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Article in Brief

The Regulations of the Law Which Safeguards the Rights of Chinese Women Needs Further Improvement

Full text: <http://www.zibosky.com/guonei/2007-3-28/NA525012.htm>

Xinhua Online, Haikou, 28th March: On the 28th the secretary of the secretariat of the All China Women's Federation, Wang Naikun pointed out that at present the regulations of the law which safeguards the rights of Chinese women needs further improvement. In practice the law has still not given women comprehensive rights, the entire society is built on respect and using legal awareness to safeguard women's rights, therefore disseminating gender awareness information is still necessary every day. On the 28th Wang Naikun of the China Women's Federation and the Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission held the Women's Rights, Sociality and Gender High-Level Development Course which promulgated the afore-mentioned standpoint. She said, in recent years in relation to aspects of safeguarding the rights and interests of women and children in China great progress has been achieved, but along with the changes in the economic system and social construction some new problems have arisen with the safeguarding of the rights and interests of women and children.

She cited some prominent phenomena in the field of violating the legal rights of women and children: for instance where the number of women participating in the government is low, jobs are very difficult, there is an imbalance in the genders of newborn babies, women and children are trafficked, there exists domestic violence and other such problems.

Wang Naikun focused particularly on: “rural women who have lost their land, women who have gone to work in the cities, women who have been made redundant, single mothers, elderly women and women who look after migrant, homeless and orphaned children etc.

these particular groups demand special concern for their rights and interests, it is also necessary to give them additional help.” “We want to solve the aforementioned problems, so we need to continue improving the work to safeguard women’s rights at every level of the national mechanism, as well as further developing the function of existing mechanisms which safeguard human rights and uniting society’s forces to work collaboratively to expand the work to safeguard human rights. Wang Naikun said, at the same time it is necessary to draw on the successful experiences of other countries’ legal systems.

It is understood that at the end of 2001 the All China Women’s Federation launched the National Coordinating Group for Safeguarding the Rights of Women and Children, and at the end of 2004 19 units became members of the Coordinating Group. Up to now, throughout China’s 29 cities coordinating groups and joint conferences have been established to safeguard women’s rights, the number of coordinating organisations above county level which safeguard women’s rights has reached 2,600, a comprehensive coordinating system for the safeguarding of women’s rights has been formed.

Science and Technology Cause Trafficking Activity

Full text: <http://www.yibin.gov.cn/city>

Yibin City’s Government Website, 12th March: Reporters have learnt from Yibin City’s criminal police force that Yibin City is going to further utilise the country’s relevant information systems, which are actively contributing to the growth of “trafficking on the internet” to combat the criminal action of trafficking in women and children.

According to the explanation given by the city’s criminal police force, for the next three months Yibin City will carry out a specialist trafficking project, the circumstances of cases involving trafficked girls and girls who have disappeared since 2004 will be fully investigated and registered, details of the cases will be thoroughly sought out. They will pay particular attention to investigative work of cases or reports involving children who have disappeared and will immediately develop in-depth and detailed investigations.

A sample of blood will be taken from the mother and father of children under the age of 14 who have disappeared for 24 hours and also fulfil the conditions for putting a trafficking case on file for investigation and prosecution, samples will also be taken from parents of children whose whereabouts are unknown for three days, it will then be sent to the city’s investigative branch within three days where a DNA test will be carried out on the sample. The city’s Public Security Bureau has established a “databank for the DNA of parents of trafficked or missing children” this will be the basis for screening the identity of people and combating this problem as well as providing a solid legal basis. On this basis, scientific and technological methods are fully implemented and the internet is developed for trafficking, a National Personnel Information System, a National Fingerprinting Remote Enquiry System, a National Criminal Offence DNA Database System have also been developed and operationalized, they will provide information for trafficking women and children, means for careful examination, provide clues and it will be used to link cases.

Public Security Bureau personnel who successfully uncover clues to cases of trafficking in women and children will be immediately rewarded, in addition to this every social group will be actively mobilized and the enthusiasm of the masses for participating in special projects will be aroused.

Website Enlists “Hunters” Who Will Be Rewarded, Plans Have Been Drawn Up to Establish a Nationwide Search Network

Full text: <http://news.hebei.com.cn/node2/xinwen/shehui/>

The Great Wall Online, 8th March: Nationwide Recruitment for “hunters” who will be rewarded: This advert has been placed on a website, this website is a special project which engages in looking for people who have disappeared. The announcement on the website’s first page states that many “hunters” are being recruited nationwide in cities and in the countryside therefore the scope of the search has been broadened and it is now limitless.

The intention is to establish a new mechanism to search for missing people: Reporters have contacted and interviewed the person in charge of the website, Mr. Li he explained to the reporters that the aim of this website is to establish an effective and a totally new kind of mechanism to search for missing people within China.

Mr. Li explained that people who had been trafficked are often taken to remote rural places, usually these places have little contact with the outside world, this makes the relatives’ search extremely difficult. However the network has already started to spread throughout the country, many villagers and local government officials have started to use the website, therefore it is possible to go through the internet to recruit people who have special relations in society and are competent in finding people who have disappeared.

For example, recently there was a case of trafficking, a farmer from Fujian discovered that several unfamiliar children had suddenly appeared in the village, later on the internet he found a missing persons announcement and the portrait of one of these children. The child’s parent had made a report, finally these trafficked children were rescued, Mr. Li explained.

According to the information provided on this website, since the website has been looking for “hunters” (who they reward), three infants have already been successfully rescued by a “hunter” who was registered on the site.

For example: In Dali, Yunnan a three year old boy surnamed Fan, disappeared in May 2002. His family found a lead telling them that the child had probably been trafficked to the Huidong or Chaoshan region in Guangdong, they did their best but they were not successful. Last year on 29th August, a “hunter” in Guangdong who had registered on the website sent twenty pictures taken from different angles of one boy and asked people to identify him. After the relatives had identified him and confirmed that he was a trafficked boy, a lot of effort was made to rescue the young boy and take him home.

Does the method this website uses have any legal problems? Reporters have consulted a few legal experts about this problem. They said that there certainly are not any problems with helping other people to find relatives who have disappeared for a certain reward but it is necessary not to violate the law during the searching process.

Traffic Prevention Awareness Printed on Playing Cards

Full text: <http://news.sohu.com/20070303/n248479002.shtml>

Xiaoxiang Morning Post, 3rd March 2007, Changsha: “Identity cards and other documents should not be voluntarily given to other people, it is necessary to give a photocopy” “it is better if workers coming from another place travel in the company of somebody else”.....looking at the playing cards one can see a safety notice for women who

have come to the cities for work straight away, Zhang Yanfang from Yiyang, Anhua smiled as she said this.

Yesterday, Hunan Province's All China Women's Federation and other departments held a large-scale "Spring Rain Activity" at Changsha Railway Station Plaza, during which information on trafficking prevention and safeguarding human rights was disseminated. The province's Deputy of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress, Zhou Shichang also participated in the activity, he gave free advice to the crowd who attended and provided fancy playing cards.

Now is the peak period for workers to migrate to Hunan's cities. According to statistics from Hunan's Labour and Social Security Department, in 2006 in Hunan a total of 1,003,023 workers went to work in the cities, females accounted for more than 40% of the total.

"In these big armies of workers there are some girls and young women who due to the way they have haphazardly migrated are trafficked and fall into exploitative, forced labour and slave like working conditions, their human rights as well as their labour rights are seriously violated." The person in charge of the province's All China Women's Federation's work on this matter said, in recent years the number of cases of trafficking women for marriage has decreased, yet the number of cases of workers being trafficked into the sexual services industry or exploitative labour has increased.

中国妇女权益保障的法律法规有待进一步完善

全文: <http://www.zibosky.com/guonei/2007-3-28/NA525012.htm>

新华网海口3月28日电: 全国妇联书记处书记王乃坤28日指出, 目前, 中国妇女权益保障的法律法规有待进一步完善, 法律赋予妇女的权利尚未完全成为现实, 在全社会树立尊重和保护妇女人权的法律意识、普及社会性别意识仍需时日。

王乃坤是在28日由全国妇联和澳大利亚人权与平等机会委员会共同举办的“妇女人权与社会性别高层研修班”上发表上述观点的。她说, 近年来, 中国在妇女儿童权益保障方面, 取得了很大进步, 但随着经济体制和社会结构的变动, 维护妇女儿童权益呈现出一些新问题。

她列举了一些领域中侵害妇女儿童合法权益较突出的现象: 如妇女参政水平较低、就业难度较大、出生人口性别比失调、拐卖妇女儿童、家庭暴力等。

王乃坤特别指出: “农村失地妇女、进城务工妇女、下岗失业妇女、单亲特困妇女、老龄妇女以及留守流动儿童、流浪未成年人、孤残儿童等特殊群体的利益诉求也需要给予特别关切。” “要解决上述问题, 就需要不断加强妇女人权保障的各级国家机制, 进一步发挥现有维权机制的作用, 聚集全社会的力量不断壮大维权工作合力。”王乃坤说, 同时, 还需要借鉴其他国家法律制度的成功经验。

据了解, 2001年底, 全国妇联发起成立了全国维护妇女儿童权益协调组, 2004年底, 协调组成员单位增至19家。截至目前, 全国29个身份和大部分地市都建立了维权协调组或联席会议, 县级以上维权协调机构达到2600多家, 形成了自上而下的纵向维权协调体系。

科技引领“打拐”行动

全文: <http://www.yibin.gov.cn/city>

宜宾市政府网站3月12日讯: 记者从宜宾市刑警支队获悉: 宜宾市将进一步运用全国相关信息系统, 积极开展“网上打拐”, 严厉打击拐卖妇女儿童的犯罪行为。

据市刑警支队负责人介绍, 在为期三个月的“打拐”专项行动中, 宜宾市将对2004年以来被拐卖(骗)、失踪妇女儿童情况认真进行全面清查登记, 彻底摸清底数; 其中特别重视对失踪

儿童的调查工作，凡涉及失踪儿童的案件或举报，立即开展深入细致的调查工作。

对 14 岁以下儿童失踪 24 小时的，且符合拐卖（拐骗）立案条件或三日内未有其下落的，要抽取生身父母血样各一份，3 日内送市局刑侦支队统一进行 DNA 检测，市公安局建立的“被拐卖或失踪儿童父母 DNA 数据库”将为甄别其身份和打击处理提供坚实的法律基础。在此基础上，充分运用科技手段开展网上“打拐”，发挥运用“全国在逃人员信息系统”、“全国指纹远程查询比对系统”、“全国刑事犯罪 DNA 数据库系统”、拐卖妇女儿童犯罪信息资料，深挖细查，扩大线索，串并案件。

公安局对举报、揭发拐卖妇女儿童犯罪线索有功的人员将给予及时奖励，以积极调动社会各界和广大人民群众参与专项行动的积极性。

网站招募“赏金猎人” 拟在全国建立寻人网络

全文：<http://news.hebei.com.cn/node2/xinwen/shehui/>

《长城在线》3 月 8 日讯：全国招募“赏金猎人”：贴出这一告示的网站是一个专门从事寻找失踪人口的网站。网站首页的告示中称，“要在全国范围内的城市、农村大量招募‘赏金猎人’，意在无限扩大搜寻范围。

意图建立寻人新机制：记者联系并采访了网站的负责人李先生，他向记者表示，网站这一做法的目的就是希望能够在全国范围内建立一种全新的并且有效的寻人机制。

李先生介绍说，被拐卖的人口往往被带到了地处偏远的农村，这些地方往往与外界的接触面较少，导致家属寻找的难度非常大，但是网络已经开始遍及全国，很多农民或者当地的一些公职人员开始上网，因此完全可以通过网络的形式，招募那些具有一定的社会关系和能力的人，并通过他们来寻找那些失踪的人口。

“譬如最近的一个案例中，一个福建的农民就发现了自己村子里突然出现了几个陌生的小孩，后来他在网站上发现的一则寻人启事中，恰恰就有其中一名小孩的头像。因此向孩子的家长举报，并最终将这些被拐卖的孩子救出。”李先生介绍说。

根据该网站提供的信息，在网站实行“赏金猎人”制以来，已有 3 名幼儿成功被网站的注册“猎人”给寻获。

例如：云南大理一名姓范的 3 岁小男孩，于 2002 年 5 月失踪。其家人虽得到线索称孩子极有可能被拐卖到广东惠东、潮汕一带，但倾尽全力都未有结果。去年 8 月 29 日，广东的一名注册“猎人”就向网站传来了 20 张一名小男孩近期的各个角度的生活照，要求家属进行辨认。经过家属辨认后确认是其被拐卖的小男孩，最后在多方努力下，小男孩被救回家。

网站的这一做法究竟有没有法律上的问题？记者就此问题咨询了一些法律专家。他们则表示，帮助别人找到失踪的亲人，并获取一定的酬劳，这本身并没有问题，只要在寻找的过程中自身的行为不触犯法律就行了。

防拐知识印上扑克牌

全文：<http://news.sohu.com/20070303/n248479002.shtml>

潇湘晨报 2007-3-3 日长沙讯“身份证和其他证件不要随便给别人，必要时可给复印件”“外出务工最好结伴而行”……看着扑克牌上通俗易懂的外出务工妇女安全须知，来自益阳安化的张燕芳笑了。

昨日，湖南省妇联等部门在长沙火车站广场举行大型预防拐卖、维权宣传“春雨行动”，省人大常委会副主任周时昌也来到人流当中，向前来咨询的群众免费发放印制精美的扑克牌。

目前，正是我省外出务工人员的出行高峰期。据我省劳动保障部门统计，2006 年我省共有外出务工人员 1003.23 万，其中女性占了总数的 40% 以上。

“在这些劳务大军中，有一部分女童和青年妇女由于盲目流动，被拐卖而落入性剥削、强迫劳动和奴隶般的工作境地，他们的人身权益和劳动权益受到了严重的侵害。”省妇联有关负责人表示，近年来以婚姻为目的的拐卖妇女案在减少，而在劳务输出中出现的被拐卖从事色情服务行业或遭受劳动剥削的案件却在上升。

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