



Regional Peer-Learning Platform and Program of Action on Alternative Care Arrangements for Children in the Context of International Migration in the Asia Pacific

1-2 November 2022

Le Meridien Hotel, Putrajaya, Malaysia



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Regional Peer-Learning Platform Roundtable on Alternative Care Arrangements for Children in the Context of International Migration in the Asia Pacific

Putrajaya, Malaysia | 1-2 November 2022

Background

The International Detention Coalition (IDC) and Secretariat of the Asia Dialogue on Forced Migration (ADFM) are pleased to progress the Regional Peer Learning Platform and Program of Action on Alternatives to the Detention of Children in the Context of Migration in Asia Pacific (the Peer-Learning Platform).

This Peer-Learning Platform brings together individuals from policy and implementing agencies in the governments of Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand and Thailand, as well as civil society and international organisations. The purpose of the platform is to share positive practice and concrete examples of what is working across regions towards immigration policy reform and ending immigration detention. In addition to knowledge and experience sharing, the Platform can also facilitate bilateral engagement or technical assistance to solve national and regional challenges, and conducts benchmarking to inspire change.

The Platform met for the first time in November 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand, on the anniversary of the Convention of the Rights of the Child. Since then we have convened four regional meetings virtually: December 2020 on mainstreaming child protection, May 2021 on case management, September 2021 on access to education and April 2022 on effective collaboration between government and civil society. We are delighted to bring participants back together again in person for two days in November 2022.

Objectives

- Exchange regional positive practice and latest developments in alternative care arrangements for children in the context of international migration, and respond to challenges states are facing.
- Build momentum for continued progress on implementing effective alternative care arrangements, involving government, inter-governmental, civil society & faith-based organisations.

Roundtable Format

- The meeting will bring together policy and practice level officials from Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand and Thailand, as well as implementing civil society agencies and experts to discuss good practice, progress made and common challenges in the implementation of effective alternatives to detention programs.
- The conversations will be closed door and conducted under the Chatham House Rule.
- Observers will be kept to a minimum to ensure free and frank conversation and the meeting will not be recorded.
- Simultaneous interpretation will be provided in Thai and Bahasa Indonesia

Provisional agenda:

Venue: Le Meridien Hotel, Room Millennium 3 at Level 1

Day 1 – November 1	
08.30am	Arrival and registration
9:00-9:30am	Welcoming remarks - ADFM and IDC
9:30-10:45am	<p><u>Session 1: Positive Progress and Other Updates at the National and Regional Levels</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two countries nominate a representative to provide a 10-15 minute overview of the latest developments Countries present one by one, followed by Q&A and facilitated discussion <p><i>See page 6 for guiding questions for country presentations</i></p>
10:45-11:15am	Morning tea
11:15-12:45pm	<p><u>Session 1 continued</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two countries nominate a representative to provide a 10-15 minute overview of the latest developments Countries present one by one, followed by Q&A and facilitated discussion Update on ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration and Regional Plan of Action <p><i>See page 6 for guiding questions for country presentations</i></p>
12:45-1:45pm	Lunch
1:45-3:00pm	<p><u>Session 2: Highlighted initiatives & good practice alternatives – Monitoring and evaluation</u></p> <p>Sharing examples from participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thailand examples: MOU-ATD MEL Framework and HOST ATD Program Malaysia example: SUKA Society's Community Placement and Case Management Program Others TBC
3:00-3:20pm	Afternoon tea
3:20-4:30pm	<p><u>Session 3: Meaningful participation of lived experience</u></p> <p>Sharing examples from participants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thailand: The benefit of ATD on children: Voice of children affected by migration in Thailand and their experience in meaningful child participation (Video call) Others TBC
6:30-8:30pm	Welcome dinner

Day 2 – November 2	
9:00-9:15am	Welcoming remarks & recap of yesterday
9:15-10:45am	<u>Session 4: Practical application of ATD in national contexts</u> <i>Breakout into country-based groups to work through scenarios.</i>
10:45-11:15am	Morning tea
11:15-1:00pm	<u>Session 5: Highlighted initiatives & good practice alternatives from New Zealand</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Safe and sustainable return and reintegration in the best interest of the child ● Incorporating lived experience in policy-making <p>Plenary discussion and Q&A</p>
1:00-2:00pm	Lunch
2:00-3:30pm	<u>Session 6: Next steps for the Regional Platform</u> <i>Breakout into country groups to discuss:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Concrete and practical ideas of which practice(s) discussed can be potentially applied in your respective country ● How can others in the room contribute to these efforts? ● What role does ASEAN and other international mechanisms have in supporting these efforts? ● How can the Platform be most helpful to you and what you can contribute?
3:30-4:00pm	<u>Summarise next steps for the Platform</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Will prepare a summary and circulate to participants ● Will share information on our websites ● Can circulate contact details for all participants if desired ● Follow up on any next steps agreed in Session 6 <p>Closing remarks</p>

Please note simultaneous translation will be available in Thai and Bahasa Indonesia

Session 1: Guiding Questions for Sharing your National Context

Instructions:

Please nominate one (1) representative from your country to spend a maximum of 10-15 minutes presenting an overview of national laws, policies and practices in relation to alternatives to detention of non-citizen children and families. We are particularly interested in how policies or practices may have changed over the last three years during the pandemic.

The questions below are intended as guidance on areas to cover during the presentation.

PowerPoint slides are not required, however if you choose to use these, kindly share your slides with adfm@cpd.org.au no later than 28 October 2022.

1. Are children in your country detained or their freedom of movement restricted because of their immigration status? Are there any groups of non-citizen children that are not detained? (e.g. children who are trafficked)
 - a. If yes, what is the estimated number of children being detained and where are they detained? (e.g. immigration detention centers, lock-down/closed shelters, reception centers, hotels)
 - b. Are children detained together or separated from their families?
2. Are there any action plans/policies/laws to prevent or phase out the use of immigration detention for children? What are some of the challenges your country faces in moving to end child immigration detention?
3. If non-citizen children with irregular migration status are not detained, what happens to them instead? What care and support is provided to them, and can they access education, health care, housing, and other basic rights? Who runs these programs?
4. Are unaccompanied and separated children integrated within the national child protection system? Or are there separate care systems e.g. run by NGOs? Are legal guardians appointed for unaccompanied and separated children?
5. If all, or some groups of children are no longer detained for immigration reasons, what were some of the factors leading to this change? What benefits have you seen from this change (e.g. impact on children and families themselves, cost, governance, etc). What were the biggest challenges in phasing out child immigration detention and how were they overcome?

Participant list:

Name	Organisation	Country
Ahmad Tarmizi bin Sulaiman (TBC)	Member of Parliament of Sik, Kedah for the Malaysian Islamic Party (PAS) until October 2022	Malaysia
Pol.Maj. Anan Insai	Inspector of Sub-Division 3, Investigation Division, Immigration Bureau	Thailand
Anderson Selvasegaram	Executive Director, SUKA Society	Malaysia
Professor Dato' Noor Azilah Hj. Mohd. Awal	Children's Commissioner, Human Rights Commission of Malaysia	Malaysia
Caitlin McCaffrie	International Lead, Centre for Policy Development	Australia
Carolina Gottardo	Executive Director, International Detention Coalition	International
Charawatt Chawarangkul	Southeast Asia Programme Manager, International Detention Coalition	International
Christy Kumesan	Project Coordinator, Centre for Policy Development	Indonesia
Datin Izzatul Shima Binti Md Thahir (TBC)	Deputy Undersecretary, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development	Malaysia
David Keegan	Chief Executive Officer, Host International	Australia
Farida Wahid	Head of Sub-Directorate for Instrument of Economic, Social & Cultural Rights, Directorate General of Human Rights, Ministry of Law and Human Rights	Indonesia
Fauzan Amin bin Misnon (TBC)	Principal Assistant Director, Malaysian National Security Council	Malaysia
Febrian Irawati Mamesah (TBC)	Coordinator of Humanitarian Functions, Directorate of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Indonesia
Gading Gumilang Putra	National Legal Service Officer, Jesuit Refugee Service	Indonesia
John Fleming	Acting Commander, Acting Regional Director South East Asia, Department of Home Affairs	Australia
Kanokrat Kuekit	Assistant Secretary General, Southern Border Provinces Administrative Center (SBPAC)	Thailand
Khairul Amri Ahmad (TBC)	Senior Principal Assistant Director, Department of Social Welfare	Malaysia
Lilianne Fan	Founder and International Co-Director, Geutanyoe Foundation	Malaysia
Naiyana Thanawattho	Executive Director, Asylum Access Thailand	Thailand
Ngadirin (TBC)	Education Management Consultant, Ministry of Education, Culture and Research and Technology	Indonesia

Noat Hamindra	Senior Policy Analyst, Office of the National Security Council	Thailand
Pol. Lt.Col. Noparat Jongcherdchootrakul	Deputy Superintendent, Sub-Division 4, Investigation Division, Immigration Bureau	Thailand
Oki Mubarok (TBC)	Assistant Deputy Director of Immigration Cooperation, Directorate of Immigration	Indonesia
Omar Alkhamash	Deputy International Director, Geutanyoe Foundation	International
Parinya Boonridrerthaikul	Child Protection Officer (Children Affected by Migration), UNICEF Thailand	Thailand
Sarah Ward	Manager Refugee and Migrant Support, Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment	New Zealand
Saskia Kok	Head of Migrant Assistance and Counter Trafficking Unit, IOM Thailand	International
Sriprapha Petcharamesree	Senior Lecturer, Ph.D. Program in Human Rights and Peace Studies, Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University	Thailand
Sue-Anne Lee	Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF Malaysia	International
Suthida Srimongkol	Director of Protection System Development Sub-Division, Department of Children and Youth, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Thailand
Temme Lee	ATD Coordinator, SUKA Society	Malaysia
Tri Nuke Pudjiastuti	Research Professor, Research Center for Politics, National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN)	Indonesia
Vivienne Chew	Asia Pacific Regional Coordinator, International Detention Coalition	International
Yuhanee Jehka	Regional Manager, Host International	Thailand
YBhg. Datuk Muhammad Fauzi bin Md Isa (TBC)	Deputy Secretary General, Ministry of Home Affairs	Malaysia

Meeting of the Regional Peer-Learning Platform on Alternatives to Detention (ATD) for Children in the Context of International Migration in the Asia Pacific

Le Méridien Hotel, Putrajaya, Malaysia: 1-2 November 2022

Background Paper¹

The Asia Dialogue on Forced Migration (ADFM) Secretariat and International Detention Coalition (IDC) are co-hosting a closed-door, in-person meeting of the *Regional Peer-Learning Platform on Alternatives to Detention (ATD) for Children in the Context of International Migration in the Asia Pacific*. First launched in Bangkok in November 2019, the *Regional Peer Learning Platform* has since convened four virtual regional meetings and two virtual bilateral meetings between 2020 and 2022. With travel restrictions now eased, we are pleased to be convening this next meeting of the *Regional Peer Learning Platform* in-person in Malaysia.

The *Regional Peer-Learning Platform* convenes representatives from Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, and Thailand, from implementing and policy agencies within government, as well as non-governmental and international organizations. Participants engage in constructive discussion on developing ATD for children and their families in the context of migration.

Immigration Detention is Always Harmful to Children

Around the world, millions of children are affected by immigration detention each year. Whether detained alone, or alongside a parent, carer or family member, and regardless of the conditions and duration of their detention, detention causes profound and long-term harm to a child's well-being.

Studies show that children are particularly vulnerable to abuse and neglect in immigration detention facilities. Unaccompanied or separated children are particularly at risk without the protection of a parent or other adult.

Immigration detention has "undeniable immediate and long-term mental health impacts on asylum-seeking children and families"². Heightened rates of suicide, suicide attempts and self-harm, mental disorder, and developmental problems, including severe attachment disorder are observed among children locked in immigration detention. Symptoms they experience can include insomnia, nightmares, mutism and bed-wetting. Child detention has a significant impact on the independence and health of parents as well, limiting their ability to fulfill their parental duties.

Alternatives to Child Immigration Detention

Given the well-established harms and child rights violations caused by immigration detention, it is now rarely the first approach adopted by States towards children who migrate. Instead, a large number of States are taking positive and practical steps, often with the support of international and civil society organisations, to end child immigration detention and to progressively develop ATD for children and their families.

Evidence shows that it is both effective and achievable for States to govern migration without resorting to child detention, and instead utilize rights-based ATD that uphold the rights and principles contained in the

¹ This Background Paper was initially produced for the first meeting of the Regional Peer Learning Platform in November 2019 and has been updated to reflect the most recent developments at the global and regional level in ATD for children and their families.

² Dudley, M., et al. (2012) "Children and young people in immigration detention". *Current Opinion in Psychiatry*, 25(4): 285-292; von Werthern, M., K. Robjant, Z. Chui, R. Schon, L. Ottisova, C. Mason, and C. Katona. 2018. "The impact of immigration detention on mental health: a systematic review." *BMC Psychiatry* 18 (1):382; Laura CN Wood, Impact of punitive immigration policies, parent-child separation and child detention on the mental health and development of children. *BMJ Paediatrics Open*. 2018;2(1); 9; Kronick R, Rousseau C, Cleveland J., Mandatory detention of refugee children: A public health issue? *Paediatr Child Health*. 2011;16(8)

Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), including ensuring the best interests of the child as a primary consideration. In addition, rights-based ATD also have in common the following key elements:

- Immigration detention is prohibited in law and/or policy, and children are not detained in practice.
- Children are not placed in 'alternative forms of detention' where they face deprivation of liberty.
- Children are screened, assessed and referred into national child protection systems where child protection agencies assume primary responsibility for their care and protection.
- Collaboration takes place between all levels of government, civil society, and other relevant actors using a whole of government and whole of society approach.
- Non-discrimination, including equal access to healthcare and education.
- Case management is used to support children and families.
- Respect for family unity and the right to family life - this means that children and their family members are all referred to community-based ATD.
- Unaccompanied children are provided with family-based care, rather than in institutions.
- Gender-sensitive and gender responsive approaches are used, and specifically and actively respond to the needs of children and adults of different genders, and in particular, to the needs of women and girls.

Global Developments on Ending Child Detention

The following is a snapshot of recent international instruments and guidance from international experts:

- The **UN Committee on the Rights of the Child**, which oversees implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, has clarified that the **immigration detention of children is always a violation of children's rights, is never in their best interests, and is not justifiable**. This was reaffirmed in a joint comment made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Migrant Workers in 2017, in which they stated that **"child and family immigration detention should be prohibited by law and its abolishment ensured in policy and practice"**.³ They also called on States to cease the practice and allow children **"to remain with family and/or guardians in non-custodial, community-based contexts while their immigration status is being resolved"**.
- The UN Committee on Migrant Workers also reiterated in 2021 that detention of children is **"always prohibited under international law.... it constitutes a child rights violation and contravenes the principles of non-discrimination, best interests of the child, right to life, survival and development, and participation, as well as every child's right to liberty and family life."**⁴
- In the **Global Compact on Migration (GCM)** adopted in December 2018, States have recognized the need to fully protect and respect the rights of migrant children by giving primary consideration at all times to their best interest. They have agreed under Objective 13 h) to directly address child detention **"by ensuring availability and accessibility of alternatives to detention in non-custodial contexts"** and **"by working to end"** this practice. The **Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)** reiterates the importance of developing **"non-custodial and community-based alternatives to detention, particularly for children"**.

³ Joint General Comment No. 4 (2017) of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and No. 23 (2017) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on State obligations regarding the human rights of children in the context of international migration in countries of origin, transit, destination and return, 16 November 2017, CMW, accessed on 21 October 2019

⁴ Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, General Comment No. 5 (2021) on Migrants' Rights to Liberty, Freedom from Arbitrary Detention and their Connection with Other Human Rights, 23 September 2021, UN Document CMW/C/GC/5, para 40

- The **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, in particular SDG 16.2 which calls for an end to abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against children. The SDGs also call for the elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres (SDG 5.2), as well as orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies (SDG 10.7). States must ensure access to universal health coverage (SDG 3.8) and to provide all girls and boys with free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education (SDG 4.1).

Recent Positive Developments in the Asia Pacific

Government commitment and the political will to end child immigration detention has grown in the region in recent years.

- In January 2019, representatives of seven ministries from the **Royal Thai Government** signed a “Memorandum of Understanding on the Determination of Measures and Approaches Alternative to Detention of Children in Immigration Detention Centres” (MOU-ATD), with standard operating policies (SOPs) to implement the MOU-ATD following in September 2019. Between October 2018 and May 2022, more than 300 children and their families were released from immigration detention. The general principles of the MOU-ATD and SOPs are that children should not be detained unless there is an “absolute necessity”, that family-based care should be prioritised, and the best interests of the child must be upheld in the decision-making process. Some children and their family members released under the MOU-ATD are supported in the community by NGOs. Recently, the Thai government has developed a Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation framework to assess progress and capture learnings in implementing the MOU-ATD. The Thai government is also in the process of developing a National Screening Mechanism (NSM), through which a system would be developed to provide Protected Person Status for those unable to return to their country of origin for protection reasons.
- In July 2018, the Directorate General of Immigration of **Indonesia** issued a circular emphasizing that the function of immigration detention centres is only to temporarily host undocumented migrants subjected to administrative measures, and not to hold refugees and asylum-seekers. Since then, refugees and asylum seekers have been exempted from immigration detention, despite their irregular status in the country and the numbers of people in immigration detention have drastically reduced. Since 2019, there have been no children registered with UNHCR in immigration detention in Indonesia.
- In April 2021, the **Malaysian** Cabinet approved an ATD pilot for the release of unaccompanied and separated children from immigration detention centres. The ATD pilot was officially launched in February 2022, led by the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development and the Ministry of Home Affairs. Under the first phase of the ATD pilot, children will be released into a temporary shelter and provided case management support by NGOs (SUKA Society and Yayasan Chow Kit). Malaysia has pledged as a member of the **Human Rights Council** to conduct the ATD Pilot and “ensure that children grow and achieve their full potential in a family environment, instead of being placed in institutions.”⁵
- The **Australian** government has made significant inroads in reducing the number of children held in immigration detention. Since February 2019, there has consistently been less than ten children held in immigration detention in Australia. For most of this time, that number has been less than five. If immigration detention is required, minors are generally managed in an alternative place of detention

⁵ Malaysia’s Candidature to the United Nations Human Rights Council for the Term 2022-2024, [Voluntary Pledges and Commitments](#), 6 April 2021

(e.g. a hotel) or through a residence determination placement in the community, supported by contracted service providers.

- In **New Zealand**, children are rarely detained in practice. The Department of Immigration Operational Manual states the detention of children should be a last resort. In May 2022, following an independent review commissioned by Immigration New Zealand of the processes and procedures relating to the detention of asylum seekers, the government committed to “review and change our operational guidance and decision-making framework relating to restricting the movement of asylum seekers, to ensure it complies with our human rights obligations”.⁶ The New Zealand government also noted that there had been no asylum seekers in detention for the past two years.
- ASEAN Member States have adopted the **ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of the Child in the Context of Migration and its accompanying Regional Plan of Action**.⁷ Through these, ASEAN Member states have agreed that “in order to promote the best interests of the child, States should work to develop effective procedures and alternatives to child immigration detention to reduce its impact, and ensure that, where possible, children are kept together with their families in a non-custodial, and clean and safe environment” (Article 9). “The specific objective of [the] RPA is to encourage ASEAN Member States to ensure the protection of the best interests of the child as a primary consideration in all relevant policies and practices as they relate to children in the context of migration, and to further strengthen national systems to identify and respond to the specific needs of children in the context of migration....” (Para V).

Possible Next Steps

Below are some possible avenues to achieve effective implementation of ATD at the national level, which can be discussed further at the roundtable.

1. Legal

- a. States to review their laws and policies to ensure compliance with international obligations.
- b. Prohibit child immigration detention in law and policy, so that children are not arrested and detained in the first place.

2. Policy and Practice

- a. Develop and implement child-sensitive ATD, using a whole of government and whole of society approach
- b. Incorporating a strong monitoring and evaluation process will ensure that ATD are as effective and useful as possible.
- c. Build and strengthen the capacity of front line and civil society staff to carry out holistic case management to support children and their families in the community
- d. National Action Plans for ending child immigration detention can also be developed to outline how to implement changes in policy and practice, including designation of the roles different stakeholders can play to achieve change.
- e. Publicly report on the number of children held in immigration detention. Reporting could include a range of demographic information to assist with the development of appropriate alternatives
- f. Regional peer-to-peer learning and sharing could amplify and support efforts towards ending child immigration detention.

⁶ Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment, [“INZ Accepts Review Recommendations Relating to the Detention of Asylum Claimants”](#), 3 May 2022

⁷ ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration (adopted 2019) and the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on Implementing the ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration (adopted 2021)

LOGISTICAL NOTES

Please note organisers **can cover the economy class flights and up to two nights accommodation** for those who are unable to cover their own expenses. **Organisers are not able to cover travel insurance** for participants, and participants are strongly encouraged to look into this option themselves. Further information about logistics and travel are outlined in detail below. If you have further questions please don't hesitate to contact us at adfm@cpd.org.au.

Venue

The venue of the ATD 6th Roundtable is at Le Méridien Hotel in Putrajaya, Malaysia.

Le Méridien Putrajaya

IOI City Mall

Lebuh IRC, IOI Resort City, Sepang, Putrajaya, Malaysia, 62502

Tel: +60 3-86896888

The meeting venue will be in the **Millennium 3** room at Level 1.

Accommodation

Accommodation for most participants will be arranged at the roundtable venue: Le Méridien Putrajaya during the event.

Organisers can cover accommodation for up to two nights (including breakfast) at the Le Méridien Hotel for those who were covered by the organisers.

Participants will be responsible for their own additional expenses (i.e. minibar, phone charges, etc.). Check-in time is 3pm, however you are welcome to drop your baggage off at any time.

Airfares

Should you require assistance booking your flights please confirm this with organisers. CPD will be responsible for arranging flights for participants who need assistance.

Airport Transfers

Please note that participants are requested to organise their own transport to and from the airport and hotel. Transport expenses will be reimbursed during the event, at a flat rate of RM70 per trip.

The hotel is about a 40 minutes car journey from Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA).

The ride-hailing app Grab is the fastest and most convenient way to get from the airport to the venue and will cost around RM65+. You will have to download this app from the App Store/Google Play Store and register an account to book a ride.

The fastest way to get from KLIA to Putrajaya is by taking the KLIA Ekspres (Transit Train). The train service will take 27 minutes from KLIA to Putrajaya & Cyberjaya. You can visit the KLIA Ekspres website at www.kliaekspres.com for the full fares and schedule.

Airport taxis operate through a coupon system that can be purchased at the respective counters. The airport taxi service provider has a variety of vehicle types in their fleet ranging from family sedans to luxury vehicles. The charges start from a minimum of MYR32.20 and are fixed based on the desired destinations. Coupons can be purchased from counters at International Baggage Reclaim, Level 3, Main Terminal Building

Metered taxi service is available at KLIA and charges are according to distance/time inclusive of a flag fall charge for the first 1km or 3 minutes of between MYR3.00 to MYR6.00 depending on the taxi type. Subsequent charges are based on the distance or time travelled. Coupons can be purchased at the counter at Level 1, Main Terminal Building.

When returning, it is advised to be at the airport about 2 hours before your departure time. Factoring in a 40-70 minute journey from the hotel to the airport, aim to leave the hotel 3 hours before your flight's departure.

Meals

Breakfast is included in your accommodation booking on 1-2 November 2022 at the Latest Recipe Restaurant at ground level of the hotel, starting at 6.30am.

During the meeting on 1-2 November 2022, lunch and coffee breaks/refreshments will be provided.

Welcome dinner will be provided on 1 November 2022, and the venue will be informed in due course.

Facilities at/ around the Venue

At the venue

Hotel guests can enjoy an outdoor pool and children's pool, as well as 24-hour gym. **Latest Recipe** on the ground floor provides an international buffet option as well as Malay, Indian, Japanese, Chinese cuisine. **Le Mei** on the ground floor serves delicious contemporary Chinese cuisine, influenced by both ancient traditions and contemporary preparations. For a light snack and coffee, you can visit **Latitude 02** on the ground floor.



Local Attractions

- [Millennium monument](#)
- [Putrajaya Botanical Garden](#)
- [Seri Perdana Complex](#)
- [Putrajaya Lake](#)
- [IOI City Mall](#)

Visas

A visa is **not required** for a stay of less than one (1) month for ASEAN nationals, except from Myanmar.

Visas **are required** for those outside ASEAN (ie. Australia and New Zealand) travelling for non-tourist purposes, and for stays which exceed one (1) month, except for Brunei and Singapore nationals.

COVID Protocols in Malaysia and other related information

- For the latest COVID-19 updates please refer to the Malaysian Ministry of Health's [website](#)
- From 1st August 2022, all travellers are allowed to enter Malaysia regardless of their COVID-19 vaccination status and do not require a pre-departure or on-arrival COVID-19 test. There are no quarantine orders related to COVID-19 enforced by the Malaysian Government upon arrival.
- Travellers can download and activate the MySejahtera application before or after arrival to Malaysia to indicate their COVID-19 risk status while staying in Malaysia. The COVID-19 risk status in MySejahtera may be checked upon entering premises
- Wearing of masks outdoors is optional, and no longer mandatory in indoor settings. Face coverings and masks are still encouraged in crowded places and for people with higher risk from Covid 19, and are mandatory when using public transport
- During the Regional Peer-Learning Platform meeting, in line with this official advice, wearing of masks will be optional, physical distancing will be encouraged and hand sanitiser will be provided.

Testing:

- The Malaysian Ministry of Health, in collaboration with Doctor On Call, provides a [platform](#) to share information on COVID-19 in Malaysia, including options for purchasing self-test kits or booking a COVID-19 testing appointment online
- Further information on Covid-19 testing locations and services in close proximity is also available on the MySejahtera mobile app.
- Following a positive test result, travellers are required to report this result through the MySejahtera app.
- Seven day mandatory quarantine is required for positive cases. However, there are options to undergo a supervised RTK-Ag test on the 4th day. If tested negative, they may be released from quarantine early.

- Please note that the Organisers will **NOT** be able to cover any cost of quarantine if a participant tests positive for Covid-19. Therefore overseas participants are strongly encouraged to purchase travel insurance before traveling to Malaysia which covers Covid-19 treatment and quarantine costs.
- Some options for travel insurance are:
 - [Sinarmas Travel Insurance](#) (for Indonesia resident only)
 - [AXA Travel Insurance](#) (for Thai resident only)
 - [HeyMondo Travel Insurance](#)
 - [Tune Protect Covid Travel Pass](#)

General information about Malaysia

Obtaining a SIM Card (if desired)

You should be able to find multiple mobile phone providers kiosks (such as Digi, Maxis, Celcom, and Tune) at the arrival hall of KLIA. Prices of SIM cards generally begin at RM20, depending on the data pack/plans you select.

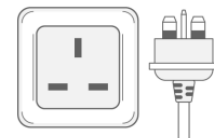
If you're unable to locate the SIM dealers at KLIA, you will be able to find SIM cards available at any 7-Eleven, myNEWS and 99 Speedmart outlets. Shopping centres near the hotel will also have mobile phone/communications outlet stores where you can buy a SIM.

For more information on available SIMs and internet plans:

- [Celcom Traveller SIMs](#)
- [Maxis/Hotlink SIMs](#)
- [Digi Prepaid NEXT Plan](#)
- [Tune Talk Traveller SIM](#)
- [Resource: How To Buy The Best Malaysia Tourist Sim Card 2022](#)
- [Resource: Buying a Sim Card in Malaysia in 2022](#)

Electricity supply

Malaysia operates on a 240V supply voltage and 50Hz. Most commonly, Malaysia uses three-point pin/type G plugs. Participants are advised to bring their own electrical adaptors if required.



Participant Profiles



Pol. Maj. Anan Insai

Thailand

Pol. Maj. Anan Insai is an Inspector of the Sub-Division 3, Investigation Division, Immigration Bureau. He supervises and provides care for mother and child detainees awaiting deportation at the Suan Plu Detention Center and Bangkhen Mother and Children Center. Pol. Maj Anan is working in coordination with government agencies, UN agencies, and NGOs concerning the protection of mother and child detainees.

Anderson Selvasegaram

Malaysia

Mr Anderson Selvasegaram is the Executive Director of SUKA Society, which he founded in 2010. SUKA focuses on solutions that protect and preserve the best interests of children, working on the following key areas: creating access to education for Indigenous children, protecting victims of human trafficking and advocating for alternatives to detention for children affected by immigration arrest and detention. In 2015, SUKA Society won the United Nations Malaysia Award in conjunction with the United Nations' 70th Anniversary.



Anderson holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Universiti Putra Malaysia. He was invited by the US State Department to attend the International Visitors Leadership Program (IVLP) in 2013. In 2016, he was appointed as the International Detention Coalition (IDC) Regional Advisor for Southeast Asia. He is currently advocating with the government to initiate an 'alternatives to detention for unaccompanied and separated minors' pilot program in Malaysia. He is also currently a member of the National Project Advisory Committee (PAC) for the EU-UNICEF Initiative.

Caitlin McCaffrie

Australia

Ms Caitlin McCaffrie is International Lead at the Centre for Policy Development (CPD) where she coordinates CPD's international work, including the Asia Dialogue on Forced Migration (ADFM), providing policy analysis, advice and research on topics including migration governance, human trafficking, forced migration and refugee resettlement.



Caitlin has previously worked for several years in Phnom Penh including for Stanford University's WSD Handa Center for Human Rights and International Justice, managing programs on research, education, outreach and trial monitoring of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia. Caitlin holds a

Masters of Public Policy and Management Degree from the University of Melbourne and a first class Honours degree in International Studies from the University of Adelaide.

Carolina Gottardo

International

Ms Carolina Gottardo is a migrant lawyer and economist who has worked on human rights issues for more than 20 years in different countries and contexts. Her areas of specialisation are migration, asylum and gender. Carolina started at the International Detention Coalition (IDC) in November 2020. Before commencing at IDC, she was the director of the Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) Australia for almost 4 years, and the director of the Latin American Women's Rights Service (LAWRS), a UK women's rights organisation working with refugee and migrant women for almost 6 years.



Carolina is currently a member of the board of the Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN) and the Global Coalition for Migration (GCM). Carolina is currently a member of the Global UN Women Expert Working Group to address the human rights of women in the Global Compact for Migration, and a co-lead of the UN Migration Network working group on regularisation pathways

Chawaratt Chawarangkul

International

Mr Chawaratt Chawarangkul (Mic) has been with the International Detention Coalition (IDC) as the Southeast Asia Programme Manager since July 2020. Prior to that, Mic served in a wide range of roles within the humanitarian, human rights and development fields across Asia and Africa, advocating for and protecting the rights of marginalised groups, building resilient communities, and promoting sustainable development environments for the poorest and most vulnerable. He also facilitated the development of the Thailand policy to end the immigration detention of children, and fostered the development of the national refugee screening mechanism in Thailand.



At IDC, Mic is working with coalition members and partners to prevent and reduce immigration detention, including through promoting alternatives to detention and the ending of child detention in Southeast Asia.

Christy Kumesan

Indonesia

Christy is a humanitarian and international development professional with a demonstrated history working for non-profit organizations. Skilled in humanitarian diplomacy, multilateral affairs and policy, project management, organizational development, international relations, partnership development, as well as community engagement. Her professional goals include promoting peace through multi-tracks diplomacy and strengthening multinational collaboration to reach world prosperity and equality.



She has a decade long working experience, including with GIZ, ICRC, RedR Indonesia, Humanitarian Benchmark Consulting, and Kompas Gramedia Group. She has Master degree in Global Humanitarian Diplomacy from Universitas Gadjah Mada and Bachelor of Political Science from the same university.

David Keegan

Australia

Mr David Keegan is the founder and Managing Director of HOST International, a not for profit charity working across the Asia Pacific region to assist refugees prepare for and find a new home. HOST International provides a range of direct aid and empowerment programs that build independence and encourage communities to be involved in solutions.

David is passionate about finding innovative solutions to complex problems and working with multiple stakeholders to implement approaches that build a fairer and more inclusive society. He is a qualified social worker and holds a Masters in Community Management along with a 20 year career leading projects supporting vulnerable groups in Australia, the Pacific and Southeast Asia. He has also co-authored publications that focus on resilience building and responsibility sharing in urban displacement contexts.



Farida Wahid

Indonesia

Ms Farida Wahid is the Head of the Sub-Directorate Instrument, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Directorate General of Human Rights within the Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights. She first joined the Ministry in 2000, after working for the State Minister of Human Rights Affairs for the Republic of Indonesia.

Farida has held previous roles within the Ministry including Head of the Evaluation and Reporting Section for the Rights of Vulnerable Groups, particularly issues of children, women and persons with disabilities. She was actively involved in the drafting process of the Law No. 8 of Persons with Disabilities (2018) and has also worked in the Directorate of Human Rights Cooperation in the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.



Gading Gumilang Putra

Indonesia

Mr Gading Gumilang Putra is the National Legal Liaison Officer of Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) Indonesia. JRS Indonesia has taken the role of assisting refugees and asylum seekers since 2009. JRS Indonesia initially accompanied Rohingya asylum seekers in Aceh and North Sumatra before developing assistance for refugees in Medan immigration detention centers (2012-2013 and 2018), Surabaya (2012-2015) and Manado (2015-2018), as well as assistance for urban refugees in Cisarua (2010 - present) and Jakarta (2018 - present). JRS Indonesia provides accompaniment, health services, cash-based assistance for food and housing, psychosocial, informal education, livelihood, protection and advocacy.

Gading graduated from the Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada in 2013, specialising in International Law and passed his bar exam in 2017. His role focuses on advocacy, protection and legal aid for JRS Indonesia in Jakarta. Currently his work involves coordination and capacity building among refugee communities, the government, NGOs, and private sector for a stronger collaboration in realising refugee rights in Indonesia and in the region.



Kanokrat Kuekit

Thailand

Kanokrat Kuekit is a Social Development Specialist at the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS). With the Bachelor's degree in Social Welfare, she is the Assistant Secretary-General of the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Center (SBPAC) and acts as a coordinator for the mission of MSDHS and SBPAC in the aspects of protection and development of children, youth, and women including migrant children and their families. Kanokrat organizes social services and supports to Rohingya and Uyghur, as well as facilitates alternatives to detention for migrant children and families in Southern Provinces. She also acts as a coordinator to proceed with a safe repatriation for Thai children and families from Malaysia.



Lilianne Fan

Malaysia

Lilianne Fan is International Director and Co-Founder of Geutanyoe Foundation, a regional humanitarian organisation based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Aceh, Indonesia, and Deputy Chair of the Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN). She is a cultural anthropologist and humanitarian professional with more than 16 years of experience working with refugees, internally displaced persons, and communities affected by conflict and disaster, including in Aceh, Myanmar, Haiti and with Syrian refugees in Jordan, and currently specialises on the situation of the stateless Rohingya in Rakhine State and in ASEAN. She provides regular expertise to a range of institutions and governments including the UN, the World Bank, ASEAN, the Government of Malaysia and the Government of Indonesia. Between 2005 and 2012 Lilianne served in several large-scale post-crisis recovery missions, including with the UN-led humanitarian response in post-earthquake Haiti; as Advisor to the ASEAN Special Envoy on Post-Nargis Recovery in Myanmar; as member of the advisory team of the Governor of Aceh on sustainable development following the Aceh peace agreement of 2005; and as Senior Policy Coordinator for Oxfam International in Aceh and Nias from 2005-2008. She holds an MA in Anthropology from Columbia University, New York.



Naiyana Thanawattho

Thailand

Ms Naiyana Thanawattho joined Asylum Access Thailand (AAT) in 2019. She oversees overall operations, programming, and policy advocacy at AAT, working closely with refugee networks on alternative to detention and advocates the government to recognize refugees.

Naiyana has over 12 years' experience working in child protection thematic area both in development and humanitarian aspects with UNICEF, UNHCR and Save the Children. At UNHCR, Naiyana led Best Interest Determination process for refugee children along the Thai-Myanmar border. She also provided child protection technical support to the program implementation team at Save the Children.



Nicola Brandt

International

Nicola Brandt is a Child Protection Specialist with the UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office, Bangkok, where she coordinates the EU/UNICEF cross-regional programme "Protecting children affected by migration in Southeast, South, and Central Asia". Previously, she worked as a Child Protection Specialist with the UNICEF Refugee and Migrant Response in Germany, focussing on the development of minimum protection standards for refugee centres. She also worked as a Human Rights Specialist at UNICEF New York Headquarters, where she concentrated on advocacy in the UN human rights bodies on a wide array of topics, with specific attention to social accountability and discrimination issues.



Prior to joining UNICEF in 2007, Nicola worked as a human rights advisor to the German Permanent Mission to the United Nations in Geneva during the intergovernmental negotiations on the UN Human Rights Council. She holds a European Master's Degree in Human Rights and Democratisation (E.MA) from the European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation, and an M.A. in International Relations from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS).

Noat Hemindra

Thailand

Noat Hemindra is a Senior Plan and Policy Analyst at Division of Internal Security, Office of National Security Council. In this role he is in charge of Issues related to irregular migration, he has an opportunity to deal with number challenging task such as drafting policy recommendation to higher authority in solving statelessness person and illegal migration problems. Mr. Noat act as Secretary to the Sub-Committee on Solving Statelessness and related issue under the National Security Council. This committee would purpose the innovative solution in order to expedite granting legal status for stateless person



Noor Aziah Hj. Mohd. Awal

Malaysia

Professor Dato' Noor Azilah Hj. Mohd. Awal was appointed the Children's Commissioner of the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia in August 2019. Professor Dato' Noor Azilah is a Professor of law at Faculty of Law, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) and has served as Director of Institute Islam Hadhari, UKM and as Chairperson of Biro Kebajikan dan Tabung Pelajaran, Sukmanita UKM since 2000. Professor Dato' Noor Azilah is also a member of the Islamic Religious Council of Negeri Sembilan and was the first female to be appointed to such a post in Negeri Sembilan; the National Advisory and Consultative Council for Children since 2017; the Board of Directors for IKIM; the Editorial Board of Jurnal Kanun, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka; and the Disciplinary Panel for Bar Council Disciplinary Committee. In 2016 she was appointed as Malaysian Representative to the Asean Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children for three years. She has written five books on women, family and the law, and has authored more than 100 articles.



Pol. Lt.Col. Noparat Jongcherdchootrakul

Thailand

Pol. Lt.Col. Noparat Jongcherdchootrakul is a Deputy Superintendent of the Sub-Division 4, Investigation Division at the Immigration Bureau. He received his Bachelor's degree in Public Administration from Police Cadet Academy, Bachelor's degree in Law from Sukhothai Thammathirat University, and Barrister-at-Law from the Bar Association of Thailand. Pol. Lt.Col. Noparat facilitated the development of the Regulation of the Office of the Prime Minister on the Screening of Aliens who Enter into the Kingdom and are unable to Return to the Country of Origin B.E. 2562. Currently, he is preparing a social services and protection system for persons who are granted protected status, including healthcare, education, and resettlement to a third country.



Omar Alkhammash

International

Omar Al-Khammash is Deputy Director of the Geutanyoe Foundation, a regional humanitarian organisation based in Malaysia and Aceh. He is also Co-founder of Refugee Coalition of Malaysia, the first refugee network in Malaysia which includes 14 different refugee communities for the purpose of joint refugee-led advocacy on refugee rights to Malaysian policy makers. Omar also serves as Deputy Head of Secretariat of the All Party Parliamentary Group Malaysia on Refugee Policy, and Secretariat of the Malaysian Advisory Group on Myanmar.



Born in Syria and having witnessed more than four years of war, Omar has been professionally involved in advocating for refugees rights in Malaysia for more than four years, including on documentation, access to accredited education, access to affordable healthcare and work rights. He has been involved in the establishment of a Consortium of Universities that developed a white paper on tertiary education for refugees in Malaysia, and has helped to coordinate and monitor Geutanyoe's award-winning homeschooling programme for Rohingya and Afghan refugee women. Omar is currently pursuing a Bachelor of Laws Degree L.L.B. at the University of London.

Parinya (Ann) Boonridrerthaikul

Thailand

Ms Parinya Boonridrerthaikul (Ann) is a Child Protection Officer with UNICEF Thailand. Ann is responsible for programme development, planning, management, monitoring, technical and operational support to the children affected by the migration programme, as well as networking and partnership building with UNICEF Thailand.

Ann has worked on civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights issues over the past twenty years, with experience in both program and management functions. Ann coordinated the Thai Civil Society Organisation (CSO) Coalition for the United Nations Universal Periodic Review, during Thailand's second review in 2016. In 2015 and since then, Ann has worked on advocacy campaigns for rights-based migration management for urban refugees and stateless persons, by helping to establish the Coalition for the rights of Refugees and Stateless Persons (CRSP).



Paula Attrill

New Zealand

Ms Paula Attrill is the General Manager of International Casework and Inter-country and Domestic Adoption in the Ministry for Children-Oranga Tamariki. Paula has had a long career in the New Zealand Public Service having held various operational roles in front line service delivery, leadership and management of care and protection, youth justice and adoption services, and advisory roles which have informed significant reform of the State care and protection system in New Zealand.

Paula holds both a Bachelor and Master's Degree in Social Work from Massey University New Zealand. She was recently awarded the Te Tohu Ratonga Tūmatanui o Aotearoa | The New Zealand Public Service Medal recognising her contribution to the New Zealand Public Service.



Sharyn Titchener

New Zealand

Ms Sharyn Titchener is a qualified and registered social worker and is currently the Manager of the International Child Protection Unit for Oranga Tamariki-Ministry for Children. Sharyn has a special interest in the protection of children when they are being moved across international borders. For the past 14 years, Sharyn has been contracted as an international consultant by the United Nations, Save the Children and other international organisations, to provide technical assistance to projects in the Pacific. These projects have been aimed at developing and implementing safeguards to protect women and children from violence, exploitation, trafficking and harmful cultural practices.

Sharyn has studied at Massey University (New Zealand) and obtained a Master of Philosophy, a Post Graduate Diploma in Social Policy and Social Work, and a Bachelor of Arts Degree (Social Science). Sharyn has also obtained Certificates in 'Monitoring Rights of Children', 'Child Participation' and 'Human Smuggling and Trafficking' from the Human Rights Education Bureau, USA.



Sriprapha Petcharamesree

Thailand

Dr Sriprapha Petcharamesree is currently Senior Lecturer in the International PhD Program in Human Rights and Peace Studies at the Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand and is part of the Secretariat of the Asia Dialogue on Forced Migration (ADFM). She was appointed by the Thai Government as the Thai representative to the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) where she served between October 2009 to December 2012. Dr Petcharamesree's research and expertise focuses on human rights, ASEAN and Southeast Asian studies, migration, including statelessness and citizenship, business and human rights, and international relations. She has spoken and written extensively about all of these issues. She has recently released a paper with Monash University, regarding the roles of ASEAN on forced migration. Dr Petcharamesree has a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from Thammasat University, Thailand. She received her PhD from the University of Paris-X Nanterre in France.



Sue-Anne Lee

International

Ms Sue-Anne Lee is a Child Protection Specialist with UNICEF Malaysia, focusing on children affected by migration. Prior to UNICEF, she worked on governance for development and institutional reform with UNDP and refugee protection with UNHCR in Malaysia.

She also worked in the areas of migration, anti-trafficking, and business and human rights in the international nonprofit sector in Hong Kong and Tokyo. She holds an LLB from the University of Sheffield and an LLM from Columbia Law School.



Suthida Srimongkol

Thailand

Ms. Suthida Srimongkol, Director of Protection System Development Sub-Division at Department of Children and Youth, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. She plays a significant role in developing a child protection system at the policy and implementation level. In addition, she oversees the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in Thailand and the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on Implementing the ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration.

Ms. Suthida is passionate and specializes in providing social welfare services and foster family services for vulnerable children. She led the implementation of the alternatives to immigration detention of children and their families in Thailand and oversight the development of the Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) framework as a tool to support the Royal Thai Government to fulfill the obligations under the MOU on ATD and international child rights standards.



Temme Lee

Malaysia

Temme Lee is the ATD Coordinator at SUKA Society. She is working with the government to implement an alternative to detention for unaccompanied and separated minors pilot program in Malaysia.

She has more than 10 years' experience in human rights advocacy, with a primary focus on refugee protection. She also has 4 years' experience working on refugee child protection case management. Prior to SUKA Society, Temme worked at the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN). She holds a Bachelor of Arts, majoring in International Studies and Writing, from Monash University Malaysia.



Tri Nuke Pudjiastuti

Indonesia

Dr Tri Nuke Pudjiastuti is the Deputy Chair for Social Sciences and Humanities at the Indonesian Institute of Sciences in Jakarta. She graduated with a Master of Arts in Geography and Environmental Studies from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Adelaide, with a focus on international migration. She completed her PhD in the Department of Criminology - Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Indonesia, with a dissertation focusing on people smuggling from Indonesia to Australia. For more than five years, she was a part of the ASEAN Research Team.



Dr Pudjiastuti's experience in trafficking and smuggling issues has also given her an insight into irregular migration. Although her research focuses upon Indonesia, it also notes regional mobility, particularly at the level of ASEAN. She has also produced position and policy papers for the Indonesian government.

Vivienne Chew

International

Ms Vivienne Chew joined the International Detention Coalition (IDC) as the Asia Pacific Regional Coordinator in 2012. Prior to that, she worked for over eight years with refugee and asylum seeking communities, predominantly in countries of first asylum. During that time, she successfully established and managed refugee legal aid programs for Asylum Access in Thailand and Tanzania. Vivienne has undertaken a number of research projects on children's rights, birth registration, statelessness, and the inclusion of refugees in the formal labour market in Malaysia.

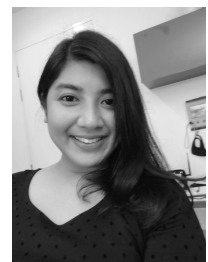


Vivienne holds a Law degree from the University of Cardiff, Wales, and a Master's degree in International Human Rights from the Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver. Prior to joining the humanitarian sector, she practiced as a corporate finance lawyer for Clifford Chance LLP in London and Thailand.

Yuhanee Jehka

Thailand

Yuhanee Jehka is Regional Manager for Host International Foundation Thailand. She joined HOST international in 2021 to develop the community-based case management program for refugees and asylum seeker children and their families who are released from Immigration Detention in Thailand. Yuhanee is also a Human Right Lawyer from Bangkok Thailand. She brings with her wealth of experience, having worked with refugee communities in urban and camp contexts. After graduating from law school, Yuhanee worked as a human rights lawyer and has been working in refugee protection and legal advocacy for the past 9 years. In this role, she has assisted urban refugees and asylum seekers with their refugee status and resettlement to a third country in accordance with the RSD process



About the Organisers

The Asia Dialogue on Forced Migration (ADFM) is a Track II process established in August 2015 to pursue more effective, durable and dignified approaches to forced migration in the Asia-Pacific. It has become a leading expert group on issues of forced migration in the region, trusted by the Bali Process and ASEAN for independent and credible advice. The ADFM Secretariat comprises policy institutes in four countries: the Centre for Policy Development in Australia, the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) in Indonesia, the Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University Thailand, and the Institute of Strategic and International Studies Malaysia.



The International Detention Coalition (IDC) is a global network of over 400 civil society organisations and individuals in almost 90 countries who advocate to secure the human rights of people impacted by and at-risk of immigration detention. IDC has been collaborating with governments, civil society and intergovernmental agencies globally and within the Asia Pacific region for over 10 years to support the development of community-based alternatives to immigration detention, particularly for children.

