

**REPORT OF  
LAWYERS TRAINING ON COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS**

Organized and conducted by : Lawyers Beyond Borders-Bangladesh Chapter

04-05 October, 2016, Dhaka-Bangladesh



Supported by : Migration Forum in Asia

## **01. BACKGROUND OF THE TRAINING:**

The last decade has witnessed a new interest in the ancient scourge of human trafficking. The problem is huge, the circumstances of trafficking victims horrific, and the damage enormous.

Fortunately, citizens and policy makers are increasingly likely to understand that human trafficking is an urgent matter of social justice. They are also increasingly likely to be knowledgeable about its victims, perpetrators, and harms. News accounts of dramatic cases along with television and film stories, both fiction and non-fiction, have raised awareness of the plight of people caught in what is commonly called modern-day slavery. Reports and studies have begun to amass valuable information on the highly secretive activities that constitute human trafficking.

On the legal front, too, change is evident. Apart from the constitutional basis, a number of statutes and policies together provide for the legal regime against trafficking in human beings. The recently enacted statute Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 (PSHTA) provides the most comprehensive legislative framework for the prevention of trafficking, prosecution of traffickers and the treatment/protection of actual and potential victims of human trafficking. Other major laws within the anti-trafficking legal regime include: the Emigration Ordinance 1982, the Penal Code 1860, the Children Act 2013, the Bangladesh Passport Order 1973, the Passports Act 1920, the Passport (Offences) Act 1952, and the Bangladesh Labour Act 2006.

Trafficking cases present difficult challenges for the criminal justice system. For example, victims may be dealing with serious trauma related to domestic violence and sexual assault and reluctant to participate in prosecutions. Further, many adult or child victims of human trafficking are arrested and brought to court as defendants on prostitution-related charges. In the court system, though Bangladesh government and NGOs had established ongoing programs to educate prosecutors and judges about different human rights issues but there are limited scope for traditional and pro bono lawyers to educate themselves about different complexities of handling human trafficking cases.

Laws alone, however, will not defeat traffickers. Cadres of knowledgeable, dedicated criminal lawyers are necessary to make sure that laws are used to prosecute traffickers and protect victims. Education, collaboration, and commitment are also essential to the work of prevention, whether it is arming vulnerable populations with information and alternatives or finding ways to attack the demand that fuels trafficking.

Human trafficking is an often misunderstood concept, and lawyers are just now beginning to grasp its complexities. In fact, many lawyers have only recently been exposed to this issue. As people learn more about human trafficking, they are rightfully outraged that such a gross violation of human rights touches million people in Bangladesh, with less than 1 percent of them identified and protected. Yet lawyers still grapple with how to turn that outrage into action, and how to use their own legal skills to take on human trafficking.

There are a limited number of lawyers undertaking legal work in the anti-trafficking field in Bangladesh. Among these limited number of lawyers, there are varying levels of expertise and knowledge regarding the specialist laws and processes. Provision of comprehensive legal training would improve the knowledge and skills of lawyers operating in the field, and if combined with recommendations that increase legal capacity, could have a multiplier effect. In fact this is crucial to highlight the roles that lawyers play in representing victims of human trafficking and some legal measures that can be employed to help facilitate the enforcement of anti-human trafficking laws.

Based on above situation and necessities to build capacities of lawyers Bangladesh Bar Council had proposed Lawyers Beyond Borders (LBB) Bangladesh to organize & conduct series of training for their member lawyers based on their existing training manual to combat human trafficking. Bangladesh Bar Council had also requested LBB Bangladesh to update their existing manual following country's recent legislative, policy, system and practice development. In response to their request, LBB Bangladesh had designed this training.

This training had made an invaluable contribution to lawyers understanding of human trafficking and guided lawyers about this terrible human rights abuse.

## 02. OBJECTIVE OF THE TRAINING:

The specific objective of this training are a) aware participants about the different dimensions of trafficking and applied resistance courses (in terms of laws) in national and international planes against the trafficking chain; b) to make clear understanding of lawyers about the magnitude of their responsibilities and realize their upstanding duties to protest these crimes; c) to build capacity of lawyer for formulating their personal schemes and integrate it with other maneuvers of different stakeholders; d) to develop lawyers personal expertise and employ them efficiently in field level anti-trafficking operations; e) to initiate legal proceedings against the perpetrators effectively; f) to support the GOB and other NGOs in their schemes to resist trafficking.

## 03. SESSION WISE SUMMARY REPORTS:

### Day One:

There were total of six sessions including opening session at the first day of training.

Session wise summary reports are as follows:

### Registration:

Registration process was started at 8.30 am and it was continue up to 9.30 am. After registration all participants were proved a bag, a pen, a pad and pre training evaluation questionnaire. Entire participants filled up the evaluation questionnaire and submitted to the LBB-Bangladesh resource team. This helps LBB resource team to understand level of knowledge of lawyers.



### Opening Session:

In opening session **Mr. Md. Israfil Alam, Honourable MP**, was present as a Chief Guest; **Mr. Adv. Md. Ayubur Rahman, General Secretary, Dhaka Bar Association** **Atty. Henry S. Rojas**, Rojas and Uy Law Office, Philippines & Regional Coordinator-LBB and **Mr. Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator, LBB-Bangladesh** delivered their valuable speeches.

The workshop was started by welcome speech of **Mr. Abdullah Al Hasan**, Country Coordinator, LBB-Bangladesh. He welcomed all the participants and states objectives of the training. He thanked the entire speaker for joined the



program. He addressed human trafficking is a very serious problem throughout the world, including in Bangladesh and other South Asian countries. The Government of Bangladesh, non-government organizations, and civil societies and network organizations have been working jointly to combat this issue. In 2012, Bangladesh government enacted a new anti-trafficking law (Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act) that is extremely comprehensive and consistent with the international standards presented in the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons. The

law provides a very clear and comprehensive definition for the offense of human trafficking, provides for stern punishment of trafficking offenses, authorizes the establishment of special Tribunals to handle human trafficking cases, provides a number of protective measure for trafficking victims including the establishment of additional safe homes and provision of protection orders for victims and witnesses, establishes the formation of a Human Trafficking Commission, and creates a framework for cooperation between source and destination countries including mutual legal assistance.

Yet, despite this new comprehensive anti-trafficking law, several implementation challenges have been identified which limit the full effectiveness of this new law. Along with, law alone, however, can't defeat traffickers. Cadres of knowledgeable, dedicated criminal lawyers are necessary to make sure that laws are used to prosecute traffickers and protect victims.

Human trafficking is an often misunderstood concept, and lawyers are just now beginning to grasp its complexities. In fact, many lawyers have only recently been exposed to this issue. He argued many Influential citizens, political leaders, and officers of Bangladesh Government are engaged with human trafficking. The Bangladesh Government has been made many laws including The Overseas Employment and Migration Act, 2013 and The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012.

He concluded his speech by quoting Hillary Clinton, and that is "Bangladesh's anti-trafficking law is one of the best law among all other countries in the world." Finally he wished this training will make an invaluable contribution to lawyers understanding of human trafficking and guide lawyers who represent victims about this terrible human rights abuse.

**Henry S. Rojas** delivered his speech. In his speech he summarized the activities of LBB Network and what has been done by this network, Coordination of LBB lawyers in other countries, suggested activities in the last two years, activities to support to access to justice, Outreach to Other Constituencies and Stakeholders, LBB Philippines and publications of LBB Philippines. Moreover he stated about upcoming conference of LBB Network. He also mentioned in Malaysia, the Bar council arranged program along with LBB for preventing Human Trafficking.



**Mr. Adv. Md. AyuburRahman**, General Secretary, Dhaka Bar Association stated his speech by mentioning that there was no organization or anything for working with migrants in Bangladesh before LBB-Bangladesh. He said this is a very good and significant initiative. He congratulated, LBB-Bangladesh personally and on behalf of the Dhaka Bar Association. He said "We must take steps for preventing Human Trafficking, terrorism etc. jointly by Bar Association and LBB-Bangladesh. He requested LBB-Bangladesh for arranging such types of program in different Bar Association all over the Bangladesh including Dhaka Bar and he promised to help LBB-Bangladesh regarding any issue related to bar association involvement.



In his speech he had delivered three recommendations. Recommendations are followings:

1. To arrange awareness program at each and every district in Bangladesh.
2. To arrange training program for lawyers in every Bar.
3. To arrange program for raising awareness among people at Union level.



**Mr. Md. Israfil Alam, Honourable MP** started his speech by giving greetings and thanks to all participants in the training. He stated, he is with LBB from the very beginning of it. They have planned in the year of 2015 for arranging program at the different Bar Associations in District level along with the lawyers practicing respectively therein. He claimed many lawyers do not want to take such type of cases because of ignorance about the related laws. So, we should arrange this training program for focusing/injecting Human Trafficking Act into the head of the lawyers. He requested Mr. Ayubur Rahman, General Secretary, Dhaka Bar Association to ready some lawyers in the Dhaka Bar who will work for migrants/migration and human trafficking.



He said he is with Migration Forum in Asia from 2009. The good news is a forum named National Forum, Migration & Development going to be established by early of the next year having its members among MPs. He demonstrated that our economy dependent on the remittance mostly. So, we have to work hard with/in our migration sector. For example, Philippine becomes a model in Migration sector all over the world. There are 176 countries all over the world Bangladeshi migrants live wherein. According to Government statistics, Bangladesh earns 15-16 billion Dollar per year from remittance (without Hundi). Bangladesh stands on the 10<sup>th</sup> on the basis of remittance. We must have the goal to reach the no. 5<sup>th</sup> and work accordingly.

He mentioned about GFMD conference which is going to be held in Dhaka by participating 176 countries where we will talk about these issues. And hope we will get a good result. Now Bangladesh has a status of the sending country. His dream is Bangladesh as a receiving country where peoples come to work, to live from the developed country. Already, we have 70% garments worker who are from abroad. From the legal aspects, in the past, this sector was weak. It worked on the basis of three Ordinances only. Before us there was no Government who ratified or signature the UN convention, 1990. We did it. Not only we have done it, but we have made Act, based on this UN Convention, within 3 years also.

He stated that now the top agenda of the President Election of USA is migration. Mr. Trump is against of migration and on the other hand Hillary is in favor of it. In Malaysia, Antonio Margaret was also in favor of migration and migrants. He agreed with LBB- Bangladesh country coordinator as he said, Bangladesh is a master to make law. I am agreed with him. Despite of being a junior Minister, already I have been made 3 laws. We have good laws. But in case of implementation we are zero. Neither there is any implementation, nor any publicity. General people do not know about our Acts/laws. We need people to know our state laws. So, network of lawyers have to be spread/extended among each and every Bar.

He cited that In the Sidney, he saw their Migrants lawyer's City Committee. He sees dream that one day in our country we have a Migrants Lawyer's City Committee, Dhaka. So, he is with LBB-Bangladesh and always will be. You are always most welcomed to me for anything you want in. he will try at best level to help LBB-B. At the end of his speech he recommended some issues. Recommendations are followings:

1. Lawyers should have enough knowledge about this Act. Otherwise merit of the cases will be destroyed due to lack of implementation of proper section of the Act. So arrange more training program on this issue all over the country.
2. Make publicity of LBB-Bangladesh through Facebook.

3. Arrange awareness program.
4. Take and cover Unions/Upazillas/districts under such types of awareness program.
5. In every Bar, arrange workshop with/for lawyers.
6. Improve number of research work in this sector.
7. Build and continue a good relationship with others forum like BAIRA though they have some immoralities or flaws.

After ending of all guests' speeches, ice breaking was conducted to introduce the training participants. All participants divided in to five groups through puzzle matching game.

#### Session 1: Understanding of the SELF

In this session the participants were made aware about to revive in the minds of the participants the profound dignity, responsibility and importance of the profession in combating the evils of the society, most relevantly 'Human Trafficking. This session was conducted by Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh. In the session they were asked to answer there question in the provided VF card. The questions were; a) who is a Lawyer? b) What does a lawyer do? c) What are your professional responsibilities as a lawyer? d) What could you do more as a lawyer?

In this session they were also acknowledged the different between lawyer and human right lawyer. Moreover code of ethic of lawyers also discussed in the session.

#### Session 2: Basic Understanding of Human Trafficking

Basic Understanding of Human Trafficking session is also conducted by Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh. The objectives of this session were to inform the participants of the nature and aspects of trafficking. Session discussion was started with a sultana's (not real name) case story of trafficking. With the case story participants tried to defining the human trafficking. Definition of human trafficking was presented in two forms such as Common people's perception and Legal Definition of Human Trafficking. Human trafficking defined as "Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery. Victims of human trafficking are subjected to force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of commercial sex, debt bondage, or forced labour. They are young children, teenagers, men and women. Human trafficking is an organized crime involving the overt or covert participation of several criminals at various places at different points of time. The major ingredients of the process of human trafficking are recruitment or hiring or transfer; exploitation and commercialization of human beings."

Article 3 of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000); SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in women and Children for Prostitution (2002); Definition of Trafficking in Persons in the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act (PSHTA) 2012 defines (English); Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act (PSHTA) 2012 defines ( in Bangla) also discussed in the session to provide a clear concept of Human Trafficking to the lawyers.

#### Session 3: Causes &Consequences of Trafficking

Session three was on Causes &Consequences of Trafficking and conducted by Md. Mamun-Ur-Rashid, Manager – Capacity Building and Research, LBB Bangladesh. In this session the participants were briefed about the various human-made and nature-led causes of trafficking both at the national and International level and the

consequences of trafficking at the individual , family, national and international levels. Session was started by Kajol's Story. They were given the task to find out the key points of Kajol 'sStoryto being trafficked herself. After complete reading the story participant lawyers pointed out the key point of story and the points were written in the flip chart by trainer.

Then the main discussion was stated defining causes of trafficking flowing Ayesha's story. In the session there were discussed national and international causes. Further more Human made causes, Nature / nature-led reasons, International Labour market causes also described with the training participants.

After discussion causes of trafficking again they had to give task to read Ayesha's ( not real name) Story ( Ayesha is narrating her story by herself). Then trainer figured out the consequences of trafficking in individual, Psychological Family, national level and International Level.

#### Session 4: Indicators of Trafficking in Persons

The session was designed to made aware the participant lawyer about how trafficking in persons can be identified by criminal justice practitioners; list the general indicators of trafficking in persons; andwhy corroboration of trafficking in persons indicators is required. Session was conducted by Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh.

Identifying trafficking in persons is not a simple process. Traffickers go to considerable lengths to make sure their activities are difficult to detect. It is not possible that all trafficking cases are the same. Indicators of trafficking will most likely be different from case to case. To introduce the different indicators of different cases there conferred situation where one is likely to encounter trafficking in persons; Direct reporting by victims and other people; Routine police activity;Proactive activity; Corroborating indicators of trafficking; General indicators that a person may have been trafficked; Age; Gender;Location of origin; Documentation; Last location; Transport; Evidence of abuse; Assessment of the referring agency; Human trafficking indicators; People who have been trafficked may; People who have been trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation may.



After discussion all above the issues training participants performed a demonstration session to find out the indicators.. Three participants were acting as a lawyer, a police officer and a victim. Victim told them about her vulnerability and wants to sue. The lawyer and Police officer tried to investigate the truth, whether the victim was right or not, by questioning the victim according to the indicators of Trafficking in Persons.

#### Session 5: Catalysts in Human Trafficking & Closing Session

In this session the participants were made aware about to be presented with the catalysts or main actors at work at the individual and societal levels, specifically the 'Trafficking Chain. The Session was conducted by Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh.

In various levels of the state and society there are many active mediums engaged in managing the whole trafficking chain. They according to the present manual are being indicated as catalyst in human trafficking. This session deciphered some of those active factors, categorically. Discussion contemplated them two dimensionally i.e individual approach and systemic approach.

Direct perpetrators /Recruiters, Accomplices, Intermediaries, International Criminal Syndicate were discussed in individual approach. On the other hand Economic Disparity, Governance challenges, Loopholes of existing justice

administration system were addressed in systemic approach. A Trafficking chain diagram was drawn in front the participants and had provided a clear concept to the lawyers.

#### Closing Session of Day 1:

In the closing session of day one an overview discussion of all over the first day of training was done with participation of training recipients.

#### **Day Two:**

##### Recap:

Recap session was conducted by Md. Mamun-Ur-Rashid, Manager-Capacity Building and Research, LBB-Bangladesh. Two participants had been asked for repeating the summary of 1<sup>st</sup> day sessions. Both of them discussed about the sessions and issues of first day of training. They summarized all of the issue as they gathered in their brain from first day of training.

#### Session 6: National Legislation and Policy relating to trafficking

This session conducted by Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh. The session targeted to afford the participants with a meticulous description of the various national legislation and policy to combat trafficking.

In this session there discussed Constitutional Protection, The Penal Code, 1860 (enactment date: 6<sup>th</sup> October 1860), *Punishment of offenses under the Penal Code*, Kidnapping and abduction (Sections 360-369), Procurement of female minors (Sections 366A, 366B), Slavery (Sections 370, 371), Sale or purchase of minors for immoral purpose (Sections 372, 373), Forced labor (Section 374), Rape (Sections 375-376); mock or invalid marriage (Sections 439, 496); wrongful confinement and wrongful restraint (Sections 342-346), The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1933 (enactment date : 22 June 1933), Punishment under the Act, The Extradition Act, 1974 (enactment date : 30 July 1974), Law on Human Organ Transplant, 1999 (enactment date : 1 October 1999), The Women and Children Repression Prevention Act, 2000 (amended 2003) (enactment date : 14 February 2000), Punishment for trafficking in women and children under the Act, The Children Act 2013 (enactment date: 21 August 2013), Penalty for particular offences in respect of children, Penalty for publishing confidential information by news media [section 81], The Bangladesh Labor Code 2006 (enactment date : 11 October 2006), Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, (PSHTA) 2012, Salient Features of PSHTA, Complementary Acts, Rules and Policy, The Passport (Offenses) Act, 1952 (enactment date: 14 December 1952), The Bangladesh Passport Order, 1973(enactment date : 30 June 1973), Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2009, The Emigration Ordinance, 1982 (enactment date: 7<sup>th</sup> September 1982), Overseas Employment and Migrants Act 2013, National Policies, and National Plan of Action for Combating Human Trafficking (2012-2014 and 2015-2017).

#### Session 7: Legal procedure & challenges to prosecute cases of human trafficking (under Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012)

This session was conducted by Advocate Saffat Homyra, Office-Legal Services and Coordination, LBB-Bangladesh. The session aimed to aware participants about the legal procedure and challenges to prosecute cases of human trafficking (under Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012).

Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012, Filing of complaints and investigation, The Anti-Human Trafficking Offence Tribunal and the Trial of Offences, Challenges to prosecute cases of human trafficking, Pre-Trial Challenges, Challenges During Trial issues were covered in this session. This session followed participatory method as most of the participants are practicing lawyers. In this session they shared their practical knowledge of Legal procedure & challenge to prosecute cases of human trafficking and others.



#### Session 8: International Cooperation in Trafficking in Persons Cases

Session 8 was conducted by Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh. In this session the participants were made aware about why international cooperation is likely to be required in trafficking cases; able to recall the different forms of international cooperation; able to provide examples of both formal and informal international cooperation; able to recall the principles of international cooperation; able to describe the impact differing legal systems have on extradition proceedings; able to know the provision of international cooperation under new anti-trafficking act of Bangladesh and able to know about how Lawyers Beyond Borders network is working and through that how international cooperation can be ensured.

Different forms of international cooperation include, among others Extradition; Mutual legal assistance; Transfer of criminal proceedings; Transfer of sentenced persons; Cooperation for purposes of confiscation to deprive traffickers of criminal assets; Cooperation between law enforcement authorities including exchanging information and cooperation in conducting inquiries; Joint investigations; Cooperation in using special investigative techniques were discussed in the training session. Moreover Jurisdiction, Extradition, Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act (PSHTA) 2012, Mutual legal assistance, Legal procedure & challenges to prosecute cases of human trafficking (under Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012), The Anti-Human Trafficking Offence Tribunal and the Trial of Offences, and Challenges to prosecute cases of human trafficking were cited in this session to provide a clear concept of International Cooperation in Trafficking in Persons Cases.

#### Session 9: Regional and International Initiatives

This session were conducted by Mr. Dr. C.R. Abrar, Professor, Department of International Relations, DU and Executive Director-RMMRU. In this session the participants were made aware of the range of regional and International initiatives to effectively tackle the issue of trafficking. There shared Bangladesh has assumed specific obligations under certain international instruments to combat human trafficking through legal, judicial, legislative and social measures. Particularly, Bangladesh has assumed obligations to effectively prevent and prosecute the offence of trafficking in children and women under certain regional and international initiatives. These are: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution; The South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC); the standard operating procedure of rescue, recovery, repatriation and integration (RRRI) of trafficked women & children victims between Bangladesh and India; International Bill of rights; United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 2000; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); Convention on the Rights of Children 1990 and its Optional Protocol; ILO's Forced Labour Convention 1930; ILO's Worst Form of Child Labour Convention 1999; International Human Rights Instruments ratified by the Government of Bangladesh but not implemented. In this session participant were acknowledged with all above issues. He also talked about civil society participation in upcoming GFMD.

#### Session 10 : Revisiting the SELF

This session also conducted by Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh. The aim of this session was to re-emphasize the vitality of legal profession In the process of resisting trafficking and facilitate formation of 'plan of actions'. In this session there addressed what individual lawyers can do to combat/ eliminate human trafficking? Besides the discussion total six case study and three judgments of trafficking were presented to the participants for better practical understanding about trafficking cases and judgments.

#### Participant satisfaction analysis/Mood Meter:

After completing all session, participant satisfaction analyzed by the participants using mood meter tool. A mood meter was drawn by Abdullah Al Hasan in the flip chart and there given three indicator such as good, average and bad for training, food and logistic ingredient. Participants provided their vote in secret place where no one can observe his vote. Most of the participant were provided satisfactory vote for all ingredient. Only one participant was not satisfied with logistic support.

### Post Training Assessment:

A post training assessment was conducted after ending the closing session. Participants filled up a questionnaire for this assessment. Post training assessment indicated about 96% training participants had gained knowledge & skills about combating trafficking in person where as they had no knowledge and skills before participating in the training.

### Closing Session and Certificate Distribution:

In closing session Mr. Dr. C.R. Abrar, Professor, Department of International Relations, DU and Coordinator, RMMRU delivered speech as guest of honor. In closing ceremony he said we have to be committed if we truly wanted to serve the migrants/refugees. All we know that, when we are committed to do something, we can do it successfully. If any migrants' worker has been cheated, we can talk, we can shout, nothing else. But it is you (to the participating lawyers) who can do for them, who can help them, who can give them legal aid for establishing their right and remedy which is very important. LBB had flourished very quickly with their network without the help of the government. It's really appreciable. Peoples have been cheated by the recruitment agency/agent etc. Government never brought these issues in any Forum. We have seen our women laborer in abroad are highly vulnerable. He claimed there is no global Forum where sending country, receiving country and transit country can share their views/plan etc. Because of Government do not want to make them countable/questionable. Finally he invited all the participants to join GFMD civil society program in 2016.



At the end of the training program certificate was distributed to the participants. Training participants received certificate from Mr. Dr. C.R. Abrar, Professor, Department of International Relations, DU and Executive Director RMMRU, Atty. Henry S. Rojas, Rojas and Uy Law Office, Philippines & Regional Coordinator-LBB and Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh.

## FIRST LAWYERS TRAINING ON COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

HOTEL CENTER POINT, ROAD-95, HOUSE-2/A, GULSHAN-2, DHAKA

4-5<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2016

### TRAINING SCHEDULE

Time	Day 1	Day 2
8:30-9:30	Registration	Recap  This session conducted by Mamun Ur Rashid, Manager – Research and Development, LBB Bangladesh
9:30-10:30	<p>Opening Session</p> <p>Welcome Speech by Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh</p> <p>Speech by Special Guest Advocate Md. Ayubur Rahman, General Secretary, Dhaka Bar Association</p> <p>Speech by Special Guest Atty. Henry S. Rojas, Rojas and Uy Law Office, Philippines &amp; Coordinator-LBB (Special Guest)</p> <p>Speech by Chief Guest Mr. Md. Israfil Alam, Honourable Parliament Member, Bangladesh National Parliament</p> <p>This session moderated by Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh</p>	<p>Session 6: National Legislation and Policy relating to trafficking</p> <p>This session conducted by Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh</p>
10:30 –10:45	Tea Break	
10:45- 11:45	<p>Session 1 : Understanding of the SELF</p> <p>This session conducted by Abdullah Al Hasan, Country</p>	<p>Session 7: Legal procedure &amp; challenges to prosecute cases of human trafficking (under Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012)</p> <p>This session conducted by Advocate Saffat</p>

	Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh	Homayra, Office-Legal Services and Coordination, LBB-Bangladesh
11:45- 1:00	<p>Session 2: Basic Understanding of Human Trafficking</p> <p>This session conducted by Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh</p>	<p>Session 8: International Cooperation in Trafficking in Persons Cases</p> <p>This session conducted by Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh</p>
1:00-2:00	Lunch Break	
2:00- 3:30	<p>Session 3 : Causes &amp; Consequences of Trafficking</p> <p>This session conducted by Mamun Ur Rashid, Manager – Research and Development, LBB Bangladesh</p>	<p>Session 9 : Regional and International Initiatives</p> <p>This session conducted by Mr. Dr. C.R. Abrar, Professor, Department of International Relations, DU and Coordinator, RMMRU</p>
3:30- 4:30	<p>Session 4: Indicators of Trafficking in Persons</p> <p>This session conducted by Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh</p>	<p>Session 10 : Revisiting the SELF</p> <p>This session conducted by Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh</p>
4:30- 5:00	<p>Session 5: Catalysts in Human Trafficking &amp; Closing Session</p> <p>This session conducted by Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh</p>	<p>Participant satisfaction analysis/Mood Meter Post Training Assessment Closing</p> <p>Certificate Distribution to Participants</p> <p>This session conducted by Abdullah Al Hasan, Country Coordinator-LBB Bangladesh</p>
5:00	Tea Break	