

# CARIBBEAN REGIONAL WORKSHOP

ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING, FORCED LABOUR AND  
OTHER CONTEMPORARY FORMS  
OF EXPLOITATION

**2 - 3 February 2021**



## Final Report

---

# Contents

---



Executive Summary	<b>3</b>
Outcome and Outputs	<b>4</b>
Participating Legislatures	<b>5</b>
Workshop Summary	<b>6</b>
Delegate Feedback	<b>17</b>
Official Programme	<b>20</b>

# Executive Summary

---

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association UK held its virtual Caribbean Regional Workshop on Human Trafficking, Forced Labour and other Contemporary Forms of Exploitation from 2-3 February 2021.

For two days, over 40 parliamentarians and officials from Caribbean legislatures, as well as human trafficking experts from across the Commonwealth, came together for a series of virtual discussions focussed on how policymakers can effectively tackle human trafficking and other contemporary forms of exploitation in the region.

Discussions ranged from a focus on forms of exploitation, including forced labour and child exploitation, to collaboration between stakeholders and how parliamentarians can employ post-legislative scrutiny tools to measure the effectiveness of human trafficking related legislation. Taking place virtually in the midst of the global Covid-19 pandemic, the Workshop touched on what closed borders and national lockdowns have meant for trafficked persons and the additional risks to vulnerable groups through increased online activity.

This official Workshop report provides a summary of the expert contributions and peer-to-peer discussions made over the two days.

---

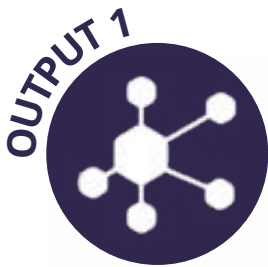
# Outcome and Outputs

---



## PROGRAMME OUTCOME

Delegates increased their awareness of all areas concerning human trafficking, forced labour and other forms of exploitation, that then may be utilised to build networks across the region to support the development, as well as the strengthening, of human trafficking-related legislation in individual jurisdictions.



Delegates increased their knowledge of human trafficking-related issues in the wider Caribbean region and their understanding of the recognised terminology.



Delegates enhanced their ability to analyse human trafficking related legislation.



Delegates created a network of informed parliamentarians and stakeholders who can support them in building knowledge and championing anti-human trafficking causes.

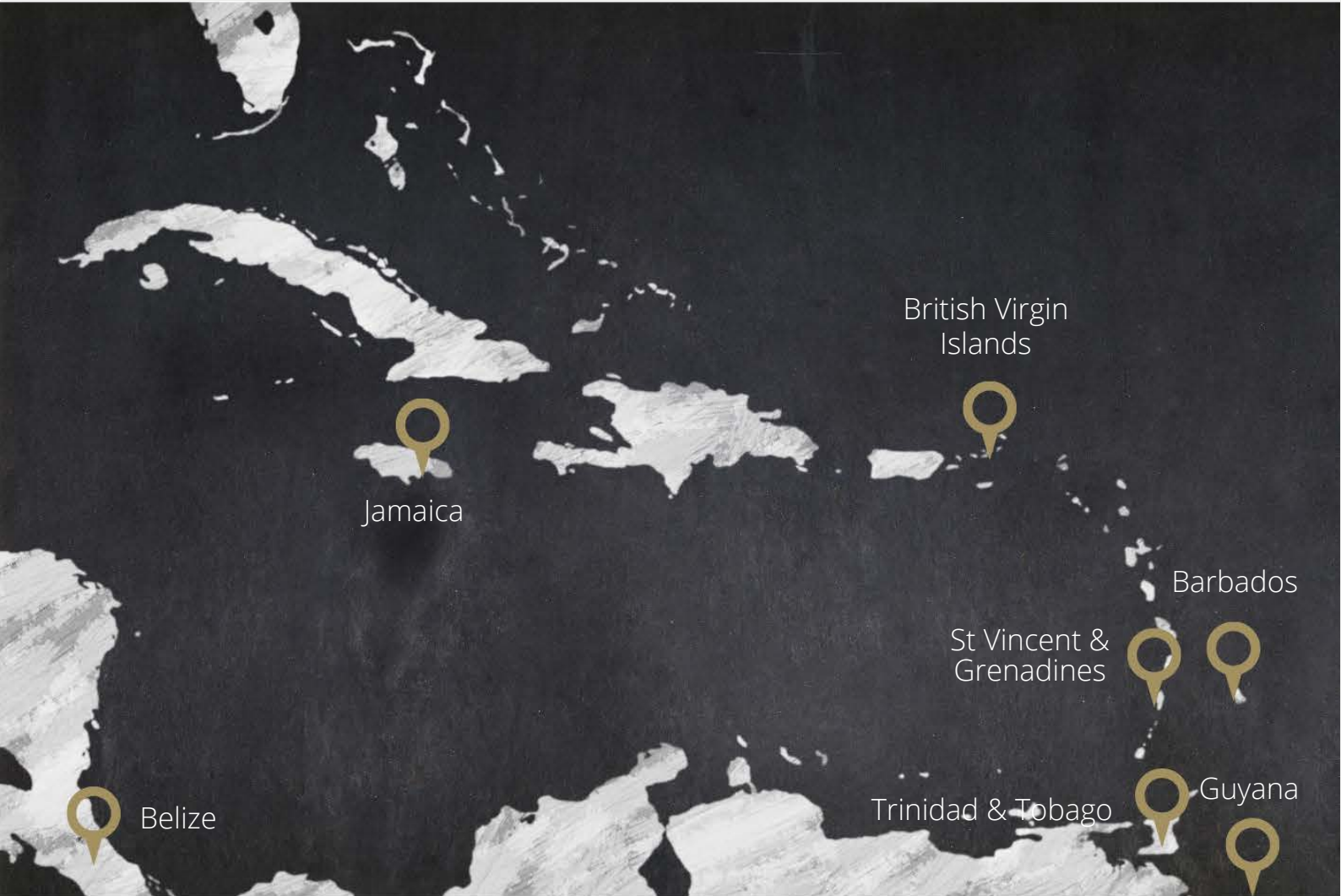


Delegates enhanced their knowledge, to allow them to raise awareness of human trafficking, forced labour and other contemporary forms of exploitation within parliament and in their constituencies.

---

# Participating Legislatures

---



# Workshop Summary

---

## Official Opening

The two-day programme was opened with an official welcome from Jon Davies, Chief Executive of CPA UK and Professor Siobhán Mullally, UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons.

As part of her official opening, Professor Mullally shared with participants her mandate as an independent expert on human trafficking issues, reporting to the UN General Assembly.

Professor Mullally encouraged delegates to make use of the UN's procedure for submitting reliable and authoritative information on allegations of serious human rights violations. The availability of support for those legislatures undergoing policy reviews and legislative processes around human trafficking was also promoted, particularly to

ensure new legislation or national action plans are in line with international standards and comply with best practice.

When considering human trafficking issues, the importance of being able to think beyond stereotypes was emphasised to delegates.

With an increased understanding of the risks around human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, the risks faced by men and boys, not only in relation to forced labour, but also sexual exploitation, can be overlooked. With these groups sometimes less visible as victims of human trafficking, the Special Rapporteur warned against typical considerations of vulnerability, which may be causing crimes to go unnoticed.

---

**“Partnerships with parliamentarians, NGOs, civil society, trade unions and faith-based organisations are critical to ensuring anti-human trafficking action is effective. I cannot overemphasise how important this engagement with parliamentarians is.”**

---

| Professor Siobhán Mullally

---



## Human Trafficking and Forced Labour: Understanding the Issues

The first session of the programme focussed on the various forms of modern slavery. Delegates were able to explore the history behind international human trafficking and forced labour legal frameworks, starting with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights 1948. The UDHR, through its prohibition of the slave trade, forms the foundation for subsequent frameworks, with member states declaring 'no one shall be held in slavery or servitude'.

On internationally accepted definitions, the session highlighted the importance of not just state level acceptance, but also the need for training on definitions at all levels and particularly of law enforcement agencies. It is through such training that crimes will become more easily recognisable and deterrable, with the right support provided to survivors.

In looking at the UN Palermo Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, delegates explored the core elements in defining human trafficking: 1. One of five acts committed - the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons; 2. The act was committed by the means of threats, use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception or the abuse of power; and 3. This act was committed for the purposes of exploitation.

33%

**of participants found the session on 'Understanding the Issues' most useful, during the first day of the Workshop**

## Human Trafficking in the Caribbean

This session opened with a look at some of the reasons why survivors fall into the trap set by traffickers. The promise of employment opportunities is very commonly used by traffickers when recruiting people. This can be promised in a fully deceptive manner, meaning the role does not exist at all and they are instead drafted into sexual exploitation. Or it can be promised in a partially deceptive way, meaning the opportunity was genuine, but the pay or hours were not as initially agreed.

The difficulties faced by those attempting to flee their situation can include: a lack of money due to withheld pay; not being allowed to leave their work environment; and the withholding of passports and other documents. The threat of violence is another

common deterrent to those seeking to return to their home.

In exploring the particular challenges faced in the Caribbean, the need for states to increase available resources to better tackle exploitation was emphasised. In the region, a common trap into being trafficked is through the promise of lucrative job opportunities, which are mainly advertised online to young girls.

The need for stronger coordination between countries in the region was also highlighted, particularly with regard to anti-trafficking legislation, to ensure consistency with best practice and the closing of legislative gaps which traffickers can exploit.

A more harmonised approach through the establishment of a regional consultative mechanism to promote information sharing, increased policy dialogue and cooperation was raised as key to effectively tackling human trafficking between CARICOM member states.

This discussion also touched on the need for better cooperation with the private sector, particularly the finance sector and technology companies. Financial crimes and the transfer of proceeds from trafficked persons or those in forced labour, as well as the use of social media for the recruitment of persons, were highlighted as particular challenges in the Caribbean. If not effectively tackled by companies, traffickers will be encouraged to continue their lucrative activities in the region.

---

## Commercial Sexual Exploitation

The next discussion, focussed on commercial sexual exploitation, emphasised a number of considerations around sexual labour, including the social inequalities that push men and women to engage in sexual exploitation. Experts discussed the obstacles faced by sex workers in reporting abuse to the police. They also emphasised the need for parliamentarians to ensure close coordination with the health sector, schools and faith-based organisations when formulating policy targeting the exploitation of sex workers.



The impact of Covid-19 was also raised, and the increase in online sexual exploitation, particularly against children. With restrictions on travel and an increase in the use of social media, a shift in the model of human trafficking, forced labour and other contemporary forms of exploitation has been identified. For example, a decline in the use, exchange and movement of cash, replaced by an increase in the use of cryptocurrencies.

Parliamentarians were encouraged to adopt a consultative process to developing policy. A continuous dialogue with survivor advocates and sex workers, regardless of the legality of their activities, ensures that legislation meets its objectives and supports those most in need of legal protection.

---



## Child Exploitation: Online Sexual Exploitation and Orphanage Trafficking

With a focus on child exploitation, the next part of the programme began with a look at the detrimental impact of online exploitation, including on a child's physical well-being, mental health, educational progress and moral or social-emotional development. Cheaper global internet accessibility has led to an increase in online abuse, manipulation and ill-treatment of children online, which requires an improved policy response to protect children.

The importance of developing a coordinated national action plan was raised, with emphasis on ensuring such plans are as comprehensive as possible. A model national response to online child exploitation can be most effective when it includes: commitment from the highest levels of government; awareness raising activities particularly amongst the public and professionals; and a strong criminal justice system for effective and successful investigations. The need to also engage with the technology industry to develop solutions to tackling and preventing online child sexual exploitation was also raised.



The growing phenomenon of orphanage trafficking was also explored, with a look at how institutions such as orphanages may be unable to meet a child's needs. In preventing the need for such institutions, policy may focus on strengthening family and community groups through better access to education, health care services and additional support for more vulnerable children, including those with disabilities.

Taking Haiti as a case-study, delegates heard about the estimated 30,000 children in Haiti living in orphanages, many of whom are taken from their families with the promise of an education. However, the international charity Lumos has found that only 15% of Haitian orphanages were registered with the government at the time of their research. Unregistered orphanages mean children can easily disappear, putting them

at risk of being trafficked into other forms of modern slavery, such as forced labour or sex trafficking.

As key actions for change, the three R's were highlighted: Registration, Recognition and Redirection. First, understanding the scale of the problem is crucial, so governments must do more to ensure orphanages are properly registered. Secondly, the link between orphanages and child trafficking must be recognised, especially within laws and policies. Thirdly, Lumos advocates for the redirection of funds and resources from all forms of institutional care to local community strengthening initiatives and family support programmes. Diverting financial support in this way, Lumos argue that governments will be able to better support families directly and tackle one of the main causes of children entering care institutions – poverty.

## Forced labour, domestic servitude and debt bondage

Delegates then explored key identifiers of forced labour, including the withholding of wages, excessive overtime and abusive working and living conditions.

The discussion also covered some of the perceived overlap and confusion between the definitions of slavery, forced labour and human trafficking, with one challenge being the lack of an internationally agreed definition for servitude.

---

**“forced labour is all work or services which is exacted from any persons under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.”**

---

### Forced Labour Convention, 1991



In demonstrating some of the challenges faced in identifying cases of forced labour in the UK, delegates were presented with a case in which a person was trafficked to the UK, but - due to gaps in the criminal law at the time - the case was taken as one of illegal immigration rather than human trafficking.

This example emphasised the need for stronger, more targeted legislation and, through the introduction of the Modern Slavery Act, the trafficking of persons in, out and within the country was formally criminalised.



This particular case and the introduction of new legislation also led to the retraining of police forces in the UK on how to identify and investigate human trafficking, modern slavery and forced labour cases.

---

## Human Trafficking, Forced Labour and the Hospitality Sector

With many Caribbean countries reliant on the tourism industry as the largest contributor to its economy, the issue of forced labour within the hospitality sector is particularly pertinent to this region. In exploring this from a UK perspective, the session looked at the valuable partnerships with NGOs and civil society organisations in supporting law enforcement agencies to better understand human trafficking-related crimes and identify forced labour cases in the UK. It was through the establishment of a special human trafficking team within the HQ of the Metropolitan Police Force, that the issue became more visible to officers, leading to a rise in the prosecution of traffickers.

The introduction of the Modern Slavery Act was also heralded as a major step in identifying and bringing forward modern slavery cases. One key element has been the requirement on businesses to have a clear statement on their commitment and steps to preventing modern slavery, human trafficking and forced labour within their company. This has had an impact within the private sector by: raising awareness of possible human trafficking and other contemporary forms of exploitation activities; ensuring staff are trained in order to identify signs; and building relations with the police, which has been key to successful prosecutions.

---

## The Role of Parliamentarians and Parliamentary Officials in tackling Human Trafficking, Forced Labour and other Contemporary Forms of Exploitation

Whilst hearing about approaches taken across the Commonwealth to tackle exploitation, the importance of the law requiring companies to produce annual reports on their steps to reduce the risks of modern slavery taking place was raised. This is the first step for any state that is signatory to various ILO Conventions, but is yet to go through the national ratification process by enacting legislation to demonstrate this commitment.

Engaging with survivor advocates during the legislative drafting process and conducting awareness raising campaigns to further highlight the existence of the issue at home and not just abroad, were two additional recommendations made.

The session then explored the UK Parliament's post-legislative scrutiny process with regards to the Modern Slavery Act, which has involved a cross-

party group of members reviewing the aims of the legislation and identifying any gaps found in its coverage since coming into force.

The role of select committee inquiries into issues relating to human trafficking, forced labour and other forms of exploitation was also highlighted as a mechanism for influencing policy. Parliamentarians were also encouraged to engage with human trafficking issues at a local level, including through coordination with law enforcement agencies and charities. Dialogue with such groups means parliamentarians are able to act as an important connector between issues on the ground and the national policy response.

The importance of not just relying on any single piece of modern slavery legislation to tackle all forms of exploitation was also emphasised.

---

With the Online Safety Bill soon to be introduced in the UK House of Commons, this was highlighted as an example of other legislative frameworks through which anti-trafficking aims can be promoted and achieved.

The important role clerks play in ensuring policy effectively tackles all forms of exploitation was discussed, in particular through gathering evidence.



In gaining knowledge on a particular area, it is key for clerks to first understand the needs that exist in their context by engaging with stakeholders, and in particular the public, in order to ensure the real challenges being faced are covered by the proposed legislation.

The value in forming a team of legislative drafters was emphasised, in order to ensure parliamentarians are kept up to speed with trends in the field, relationships with key stakeholders are built and maintained and strong recommendations are drafted.



The importance of providing parliamentarians with information and analysis on the economic impact of legislation looking to tackle human trafficking, forced labour and other contemporary forms of exploitation was also raised, particularly considering governments' economic priorities.



## The Legislative Landscape

The next part of the programme provided a detailed look at the national legal frameworks of all seven participating legislatures, as well as neighbouring countries.

Offences covered by national laws across the Caribbean were highlighted, including: the use of services of a trafficked person with knowledge of their victimhood, criminalised by Antigua & Barbuda and Haiti; and the failure to report reasonable suspicion that a person may have been trafficked, as provided for in legislation in Haiti and the Turks & Caicos Islands. These additional dimensions in some ways highlight Caribbean states as leaders in their legislative approach to combatting trafficking in persons.

Trinidad & Tobago and Antigua & Barbuda were also commended for their inclusion of the expressed prohibition of various forms of exploitation

### Four Pillars of Effective Legislation

1

#### Prevention

Legislation should provide for the promotion and awareness-raising of human trafficking, forced labour and other contemporary forms of exploitation, through the sensitisation of key stakeholders.

2

#### Prosecution

Recognising the importance of prosecution in curtailing the instances of human trafficking and other related crimes. This requires effective national legislation outlining the criminalisation of various trafficking offences and sanctions.

3

#### Protection

Victims must be correctly identified and provided with appropriate support including medical care and psychological assistance.

4

#### Partnerships

The most effective approach is a coordinated cross-sector one, including law enforcement agencies and civil society organisations.

In promoting the need for exhaustive laws, an example was given of the difficulties faced by judges when hearing a case involving a form of exploitation not specifically recognised by the law. Clarity of the law is therefore essential in effectively tackling all forms of modern slavery.

Another strength in the legislative approach taken in the region is the recognition of the primacy of victim's rights. By taking a victim centred approach, legislation considers important aspects such as the victim's age, gender and ability, all of which must be taken into account when considering whether trafficking was involved. The need for legislation to protect a survivor's right to compensation, even if they are to return to his or her home was also raised, given this a common challenge in such cases.

The matter of sufficient witness protection under legislation was highlighted as an area in need of strengthening across all national frameworks, as well as support between states in the reintegration of survivors in their home country.

In closing on the topic of legislation, the importance in ensuring laws provide for stringent sanctions against those found to be involved in human trafficking related crimes was emphasised. Judges however must ensure they balance the need for consistency with penalties whilst taking into account the facts of individual trafficking cases.



## Cross-Sector Collaboration

A key theme throughout the programme was the need to ensure stakeholders communicate and coordinate their responses against human trafficking, forced labour and other contemporary forms of exploitation.

Delegates firstly took a look at the situation in Jamaica, and in particular how increased exposure to the internet and use of social media is presenting a high risk for young girls being recruited into forced prostitution. A particular challenge faced is the reluctance of victims to share details of the exploitation and abuse they have faced.

A key contributor to this is the lack of understanding amongst different agencies on what human trafficking is and the victim-centred approach needed when managing investigations. Through partnerships with stakeholders, a survivor's handbook was produced as a practical guide for the different agencies whose role is to support survivors who have left their situation. It is through such partnerships between government, survivor advocates, NGO communities, and other institutions, that policies will be most effective in achieving the aims of supporting survivors and tackling those crimes.



Experiences were also shared on the barriers to effective policy in this area, namely the criminal justice framework that is often used when trying to tackle those issues. In highlighting the various angles – travelling, child protection and organised crime to name a few – participants heard about the need to ensure that each perspective is incorporated into the legislative process and long-term partnerships are built.

The need for better data on human trafficking, forced labour and other contemporary forms of exploitation was also raised to delegates. In particular, standardised data was emphasised to allow countries to identify gaps as well as trends and to work together more effectively.

Whilst hearing about the judicial perspective on handling human trafficking cases, the constant evolution of criminal strategies was highlighted as one challenge. This means parliamentarians must work to ensure legislation remains one step ahead on such matters.

---



An interesting approach taken in Belize was that trial cases were held by jurors, providing an opportunity to educate the public on the issue. However, data showing a low number of convictions for human trafficking in Belize simply demonstrated the need for better police training for more cases to firstly be identified.

The session concluded with an invitation to parliamentarians, to continue building public awareness campaigns on the issue, to ensure an informed citizenry can contribute to tackling such issues.

---

## Reviewing and Reflecting: Mechanisms for Post-Legislative Scrutiny

Looking again to the UK's review process of the Modern Slavery Act, this has been taken by parliamentarians championing the issue as an opportunity to recommend stronger measures to Parliament, which may be easier during a review than the initial stages of the bill, where provisions may be considered too strict by government. Parliamentarians were encouraged to ensure their legislature has a champion member, with the authority and knowledge on human trafficking, forced labour and other contemporary forms of exploitation, to raise awareness and build parliamentary support for the introduction of measures.



Key gaps identified within the UK Modern Slavery Act during its review were discussed including: the role of the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner; requirements around transparency in supply chains; and the legal application of the Act.

Another key learning from the review has been the need for stronger punishment of companies found to be involved in human trafficking and forced labour, beyond the use of fines, which can easily be covered through these exploitative business models.



Particular emphasis was placed on the need for better awareness alongside effective legislation. It is with a better understanding of human trafficking, forced labour and other contemporary forms of exploitation that communities and law enforcement agencies are in a better position to enforce the law.

---

## The importance of Regional Cooperation

The Workshop ended with a call for stronger coordination and harmonisation of initiatives in the Caribbean. In considering the proximity of Caribbean states to one another and the limited resources available for human trafficking-related issues, better coordination will enable states to be more effective in tackling human trafficking, force labour and other forms of exploitation in the region.

Through its initiatives, CARICOM IMPACS - the regional security agency - has placed focus on law-enforcement agencies and prosecutors, building up capacity to allow a more effective response to human trafficking and forced labour challenges being faced in the region.

Alongside the need for regional and cross-border cooperation, parliamentarians were encouraged to continue promoting national partnerships - engaging the private sector, academic institutions, the media, civil society and faith-based organisations, as key stakeholders in the fight against these crimes and the rehabilitation of survivors.

---

---



## CPA UK and Caribbean Legislatures: Partnering for Change



Building on this successful first engagement with the Caribbean region on human trafficking, forced labour and other contemporary forms of exploitation, CPA UK is keen to continue this thematic work with its partners.



With peer-to-peer learning and knowledge sharing at the centre of our work, we hope to continue connecting parliamentarians and experts from the Caribbean, on both a bilateral and multilateral level, with their Commonwealth counterparts.



It is through this continued dialogue and sharing of experiences, that partners can support one another in awareness raising, legislation strengthening and tackling these global issues effectively.

**END OF REPORT**

---

# Official Programme

## Day 1 - Tuesday 2 February

### Understanding the issues of Human Trafficking, Forced Labour and other Contemporary Forms of Exploitation

Online Platform: Hopin

TIME (UK GMT)    SESSION

---

14:30 - 15:00    **Virtual Platform Opening**

The virtual platform will be opened for participants to log in and explore the networking areas, Workshop reading materials and guide to navigating the platform.

---

15:00 - 15:15    **Mainstage: Official Welcome**

Jon Davies, CPA UK Chief Executive will officially open the workshop and welcome participants in a short address. Adeline Dumoulin, CPA UK Modern Slavery Lead and Josephine Jengo, CPA UK Projects & Programmes Manager, will give an overview of the programme, introduce speakers and provide further details regarding the platform.

**Jon Davies**, Chief Executive, CPA UK

**Adeline Dumoulin**, Lead, Modern Slavery Team, CPA UK

**Josephine Jengo**, Projects and Programmes Manager, CPA UK

Keynote Speaker: **Professor Siobhán Mullally**, UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons

---

15:15 - 15:35    **Mainstage: Defining the Issue - Understanding Human Trafficking, Forced Labour and other Contemporary Forms of Exploitation**

**Professor Parosha Chandran**, Professor of Practice in Modern Slavery Law, King's College London

---

15:35 - 15:40    **Break**

TIME (UK GMT) SESSION

**15:40 - 16:20 Session 1: Human Trafficking**

Human trafficking is the acquisition of people by improper means such as threat, force, fraud, abduction, deception, with the aim of exploiting them. This means girls groomed and forced into sexual exploitation; men tricked into accepting risky job offers and trapped in force labour in building sites, farms, factories; and women recruited to work in private homes only to be trapped, exploited and abused behind closed doors with no way out. In this session, we will try to understand: what human trafficking means; how traffickers can be targeted and stopped; what scope there is for cross-border cooperation; and how we can work with those most vulnerable.

**Rosilyne Borland**, Senior Regional Thematic Specialist, International Organization for Migration, Regional Office for Central America, North America and the Caribbean

**Dr Olivia Smith**, Project Lead, American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative, Barbados Trafficking In Persons Project

**16:20 - 16:25 Break****16:25 - 17:05 Mainstage: The Role of the Hospitality Sector in Combating Human Trafficking and Forced Labour**

Because their revenue streams and operations are increasingly being automated, the hospitality industry is highly vulnerable to human trafficking, forced labour and other contemporary forms of exploitation. Employment practices and corporate culture can also facilitate those crimes, including: lack of background checks on new employees; lack of awareness of employees; lack of training to spot issues; and the fear of retribution by staff if they report suspected incidents. Lack of clear measures to address human trafficking is therefore real. This session will explore the issue within the hospitality sector and reflect on how the industry can engage further in order to identify and combat human trafficking and forced labour and what processes and practices need to be in place.

**Chair: Professor Parosha Chandran**, Professor of Practice in Modern Slavery Law, King's College London

**Steve Wilkinson**, Former Senior Metropolitan Police Officer, Former Global Head of Investigations for all Human Trafficking Investigations at Marriott International

**17:05 - 17:20 Break****17:20 - 18:00 Session 2: Commercial Sexual Exploitation**

Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is the sexual exploitation of men, women or children for the purposes of a commercial transaction for the benefit of another party, be it financially or otherwise. What is the scale of CSE across the Caribbean? What is being done to combat it? How can behaviours and cultures be changed to curtail the trade? How can civil society and parliamentarians work together to stop the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of men, women and children?

**Dr. Leith L. Dunn**, Gender and Development Researcher and Specialist

**Dr. Jacqueline Sanchez Taylor**, Sociologist in School of Media, Communication and Sociology



**18:00 - 18:30 Lunch Break with Optional Networking****18:30 - 19:10 Session 3: Child Exploitation**

The exploitation of a child can take various forms including: sexual exploitation, economic exploitation (including using children for criminal activities) and child domestic work. How can parliamentarians develop effective legislation to ensure children most vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation are protected? What are some of the additional challenges faced when handling cases involving children and how can these be conducted with consideration for the child's safety and rights? With increasingly easy access to technology, this session will firstly look at the growing issue of online exploitation. Taking Haiti as a case-study, the phenomenon of orphanage trafficking will also be explored, in which children are recruited into orphanages for the purposes of exploitation and profit.

**Chloe Setter**, Head of Policy, WePROTECT Global Alliance

**Abigail Munroe**, Senior Advocacy and Campaigns Officer, Lumos

**19:10 - 19:15 Break****19:15 - 19:50 Mainstage: Forced Labour, Domestic Servitude and Debt Bondage**

Forced labour can be understood as work that is performed involuntarily and under the menace of any penalty. It refers to situations in which persons are coerced to work through the use of violence or intimidation, or by more subtle means such as manipulated debt, retention of identity papers or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities (ILO, 2020). How can we further identify forced labour in key economic contributors, such as agriculture and tourism?

**Professor Parosha Chandran**, Professor of Practice in Modern Slavery Law, King's College London

**19:50 - 19:55 Closing Day 1**

This will be an opportunity for delegates to share with colleagues what they have learnt from today's programme and what they are looking forward to learning from Day 2 of the Workshop.

**Facilitated by Matthew Hamilton**, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager, CPA UK

**19:55 - 20:20 Virtual Reception and Networking**

Delegates are invited to attend this virtual Reception, with the opportunity to network with fellow participants and speakers.

# Day 2 - Wednesday 3 February

## Championing Change

Online Platform: Hopin

TIME (UK GMT)      SESSION

---

14:30 - 14:40      **Virtual Opening - Day 2**

---

14:40 - 15:30      **Mainstage: Your Role as Parliamentarians and Parliamentary Officials**

Parliamentarians, supported by parliamentary officials, are uniquely placed to inspire, empower, encourage and lead the journey towards the eradication of human trafficking, forced labour and other contemporary forms of exploitation. As legislators, they participate in debates and vote on legislation. As representatives of the people, every day is an opportunity to raise awareness, educate constituents on the issues and protect them. As members of committees, they have the power to exert oversight over governments' actions and decisions.

In this session, we will hear from parliamentarians and parliamentary officials who are championing anti-human trafficking causes and driving positive change in their legislatures.

**Senator Julie Miville-Dechêne**, Independent Senator for Quebec, Canada

**Darren Jones MP**, Member of the House of Commons, UK Parliament

**Michael Aniekan**, Social Expert and Senior Legislative Aide, House of Representatives, National Assembly, Nigeria

15:30 - 15:40      **Break**

15:40 - 16:20      **Mainstage: An Overview of Existing Legislation in the Region**

This session will provide an overview of human trafficking-related legislation in the Caribbean, emphasising the successes, recent changes and ongoing work whilst highlighting existing gaps and challenges for lawmakers to consider.

**Dr Jason Haynes**, Deputy Dean, University of West Indies and Attorney-At-Law

16:20 - 16:40      **Break**

TIME (UK GMT)	SESSION				
16:40 - 17:40	<b>Gathering Knowledge from Frontline Stakeholders</b>				
16:40 - 17:00	<p>Mainstage - Part One:</p> <p>Robust and continued collaboration with frontline stakeholders ensures not only that parliamentarians are up to date with trends in exploitation, but their expertise can inform policy development and legislative implementation more widely. In this section, we will discuss the importance of identifying relevant stakeholders in different jurisdictions who are working on the frontline, with victims of human trafficking or forced labour. The importance of sharing information across stakeholder networks and how parliamentarians and parliamentary officials may use stakeholder evidence to call for a committee inquiry or raise awareness in constituencies will also be emphasised.</p> <p><b>Diahann Gordon Harrison</b>, National Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, Jamaica</p> <p><b>Sophie Otiende</b>, African Region Operations Manager, Liberty Shared NGO</p> <p><b>Adrian N. Alexander</b>, Attorney-At-Law and Member of the Working Group for the National Strategic Plan of Action for Trinidad and Tobago</p>				
17:00 - 17:40	<p>Session - Part Two:</p> <p>During the second part of this session, participants will be split into groups and be asked to join a virtual breakout room. Each group will participate in an interactive discussion with representative speakers from law enforcement and the judiciary, for a look at how parliamentarians and others can best engage with such stakeholders on human trafficking matters.</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Law Enforcement</th><th>Judiciary</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td><p><b>Eleanor Bird Lenawarungu</b></p><p>Senior Technical Advisor on Gender, Peace and Security and Retired Police Officer</p></td><td><p><b>Justice Antoinette Moore</b></p><p>Justice of the Supreme Court of Belize</p></td></tr></tbody></table>	Law Enforcement	Judiciary	<p><b>Eleanor Bird Lenawarungu</b></p> <p>Senior Technical Advisor on Gender, Peace and Security and Retired Police Officer</p>	<p><b>Justice Antoinette Moore</b></p> <p>Justice of the Supreme Court of Belize</p>
Law Enforcement	Judiciary				
<p><b>Eleanor Bird Lenawarungu</b></p> <p>Senior Technical Advisor on Gender, Peace and Security and Retired Police Officer</p>	<p><b>Justice Antoinette Moore</b></p> <p>Justice of the Supreme Court of Belize</p>				
17:40 - 17:50	<b>Break</b>				

TIME (UK GMT)	SESSION
17:50 - 18:30	<p><b>Mainstage: Post-Legislative Scrutiny - Measuring the Effectiveness of Human Trafficking Legislation</b></p> <p>A few years after new legislation has come into effect, post legislative scrutiny gives the opportunity to review whether legislation is achieving its objectives. As with any select committee work, important factors in success are determining the scope of work, gathering and marshalling evidence effectively and focusing on objectives. Establishing a constructive relationship with government, with both sides committed to assessing and, potentially, improving legislation or its implementation, is therefore paramount. In this session, UK parliamentarians and experts will share their experience and learning on the post-legislative scrutiny for the 2015 UK Modern Slavery Act.</p> <p><b>Lord Frank Field</b>, Member of the UK House of Lords, UK Parliament</p> <p><b>Rt Hon. Maria Miller MP</b>, Member of the UK House of Commons, UK Parliament</p> <p><b>Professor Parosha Chandran</b>, Professor of Practice in Modern Slavery Law, King's College London</p>
18:30 - 18:45	<p><b>Mainstage: Interactive Feedback Session</b></p> <p>This will be an opportunity for delegates to share with colleagues what they have learnt from the Workshop and provide feedback through completing post-Workshop assessment forms.</p> <p><b>Facilitated by Matthew Hamilton</b>, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager, CPA UK</p>
18:45 - 19:00	<p><b>Closing Ceremony</b></p> <p>Closing remarks to be delivered by CARICOM IMPACS</p>

————— **END OF PROGRAMME** —————

**CPA UK**

Westminster Hall | Houses of Parliament | London | SW1A 0AA

T: +44 (0)207 219 5373

W: [www.uk-cpa.org](http://www.uk-cpa.org)

E: [cpauk@parliament.uk](mailto:cpauk@parliament.uk)

Registered Charity No. 1095118

Registered Company No. 4606846