings as well as by showing successes.

Facilitating networking: Networking is deemed crucial to cross-national cooperation not only because it can facilitate the identification of common ground and establish trust, but also because it is essential in achieving goals. Even when formal networking situations are set-up (e.g., workshops, conferences, and training sessions) the informal interaction among National Task Force team members must be fostered. It is understandable that informal networking can help speed up the formal process.

Conclusion:
Organized crime vis-à-vis human trafficking has become a problem in many countries. It is due to links between political, financial and criminal interests in the countries that the fight against organized crime is sometime difficult. Transnational criminal organizations have taken advantage of increasingly interconnected world to expand their illicit enterprises. They are not only expanding their operations, but also diversifying their activities. The countries must co-operate with each others to control tentacles of organized criminal organizations. The role and responsibilities of political party leaders obviously are very significant in this context. There is a need to raise the issues of human trafficking as the top agenda of political parties. There are some cardinal steps recommended which can be useful for the co-operation and collaboration among the countries. These, but not limited to, are: developing national mechanism, forming national task force, exchange of information, mutual legal assistance to investigate and prosecute criminals, and institution building.

Presentation by Ms. Laxmi Sharma

Assistant Professor at Tribhuvan University
Nepali Congress Party of Nepal

Mapping Trans-border Networks of Cooperation

Laxmi Sharma
Asst. Prof.
Faculty of Law
Tribhuvan University

Introduction

- No universally agreed definition of trafficking.
- It ranges from voluntary, facilitated migration to the exploitation of prostitution, to the movement of persons through threat or use of force, coercion, violence, etc. for certain exploitative purposes.
- It is a MEANS of exploitation of human beings (specially women and children) by forcing them into the sex industry, domestic and factory labor, organ transplantation and illegal adoption.
- In the world, there are about 700,000 to 2 million people mainly women and children who are being trafficked every year.

- About 10 million trafficked people, predominantly women and children, are living in subhuman conditions.
- As reported, human trafficking is the third largest illegal trade in the world that makes annual profit up to $5 billion to $7 billion after drugs smuggling and gun running. (no or low 'investment', high return)
- The present ratio of trafficking in children is already 10 times higher than the trans-Atlantic slave trade at its pinnacle. It is the fastest growing form of forced labour.

Approaches to trafficking

- **Crime Control Approach:** This approach does not consider other things except the way to control the crime strictly.
- **Moralist Approach:** This approach perceives prostitution as an immoral act.
- **Illegal Migration Approach:** This approach deals trafficking issue as the byproduct of migration.
- **Labor Law Approach**: this approach focuses the problem in light of national and international labor law issue.
- **Due process or Human Rights Approach**: Under this approach every individual is entitled to use his/her liberty without intervention of state and other people.

Fundamental Challenging Issue:

- **Whether trafficking is unilateral or bilateral or multilateral issue?**
- Trafficking is connected with migration and it involves a number of issues.
- Should not be treated as a national problem alone. Rather, it is an international problem.
- **National efforts** as well as **regional** and **global collaboration** are required to fight against this problem.
- Therefore, suitable strategies should be developed in this regard. **Bilateral arrangements** and **multilateral agreements** may require to cope with this problem.

Difficulties in due process:

- Investigation of the facts
- For prosecution
- For adjudication

At national level, these are done by police, government attorneys and court.

But at regional and global level by whom?????

International Instruments

- Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Person and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others-1949.
- Convention on the Rights of Child-1989
- Convention on the Elimination of all Form of Discrimination against Women, 1979
- SAARC Convention on Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children-2002
- The Forced Labour Convention (No. 29, ILO)

New trends require new strategies

- Sometimes, it is very difficult to find out whether it is **migration or trafficking.**(For eg. In the case of open border issue between Nepal and India, in the name of foreign employment manpower companies....)
- It is obvious that migration is human right whereas trafficking is the serious crime under criminal law. Therefore, a clear-cut policy in this regard must be devised and implemented.

- Existing border based prevention mechanisms should be reassessed.
- Likewise, information management system regarding cross border movement needs to be developed.
- The extradition treaty and mutual legal assistance should be signed especially with the country where trafficking is highly probable.
- Coordination between law enforcement agencies between those countries should be maintained as early as possible.

What else we need to do?

- Legal Reform
- Research on the real extent and nature
- Border Measures
- Identification of trafficked persons and traffickers
- Plan of action: short-term, mid-term and long-term
- Adherence to international obligations to suppress trafficking,

- Consolidation of institutional mechanisms
- ✓ Cooperation and coordination between and among nations
- ✓ Foster cross-border law enforcement cooperation
- ✓ National Task Force on trafficking
- ✓ Regional level Task Force
- ✓ A High Level Committee should be formed comprising the representatives form different stake holders. (For eg.from Ministry of Labor, Immigration Office, Foreign Employment Department and so on)
- ✓ Establishment of the Office of the National Rapporteur and at regional level too.

Concluding Remarks

- Trafficking is a trans-border crime. It needs collaborative efforts from police in country of origin, country of transit and country of destination.
- It has long-term adverse impact on the development of human community.
- It is not confined with human rights issue; rather it has been associated with numerous other issues.

- Although there have been many efforts in national as well as international level the problem remains an unsolved problem.
- Containing the problem requires a number of strategies and measures including **border measures** and **bilateral** and **multilateral arrangements** for prevention, investigation, rescue and reintegration. Above all, we must be able to find out its real extent and nature.

Speech by Ms. Usha Kiran Bhandari

Secretary of Foreign Department of All Nepal Women's Association
Communist Party of Nepal (UML)

Respected chairperson of the session, Co-chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee and dignitaries in the audience, good afternoon.

I want to thank you for giving me this opportunity to share my thoughts. In this platform, today, we have experts and veterans of the subject matter who have spent their life working for prevention of human trafficking, prosecuting offenders and rehabilitating victims. In previous session the speakers articulated the historical cause and effect of human trafficking, its various forms and legal and initiatives from society level to combat human trafficking. In this session we have experts and practitioners of state legal enforcement to talk about our explored and potential trans- border cooperation networks. I will not waste this precious time given to me on pretending I know better than them about implementation of laws and creating global networks for solidarity to combat human trafficking.

From this forum I want to stress on the fact that we, the political parties, the living entity of otherwise non living and vague 'state' should be more than verbally committing to the cause. When you study about human trafficking you cannot help but notice that most of the proactive initiatives are taken from civil societies and there are humanitarian INGOs funding it. State and its living entities – political parties have to be "lobbied" again and again for implementing the laws and prosecuting the offender. I think political parties, our leaders and state is better than that.

As a country of entrenched in internal human trafficking and source of human commodities in the region our political parties and state should tirelessly work to design MOUs with governments of destination countries for tightening the law and prosecuting the offender. The governments of destination countries should rise above the math of reducing cost of production and join hands with countries like ours to combat human trafficking which will inevitably builds safer and just society there too.

In this forum we have political parties and government representatives of countries of victim and we have political parties and government representatives of destination countries. We have here victims and survivors of human trafficking and civil societies working on anti- human trafficking. We are the networks- domestic and trans-border. And good news is we all acknowledge that human life is not for sale, not for anything in the world. So Let us join hands and take pledge to transform our minds and attitude and make ourselves personally, our society and our region a zero tolerance area on human trafficking offence. Let us not make brave survivors and activists like Charimaya Tamang lobby with us again and again just to be human. You know how she had to take that extra time to stress on the fact that all the parties and state has signed the document but not been serious about implementation!

Thank you for listening to me. Thank you to the organizers for bringing in diverse participation and including all the stakeholders of this issue. Lastly, I wish all our dear guests a wonderful stay in Kathmandu.

Namaste.

Speech by Hon. Selva Çam

Chairwoman of Foreign Affairs, Women's Branch of Party Headquarters, Justice and Development Party (AK Parti) of Turkey, and Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing

Your Excellencies, distinguished participants, I would like to express my thanks to the orgization Comittee for their wonderfull reception.

Human trafficking is the recruitment, abduction, transportation and transfer of persons, by means of the threat or use of force/coercion or of the abuse of power or of deception, for purposes of sexual and labor exploitation and of organ removal.

Trafficking in human beings is slavery. Although slavery is legally forbidden throughout the world, the demand for slavery or exploiting people never ended and continued in several other forms. The "Human Trafficking" crime is one of these forms of today's world. A brief explanation for Human Trafficking Crime would be forcing someone to work without his/her own will and gaining ill-gotten gains from their work. Trafficking in Human Beings is known as the third profitable illegal activity after drug and gun smuggling.

UN announced that 2.4 million people are victims of human trafficking in the world. 80 per cent of these people are forced to prostitution and 20 per cent of these people are forced to work as slave workers.

The main factors that ease human trafficking can shortly be listed as; poverty, political and social discomforts, inequality in income distribution and gender inequality.

Turkey is on a major migration route with ever-increasing numbers of illegal immigrants from its economically and politically unstable East trying to cross its territory towards Europe. Due to her unique geographical position, Turkey is a destination country.

Given the magnitude of the problem, the solutions are beyond the means of a single country, requiring international burden sharing. Providing shelter, food, medical treatment as well as bearing the return costs of such high number of illegal immigrants puts heavy financial burden on the already strained resources of Turkey.

As the welfare standards and the development of the economy makes Turkey target for illegal migrants. Nearly 900.000 illegal migrants were apprehended in Turkey within the period 1995-2012. One of the main features of illegal immigration is the fact that it is being conducted by organized networks.

Turkish government demonstrated significant improvements in its efforts to convict and sentence trafficking offenders under Turkey's anti-trafficking laws.

The Law on Foreigners and International Protection has been prepared in an environment where the transparency and contribution are the key elements with the national and international stakeholders and the law was approved by the Turkish General Assembly on March 2013.
The Law oversees a balance between human rights and public order and security and enables the development of bilateral mechanisms.

I would like to present you some of the measures taken in the field of combating against Trafficking in Human Beings in the frame of a harmonized, consistent and coordinative approach by the Turkish Government

We put Turkey in different effective monitoring circles, and many legislative steps had been taken:
- For example: United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo) and its two additional Protocols Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants were ratified on March 2003.
- Laws for sentencing of imprisonment or judicial fines.
- I would like to bring your attention to our National Action Plan on Combating THB" prepared by the National Task Force was approved by the Office of Prime Minister in 2003. The National Task Force on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings comprises representatives from several Ministries, Institutions, International Organizations and NGO's. The Action Plan has been implemented. The Second National Action Plan has been prepared within the context of "The Project of Strengthening Institutions in the Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings". This project was executed by the Ministry of Interior since January 2006, under the context of EU-Turkey Financial Assistance of 2003 Program. The new action plan will be soon approved.
- A "National Task Force on Combatting THB" has been established. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs chairs the task force and is the national coordinator.
- Shelters were established in different cities for victims of THB.
- A toll free emergency helpline (CALL 157) became operational. The helpline is reachable from all parts of Turkey and mobile phones and is answered including Turkish and in various languages. The helpline became operational for international calls.
- Within the context of the project implemented with the contributions of IOM and aiming at assisting victims of THB, informative leaflets were prepared and distributed at our border gates, especially in Istanbul, Ankara, Trabzon air and sea ports. The target was to inform the foreigners visiting Turkey in tourism season about the 157 helpline. Informative spot TV programs are carried out. Training was given to law enforcement officials. First public awareness campaign with the title "Have you seen my mother?" was launched on 2 February 2006 with the contributions of IOM and coordination of the Turkish Government.
- A circular note on the investigation of human trafficking crime, the identification of the victims and the processing applied for victims and a Guideline on fight against THB were diffused to relevant organizations, institutions and governorships by the Ministry of Interior, Directorate General for Security.
- "Fighting Against THB" brochures were prepared and circulated to police stations throughout Turkey and to cities with high rate of human trafficking cases.
- The Ministry of Interior has instructed the governorships to transform the inactive educational and social centers into shelters.
- "Humanitarian visa and short term residence permits" are issued to victims in order to enable

them to stay legally in Turkey during their rehabilitation period.
- Voluntary return of the victims is provided safely with the cooperation of law enforcement officials, IOM, relevant institutions in the source country and local NGOs.
- A cabinet decision was put into force by the Ministry of Health, in order to extend free medical care to victims of THB.
- Voluntary advocates of the Bar Association extend free legal counseling to the victims of THB.
- Judicial, psychological and medical counseling is ensured to the victims in shelters.

Of course in order to overcome such a dramatic issue, it is necessary to cooperate internationaly. Hence,
- Turkey participates in and supports the activities, carried out by the UN, the OSCE, the NATO, the EU, the Council of Europe, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation and the Stability Pact, in the field of fighting against THB.
- Turkey has signed cooperation Protocols on fighting against THB with some countries- Turkey has signed a cooperation protocol with International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and she became a member of International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Before finishing, it is important to mention that the Voluntary return of the victims are ensured in a safe environment in collaboration with the law enforcement bodies, IOM, the institutions in the origin country and local NGO's.
- 1316 victims are recognized during the years 2004-2013.
- 2.238 human traffickers detained during the years 2004-2013.

It seems that this tragedy will hardly come to an end; Because the imbalances between the economies or the societies will not permit. The selfishness of the rich powers will not consider this issue as a real problem. Our party AK PARTI believes that the human is created equally and every single human has he honor to live in prosperity. Our famous motto is "To Support Your State, Support Your People".

Thank you again for your kind interest.

Speech by Ms. Mahwish Sheikh

Information Secretary and Youth Coordinator of the Advocated High Court of Pakistan, Pakistan People's Party of Pakistan

Honorable Chung Eui-yong, Honorable Selva Cam, and Honorable delegates present here, good afternoon.

We live in a world that has accepted man's absolute control over another. The unjustified trade and enslavement of human beings in the 21st century reflects a degenerate state of affairs which confirms that the greatest ethical challenge facing globe today is human trafficking. I define it as modern day slavery.

Pakistan is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking, and as it shares borders with Afghanistan and routes to Central Asian countries that also touch base with some Gulf States, hence, Pakistan needs greater cooperative work.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to state some brief facts on human trafficking effecting Pakistan. Many Pakistani women and men migrate voluntarily to the Gulf States, Iran, Turkey, South Africa, Uganda, Greece, and other European countries for low-skilled employment such as domestic work, driving, or construction work; and once abroad, some become victims of labor trafficking. Moreover, traffickers use violence, psychological coercion, and isolation, often seizing travel and identification documents as a means to coerce Pakistani women and girls into prostitution in the Middle East. There are reports of child sex trafficking between Iran and Pakistan also.

According to FIA figures, the number of Pakistani nationals deported for immigration violations in transit countries has remained relatively stable at more than 52,000 individuals a year, out of which 2/3 are women and girls.

My question is "how do you curb human trafficking and bondage when some of the most influential figures, even those in the women ministry, human rights and child protection committees, have young children as servants?"

"In Pakistan a child of seven or eight years is available 24/7 to clean your house, carry your groceries and do other chores, for Rs. 1,000 a month," "for the same amount of work, an adult servant would easily charge Rs. 4,000 a month. Most people carry out the worst possible abuse of these children and if the child runs away, false cases of theft are lodged."

The Government of Pakistan does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking, but is making significant efforts to do so, despite the severe earthquakes and floods my country has experienced in 2004. The government continued its programs to prevent and combat bonded labor, but did not criminally convict any bonded labor

offenders or officials who facilitated trafficking in person.

The topic given to me in this session is "Mapping Trans-border Networks of Cooperation."
The main aim of trans-border cooperation is to reduce the negative effects of borders as administrative, legal, and physical barriers, tackle common problems, and exploit untapped potential. Through joint management of programmes and projects, mutual trust and understanding are strengthened, and the cooperation process is enhanced.

Benefits of Trans-border:

- Encouraging entrepreneurship, especially the development of SMEs, tourism, culture, and cross-border trade;
- Improving joint management of natural resources;
- Supporting links between urban and rural areas;
- Improving access to transport and communication networks;
- Developing joint use of infrastructure;
- Administrative, employment and equal opportunities work

The border can work as a fence separating the regions from one another; in this respect, the border throwing obstacles in the way of co-operations.

The particular trans-border co-operations can be motivated by the rationality of economic advantages and its intrinsic identity-shaping and image-building power that can be used in city marketing.

In the present concepts of the regional, urban and rural development and construction, one can find the tendency to view the development of tourism as a "magic device" to solve social-economical problems overnight. Today, it is firmly intended to develop tourism not only in all the regions of countries, but also in trans-border regions. The development of tourism appears as a priority both in the areas hit hard by the structural problems of the agriculture or industry and in places that can be otherwise considered to be developed.

I also hope that such similar conference on human trafficking shall be organized in Pakistan as well, and I and my party will extend our maximum cooperation in organizing the said.

In the end, I would like to thank ICAPP, ICAPP Women's Wing, Government of Nepal and all the co-sponsors for holding this successful conference. I would personally like to thank Honorable Sujata Koirala for extending her great hospitality.

Thank you

Speech by Hon. Maria Lourdes Olaivar Acosta-Alba

Member of Parliament, Liberal Party of the Philippines

Distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen,

At the onset, allow me to thank the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) for inviting me on this workshop on human trafficking to my share insights and opinions from the point of view of the Philippines. Our workshop brings together national, regional, and international policymakers and partners to explore options for collaboration and identify opportunities for action.

Human trafficking is the acquisition of people by improper means such as force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2012), victims of 136 different nationalities were detected in 118 countries worldwide between 2007 and 2010.

In short, human trafficking and smuggling immigrants know no boundaries, nationalities, or States. Each one can be a source, a transit area, or a destination place in the commission of human trafficking.

Human trafficking is a lucrative business for those who want to exploit the world's poor in the name of profit. And more often, it is the vulnerable – the women and children – who are prime targets. Citing some key findings of the UNODC (2012) include the following:

1. Women account for 55-60 per cent of all trafficking victims detected globally; women and girls together account for about 75 per cent

2. Twenty-seven per cent of all victims detected globally are children. Of every three child victims, two are girls and one is a boy.

For me, human trafficking is the modern-day equivalent to human slavery. Virtually every country in the world is affected. The challenge for all of us is to target the criminals who exploit desperate people and to protect and assist victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants. Thus, I am speaking about mapping a network of cross-border cooperation to leverage combined strengths, region to region, to effectively counter human trafficking networks with stronger, more united networks of our own.

A number of regional centers for exchanging intelligence on criminal matters and coordinating operational responses have already been established. UNODC Director General Yury Fedotov (2013) lists the following: Central Asian Regional Information Coordination Centre (CARICC), the Gulf Criminal Intelligence Centre (GCIC), the Joint Planning Cell (JPC), and the Southeast

European Law Enforcement Centre (SELEC), just to name some.

These efforts are further supported by regional and trans-regional law enforcement agencies such as ASEANAPOL, Europol, and Interpol.

Just last year, the Philippines hosted the 4th ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) Experts Working Group (EWG), a gathering of our region's experts in the fields of law enforcement, prosecution, social welfare and human rights protection that will deliberate the drafts of the ASEAN Convention to Combat, Prevent and Suppress Trafficking In Persons Especially Women and Children in Southeast Asia (ACTIP) and the corresponding Regional Plan of Action (RPA).

The ACTIP will serve as the legal framework for the ASEAN to effectively cooperate and enhance regional efforts in combating human trafficking, while the RPA is the action-oriented instrument that will implement and operationalize the convention.

The Philippines is currently the ASEAN's lead shepherd on combating human trafficking.

Aside from established regional institutions, we need increased communication, coordination and collaboration, both upstream and downstream, from traditional sources, which are mostly from poor and developing countries.

Allow me to start the ball rolling by sharing to you our experience in the Philippines.

The Philippines has been continuously combating human trafficking since our country ratified of the Palermo Protocols, one of which is the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children in 2002. In 2003, our government passed Republic Act No. 9208 or the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act. In 2013, the law was amended by Republic Act No. 10364, providing a broader scope of the statute and stricter penalties for violators.

Some of the leading points of Republic Act No. 9208 are the following:

- Definition of acts that fall under the commission of trafficking in persons and the acts which promote the crime;

- Provision of strict penalties, including punishment of 20 years imprisonment for commission of trafficking, and life imprisonment to those convicted with qualified trafficking; and

- Creation of an Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT), the main government agency tasked in creating plans and programs in fighting human trafficking, both within and across borders.

On the other hand, Republic Act No. 10364 broadened the scope of the human trafficking and adding more stringent penalties such as the following:

- Attempted trafficking is now considered a criminal act;
- Accessories and accomplices to the crime could face punishments as well;
- Stricter penalties are now imposed upon those who use buy or engage the services of a trafficked person for prostitution; and
- Established an anti-trafficking in persons central database maintained by the IACAT, making it easier to track all information needed in the prevention and prosecution of trafficking.

In our current government, 81 convictions of violations under the two laws were recorded, covering period between middle of 2010 and October 2013. This figure is significantly higher than earlier recorded information, which 29 convictions between the year 2005 and middle of 2010 done during the previous administration. This information covers five years, a much longer period.

Next year, ASEAN will embark on economic integration that will commence the reduction of borders and barriers, bringing people and economies closer together. This will be a good opportunity for the ASEAN members to harness the comparative advantages of every Member State. Unfortunately, though, it will also be an opportunity for human traffickers to continue their detestable practices.

In order to keep the criminals from exploiting these beneficial developments, we need to support more criminal intelligence sharing and operational collaboration, from source to transit and destination.

During 9th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crimes (AMMTC) and Its Related Meetings held in September 2013 in Lao PDR, a work programme for 2013-2015 was adopted. Among the key highlights of this high-level regional network of cooperation are the following:

- The 6th AMMTC + 3 Consultation was held to discuss cooperation on combating transnational crime.
- The 3rd AMMTC + China Consultation commemorated the 10th year of ASEAN-China cooperation on law enforcement by highlighting key activities and projects which will be conducted or developed in the near future.
- The inaugural AMMTC + Japan Consultation was held to discuss cooperation on common areas of transnational crime in the region.

Regional and trans-regional efforts should be complemented by national and local efforts. We should maximize the assistance of various local government units to combat against domestic trafficking, where rural areas are the source and urban areas are the destination. Our local officials are considered as indispensable partners, as they are the first line of defense against human trafficking in their respective localities. Our local governments should have the capacity

to effectively disseminate information to vulnerable members of the community, who are prone to traffickers. Creating information centers in local government units accessible to the public is a necessary measure in preventing the proliferation of violators, who lures rural workers into leaving their farms in the guise of lucrative employment offers in the cities.

The fight against trafficking in persons calls for a commitment. In a country where poverty and unemployment is significantly high, human traffickers take advantage of the defenseless. It calls for a holistic bottom-up preventive approach. This could be done through massive information dissemination through the local government units. Along with these awareness efforts, livelihood skills training and development must be conducted, particularly catering to the women and the youth. The laws have been created, plans and programs were already established, and resources have been delegated. It is now a matter of commitment for us to continuously implement, monitor, and develop these efforts, to ensure that the policies transforms into solid plans and programs, and to guarantee that the actions involved the proper audience – the vulnerable. At the end of each, the fight against trafficking in person is always a fight to empower the people.

Thank you, and I am looking forward to more insights and learnings from the various delegates.

Speech by Ms. Tadin Wangmo

Spokesperson and Director of Media & Information Center,
People's Democratic Party of Bhutan

Hon. Sujatha Koirala, Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Hon. Chairperson Selva Cam, distinguished delegates from participating countries, esteemed guests, ladies and gentleman

It is indeed a great honour and a privilege to participate in this much needed workshop on human trafficking. Please accept my most sincere appreciation to the government of Nepal, ICAPP, co-hosts and co-sponsors for this forum.

There is nothing more precious than human life and yet, this precious life is disregarded with heinous crimes such as human trafficking. This is totally unacceptable especially when it concerns our mothers, sisters, daughters and children.

Human trafficking is both a human rights violation and an international security risk. It is an international crime, and without any doubt - a violation of individual's freedom and personal liberty, undermining the rule of law of any land.

The constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan protects its citizens from any act related to human trafficking. It endeavours to eliminate all forms of discrimination and exploitation against women and children including trafficking, prostitution, abuse, violence, harassment, intimidation, and economic exploitation.

The offences of trafficking a person is graded as felony of fourth degree and that of a minor as third degree which could lead up to nine years imprisonment. If the trafficking is for prostitution, then it could be graded from third degree to first degree which could lead to life imprisonment.

Although there has been no or very few reported cases of trafficking in Bhutan, it is a huge concern because of our porous borders with the neighboring countries. Bhutan hosted a consultation workshop on countering human trafficking, HIV/AIDS, and promoting Cross Border Cooperation in 2009. The National Commission of Women and Children is an autonomous body that works towards enhancing the lives of women and children in Bhutan. Bhutan also participated in the South Asia Anti-Trafficking Think Tank meeting and has members in the think tank.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to urge all partners gathered here today, to strengthen coalitions that call for action necessary to change policies and legislation at regional and national levels so that lobbying and advocacy on anti-trafficking is enabled.

I would finally like to request cooperation and collaboration in identifying issues that require strong lobbying jointly and separately in order to remove barriers that are constraining the work on anti-trafficking in the region. Thank You

Speech by Dr. Rajani Sarin

National Co-Convener, *Bharatiya Janata* Party of India

The word "Human trafficking" implies the idea of transport or travel of humans. However, victims of human trafficking are not permitted to leave upon arrival at their destination. They are held against their will and forced to work for the trafficker most commonly for the purpose of sexual slavery, forced labor or for the extraction of organs or tissues, including surrogacy and ova removal. For children exploitation may also include force prostitution and illegal international adoption and or for early marriage, recruitment as beggars, for sports as football players or for religious scout. There are an estimated 27 million adults and 13 million children around the world who are victims of human trafficking.

There are more human slaves in the world today than ever before in human history. Today, slaves are cheaper than they have ever been in history. The population explosion has created a great supply of workers, and globalization has created people who are vulnerable and easily enslaved.

Trafficking is a organized crime which violates all tenets of human dignity and rights. An estimated 30,000 victims of sex trafficking die each year from abuse, disease, torture, and neglect. Eighty percent of those sold into sexual slavery are under 24, and some are as young as six years old. Over 71% of trafficked children show suicidal tendencies. Poverty, illiteracy, lack of livelihood options, natural/man-made disasters makes a person vulnerable to trafficking.

Trafficking in India

Human trafficking in India, whilst illegal under Indian law, remains a significant problem. People are frequently illegally trafficked through India for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labour. Whilst no reliable study of forced labour has been completed, NGOs estimate this problem affects 20 to 65 million Indians. India faces both In-country and Cross Border trafficking. 90% or more estimated as in-country and 5 to 10% to cross-border trafficking, reported mainly from Bangladesh and Nepal. Women and girls are trafficked within the country for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced marriage especially in those areas where the sex ratio is highly skewed in favour of men. A significant portion of children are subjected to forced labour as factory workers, domestic servants, beggars, and agriculture workers, Nearly 7,000 Nepali girls as young as nine years old are sold every year into India's red-light district—or 200,000 in the last decade. Also, there are reports that people from India are being trafficked to Middle Eastern countries for domestic help, manual labour, child marriages etc. In Gorakhpur area there & large international border with Nepal From Bardni town girls are trafficked by train and from Sonali town by bus. Workers of lrdZrk izdks'B are helping them for risqué. From Haidrabad and from Kerala girls are trafficked to Arab countries.

How does it happen?

Individuals, circumstances, and situations vulnerable to traffickers include homeless individuals,

runaway teens, displaced homemakers, refugees, job seekers, tourists, kidnap victims and drug addicts. While it may seem like trafficked people are the most vulnerable and powerless minorities in a region, victims are consistently exploited from any ethnic and social background. Traffickers in children may take advantage of the parents' extreme poverty. Parents may sell children to traffickers in order to pay off debts or gain income, or they may be deceived concerning the prospects of training and a better life for their children. They may sell their children into labor, sex trafficking, or illegal adoptions. The adoption process, legal and illegal, when abused can sometimes results in cases of trafficking of babies and pregnant women from developing countries to the West.

Trafficked women and children are often promised work in the domestic or service industry, usually in catering and hotel industry, in bars and clubs or in modeling contracts but instead are taken to brothels where they are used in sex work, with their passports and other identification papers confiscated. Traffickers sometimes use offers of marriage, threats, intimidation, and kidnapping as means of obtaining victims. They may be beaten or locked up and promised their freedom only after earning – through prostitution – their purchase price, as well as their travel and visa costs. Traffickers, exploit vulnerabilities and lack of opportunities, while offering promises of marriage, employment, education, and/or an overall better life.

In India traffickers of young girls into prostitution are often women who have been trafficked themselves. As adults they use personal relationships and trust in their villages of origin to recruit additional girls.

Globalization and the rise of internet technology has also facilitated sex trafficking. Difficult political situations such as civil war and social conflict are push factors for migration and trafficking. A study reported that larger countries, the richest and the poorest countries, and countries with restricted press freedom are likely to engage in more sex trafficking. Specifically, being in a transitional economy made a country nineteen times more likely to be ranked in the highest trafficking category, and gender inequalities in a country's labor market also correlated with higher trafficking rates, which is true with Bangladesh and Nepal.

The Control of the Trafficker

In order to obtain control over their victims, traffickers will use force, drugs, emotional tactics and financial methods. They will even resort to various forms of violence, such as sexual, mental and physical abuse. Sometimes, their captors will pretend to "love" and "need" them, even going so far as promise marriage and future stability. This is particularly effective with younger victims, because they are more inexperienced and therefore easily manipulated. They accept an offer from a trafficker is better financial opportunities for herself or her family. A study on the origin town of trafficking confirms that most victims are not the poorest in their town. And they are likely to be women from cities with some freedom to travel alone and some economic freedom.

Consequences for Victims

Sex trafficking victims face threats of violence from many sources, including customers, pimps, brothel owners, madams, traffickers, and corrupt local law enforcement officials. Raids as an anti-sex trafficking measure severely impact sex trafficked victims. Due to their complicated legal status and their language barriers, the arrest or fear of arrest creates stress and other

emotional trauma for trafficking victims. Victims may also experience physical violence from law enforcement during raids. Victims are also exposed to different psychological stress.

Indian Law

The Government of India penalizes trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation through the Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act (ITPA). Prescribed penalty under the ITPA — ranging from seven years' to life imprisonment — are sufficiently stringent and commensurate with those for other grave crimes. India also prohibits bonded and forced labour through the Bonded Labor Abolition Act, the Child Labor Act, and the Juvenile Justice Act. Indian authorities also use Sections 366(A) and 372 of the Indian Penal Code, prohibiting kidnapping and selling minors into prostitution respectively, to arrest traffickers. Penalties under these provisions are a maximum of ten years' imprisonment and a fine. More recent legal avenues include Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 and the Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2006.

What is needed?

A Multi Pronged Approach to tackle Trafficking is needed in India. This includes Legislative Measures; Enforcement; National, State and Local Programmes; Training and Capacity Building as well as Awareness generation and empowerment of vulnerable groups.

Legislative measure recently introduced to the ITPA include new section where Trafficking is defined, Age of child raised from sixteen years to eighteen year, Deletion of Sections which re-victimized the victims and In-Camera proceedings in court cases to safeguard privacy of victims. In addition New Section 5B which provides punishment for trafficking in persons, Enhancement of punishment to traffickers, brothel keepers, pimps etc and a new section 5C for punishment for a person who visits brothel for sexual exploitation have been added.

India's efforts to protect victims of trafficking vary from state to state, but remain inadequate in many places. For enforcement there is clear need for a holistic Plan of Action for Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings with Special Focus on Women and Children. This should address all forms of trafficking (sexual exploitation, child labour, bonded labour, organ trade etc).

Similarly National, State and Local Programmes will only be successful with public and private partnerships between the government and NGOs. The Government can provide Training and Capacity Building while NGOs can ensure Awareness generation and empowerment of vulnerable groups. Government programs by themselves often lead to more problems. Extensive evidence suggests that rehabilitation programs by government alone may be ineffective, very harmful, and jail-like. NGOs find that the women experience high rates of violence in rehabilitation and afterwards they are likely to return to sex work with no alternative employment opportunities available. NGOs are much better placed to provide employment and rehabilitation to prior victims. For example, the sex workers union DMSC (Durbar Mahila Samanwaya Committee) in Kolkata, India, has "Self-regulatory Boards" (SRBs) that patrol the red light districts and assist girls who are underage or trafficked.

Speech by Hon. Pushpa Bhusal

Former Member of Constituent Assembly and Central Committee Member, Nepali Congress Party of Nepal

Honorable chairperson, distinguished guest and participants, on the half of the nepali congress party it is my pleasure to have an opportunity to present my paper for an important topic as fast track punishment system. Congress party is always committed for competent judiciary, respect for human rights and rule of law.

Regarding this issue human trafficking is a major international health and human rights concern. The United Nations' protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in person, specially woman and children, signed by over 80 countries in the year 2000. Trafficking is a serious human right violation which is a major concern today.

It is important to know that trafficking commonly occurs across international borders and the main problem of trafficking of woman and children is a serious alarm in international level. Human trafficking is a trans-international crime since it takes place cross border therefore all of us should be united to stop such inhuman crime.

Since this issue is growing geometrically in Nepal we should consider the laws provided in countries like India where there is a temporary fast track court and mobile court, Philippines having family court and trail court and U.K. having fast track litigation provision. Nepal should also develop a fast track punishment system in order to provide victim justice and for that to happen there should be adequate legislation, proper functioning administrative machinery and effective judiciary along with political stability and end of internal conflict.

If the victim is given priority rather than the law then the establishment of the fast track court is possible in short term. That is why it is said that "justice delayed is justice denied" therefore victim justice should be justified which can be properly addressed by the fast track system.

Nepal has established various legal provision, procedure and court president regarding fast track court, but is yet to manage and amend them properly. The oldest national law (muluki ain) of Nepal states that justice should be given within short time period. Likewise summary procedural act 1972 states that justice should be given in limited period of time (90 days). The 5 year strategy plan of judiciary has mentioned that every court has to end its case within 1 year. Similarly human trafficking act 2008 and regulation 2009 has also mentioned provision for camera court victim justice but since there is lack of perfect procedure proper implementation has not been able to take place. District court regulation 1995 has provided continuous hearing provision for domestic violence, rape, human trafficking etc.

The supreme court of Nepal has established remarkable president in this context in order to give justice to the victim like the case in 2006 between sunil lama v samjhana lama, doctrine of victimology was introduced for the first time as a verdict. Similarly in 2009 the writ petition of

advocate Joyti paudel ordered about the fast track court and camara court. Recently in 2013 president for continuous hearing was made by the supreme court for Maya Tamang's case.
The annual report data of supreme court 2011-12 for human trafficking case for continuous hearing reports 321 cases run in district court, 269 in appeal court and 1010 supreme court. Some of the district courts of Nepal has showed vital improvement in this sector even though there are lot of challenges seen. There should not be improvement only in the procedure but also in the law. Also the environment of judiciary structure should be effective with qualified judges and expert lawyer available. The investigation body should be sensitive in such matters. If all this is accomplished then victim justice, gender justice and meaningful justice can be achieved timely.

It is important for fast track punishment system should be established with strong effect in order to prevent and control human trafficking as well as give justice to the victim and honour human rights. Since human trafficking is trans-international crime and cross border crime, in order to eliminate human trafficking bilateral treaty is required therefore it is important to address extradition law.

Thank you

Speech by Hon. Ranju Thakur

Secretary and Chief of Foreign Department of All Nepal Women's Association, Communist Party of Nepal (UML)

Hon'ble Chairperson, Distinguished Delegates and Leaders of Political Parties, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is matter of pleasure for me to participate in this workshop organized in my country Nepal by the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP). I express my sincere thanks to ICAPP Secretariat for organizing this programme in Nepal. I am here to confine my opinions on establishing fast-track punishment system for human trafficking cases. The criminal justice system is mostly protecting rights of accused more in comparison to the rights of victims, not only in Nepal but also in other Asian countries. The lengthy and burdensome court's procedures has not only delayed justice but in many cases have created injustice to the victims as well. The concept of fast-track justice system is based on ensuring speedy justice to the victim and to prevent offender from destroying any evidences. Since human trafficking is an organized crime and offenders make pressures on victims and their family through various ways.

Fast-track court system is gaining its significance in most Asian Countries where human trafficking and violence against women have recently been tremendously increased. In October, 2010, the Supreme Court of Philippines ordered judges nationwide to fast-track cases involving human trafficking cases. The Court directed that unless special circumstances require such cases shall be heard continuously and unnecessary delays should be avoided. Similarly, on February 23, 2010, Nepal's Supreme Court directed government authorities to arrange fast-track courts for protecting the rights of the women and children as cases related to them tend to be the most sensitive of all the cases. Accordingly, relevant laws were amended in July 2010 and some offences including domestic violence, rape and human trafficking are included under fast-track court system. The District Court Rules has prescribed continuous hearing of these cases for the examination of witnesses and other evidences in order to decide cases quickly.

The Human Trafficking(Control) Act of Nepal, 2008 defines four categories of offence, namely trading of human being for any purposes, engaging any person in prostitution with or without any profit, removing any parts of body except as per law and sex acts with prostitute. Of the four categories of human trafficking crimes, the law makes the first three as non-bailable offence and it was mandatory for the court to try these cases detaining accused. The Supreme Court in August, 2010 declared the compulsory detention clause of the Act void. The Court observed that human trafficking is a serious offence against humanity and must be controlled but the court must take into consideration all facts and evidences on record to determine sufficiency of proof for making detention order on the basis of general law of bailment. The Court viewed that declaring such offences non-bailable could deprive not only the rights of a Judge to dispense justice impartially, it would also curtail personal liberty of accused and their right to fair trial. Again, the Supreme Court of Nepal made a landmark judgment in September, 2010 and convicted the defendant with 10 years imprisonment in human trafficking case. Two girls below

18 years old from eastern hill district of Nepal were taken to Bombay, India and sold to brothel. The District Court, in the instance case acquitted defendants on the ground of lack of adequate evidences to prove guilt. The victims and other witnesses made hostile statement in the trial court saying accused not guilty of aforesaid offence. The Supreme Court reversed lower court judgment and observed," … the victims of human trafficking are mostly uneducated and children belonging to poor families and since they are in weak economic conditions, offers of cash or kind may be used to change previous statement of victims for the purpose of helping accused at the time of examination of witnesses in the court. Even at trial, victims may not be available or victims may marry and change location or victim may die due to sexual diseases. Keeping in mind that such situations may arise, the law prescribes first statement of victim must be certified by the Judge. Therefore, once the victims statement were certified before the judge, only hostile statement of victims does not be made ground of acquittal. "

At last, I would like to make you all aware that the victims of human trafficking in Nepal are women and children. For last few years more and more Nepali women are leaving to Asian countries for foreign employment mostly as domestic workers. It is reported that they are mostly abused, exploited and forced to work without adequate salaries. I humbly appeal all distinguished delegates of the political parties of Asia to be serious and make friendly atmosphere for these migrants workers in their respective countries and seldom any Nepali women be the victims of human trafficking.

Thank you very much for listening me.

Speech by Hon. Lim Su-kyung

Member of the National Assembly,
Democratic Party of the Republic of Korea

It is a great pleasure to meet you. My name is Su-Kyung Lim. I am a representative in the ROK National Assembly and a member of the Democratic Party.

Let me begin by expressing my deep gratitude to the ICAPP Women's Wing for upholding women's rights. I am extremely honored to talk today about Korea's responses to human trafficking and legislation tasks to eradicate it.

I would also like to extend words of encouragement the political party leaders from different countries, and the female political leaders for helping to spread democracy around the world and increasingly cooperating with each other.

Human trafficking is the worst kind of crime imaginable. It is de facto slavery, and it destroys humanity. It is, in short, an utter violation of even the most basic human rights. The executive director of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime recently said at the UN General Assembly," at any given time, an estimated 2.4 million people are trapped in human trafficking, and about 80% of them are sexually exploited."

The international community has long cited the need to take action against human trafficking, and many countries including those in Europe, the US, and those in Asia are working on legislation in that regard.

Human trafficking is a serious issue of global proportions. This workshop is, therefore, extremely timely, and the *Kathmandu Statement* to be adopted this time will surely provide valuable guidelines on addressing women's issues, as does the *Seoul Declaration on Women's Leadership and Empowerment* adopted at the special conference held in Seoul last September.

<Legislation status>

The ROK signed the *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* and *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (PPSPTP)* on December 13, 2000.

Unfortunately, they remain unratified even all these years later. Human trafficking crimes are not effectively punished and victims do not receive proper support and protection as a result.

As the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women pointed out, human trafficking and sexual exploitation continue, and there are other forms of human trafficking like forced labor. There are also now numerous women being trafficked into Korea under false representations. In most cases, these are women entering Korea with E-6 visas for arts and entertainment or brought in for migrant labor or international marriage.

The ROK administration and the legislature are moving fast to enact and revise human trafficking prevention laws in order to clear the way for the ratification of the *Protocol* mentioned earlier.

The eighteenth ROK National Assembly considered bills for human trafficking prevention, and the current nineteenth National Assembly received three bills on the *punishment of human trafficking and protection of victims* and a bill to revise the Criminal Code as necessary to define human trafficking crimes (ROK government).

The revision to the Criminal Code was passed by the plenary session of the ROK National Assembly on March 5, 2013 and approved at a Cabinet meeting on April 15, 2013, and it is currently in effect. The revised Criminal Code defines human trafficking for such purposes as prostitution, sexual exploitation, and removal of organs as punishable crimes as well as acts of recruiting and transporting people for kidnapping and other such purposes.

Thus, the ROK now has somewhat higher standards for punishing human trafficking crimes and, when foreigners who committed human trafficking overseas are captured in Korea, the Korean judiciary has some basis to apply domestic law and punish them.

The meaningfulness of the revision could hardly be overstated. Nevertheless, unlike the *Protocol*, which defines acts that meet the conditions of 'action,' 'purpose,' and 'means' as human trafficking without regard to consent given by victims, the revision merely stipulates that 'perpetrators of human trafficking shall be punished' and fails to suggest concrete and clear forms and standards of human trafficking.

This renders establishment of a crime of human trafficking difficult according to the 'principle of legality,' the great principle of criminal judicature. The judiciary cannot easily escape the precedents in which it regarded 'consent by the victim' as an important condition in the establishment of a crime regarding abduction and kidnapping.

As a result, despite the fact that the revision added the 'purposes of (human trafficking such as) prostitution, sexual exploitation, and removal of organs,' coercion, physical or otherwise, cannot be acknowledged if there has been formal consent by the victim, thereby rendering punishment difficult.

<Legislation tasks and proposal>

Legislation that enables substantial action as intended by the *Protocol* should be introduced to offer clear standards for human trafficking. Comprehensive legislation through a special act on the protection of victims' human rights should be achieved to ensure the effectiveness of punishment.

To address the situation, I believe the three bills that are currently pending in the National Assembly should be discussed and passed with the greatest urgency. They include a bill on the *punishment of human trafficking* and another on the *protection of victims* and are based on the definitions and provisions of the *Protocol*.

For my part, I will do my best to introduce effective laws to prevent human trafficking crimes and to protect victims so that administrative and financial measures will be taken for their proper protection and assistance. This is an international task that cannot be postponed any longer and is incumbent upon all of us.

When this is achieved, the ROK will finally be able to ratify the *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* and its three affiliated protocols, putting the country at the forefront of the global effort to uphold human rights for all.

Respectable delegates!

Human trafficking is a transnational crime that by definition cannot be tackled by any one country. An international response system based on cooperation is indispensible. There should be an international framework of regular gatherings and cooperation among the political parties of different countries and political parties and NGOs. And this should be connected and expanded to cooperation among the government agencies of different countries. I see today's workshop as the first step toward building the new network.

And this network could be used to actively discuss such solutions as rendering more economic support for women and children to help them rise out of poverty, the major cause of human trafficking; establishing a transnational investigative cooperation system; granting rights for human trafficking victims to protection regardless of the country where they are discovered; increasing human rights awareness and carrying out campaigns to prevent human trafficking; forming a joint investigative body to ascertain the extent of human trafficking in Asia; and raising needed funds for these purposes.

A country where women and children can live safely is in my opinion an advanced country as far as human rights are concerned. I believe that I and all of the political leaders gathered here must take the lead in devising advanced practices and systems and exploring solutions for our respective countries to truly uphold human rights. I sincerely hope that we can work together in an effective, organized fashion.

I promise to assume an active role in discussing global issues such as human trafficking and looking for common solutions among the political parties from Asian countries under the leadership of the ICAPP.

In closing, I ask for your continued support for women's human rights and empowerment.

Thank you.

Speech by Dr. Raghav Lal Baidhya

Executive Director, National Judicial Academy of Nepal

Honorable Chairperson

Honorable Chair, G.P.Koirala Foundation and the Organizing committee,

Hon Delegates and Dignitaries,

Hon Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen

It's my great pleasure and honor to have this opportunity of speaking to you and share this independent professional's observations and views in this august gathering of National and International Dignitaries holistically committed to the eradication or at least minimization of the hardship and adverse effect of Trafficking in Person. I feel it privileged to personally express my humble gratitude to Hon.Sujata Koirala and the Organizing committee for this wonderful opportunity. Honorable delegates, your highly appreciable participation and keen interest in this regard will eventually prove to be memorized in the days to come as a milestone achievement.

Honorable Chair,

Historically from unknown time to this day, women are forced to suffer from abuses and violence. Their suffering was and is fundamentally based on their status given by the male dominant society. Equally sad to repeat, it is so - called community cultures, religion and status and structure of the society that create environment to make women and children victim of violence and abuses. Gender-based violence, as we all know, is a form of discrimination that seriously inhibits women's in-birth ability to enjoy rights and freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

Trafficking as being a form of serious gender-based violence is widely considered a transnational organized crime. Thus to tackle such a grievous sin a specialized law that translates international and foreign legal standards into a domestic legal framework is extremely important and desirable. Trafficking of women and children, by its very nature, being a multinational problem has drawn the attention of Nations world wide and that of United Nations. Human civilization and human dignity are said to be at stake due to this very undesirable import/export phenomenon of human beings.

The United Nations Charter, the holy first international document, which guaranteed the rights of women equally to their counterpart male proclaims elimination of gender discrimination by protecting equal rights of men and women.

Since then, several international instruments followed by national legal enactments of member states are being made to protect women from discrimination, abuses and violence and any kinds of such mental or physical violence and discrimination as severely punishable by statutory law of the land.

Basically, it has to be kept in mind that each party state should seriously take both punitive as well as preventive measures to fulfill treaty obligations they have undertaken in the various International Human Right treaties. The rationale behind criminalization of violation against women can be, in short, outlined as follows:

to protect basic rights of Women,
to protect fundamental rights of women,
to protect bodily and human integrity of women,
to protect sexual autonomy,
to protect right against exploitation, and
to respect their right to life, sex, dignity, privacy and self-respect etc.

Hence, delay is certainly a problem in course of justice delivery in such VAW's cases. Delay not only undermines the very valued functioning of court systems but also hampers the urgency of addressing the issues of trauma and further victimization chances of victims. Concerning this issue, the ABA rightly reveals that *"From the commencement of litigation to its resolution, either by trial or by settlement, any elapsed time other than reasonably required for pleadings, discovery and case events is unacceptable and should be eliminated. To enable just and efficient resolution of cases, the court, not the lawyer or litigants, should control the pace of litigation".*

Similarly, Prof. Ernest Friesen pronounces, *"Justice is lost with the passage of time ... no matter how you look at it, whether it is Civil or Criminal matter, delay undermines the very purposes of the courts."*

That's why, there is judiciary's own promise to deliver justice which is sought independent, competent, inexpensive, and easily accessible to the public and worthy of public trust. To achieve such credible public trust element of 'timely" and "soonest possible" dissolution of such human trafficking cases a new dimension of justice delivery through the inception of Fast Tract procedures are gradually accepted worldwide.

It is said that *"Justice delayed is justice denied and at the same time justice hurried is justice buried."* No doubt, hasty trials raise fears of possible miscarriages of justice. Yes, of course, we are not talking about hasty justice but fast track or continuous hearing system that does not aim to be against anybody including the defendant as well as the core norms of justice. This has been so desirable only because speedy trial and justice is a fundamental right of victim as well as person so accused too. So it requires fullest care and attention, and proportional balance to deliver bona fide justice. In this regard, fast track courts can bring a significant outcome of justice to the needy people. So far I understand India, Philippine, United Kingdom, USA and many other nations have best exemplary experience in establishing fast track trial system although there have been instances and chances of differences of opinion in this regard. Differences may also prevail even with regard to the issue of adoption of the Fast Track Hearing Modalities, may be because of some political or cultural or some other reasons. Within the

country that needs to be settled in a way to foster such hearing system with minimum conflict.

Crime, and the fear of crime, is a critical concern for people. The criminal justice system is there to fight crime and criminalize the wrong doers. Its purpose is clear: ***to reduce crime,*** and ***to protect the public.*** Therefore, we should better continue to opt to introduce more problem-solving court system dealing with serious anti-social behavior, i.e. human trafficking cases.

To my independent observation rather the theme so chosen as establishing Fast Track Punishment System does not fully comply with the notion of free and fair trial/justice system. It gives a bitter sense of biasness to the issue and an extremity attitude failing to comply with fare and lawful dissolution of such cases. Undoubtedly the wrong doer/perpetrator should face the trial and eventually face punishment if proved guilty however harsh it may be. It should be executed so quickly and simultaneously along with the settlement of the case so that the victim feels and sees that ultimately without any delay and further pain the justice is done. But at the cost of accepted doctrine of fair hearing and justice any kind of process/procedures should not preferably be undermined. So keeping in mind these fundamental concerns of justice, yes of course, we can go ahead adopting the Fast Track or continuous hearing system of justice. Justice to both victim and defendant should equally be done and be seen that it has been done. This should be the fundamental concern of all of us especially that of political dignitaries present here so committed to the doctrine of rule of law.

As said above, so far this session's theme is concerned, rather instead of applying the terminology as" establishing a fast track punishment system" I do humbly prefer to say it as "Fast Track Hearing or Trial System" and that will be more accurate. To talk about our experience, the District Court Rule 2052, rule 23, (C) has defined that some sort of cases including human trafficking can be tried by way of continuous hearing. It means, trial once commenced shall continue from day to day as far as practicable until final termination. The court shall, after consultation with the prosecutor and defense counsel, set the case for continuous trial on a weekly or other short-term trial calendar at the earliest possible time so as to ensure speedy trial. This kind of fast track system has contributed to minimize chances of taking away the main victim or witness by perpetrator or forcing the victim to be hostile and contribute to make the charge/case weak and unfounded. Because few victim and/or their dependant or survivor may not be adamant to or in a position to face all and every pressures, and offers. That is one of the many motivating factors to make such a hearing system a must in countries like Nepal facing such problem of Trafficking.

We have a worthy example in Nepal in recent days with regard to the implementation of this court rule at Makwanpur District Court. Judge T. N. Kunwar has successfully adhered to this rule on continuous hearing during his two year long tenure in that court. He has proved disposing 95% of criminal cases within very short timeline by applying this continuous hearing rule of the court. Meanwhile, the Supreme Court has recently given an order of Mandamus to the government and authorities concerned to make special provisions to promptly hear and clear cases of *'serious nature'* such as rape, hostage taking and human trafficking. According to the verdict, a case once opened for hearing cannot be adjourned until a judgment is delivered.

Honorable Chair,

Now, for your kind information I would like to share that the National Judicial Academy Nepal has also been working for the effective establishment of fast track mechanism for the cases of serious nature through sensitization and skill building training program organized for district court judges. We have started field visit programs as well for trial court judges to share practical knowledge of best practices used in such courts. Recently, a team of District Court judges visited Makwanpur District Court through the NJA training program to look into continuous hearing processes applied in this court.

The Nepalese judiciary has always been keen to achieve a more efficient court system within the general context of the administration of criminal justice. The new Criminal Procedure Rules, Supreme Court's orders and the judicial protocols have laid a firm foundation on which to build. Our vision is to deliver a criminal justice system is:

Simple: dealing with some specific cases transparently by way of warning, caution or some other effective remedy to prevent re-offending without the court process.
Speedy: those cases that need the court process will be dealt with fairly but as quickly as possible.
Summary: a much more proportionate approach still involving due process – for example, dealing with appropriate cases the day after filing the charge-sheet or during the same week depending on the complexities or reasonableness of the case.

For the public these measures will mean the readiness of the court to settle cases within stipulated time period and in particular the courts will be understood more responsive to the concerns raised of local communities. Thus the criminal justice system will connect itself with the public it serves. The criminal justice system will deal speedily and effectively with low-level crime with a range of sanctions that the community can demonstrably see being enforced from immediate penalties of community punishments to imprisonment.

The rules of society must be seen to be enforced effectively and proportionately. Working together, the criminal justice agencies can continue to improve and meet the challenges to ensure we provide a fast track service that is focused on reducing crime and improving public confidence in criminal justice system and reducing chances of fleeing away from court orders.

But Fast Track Hearing System /mechanism cannot in isolation provide lasting solution to the problem of Trafficking and all kinds of Gender based violence. To better understand the solution, I would like to quote from Gender Main-Streaming and Overview published in 2002 by UN Office of the Special Advisor on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women:

“Achieving great quality between women and men will require changes at many levels, including changes in attitudes and relationships, changes in institutions and legal frameworks, changes in economic institutions and changes in political decision makers.” So, political leaders like most of you and your popular mass have also to make the environment conducive to reduce every chances of Human Trafficking at all in the community that belongs to all of us and assist the best functioning of Fast Track Court System with no political or mass pressures and gang ups that

make the functioning of the court sometimes more difficult and awkward.

Again to look into this very holy concern more comprehensively it becomes more referral to quote from the statement by Ms.Joy Ngozic Ezeilo UN Sp. Rapporteur on Trafficking in Person, Especially Women and Children on March 2013, "In discharging my mandate as the special rapporteur on Trafficking in person I have been consistently advocating for the framework based on:
5Ps, (Protection, Prosecution, punishment, prevention and promotion of International cooperation),
3Rs, (Redress, Rehabilitation/recovery, reintegration of trafficked persons), and
3Cs, (capacity, coordination, and cooperation) in combating Trafficking in Persons"

Therefore, solution to this very problem of Trafficking is undoubtedly beyond isolation but within our best interest, endeavors and approaches. It is the awareness of all concerned especially that of law enforcement authorities, Attorneys and the judges that matters much; it is the initiation of international cooperation that ever remains most appreciable; it is the National disinterested Work Plan that counts much. And above all it is poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and most discriminating so called culture that need to be tackled through all political parties' and their supporters' uncompromising determination in a way to end this disastrous and shaming prevalence in my beautiful country and unfortunately to some extent in all of your so loved countries too as a heinous Global problem.

And not the least, judiciary's proactive readiness to adopt Fast Track Hearing system will certainly contribute in achieving justice at large to the victim and/or dependant or survivor as well and to the most shattered community without any infringement to the notion of Fair Trial. To whatever state mechanism we belong to let the almighty self conscience inspire us with strong will power to achieve the common goal.

Lastly, let's jointly voice and stand for the prevalence of most dignified legacy of human civilization based on equity and the only sense of equality. And let me please express my gratitude to the organizing committee and ICAPP for this opportunity.

Thank you for your patience and kindness to listen to me.

Thank you all!

Speech by Hon. Dr. Park In-sook

Member of the National Assembly, *Saenuri* (New Frontier) Party of the Republic of Korea, and Co-Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing

Thank you chairperson, Honorary Bidhaya Devi Bhandary,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I feel sad and glad at the same time that ICAPP Women's Wing has chosen human trafficking as a main theme for the special workshop and has given me a chance to visit this beautiful country of Nepal for the first time.

I am sure that this Nepal meeting will mark an important milestone for ICAPP WW.

Human trafficking has existed since ancient age. However, its malicious process is evolving to a wider and more complicated one so that its eradication is becoming more difficult. Korea, where I came from, is no exception to this, as is the rest of the world.

As mentioned already by secretary honorary Chung, this meeting should not be a one-time event. Our endeavor to combat human trafficking should continue with faith and persistence.

I hope that this meeting will bring out more practical solutions in terms of legislative action, reinforcing support system and rehabilitation of victims.

In this regard, I believe that there should be 2 fundamentals underlying this combat to human trafficking. That is EDUCATION and improving ECONOMY.

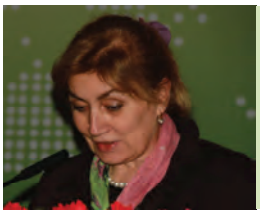
To achieve this goal, I propose to the main body of ICAPP to adopt human trafficking as one of its main objectives. As you know, human trafficking is truly a trans-national foul business without border. Therefore, I believe that ICAPP is an ideal organization for this job, because members of ICAPP can work in conjunction with their respective governments, various NGO's and world organizations such as UN.

Before I close, I propose 5 C's:
Cooperation, Collaboration, Coordination, Consideration and Communication

We must share knowledge and information and make laws through cooperation, collaboration and coordination. We must give sincere consideration to other country's situation. All of this can be achieved through frequent and honest communication.

Now, I would like to conclude by saying that there has been enough talking and enough meetings. We have no time to linger over this evil business. It's time for action. Together we will be stronger and will be more capable to bring changes.

Thank you for listening. Enjoy the meeting.



Summary Report on the Discussions at the First Plenary Session by Hon. Dr. Malahat Ibrahimqizi

Member of Parliament, Yeni (New) Azerbaijan Party, and
Co-Chairperson of ICAPP Women's Wing,

1. Ratification of international documents and implementation of international obligations by the national governments
2. Cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organizations to conduct information campaigns to generate public awareness about human trafficking in its various forms, including the methods employed by traffickers and the risks to victims.
3. Increasing awareness about human trafficking among immigration authorities and consular and diplomatic personnel so that they use this knowledge in their daily contacts with potential victims
4. To encourage embassies to disseminate information on relevant national legislation, such as family law, citizen and civic codes, and immigration laws, which is of interest to potential migrants, through coordination with non-governmental organizations
5. To increase the awareness among other relevant target groups, including policy makers, law enforcement officers and other relevant professionals, such as medical and social services, employment officials, and the private sects, of trafficking in human being, to enhance their readiness to address it adequately, and to strengthen their institutional capacity to counter it
6. Encouraging the consular and visa sections in their work with individuals at risk
7. To raise awareness through mass media. The perception on the problem of trafficking in human beings brought forward by media should include a clear explanation of the phenomenon and a realistic portrayal of the victims. To maximize public knowledge and awareness, anti-trafficking campaigns should be conducted with media professionals.
8. Targeting awareness-raising campaigns at the most vulnerable groups, including persons belonging to national minorities, children, migrants and internationally displaced persons.
9. Extending awareness-raising campaigns to smaller towns and villages whose populations may be at particular risk
10. Working in schools and universities as well as directly with families to reach young people and to raise their awareness about trafficking
11. Through media, the need to reduce the demand for persons trafficked for sexual exploitation, forced labors, slavery or other practices similar to slavery can be advocated, and through which, promoting zero tolerance towards all forms of trafficking can be achieved.
12. Transnational cooperation to establish well-publicized telephone hotlines in the states of origin, transit, and destination
13. Persons who migrate are often disadvantaged by a lack of information, which forces them to turn to third parties for help to find jobs abroad. These third parties often turn out to be traffickers. The purpose of raising public awareness is to mobilize popular concerns about the risk of falling prey to these criminals and about social and human costs of trafficking in persons
14. In the end, general anti-trafficking campaigns should focus on educating people about the true nature of that crime and its consequences. Within the general population, specific groups can be targeted with more specific messages or by specific means. Awareness raising

campaigns should also address the health risks such as unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDs.

Summary Report on the Discussions at the Second Plenary Session by Hon. Selva Çam

Chairwoman of Foreign Affairs Women's Branch of Party Headquarters, Justice and Development Party of Turkey, and Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing

First of all, let me once again express my most sincere gratitude for warm hospitality to organization committee and Mrs. Sujata Koirala. I would like to express my thanks to Secretary General of the ICAPP and Chairpersons of the ICAPP Women's Wing and all participants coming from different countries. And many thanks for speakers of all sessions.

In the 2nd Session, we emphasized on the importance of mapping trans-border networks of cooperation. Trans-border cooperation is very important in order to solve the problem of human trafficking. "Trans-border" means that organization is associated with origin, transit, and destination countries.

The main aim of trans-border is to reduce the negative effects of borders as administrative, legal and physical barriers, tackle common problems, and exploit untapped potential. Through joint management of programs and projects, mutual trust and understanding are strengthened, and the cooperation process is enhanced.

Trans-borders are seen as effective tools to combat trafficking and criminality within and across countries, like strengthening security system measures include making border controls more effective. Hence cross-border cooperation and collaboration is the need.

I want to list the following proposals:

- To implement trans-border projects within trans-national cooperation among, particularly, origin, transit, and destination countries
- Information sharing among trans-border countries
- To establish task force including trans-border countries' stakeholders
- To organize a study in trans-border countries on human trafficking, legislation on exchanging experience, and legislation on state programs and national plans. To develop transnational mechanism of legislation
- To strengthen ties among intelligence and counter-intelligence law enforcement and military entities, while strengthening cooperation with international intelligence and law enforcement partners
- To support multilateral senior law enforcement exchanges to promote the sharing of criminal intelligence and enhance trans-border cooperation
- To establish trans-border networks of human trafficking with all stakeholders, particularly governmental and non-governmental organizations and mass media that are engaging this topic.
- To establish trans-border hotline for origin, transit, and destination countries
- To establish trans-border punishment system
- To create a new mechanism for trans-border countries for judicial, psychological and

medical consultation and rehabilitation of victims
- To strengthen international cooperation among political parties of trans-border countries by sharing experiences and exchanging platforms

Finally, it is very clear that, in order to resolve the human trafficking problem, cooperation of the trans-border countries is very important.

Summary Report on the Discussions at the Third Plenary Session by Hon. Chung Eui-yong

Co-Chairman of the Standing Committee and Secretary General of the ICAPP

Thank you, Madam Chairperson,

In the absence of Hon. Ms. Radha Gyawali, Vice President of All Nepal Women's Association, and Former Member of the Constituent Assembly from the CPN (UML), who chaired the session, I will just try to highlight some of the main points raised at the third plenary session on the topic of establishing fast-track punishment system.

There were six speakers on the topic, four from Nepal and two from the Republic of Korea. Nepali speakers included former police chief, government official and representatives of a political party and an NGO. They made presentations on the basis of their own experiences. The Korean speakers were both members of the parliament, and they shared with us their experiences in legislation to strengthen the punishment on traffickers.

All speakers emphasized the need for enactment to further strengthen anti-human trafficking provisions in criminal codes. They all said it is imperative to impose stringent punitive measures on those who commit crimes relating to human trafficking, not only to prevent the crime but also it is simply most heinous crime against fundamental human rights and dignity.

They stressed, on the other hand, the need to ensure justice for victims in the process of legislation and prosecution, so as to provide fair hearing and trial process. They also pointed out the rehabilitations of the livelihood of victims afterward should be taken into consideration in all process of legislation and prosecution. And the roles of political parties are very essential not only in the process of legislation but also in monitoring the implementation of the system.

In particular, the Nepali speakers proposed the establishment of joint law enforcement bodies, among governments on a regional or sub-regional basis. They also pointed out that in reality it is not easy to prosecute and punish traffickers because most of them are well connected to organized crimes and in often cases to the high-level elites of the society.

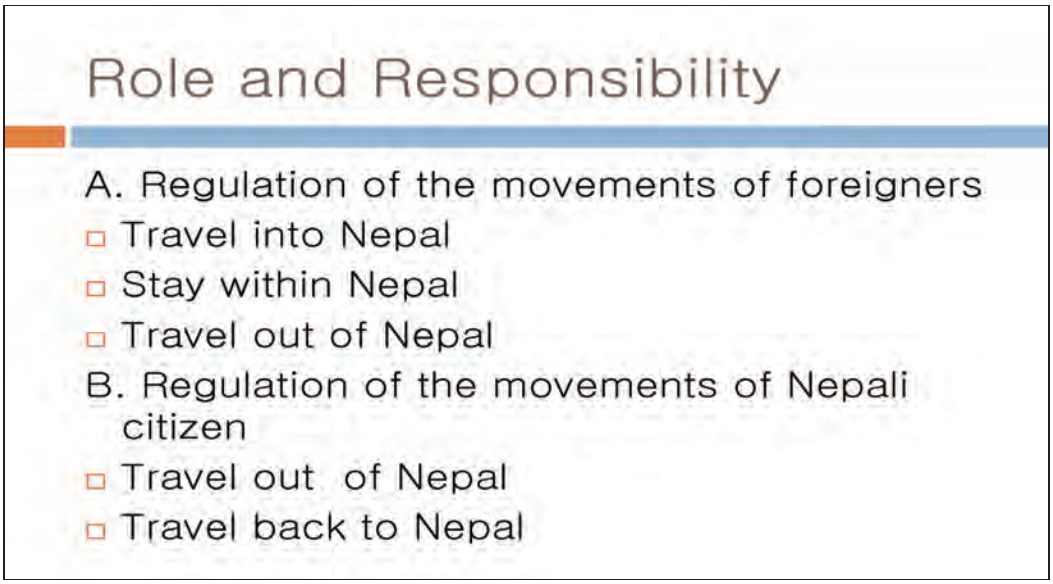
The Korean speakers stressed that any loopholes should not be allowed in legislation of anti-human trafficking laws to ensure punishment on violators of the laws, and not to allow them to enjoy impunity.

Finally, they all welcomed the ICAPP initiative to take on the issue of human trafficking, and recommended to continue such efforts as one of the top priorities of the ICAPP activities in the future to promote cooperation and coordination on the issues relating human trafficking among countries in the region.

Thank you.

Speech by Mr. Sharad Chandra Paudel

Director General, Immigration Department of Nepal



Mandate

- Immigration Act , 2049 (1992 AD)
- Immigration Rule, 2051 (1994 AD)
- Immigration Procedure, 2065 (2008 AD)
- Non Resident Nepali Act, 2064 (2007 AD)

Immigration Post at the Border

Immigration Office

- Kakarbhitta , jhapa
- Birgunj , Parsa
- Belhia , Rupandhehi
- Nepalgunj, Bake
- Mohana, Kailali
- Gadda Chauki, Mahendranagar
- Kodari, Sindhupalchowk

Other Immigration Posts

- Trivhuvan International Airport, Kathmendu
- Pokahara , Kaski
- Department of Immigration , Kathmandu

Movements

in 2012 AD

Total movements 3.2 millions

Foreigners	
Entering Nepal	796,946
Exiting or leaving Nepal	881,305
Nepali Citizen	
Leaving Nepal	868,163
Coming Back	745,245

Nepali Travelling Abroad

- Tourist less than 5 percent
- Students less than 10
- Foreign Employment more than 80 percent

Punishment for the Violation of Immigration laws

- Imprisonment up to five years
- Penalty up to NRS 50,000.00
- And Both

Criminalization in 2013 AD

Number of cases	1514
Nepali Citizen	1507
Foreigner	17
Deportation	61

Thank You

Closing Remark by Ms. Nani Maiya Acharya

Central Committee Member, *Rashtriya Prajatantra* Party of Nepal

Respected Chairperson, Honourable Mrs. Sujata Koirala, the Chairperson of Girija Prasad Koirala foundation, foreign guests, dear friends and all the men and women present here.

First of all, on behalf of my party Rastriya Prajatantra Party (RPP), I would like to welcome all the representatives of ICAPP and everyone present here. Also, we would like to extend our gratitude to the organizers for allowing us to share our thoughts and views.

Firstly, it's very sad to talk about human trafficking. It is a very sensitive topic and we have already stepped in 21st century but we are still dealing with human trafficking and the fact that how humans are treated like animals. This represents the fearful and unsafe environment we are living in. I, on behalf of my party would like to thank ICAPP for making such a serious matter to be discussed in this program. I hope and trust that this gathering will give effective decision regarding this matter. It is very shameful that the most superior and intelligent animal, human, are being trafficked. It is necessary to punish the people involved in this illegal work as soon as possible. This topic has been looked very sensitively all over the world. Poverty, Illiteracy and Unemployment are believed to be the main reasons of human trafficking because according to the facts developing country are often being the victim and the number is relatively low in developed country. Among the developing country, it is more prominent in South Asian Countries. It is found that the people who are in search of employment and the women working at hole and restaurants are often sold in foreign Country. People indulging in this business benefit themselves with money by trapping innocent people with their sweet words in the business of sex, crime and human buying and selling. It is very important for all the country and organization associated with ICAPP to identify the root cause of human trafficking. Also, I believe that to eradicate this problem it is a must to make an international rule and agreement and its effective Implementation. In many countries, it is found that the working political party are providing their helping hands to the people involved in this dirty business. For this, the concerned political parties and respective authority should take a strong stand. I believe that political party can play a vital and a very crucial role to minimize the problem of human trafficking.

Thank You

Closing Remark by Hon. Chhaya Sharma

Member of Constituent Assembly and Member of the International Department, *Madhesi* People's Rights Forum-Nepal

Chairperson
Excellencies
Honorable representatives of political parties
Respected delegates of the ICAPP
Ladies and Gentlemen

Namaste and good morning

It is my great pleasure to address the closing remarks in the precence of this august gathering this morning. I would like to begin with a quote by Magret Mead, a feminist.

"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has."

To translate these thoughts into actions, I feel this seminar will play an important role in the near future, with this diverse participation.

Human Trafficking is something that touches the heart of all humans, yet why are humans themslves pertetrators? why does one human inflict henious crime on another human? why do humans inflict pain on another human? why, never ending question; why?

Maybe we should stop here and reflect on this question, where have we failed in imparting human to human relations, human values, education, economic impowerment, have we internalised this issue.

In the last one and a half days we have talked quite a lot on HT. What it is, what are the measures to prevent and combat it. Raising public awareness, mapping trans-border networks of cooperation, and establishing fast track system etc.

At this point I want to touch a little not on HT directly but the root causes of HT. which needs to be addressed even before we proceed on to talk about the strategies on preventing it.

Trafficking occurs from less developed countries to more developed countries where people are vulnerable to trafficking because of poverty, unemployment and lack of opportunity which force millions of people to look for a better life by moving away from their homes. Others being low pay, discriminatory labor practices, violence (particularly against women), lack of social and welfare support, lack of educational opportunities, declining border controls, increased demand for cheap labor, combined forces of organized crime, the states inability to provide basic social services, and long standing gender based prejudices, so on and so forth.

In order to control and prevent Human Trafficking until and unless these issues are seriously addressed big challenges lie ahead.

The state faces a big challenge to create jobs and equal opportunities. Implement the various acts that have been formulated, and see that justice is awarded to the victims, and the perpetrators punished. dispite various government anti trafficking acts, HT is rampant and growing. It is not just enough to formulate acts, most important is to implement them.

This second largest and fastest growing organinzed crime worldwide is affecting Almost every country in the world whether as a country of origin, transit or destination for victims. Nepal is not an exception NGOs estimate that 10,000 to 15,000 Nepali women and girls are trafficked to India annually, while 7,500 children are trafficked domestically for commercial sexual exploitation.

Women and children from developing countries, and from vulnerable parts of society in developed countries, are lured by promises of decent employment into leaving their homes and travelling to what they consider will be a better life, and are subjected to coercion, exploitation, deception, kidnap, false imprisonment and rape. Women and girls are also trafficked to other Asian destinations, including Malaysia, Hong Kong, and South Korea for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor.

Disadvantaged groups in all spheres of Nepali society plus the one and half decade long severe political instability and internal conflict contributed to increasing vulnerability to trafficking. The conflict brought inflows of women and girls to urban Nepal increased the commercial sexual exploitation-and thus internal trafficking too.

We gathered here in Kathmandu to talk about combatting HT. We are political representatives from various political parties from different countries, hence I would like by propose, let us form a political womens pressure group on HT,including violence against women under the ICAPP womens wing that can lobby the issues as well as sensitize our respective parties, by doing this we will be able tocontribute to prevent someone from getting hurt. We will be able to spare many families from having to mourn a husband , wife, a sister, a brother, or a child. We will be able to save humanity from slavery and servitude of all forms. and as Oprah Winfrey says: We can’t become what we need to be by remaining what we are.

Thank you

Closing Remark by Mr. Ugur Tanyeli

Expert and Assistant to the President
Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA)

Honorable Ministers, Your Excellences,
Distinguished Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, it is a great pleasure for me to address you on behalf of Dr. Serdar ÇAM, the President of Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency in this Closing Session of Human Trafficking Workshop. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate ICAPP, Koirala Foundation and KOICA for organizing this timely workshop in cooperation with Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency-TİKA.

In this two-day workshop, we had the opportunities to address the grave issue of human-trafficking and pleased to know that international community is working hard to combat human-trafficking and trying to find out solutions for this issue. We fully endorse and support any efforts addressing this problem which is a crime against humanity.

Both as a new donor and a recipient country in the past, Turkey is sharing its experiences through TİKA with the developing countries by undertaking development cooperation projects.

I feel the need to give you some brief information about who we are and what we do as TİKA. TİKA executes technical assistance through her 35 program coordination offices located in 32 countries across three continents from Mongolia to Senegal, from Ukraine to Somalia. TİKA's priorities include contributing to the progress of institutional development, capacity building and human resources improvement in the countries concerned. TIKA's areas of operation include education, health, the environment, banking, finance, insurance, customs, vocational training, agriculture, development of physical infrastructure, tourism and cultural cooperation.

Our engagement is based on a demand-driven approach. We take the needs and priorities of these countries very seriously into consideration during project development phases. Cooperation with the partner country is an indispensable part of the project, involving, where necessary, civil society. Training is also provided to partner country personnel to ensure continuity and sustainability of projects. TIKA provides assistance in the following ways: We provide capacity-building assistance (institutional and human resources) and dispatch experts. In addition, we donate equipment, finance construction/renovation activities and provide humanitarian assistance. For instance, in the context of our cooperation with Nepal, TİKA constructed a dormitory for girls in 2012 and a pediatric clinique for Siddhi Memorial Foundation Hospital in 2013.

Although Turkey's experience in development assistance is not very old, its efforts and success in this field is generally well-recognized. Turkey's official development assistance in 2012 amounted to 2.5 billion US Dollars. And also, Turkey is the fourth largest donor state in terms of

humanitarian assistance in the World in 2012 after USA, EU Institutions, and United Kingdom.

Having said these, I want to emphasize one point that working with the other donor agencies and NGOs in the field of development cooperation has been one of TİKA's priorities. Therefore, we are very pleased to sponsor this workshop with Koirala and KOICA with whom we look forward to developing more and more triangular cooperation projects. I am fully convinced that through this kind of workshop the issue of human-trafficking will raise wider awareness in international community the urgency to fight this anti-human crime more effectively.

Thank you.

Closing Remark by Hon. Sheikh Chandtara

Chairperson of National Women's Commission,
Government of Nepal

Hon, chairperson of this programme, all the dignitary from different countries, ladies and gentleman. I would like to extend my salutation to all of you. Please do accept it.

The programme conducted by ICAPP is very important and fruitful. ICAPP is a network of different countries political parties. Political Parties have a great influence in countries. It is the Political parties which can bring drastic change in the countries so you have already been aware of many things within 2 days.

I don't want to take a lot of time since you all are well aware of the forms of Human trafficking have been changed, previously there was a Slavery system but now its form has been changed.

And that to girls trafficking has been an alarming problem of developing countries. This problem has been increasing due to various social problems such as unemployment, illiteracy, poverty fragmented family and so on.

Girls are trafficked by different foul like making fake passport, alluring the girls on a better life in city and most of them have been complied to leave their house because of step mother/father problems.

So far as the law is concerned in Nepal Human traffickers it is very strike and individual can be kept in the jail for 20 years but the matter of pity is that the law has not been implemented practically yet.

Regarding the role of N.W.C it has played a very positive role by conducting various awareness by visiting different districts of the country and it is yielding a very positive result. The commission has already started Five years strategic plan and it's going to give more focus on this very issue.

As far as our country is concern, certain rules and regulation or strict law haven't been considerably in effect due to the political upheaval.

So all the political Parties must have to make a political commitment with a unanimous voice to root out these kinds of social evils from the country.

Last but not the least I'd like to wrap up my speech thanking ICCP for giving me an opportunity to speak a few words in these formidable Problems and I'd like to shower my thanks to all the national and international deli gets for their preventive in the land of sagarmatha. Thank you all once again.

III. ICAPP Documents on Women

The 1st Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing
(Baku, April 5, 2013)

Baku Statement on Women in Asia

We, the woman politicians representing twenty-eight political parties of Azerbaijan, Cambodia, China, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Thailand and Turkey, attended the 1st Meeting of the Women's Wing of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) which was held in Baku, Azerbaijan under the auspice of the *Yeni* (New) Azerbaijan Party (YAP) during April 4 to 6, 2013. The meeting was also attended by representatives of two political parties of Nicaragua and Sudan and representatives of six woman organizations of Bangladesh, Philippines and Turkey as observers.

The meeting was conducted under three themes: promotion of women's rights, women's role in sustainable development of societies and women's role in promoting global and regional integration. The program of the meeting and the list of participants are attached as Appendixes I and II.

We agreed to the need to build extended networks among woman politicians and activists in Asia to address various challenges in advancing gender equality in the region, and confirmed the decision made at the Special Workshop on Woman Politicians during the 7th General Assembly of the ICAPP, held in Baku in November 2012, to establish the ICAPP Women's Wing and hold its meeting on a regular basis.

In line with the primary objectives of the ICAPP to promote exchanges and cooperation between political parties, we agreed that the ICAPP Women's Wing will be one of the main fora for woman politicians and activists in the region to exchange information and share diverse experiences on the difficulties and obstacles faced by women, and suggested policy interventions "to advance the goals of equality, development and peace for all women everywhere in the interest of all humanity," as determined in the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action adopted at the 4th World Conference on Women in September 1995.

In particular, we reaffirmed that "the empowerment and advancement of women, including the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief," and "full participation of women on the basis of equality in all spheres of society including participation in the political decision-making process and access to power," will contribute not only to realizing their full potential in society and shaping our lives in accordance with their own aspirations, but also to achieving equality, development and peace.

In this regard, we urged our respective governments to implement the international conventions related to human rights to fulfill gender equality and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, and U.N. Resolution 1325 of October 2000 on women, peace, and security to increase participation of women at all levels of decision-making, national, regional, and international.

We also expressed our strong support for the proposal made by the United Nations on International Women's Day on March 8, 2012 to convene the 5th World Conference on

Women (WCW) in 2015. We agreed that convening the 5th WCW is important to look closely not only at the implementation of the landmark Beijing Platform for Action but also at the emerging issues and the enormous changes taking place in the world which are having both positive and other implications for women.

We endorsed the ICAPP proposal for the establishment of an Asian All-Women Anti-Poverty Bank for small loans for micro-finance business of as low as $500 or $1,000, for women historically have very high repayment records and since the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and other global and regional financial institutions lend only to governments and mainly for large infrastructure projects. This will reduce poverty in the rural areas and in the urban slums.

We welcomed the offer made by the two major political parties of the Republic of Korea, the governing *Saenuri* (New Frontier) Party and the opposition Democratic Untied Party, to co-host the ICAPP Special Conference on Women in Seoul in September 2013 and agreed to render our full support for the success of the conference. We also expressed our hope that the special conference in Seoul will lay firm ground for convening the 5th WCW in 2015.

We endorsed the election, at the 7th General Assembly of the ICAPP in November 2012, of Hon. Malahat Ibrahimqizi, representing the YAP and Hon. Park In-sook, representing the *Saenuri* Party of the Republic of Korea, as Co-Chairpersons of the ICAPP Women's Wing until its 2nd meeting. We also elected representatives of the Communist Party of China, Islamic Motalefeh Party of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nepali Congress Party of Nepal, *Pheu Thai* Party of Thailand, and Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti)* of Turkey as Vice Chairpersons. List of the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing is attached as Appendix III. The venue and time for the 2nd meeting will be decided through consultation at the Standing Committee of the ICAPP.

Last but not least, we expressed our gratitude to the *Yeni* Azerbaijan Party and the Government of Azerbaijan for hosting this historic meeting and for providing warm hospitality during our stay.

Appendixes:

I. Program
II. List of Participants
III. List of the Bureau

ICAPP Special Conference
on Women's Leadership and Empowerment
(Seoul, Korea, September 12-14, 2013)

Seoul Declaration on Women's Leadership and Empowerment

We, the leaders and representatives of thirty two political parties of Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Russia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Turkey, and observers from the Council of African Political Parties (CAPP), the Permanent Conference of Political Parties from Latin America and the Caribbean (COPPPAL) and the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA) attended the Special Conference of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) on Women's Leadership and Empowerment which was convened in Seoul, Republic of Korea from September 12th to 14th, 2013.

During the conference, we extensively shared our experiences in, and exchanged our views on, promoting women's leadership in politics, expanding women's participation in economy, and strengthening women's role in peace-building.

First of all, we confirmed our commitment to the work of gender mainstreaming, adopted at the Twenty-third Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in June 2000, as the major global strategy, approach and means to achieve the goal of gender equality by ensuring the incorporation of gender perspectives in all central political, economic and social activities, including development, implementation and monitoring of policies, and resource allocation.

In particular, we reaffirmed the critical importance of removing all legal and social barriers that undermine the participation of women, especially women of any ethnic, cultural or religious minority, in politics and economy. Such creation of safe environment for women to be actively involved in political decision-makings and entrepreneurial activities without structural discrimination and prejudice will subsequently build women's collective capacities and further strengthen women's leadership. It will also help realize full potential of women in society and shape our lives in accordance with our own aspirations.

In this regard, we shared the view that our goal of strengthening women's status can be better achieved by encouraging joint and harmonious efforts of men and women. We also agreed to recommend our respective governments and parliaments through our political parties to create a Ministry or Department of Women's Affairs in every country in the region, which will be dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment.

We also called for the implementation of the international conventions related to human rights to fulfill gender equality and eliminate all forms of discrimination and prejudice against women, and U.N. Resolution 1325 of October 2000 on women, peace and security to increase participation of women at all levels of decision-making: national, regional and international.

We welcomed with great delight the launching of the ICAPP Women's Wing, and expressed our strong commitment to its playing a salient role in strengthening cooperation, coordination, and communication among Asian political parties for our common strategy and efforts "to advance the goals of equality, development and peace for all women everywhere in the interest of all humanity," as determined in the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action adopted at the 4th World Conference on Women (WCW) in September 1995.

We endorsed all the agreements reached at the First Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing in April 2013. In particular, we recommended our respective governments to endorse and implement the ICAPP's recommendation to establish an Asian All-Women Anti-Poverty Bank or Fund to micro-finance business of as low as $500 or $1,000.

We agreed to provide necessary support to the future work of the ICAPP Women's Wing, as agreed at its Second Bureau Meeting in June 2013, to raise public awareness on the seriousness and urgency of the issues relating to women, to establish trans-border networks for exchange of information on crimes and violence against women, and to explore practical system to prevent such crimes and violence.

We also supported the proposal made by the United Nations on International Women's Day on March 8, 2012 to convene the 5th WCW in 2015. We believe that convening the 5th WCW is important not only to look closely at the implementation of the landmark Beijing Platform for Action but also to deal squarely with the newly emerging issues and the enormous changes taking place in the world which are having both positive and other implications for women.

Finally, we expressed our gratitude to H.E. Park Geun-hye, President of the Republic of Korea, H.E. Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of Bangladesh, and H.E. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary General of the United Nations for their congratulatory messages. Our sincere thanks also go to the *Saenuri* Party and the Democratic Party for co-hosting this historic event and to the Government of the Republic of Korea for providing warm hospitality during our stay.

Adopted in Seoul, Republic of Korea on the 14th of September, 2013

Report on the 1st Meeting of the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing
(Baku, Azerbaijan, April 6, 2013)

The 1st Meeting (hereinafter referred to as "the Meeting") of the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing (hereinafter referred to as "the Bureau") was held in Baku, Azerbaijan, on April 6, 2013. The Meeting was co-chaired by Co-Chairpersons of the Bureau: Hon. Dr. Malahat Ibrahimqizi of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Hon. Dr. Park In-sook of the Republic of Korea. The Meeting was attended by three Vice-Chairpersons: Hon. Ms. Mu Hong of the Republic of China, Hon. Mrs. Fatemeh Rahbar of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Hon. Sujata Koirala of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal. The Meeting was also attended by Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Co-Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Secretary-General of the ICAPP.

First of all, the two Co-Chairpersons welcomed the five Vice-Chairpersons, newly elected at the 1st Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing, which was held in Baku, Azerbaijan, during April 5-6, 2013. The Bureau members have agreed their mandate to last two years, starting from the time of the 1st Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing.

Hon. Mrs. Fatemeh Rahbar, representing Islamic *Motalefeh* Party, expressed the party's willingness to host the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran in April 2014. The Members agreed that the theme of the 2nd Meeting be decided by the hosting party. Further details, including the exact time and venue, will be circulated among the Bureau members and women politicians of the region through the ICAPP Secretariat.

Hon. Dr. Park In-sook, representing *Saenuri* (New Frontier) Party, made a brief report on the ICAPP Special Conference on Women's Leadership and Empowerment, to be held in Seoul, during September 12-14, 2013. She encouraged the Members to participate in the Special Conference for its relevance to the ICAPP Women's Wing. The members confirmed their strong support for the Seoul Special Conference and agreed to urge the woman politicians of the region to attend the conference.

The Members agreed to increase its cooperation with the Women's Wing of other organizations such as COPPPAL so that the ICAPP Women's Wing will be a forum of idea exchanging and experience sharing of every woman politicians.

Report on the 2nd Meeting of the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing
(Bangkok, Thailand, June 17, 2013)

The 2nd Meeting (hereinafter referred to as "the Meeting") of the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing (hereinafter referred to as "the Bureau") was held in Bangkok, Thailand, on June 17, 2013. The Meeting was co-chaired by Co-Chairpersons of the Bureau: Hon. Dr. Malahat Ibrahimqizi of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Hon. Dr. Park In-sook of the Republic of Korea. The Meeting was attended by three Vice-Chairpersons: Hon. Sujata Koirala of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, Hon. Dr. Jarupan Kuldiloke of the Kingdom of Thailand, and Hon. Selva Cam of the Republic of Turkey. The Meeting was also attended by Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Co-Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Secretary-General of the ICAPP.

First of all, the members of the Bureau agreed to meet on a regular basis between its annual meetings to discuss and coordinate activities and programs of the ICAPP Women's Wing. They also confirmed their commitment to carry out the agreements reached at the 1st Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing, held in Baku, Azerbaijan, during April 5-6, 2013, to promote and protect women's rights in Asia.

The Bureau members also urged the countries in the region to implement the Baku Statement which supported the Beijing Platform for Action from the Fourth United Nations' Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. In this regard, they also agreed to the need to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

In particular, they identified the two issues as the most urgent challenges to be dealt with by the ICAPP Women's Wing: human trafficking, especially that of young girls and children, and violence against women, including sexual assault and domestic violence. A number of solutions have been suggested to meet the challenges in most efficient and practical way, which included the followings, among other things:
(1) Raising public awareness on the seriousness and urgency of the issues.
The Bureau members agreed to hold small-level, sub-regional or bilateral workshops on these issues not only to raise public awareness on the urgency of the issues but to draw attention of the political leaders who are responsible for policies on women. They also agreed to organize small-scale field trips to the areas where such forms of crime and violence against women most frequently occur.
(2) Establishing trans-border networks for information exchange.
The Bureau members strongly supported the idea of building and mapping out of the trans-border networks which will help aggregate, and expedite, diverse efforts at different national and local levels to fight against such crimes and violence against women through timely exchange of information.
(3) Introducing fast-track punishment system for crimes and violence against women.
The Bureau members expressed their view that a judiciary system under which crimes and violence against women can be more promptly processed for timely and strong punishment would help prevent such crimes and violence.
In this regard, the Bureau members agreed to convene a small-scale workshop on one of the specific issues as a pilot project in Nepal, in January 2014.

In addition, the Bureau members recommended the political parties in the region to send young women leaders to the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Youth Wing, to be held in Baku, Azerbaijan during 13-16 August, 2013.

The Bureau members also strongly recommended prominent women leaders in Asia to participate in the ICAPP Special Conference on "Women's Leadership and Empowerment" to be held in Seoul, Korea during September 12-14, 2013. They also agreed to hold the third Meeting of the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing on the sideline of the special conference.

The Bureau members also requested the ICAPP Secretariat to a separate link on the ICAPP website to the activities and programs of the ICAPP Women's Wing to promote better communication coordination of its activities and programs with other women organizations in the region.

During their stay in Thailand, the Bureau members paid a courtesy call on Her Excellency Yingluck Shinawatra, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand and Leader of the governing *Pheu Thai* Party and delivered a letter requesting her to become one of the special advisors of the ICAPP Women's Wing. They also delivered the invitation letter to attend the ICAPP Special Conference on "Women's Leadership and Empowerment," to be held in Seoul during September 12-14, 2013, and to deliver a keynote speech in the opening session. Prime Minister Yingluck agreed with gratitude to become a special advisor of the ICAPP women's Wing. She also promised to positively consider attending the Special Conference after consulting her agenda. She further mentioned that *Pheu Thai* Party is very pleased to work closely with the ICAPP to advance democracy in Asia and the Government of Thailand is willing to share its experiences in promoting and protecting women's rights.

The Bureau members also paid a courtesy call on His Excellency Abhisit Vejjajiva, Former Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand and Chairman of the opposition Democrat Party of Thailand. Former Prime Minister Abhisit also welcomed the initiatives taken by the ICAPP and the ICAPP Women's Wing to promote democracy in the region and promote and protect women's rights. He particularly emphasized the need to provide longer-term opportunities for women to advance their potentials throughout their careers and lives. For this objective, he suggested that more concrete measures need to be implemented such as micro-financing for women.

The Bureau members also had a separate meeting with Dr. Sutada Mekrungruengkul, a leading expert on issues related to women in Thailand. Dr. Sutada identified three issues as most urgent issues faced by women in Thailand: lack of free movement of human resources, exploitation of women labor, and aggravating structural violation of human rights against women. Despite many political efforts, they are still persistent and widespread not only in Thailand but in many countries in Asia. To prevent injustice against women, Dr. Sutada recommended two approaches which are to provide women with better access to economic activities so that they can obtain financial independence and to adopt concrete measures to reduce violations of human rights against women.

Report on the 3rd Meeting of the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing
(Seoul, Republic of Korea, September 12 and 14, 2013)

The 3rd Meeting (hereinafter referred to as "the Meeting") of the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing (hereinafter referred to as "the Bureau") was held on September 12 and 14, on the sideline of the ICAPP Special Conference on Women's Leadership and Empowerment (hereinafter referred to as "the Special Conference') held in Seoul Korea during September 13-14, 2013 under the auspices of the governing *Saenuri* (New Frontier) Party and the opposition Democratic Party of the Republic of Korea. The agenda of the Meeting is attached as ***Appendix I.***

The Meeting was co-chaired by Co-Chairpersons of the Bureau: Hon. Dr. Malahat Ibrahimqizi of the *Yeni* (New) Azerbaijani Party of Azerbaijan and Hon. Dr. Park In-sook of the Saenuri Party of the Republic of Korea. The Meeting was attended by three Vice-Chairpersons of the Bureau: Hon. Mrs. Fatemeh Rahbar of the Islamic Motalefeh Party of Iran, Hon. Sujata Koirala of the Nepali Congress Party of Nepal, and Hon. Selva Cam of the Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti*) of Turkey.

The Meeting was also attended by Hon. Shen Beili of the Communist Party of China on behalf of Hon. Mu Hong, and Hon. Puttachart Wongmongkol of the Pheu Thai Party of Thailand on behalf of Hon. Dr. Jarupan Kuldiloke. Hon. Misako Yasui of the Democratic Party of Japan attended the Meeting as an observer.

Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Co-Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Secretary-General of the ICAPP, also attended the Meeting.

Preparations for the ICAPP Special Conference on Women's Leadership and Empowerment

The Bureau Members expressed their appreciation and gratitude to the *Saenuri* Party and the Democratic Party of Korea for their excellent preparations for the Special Conference and warm hospitality.

The Bureau Members also reviewed the draft Seoul Declaration on Women's Leadership and Empowerment prepared by the ICAPP Secretariat and agreed to recommend to adopt the revised draft, which is attached as ***Attachment II,*** at the closing session of the Special Conference on September 14. In this regard, they took special note of the following two proposals included in the Seoul Declaration:

1) Proposal to convene the 5th World Conference on Women as a follow-up conference on the action plan adopted at the 4th World Conference on Women held in Beijing in September 1995, as proposed by the United Nations; and
2) Establishment of an Asian All-Women Anti-Poverty Bank and/or Fund which was adopted at the First Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing in Baku in April 2013

The Second Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing

The ICAPP Secretariat informed that the Islamic *Motalefeh* Party of Iran recently withdrew its offer, made at the 1st Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing in Baku, to host the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing in Tehran in April 2014, due to the new political developments after the Presidential Election in Iran. The Secretariat also informed that the 8th General Assembly (GA) of the ICAPP will be held in Sri Lanka in September 2014 under the auspices of the Freedom Party of Sri Lanka(SLFP).

The Bureau Members confirmed their commitment to hold the Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing annually. They, however, also noted some practical and logistic difficulties which can be faced by many women representatives in the region to participate in the meetings of the ICAPP Women's Wing if they are frequently held.

In consideration of such possibility, they agreed to hold the Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing in conjunction with the ICAPP General Assembly, which is held once in every two years, or the ICAPP Standing Committee Meetings, which are held at least twice a year, or the ICAPP Special Conference, which has been held more than once a year since 2008.

In this regard, the Bureau Members requested the ICAPP Secretariat to consult with the host of the 8th GA on the possibility of hosting the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing one day prior to the 8th GA in Sri Lanka in September 2014, so that the ICAPP Women's Wing can submit its report and recommendations on women issues at the Plenary Sessions of the 8th GA.

Workshop on the Issue of Human Trafficking

The Bureau Members confirmed to carry out their agreement, made at the 2nd Meeting of the Bureau held in Bangkok on June 17, 2013, to hold the special workshop on the issue of human trafficking (hereinafter referred to as "the workshop") in Kathmandu in 2014.

The Members agreed to invite representatives of 20 to 30 political parties in the region which have keen interest in the issue of human trafficking and several international organizations which are directly involved with the issue. They also agreed, as suggested by Hon. Sujata Koirala of Nepal, to invite a few exemplary woman leaders in the region, including Hon. Begum Khaleda Zia, Former Prime Minister and Chairwoman of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, and Hon. Meira Kumar, and Speaker of *Lok Sabha* (Lower House) and Hon. Sushma Swaraj, Opposition Leader of India.

Hon. Sujata Koirala also reported that there are strong support for the workshop from the government, all major political parties and civil societies in Nepal, and that they will soon establish a joint organizing committee for the workshop. She said, however, there may be need for both financial and administrative support from governments, political parties and civil societies in other countries to facilitate the preparations for the workshop.

In this regard, Hon. Malahat Ibrahimqizi of Azerbaijan and Hon. Selva Cam of Turkey said that they would consult with political parties and other organizations in their respective countries on the possibility of providing some financial or administrative support for the workshop. Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Secretary General of the ICAPP, agreed to provide

necessary administrative assistance and also said to check the possibility of getting some financial support for the workshop.

The dates for the workshop were tentatively decided for January 16-17, 2014. The final dates for the workshop, however, will be decided later through consultation among the Bureau Members after the date for the general elections in Nepal, which are currently planned for mid November this year, is officially confirmed.

Other Issues

The Bureau Members confirmed the list of Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing with the names of Special Advisors, which is attached as ***Appendix III.***

They also took note that there is only one woman member in the ICAPP Standing Committee and agreed to strongly recommend to the political parties represented in the ICAPP Standing Committee to nominate more women members in the future.

Appendixes:

I. Agenda of the 3rd Bureau Meeting

II. Seoul Declaration on Women's Leadership and Empowerment

III. List of the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing

Report on the 4th Meeting of the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing
(Kathmandu, Nepal, January 16 and 18, 2014)

The 4th Meeting (hereinafter referred to as "the Meeting") of the Bureau of the ICAPP Women's Wing (hereinafter referred to as "the Bureau") was held on January 16 and 18, on the sideline of the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking (hereinafter referred to as "the ICAPP Workshop") held in Kathmandu during January 16-18, 2014 which was co-hosted by the five leading political parties in Nepal, i.e. Nepali Congress Party, Communist Party of Nepal (UML), Unified Communist Party of Nepal (UCPN-Maoist), *Madhesi* People's Rights Forum-Nepal and Communist Party of Nepal (CPN-Maoist).

The Meeting was co-chaired by Co-Chairpersons of the Bureau, Hon. Dr. Malahat Ibrahimqizi of the *Yeni* (New) Azerbaijani Party of Azerbaijan and Hon. Dr. Park In-sook of the *Saenuri* Party of the Republic of Korea. The Meeting was attended by three Vice-Chairpersons of the Bureau as well, Hon. Mu Hong of the Communist Party of China, Hon. Sujata Koirala of the Nepali Congress Party of Nepal, and Hon. Selva Cam of the Justice and Development Party (*AK Parti*) of Turkey.

The Meeting was also attended by Mr. Rakesh Hamal, Executive Director of the *Girija Prasad Koirala* Foundation and Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking, and Ms. Kim Yang-hee, Gender Specialist of KOICA.

Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Co-Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Secretary-General of the ICAPP, also attended the Meeting.

Preparations for the ICAPP Workshop on Human Trafficking

The Bureau Members extended their gratitude to the government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal for warm hospitality and the five political parties for their excellent preparations for the ICAPP Workshop and warm hospitality. They also expressed their deepest appreciation to the *Girija Prasad Koirala* Foundation of Nepal, the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (*TIKA*), and the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), for co-sponsoring the Workshop. The list of co-hosts and co-sponsors of the Workshop is attached as ***Appendix I.***

In particular, they welcomed the decisions by all the major political parties, including the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) which had boycotted the general elections held on November 19, 2013, to gather together under the banner of the ICAPP to tackle with the common challenge. They hoped that the Workshop would have provided a good momentum to resume the peace process in Nepal prior to convening the second Constituent Assembly on January 22, 2014.

The Bureau Members also reviewed the draft Kathmandu Statement on Human Trafficking prepared by the ICAPP Secretariat and agreed to submit the revised draft, which is attached as ***Appendix II***, for adoption at the closing session of the Workshop on January 18.

Coordinated Efforts between the ICAPP Standing Committee and Women's Wing

Hon. Chung Eui-yong, Co-Chairman of the Standing Committee and Secretary General of the ICAPP informed the Bureau that the leading members of the ICAPP Standing Committee requested to convey their full support and solidarity to the initiative of the ICAPP Women's Wing to combat human trafficking at their meeting held in Manila during January 11-12, 2014.

The Bureau Members appreciated the Standing Committee members' strong commitment to their initiative, and requested their continued and more active support in their future endeavors to further promote women's rights and their political, social and economic status in the region. On that note, they requested for closer coordination and communication with the Standing Committee and agreed to send their representatives to the meetings of the Standing Committee in the future.

The Bureau Members also requested the ICAPP Secretariat to coordinate with the hosts of the 8th General Assembly of the ICAPP to organize the 2nd Meeting of the ICAPP Women's Wing in Sri Lanka in the forthcoming September in conjunction with the General Assembly.

Follow-up Workshops on Human Trafficking

The Bureau Members recognized that an issue of such magnitude and atrocity as human trafficking cannot be addressed and resolved at a one-time event or by a single statement, and agreed to continue their deliberations on the key issues relating to human trafficking which were laid out in the Kathmandu Statement. In particular, they agreed to convene two or three follow-up workshops on human trafficking in South Asia during 2014-2015, in order to strengthen region-wide efforts and build cohesive partnerships to combat human trafficking.

The Bureau Members agreed that political leaders, both men and women, who are in more responsible positions to take decisions on policies relating to human trafficking, should be encouraged to participate in future workshops. They also agreed to the need to invite more experts in the fields of legislation and law enforcement to future workshops, and to seek the continued assistance from development cooperation agencies such as *TIKA* and KOICA for future workshops.

With regard to the agenda of the follow-up workshops, the Bureau Members stressed the need to focus on more practical and deliverable topics, such as raising public awareness on the seriousness and the urgency of human trafficking, and strengthening legislative activities of political parties to prevent trafficking, protect victims and prosecute traffickers.

Pilot Project to Combat Human Trafficking in Nepal

Hon. Sujata Koirala, Vice Chairperson of the ICAPP Women's Wing and Chairman of *G.P. Koirala* Foundation, made a proposal to select one of villages in Nepal that has worst track records in human trafficking and provide assistance, such as vocational training and shelters for potential victims, to develop it into a model village for preventing human trafficking and rehabilitating victims as a pilot project of the ICAPP Women's Wing. She further requested the ICAPP Secretariat to coordinate with development cooperation agencies, such as TIKA

and KOICA, to provide necessary financial assistance for the project as it has done for the Workshop.

In this regard, the Ms. Kim Yang-hee, gender specialist of the KOICA, advised the Bureau Members to give priority to issues relating to the prevention of human trafficking by raising public awareness of the seriousness and urgency of the issue. Such project could include programs of educating people, conducting anti-trafficking campaigns or providing counseling in the selected village. Ms. Kim pointed out that rehabilitation of victims would require much broader approaches in terms of sites and scopes of the project.

It was agreed that *G.P. Koirala* Foundation would prepare a more concrete proposal for the pilot project after identifying what measures could and should be taken to prevent human trafficking in certain villages or sectors in Nepal in consultation with experts and relevant NGOs in Nepal, including *Shakti Samuha* and Asia Foundation, and submit it to the ICAPP Secretariat, which will then consult with development cooperation agencies such as *TIKA* and KOICA. Hon. Dr. Malahat Ibrahimqizi, Co-Chairperson of the ICAP Women's Wing, said the overseas assistance agency of the Azerbaijani government would be also interested in joining *TIKA* and KOICA to co-sponsor future activities of ICAPP Women's Wing to combat human trafficking.

Appendixes:

I. List of Co-Hosts and Co-Sponsors of the Workshop

II. Revised Kathmandu Statement on Human Trafficking

MEMBERS OF THE BUREAU OF THE ICAPP WOMEN's WING

(As of Jan. 2014)

Co-Chairpersons			
	Hon. Dr. Malahat IBRAHIMQIZI ▸Member of Political Council and Chairperson of Nasimi Distrct Branch of the *Yeni* (New) Azerbaijan Party ▸Member of Parliament, Republic of **Azerbaijan**		**Hon. Dr. PARK In-sook** ▸*Saenuri* (New Frontier) Party ▸Member of the National Assembly, Republic of **Korea**
Vice-Chairpersons (by alphabetical order of the name of country)			
	Hon. MU Hong ▸Director General of the International Liaison Department of the All China Women's Federation, Communist Party of China, People's Republic of **China**		**Hon. Fatemeh RAHBAR** ▸Member of the Central Council of the Islamic *Motalefeh* Party ▸Member of Parliament, Islamic Republic of **Iran**
	Hon. Sujata KOIRALA ▸Member of the Central Committee and Head of International Department of the Nepali Congress Party ▸Former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Federal Democratic Republic of **Nepal**		**Hon. Dr. Jarupan KULDILOKE** ▸Secretary to Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, *Pheu Thai* Party ▸Member of Parliament, Kingdom of **Thailand**
	Hon. Selva CAM ▸Chairwoman of Foreign Affairs, Women's Branch of the Party Headquarters, Justice and Development Party, Republic of **Turkey**		

IV. Introduction of the ICAPP

Brief Introduction of the ICAPP
(January 2014)

The International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) was launched in Manila in September 2000 to promote exchanges and cooperation between political parties from different Asian countries and with various ideologies; to enhance mutual understanding and trust among Asian countries; to promote Asia's regional cooperation through the unique role and channel of political parties.

Since its inception, the ICAPP has grown steadily in both membership and influence. At first, few people thought that it would be possible to bring together competing governing, opposition and independent political parties in Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, West Asia, Middle East and Oceania.

The ICAPP meetings have been visionary, cordial, constructive and successful. Simply by bringing together Asia's political leaders in fraternal assemblies regularly, the ICAPP has become a positive force for mutual understanding among Asian countries and peoples. And now more than 359 political parties in 53 countries in the region with diverse political and ideological backgrounds are eligible to participate in ICAPP activities.

Seven General Assemblies of the ICAPP, which have been successfully held in Manila in 2000, Bangkok in 2002, Beijing in 2004, Seoul in 2006, Astana in 2009, Phnom Penh in 2010 and Baku 2012, brought together political leaders in the region to exchange opinions and communicate with each other, and helped strengthen unity among Asian countries and propel Asia along the road toward stability and prosperity.

The ICAPP Standing Committee, which is comprised of the leading political parties from 22 countries representing different sub-regions of Asia, has also been meeting regularly, more than twice a year since 2004, to organize ICAPP activities and programs in an effective and concerted way.

ICAPP special conferences and workshops have also been convened on key challenges in the region. The first special conference was held in Seoul in May 2008 on the topic of state subsidies for mainstream political parties as a means to prevent political corruption. Another special conference was held on the making of new democratic constitution in Kathmandu, Nepal, in June 2009. Since then, special conferences have been more focused on the issues targeted by U.N. Millennium Development Goals: on poverty alleviation in Kunming, China, in July 2010; on natural disasters and environmental protection in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in May 2011; on development and people's access in Nanning, China, in September 2011; on promoting green development and building a beautiful Asia together in Xi'an, China, in May 2013; and on women's leadership and empowerment in Seoul, Republic of Korea, in September 2013.

In recent years, the ICAPP has also been trying to reach out to other regions in the world. The first joint session was successfully held in Buenos Aires in July 2009 with the COPPPAL, the Permanent Conference of Political Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean. Since then, the ICAPP and COPPPAL have been holding joint sessions annually, the second meeting in Phnom Penh in 2010 and the third meeting in Mexico City in 2012. The fourth joint session will be held in Baku, Azerbaijan in October 2013.

In addition, the ICAPP and the COPPPAL have successfully coordinated their efforts to help political parties in Africa establish a similar organization. As the result, the Council of African Political Parties (CAPP) was finally launched in Khartoum, Sudan in April 2013. The first Conference of the CAPP held in Khartoum was attended by representatives of 35 political parties from five different regions in Africa. And the ICAPP is now leading the initiative to convene the first trilateral meeting of political parties in Asia, Africa and Latin America in 2014. We hope that the ICAPP, COPPPAL and CAPP will eventually develop into a global institution, encompassing all political parties in the world regardless of their ideological orientations.

In recognition of the ICAPP's role in bringing together all political parties to promote understanding and friendship among countries not only in Asia, but also in Latin America and Africa, several governments in the region, including Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Iran, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Vietnam have signed the inter-governmental "MOU on Cooperation to Support the Activities of the ICAPP" in 2013. Now many more governments, including Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Turkey, are in the process of completing their domestic procedures to join the MOU.

The ICAPP will continue to play a key role not only in Asia's inevitable movement to build an Asian community, but also in the global quest for a more peaceful and prosperous world.

The ICAPP Standing Committee decided to establish the ICAPP Secretariat in Seoul, Korea in 2008, and nominated Mr. Chung Eui-yong, Former Ambassador and Member of the National Assembly, as Co-Chairman of the ICAPP Standing Committee and Secretary General, which was endorsed at the 5th General Assembly in 2009.

The ICAPP Secretariat can be reached by email at secretariat@theicapp.org. More detailed information on the ICAPP and its activities can be found on its website at www.theicapp.org.

MEMBERS OF THE ICAPP STANDING COMMITTEE

(As of Jan. 2014)

Co-Chairmen

Hon. Jose de VENECIA, Jr.
- Founding Chairman of the ICAPP
- Former Speaker of the House of Representatives of the **Philippines**

Hon. CHUNG Eui-yong
- Secretary General, ICAPP Secretariat
- Former Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee United Democratic Party, Republic of **Korea**

Members (by alphabetical order of the name of country)

Hon. Shane L. STONE
- Assistant Chairman of International Democratic Union
- Former Federal President of the Liberal Party of **Australia**

Hon. Ali Javad AHMADOV
- Deputy Chairman and Executive Secretary of New Azerbaijan Party, **Azerbaijan**

Hon. Abdul Matin KHASRU
- Secretary for Legal Affairs of the Central Committee, Bangladesh Awami League
- Former Minister of Law, Justice and Placement Affairs, **Bangladesh**

Hon. Hussain Muhammad ERSHAD (Alternate Member)
- President of Jatiya Party
- Former President of **Bangladesh**

Hon. SOK An
- Member of the Standing Committee of Cambodian People's Party
- Deputy Prime Minister and Minister in Charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers, **Cambodia**

Hon. KEO Puth Reasmey (Alternate Member)
- President of the Funcinpec Party
- Former Deputy Prime Minister, **Cambodia**

Hon. AI Ping
- Vice Minister of the International Department, Central Committee of the Communist Party of **China**

Hon. Karan SINGH
- Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Indian National Congress, **India**

Hon. Theo L. SAMBUAGA
- Vice President, GOLKAR Party, **Indonesia**

Hon. Prof. Dr. Hassan Ghafouri FARD
- Member of the Central Committee of the Islamic Motalefeh Party
- Former Vice President of **Iran**

Hon. Tatsuya ITO
- Director-General of the International Bureau, Liberal Democratic Party of Japan
- Member of the Diet, **Japan**

Hon. Kaname TAJIMA (Alternate Member)
- Director-General of the International Department, Democratic Party of Japan
- Member of the Diet, **Japan**

Hon. Bauyrzhan BAIBEK
- First Deputy Chairman of "Nur Otan" People's Democratic Party of **Kazakhstan**

Hon. HWANG Jin-ha
- President of ICAPP Parliamentarians' Union of the National Assembly, Saenuri (New Frontier) Party
- Member of the National Assembly, Republic of **Korea**

Hon. KIM Sung-gon (Alternate Member)
- Democratic United Party
- Member of the National Assembly, Republic of **Korea**

Hon. Fadi FAWAZ
- Advisor for Development Affaires to Hon. Saad Hariri, Former Prime Minister and Chairman of Future Movement Party of **Lebanon**

	(Alternate Member) ▸Representative of Free Patriotic Movement Party of **Lebanon**		**Hon. Dato Seri Shahidan bin KASSIM** ▸Special Adviser to the Prime Minister for the Northern Region Economic Growth, United Malay National Organization, **Malaysia**
	Hon. BAIGAL Luvsanchultem ▸Chairman of General Control Committee, Democratic Party of **Mongolia**		**Hon. CHINBAT Khishigt** **(Alternate Member)** ▸Head of International Relations and Cooperation Department, Mongolian People's Party, **Mongolia**
	Hon. Dr. Mya Oo ▸ Member of the Central Executive Committee, Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) of **Myanmar**		**(Alternate Member)** ▸Representative of National League for Democracy (NLD), **Myanmar**
	Hon. K.P. Sharma OLI ▸Chief of International Department, Communist Party of Nepal (UML) ▸Former Deputy Prime Minister, **Nepal**		**Hon. Sujata KOIRALA** **(Alternate Member)** ▸Head of International Department of the Nepali Congress Party ▸Former Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of **Nepal**
	Hon. Mushahid HUSSAIN SAYED ▸Secretary-General of the Pakistan Muslim League-Q ▸Senator, **Pakistan**		**Hon. Andrey KLIMOV** ▸Member of the Presidium of the General Council of the United Russia Party ▸Member of the Council of Federation, **Russia**
	Hon. Dr. Nalinee TAVESEEN ▸Thailand Trade Representative ▸Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office ▸Pheu Thai Party of **Thailand**		**Hon. Chamni SAKDISET** **(Alternate Member)** ▸Deputy Party Leader of the Democrat Party of **Thailand**
	Hon. Yuksel OZDEN ▸Justice and Development Party (AK Parti) ▸Member of the Parliament, **Turkey**		**Hon. Vuong Thua PHONG** ▸Vice Chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of **Vietnam**