



17<sup>th</sup> August 2007

### Latest News

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### Article in Brief

#### **A Platform for Collaboration: Government departments, UN agencies, INGOs and stakeholders meet to review Myanmar's draft National Plan of Action on Human Trafficking**

Source:

<http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn/article/Details.asp?NewsId=864&Classid=-9&ClassName=新闻动态>

UNIAP, August 2007: From 22 to 23 March 2007, a national workshop to review Myanmar's draft National Plan of Action to Combat Human Trafficking was held in Naypyitaw. Organized by the Myanmar Ministry of Home Affairs with the support of UNIAP, the workshop brought together government officials from 24 ministries and departments, as well as UN agencies, international and national NGOs and other stakeholders in the fight against human trafficking. The workshop marked the culmination of the development of the National Plan of Action, which was undertaken

by the Myanmar government in accordance with PPC 3 of the COMMIT Sub-regional Plan of Action (SPA), which calls for the development of National Plans of Action.

In the preamble to the National Plan of Action (NPA), it states that the NPA was developed to meet three objectives: firstly, to implement prevention, prosecution, protection and rehabilitation activities effectively, secondly to cooperate and strengthen activities among related ministries, organizations, INGOs, NGOs and the private sector, and thirdly to strengthen cooperation with regional and international agencies in combating transnational trafficking. To this end, the proposed NPA is divided into five substantive areas: 1) policy and cooperation, 2) prevention, 3) prosecution, 4) protection, and 5) capacity-building.

The NPA covers a five year period, from 2007 to 2011. While the plan sets out broad goals under each of its components, it also calls for annual workplans to be developed with specific targets. A National Task Force will be formed to monitor implementation of the NPA, with the responsibility of preparing a quarterly progress report on implementation to the Central Body for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons, the highest government body dealing with trafficking, chaired by the Minister of Home Affairs and including deputy ministers and senior officials from 22 government departments. The Central Body will report implementation progress to the government on an annual basis.

Drafting of the NPA had begun in March 2006, with a meeting attended by 15 government departments and ministries that agreed on the formation of a technical working group charged with developing the draft NPA. During 2006, the technical working group held frequent meetings and sought technical inputs from all relevant government departments. The Ministry of Home Affairs, as the lead ministry on human trafficking, consolidated responses and coordinated the drafting process. UNIAP supported the process by engaging a national consultant to review NPAs of other countries in the region, to learn from their experiences and incorporate best practices into the draft of the Myanmar plan.

The March review meeting was an opportunity for non-government stakeholders to provide their input to the plan. Among the participating organizations were UNICEF, IOM, ARTIP, UNIAP, Save the Children, World Vision, AFXB and representatives from the Japanese and Australian embassies. Dr. Susu Thatun, Senior Advisor to the COMMIT process, also jointed the NPA review meeting in Naypyitaw to facilitate the discussions and offer additional inputs. Similarly, several of the organizations working in Myanmar had invited colleagues from the regional level to participate in the discussions, reflecting the high value placed on the meeting by all participants.

Chaired by the Chief of Police, the meeting reviewed both the National Plan of Action as well as the 2007-08 workplan. While all organizations present at the meeting expressed their strong support for the NPA, the meeting entailed a lot of discussion on technical details and suggestions on how to strengthen the provisions of the NPA to ensure that it attains its goals. With government departments, UN organizations and local and international NGOs all working together to strengthen the NPA, progress was already being made on one of the objectives of the plan – for

stronger collaboration between the different stakeholders.

After two days and one evening dinner filled with discussions, a range of valuable technical input had been provided. The Ministry of Home Affairs is now working with other relevant government ministries and departments to finalize the National Plan of Action and begin implementation. UN agencies and INGOs have expressed their readiness to work with the government in supporting the implementation of the NPA. While the NPA will provide a coordinating framework to bring together the many strands of the anti-trafficking response in Myanmar, its value also lies in the emphasis it places on a coordinated and collaborative response. The open discussions and willingness of all parties to work together in implementing the NPA thus were a promising sign for the future of this framework.

### **In next half of 2007 the Ministry of Labour and Social Security Plans to Complete the Tasks of Five Projects**

Source: <http://www.smehen.gov.cn/ArtPaper/Show.aspx?id=153637>

Central Government Portal, 20 July 2007: At 10a.m. on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2007, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security convened the second quarterly press conference. The progress that their work would make in the next half of the year was reported on as well as the supply and demand of the labour market in the second quarter, journalists' questions were also answered.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Security has planned to undertake the following in the second half of the year:

1. Fulfil the year's aims for employment;
2. Speed up the pace of improvements of the social security system;
3. Actively coordinate labour relations;
4. Strengthen supervisory legislation for labour and social security; comprehensively inspect the labour employment situation and the implementation of the labour and social security laws and regulations; seriously combat the illegal recruitment and use of workers; the use of child labourers, not making contracts, defaulting on salaries and other such illegal actions; investigate and prosecute cases of abducted rural workers, the use of child labour, forced labour and other such crimes; earnestly protect the legal rights and interests of all rural workers in the towns and villages. Work with the relevant departments to review and amend the Employment Facilitation Law, the Social Security Law and the Mediation and Arbitration in Labour Disputes Law and other such important laws, as well as to draft and revise relevant laws and regulations;
5. Carry out work for rural labourers. Firstly, continue to do a good job for rural labourers. Secondly, continue to encourage rural workers to get occupational injury and health insurance. Thirdly, strengthen work to protect the labour rights and interests of rural workers'. Investigate the establishment of a lasting mechanism to safeguard the rural workers' rights and interests.

### **Yuxi Launches Educational Dissemination Activities Concerning the Prevention**

## **and Control of Trafficking in Women and Children**

Source: [http://www.yn.xinhuanet.com/nets/2007-08/10/content\\_10823898.htm](http://www.yn.xinhuanet.com/nets/2007-08/10/content_10823898.htm)

According to the 29<sup>th</sup> article of Ideas on Intensively Launching Educational Dissemination Activities Concerning the Prevention and Control of Trafficking in Women and Children, jointly published in 2003 by the Yunnan Province's Women's Federation, the provincial Department of Comprehensive Improvements, the provincial Judicial Office and the united demand from the Yunnan Women's Federation and the provincial Department of Public Security to put on a women and children trafficking prevention and control show and training in Honghe District. Furthermore, Save the Children, UK project officer, stationed in Kunming demanded that Yuxi City's Women's Federation, the city's Department of Comprehensive Improvements, the city's Public Security Bureau, the city's Judicial Bureau launch pilot educational dissemination activities on preventing and controlling trafficking in women and children in Hashi Hamlet Nuo Village, Yuanjiang District. The programme's activities have achieved their expected goals, they have achieved "notable results in four areas."

1. Trafficking prevention consciousness has been raised, preventing trafficking has produced marked results
2. Socialist gender consciousness has been raised, women's position in society has improved
3. Study and dissemination consciousness have been raised
4. Development consciousness has been strengthened, skills to study and use science have been improved, the healthy development of economic and social enterprises have been promoted in the countryside.

In conclusion, through the project, pilot villages basically implement the aims of the "Ten NOs in Villages", namely no trafficking in women and children, no prostitution or visiting prostitutes, no workers taking drugs, no AIDS patients, no arranged marriages, no not supporting the elderly, no more children than permitted by family planning, no children of school age discontinuing their studies, no domestic violence and no excessive felling of trees.

## **6,000 Volunteers Establish a Missing Persons Network to Search for Missing Children**

Source: <http://news.cctv.com/society/20070811/100016.shtml>

China Weekly News, 11<sup>th</sup> August 2007: When a child goes missing their family's whole world caves in, the hope of getting the child back is very small. 6,000 volunteers from all over the country are participating in a network searching for missing people, they hope that they can return as many people as possible.

It is a tragedy for every family from which a child has gone missing. Even if they lose their family fortune, they have slim chances of bringing the child back; at present volunteers from all over the country are stretching out a helping hand.

## **Chang JingYu: Large Scale Dissemination, Study Earnestly, Fully Implement the Labour Contract Law**

Source: <http://politics.people.com.cn/GB/1026/6076120.html>

Workers Daily, 6<sup>th</sup> August 2007: On 29<sup>th</sup> June 2007 at the 10<sup>th</sup> session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress the People's Republic of China Labour Contract was passed, it will come into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2008. This is an important step in the construction process of China's socialist legal system, implementing the scientific development view, reasonably adjusting social relations and promoting a harmonious society.

The publishing and implementation of the Employment Contract Law attracted a great deal of attention domestically and internationally, it was universally highly appraised. When this important law was formulated many opinions were taken into account, every aspect of society's ideas was earnestly absorbed, employment relations were reasonably standardised, it is scientific legislation and another example of democratic legislation. It was developed in order to construct and develop harmonious and stable labour relations and provide strong legal safeguards, which will to produce a marked effect on China's economic and social life.

**一个合作平台：政府部门、联合国机构、非政府组织和利益相关者共同审议缅甸国家反拐行动计划草案**

摘自：

<http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn/article/Details.asp?NewsId=865&Classid=-9&ClassName=新闻动态>

【摘译】2007年5月22日到23日，缅甸内政部在UNIAP的支持下在Naypyitaw召开了国家级工作会议，审议缅甸国家反拐行动计划（以下简称：缅甸NPA）草案，与会者为来自24个政府部门和联合国机构的官员，以及国际/国内的非政府组织的成员和其它反拐工作者。缅甸NPA是缅甸政府根据COMMIT次区域行动计划的项目计划构想PPC3而制定的，此次审议会标志着缅甸NPA的制定工作已基本完成。

实施缅甸NPA的3个主要目的为：首先，有效地实施预防、起诉、保护和康复活动。第二，与相关部门和组织、国际/国内的非政府组织和私营部门密切合作，加强各项干预活动。第三，加强与区域和国际机构在反对跨国拐卖人口方面的合作。此外，国家行动计划包括5个具体区域：1) 政策和合作、2) 预防、3) 起诉、4) 保护、5) 能力建设。

缅甸NPA的实施周期为5年（2007-2011年）。行动计划的每个领域设有主要目标，并要求制定年度工作计划和具体的工作指标。同时，建立国家专责小组负责监测缅甸NPA的实施，并每季度负责向国家反拐中心提交行动计划实施情况的进展报告。国家反拐中心是处理反拐问题的最高政府机构，由内务部长牵头，成员包括来自22个政府部门的副部长和高级官员。国家反拐中心向政府提交缅甸NPA实施状况的年度进展报告。

参加3月缅甸NPA审议会的机构和组织包括联合国儿童基金会(UNICEF)、国际移民组织(IOM)、亚洲地区反人口贩运(ARTIP)、UNIAP、救助儿童会(Save the Children)、世界宣明会(World Vision)、AFXB，以及日本和澳大利亚使馆的代表。COMMIT进程的资深顾问Susu Thatun博士和应邀而来的区域层面的代表，也参加了审议，并提出了宝贵建议。

来自政府部门、联合国机构、当地以及国际的非政府组织的官员和代表们紧密合作，审议了缅甸 NPA 和 2007-08 年的工作计划，共同围绕实施工作的技术细节进行了深入讨论，并对如何加强缅甸 NPA 的进展提出了建议，以确保行动计划能够顺利达标。

根据会议审议结果和提出的建议，内政部正在与其他有关部门合作，力争尽快完成缅甸 NPA 的终稿，并着手开始实施。通过缅甸 NPA 的实施，将形成跨部门的协调机制，使各有关机构和团体能够更加紧密合作，有力促进反拐工作的进展。（UNIAP 中国办公室摘译 2007 年 8 月）

## 2007 年下半年劳动保障部计划完成五项工作任务

摘自：<http://www.smehen.gov.cn/ArtPaper/Show.aspx?id=153637>

中央政府门户网站，2007 年 7 月 20 日：2007 年 7 月 20 日 10 时，劳动保障部召开二季度新闻发布会，通报上半年工作进展情况和二季度劳动力市场供求状况，并回答记者提问。

劳动保障部下半年工作计划：

- （一）完成全年的就业再就业目标任务。
- （二）加快完善社会保障制度。
- （三）积极协调劳动关系。
- （四）加强劳动保障监察执法。

……全面检查劳动用工情况和执行劳动保障法律法规情况，严厉打击非法用工、使用童工、不签订劳动合同、拖欠工资等违法行为，查处拐骗农民工、使用童工、强迫劳动等违法犯罪行为，切实维护好城乡所有农民工的合法权益。……配合有关部门做好《就业促进法》、《社会保险法》和《劳动争议调解仲裁法》等重要法律的审议修改和有关法规草案的起草和修订工作。

（五）做好农民工工作。一是继续做好农民工就业工作。二是继续推进农民工参加工伤保险和医疗保险。三是进一步加大维护农民工劳动权益工作力度。探索建立农民工权益保障长效机制。

## 玉溪启动预制拐卖妇女儿童宣传教育活动

摘自：[http://www.yn.xinhuanet.com/nets/2007-08/10/content\\_10823898.htm](http://www.yn.xinhuanet.com/nets/2007-08/10/content_10823898.htm)

根据云南省妇联、省综治办、省公安厅、省司法厅联发的[2003]29 号文《关于深入开展预防和遏制拐卖妇女儿童宣传教育活动的意见》和 2004 年 1 月云南省妇联、省公安厅联合在红河县举办的预防和遏制拐卖妇女儿童示范村培训会的要求，以及英国救助儿童会驻昆明办事处项目官员的要求，玉溪市妇联、市综治办、市公安局、市司法局在元江县那诺乡哈施村开展预防和遏制拐卖妇女儿童宣传教育示范活动。项目活动达到了预期的目的，取得了“四个方面的显著成效”。

- （一）防拐意识增强了，防拐成效明显了
- （二）社会性别意识增强了，妇女的社会地位有了提高了
- （三）学习宣传意识增强了

（四）发展意识增强了，学科学用科学的技能提高了，促进了乡村经济和社会事业健康快速发展

总之，通过项目，示范村基本实现了“十无村寨”的目标，即无拐卖妇女儿童、无卖淫嫖娼、无吸毒人员、无艾滋病患者、无包办婚姻、无超计划外生育、无不赡养老人、无适龄儿童辍学、无家庭暴力、无滥砍滥伐的目标。

## 6000 志愿者成立寻人网络寻找失踪儿童

摘自: <http://news.cctv.com/society/20070811/100016.shtml>

中国新闻周刊, 2007 年 08 月 11 日: 本刊记者/何晓鹏 丢失孩子是一个家庭天塌般的灾难, 找回孩子的希望微乎其微。来自全国的 6000 多志愿者参加了寻人网络, 希望能找回尽量多的人。

对于每一个家庭, 丢失孩子都是一场天塌般的灾难。即使倾家荡产, 把孩子找回来的希望也是渺茫; 现在, 有来自全国的志愿者伸出援手了。

## 杨景宇: 广泛宣传、认真学习、切实贯彻实施劳动合同法

摘自: <http://politics.people.com.cn/GB/1026/6076120.html>

工人日报, 2007 年 8 月 6 日: 《中华人民共和国劳动合同法》于 2007 年 6 月 29 日由十届全国人大常委会通过, 将于 2008 年 1 月 1 日起施行。这是在我国社会主义法制建设进程中, 贯彻科学发展观, 合理调整社会关系, 促进社会和谐的一个重大步骤。

劳动合同法的颁布实施, 在国内外引起了广泛关注, 普遍给予高度评价, 认为: 这部重要法律在制定过程中经过广泛听取、认真吸收社会各方面的意见, 合理地规范了劳动关系, 是科学立法、民主立法的又一典范, 为构建与发展和谐稳定的劳动关系提供了有力的法律保障, 必将对我国经济社会生活产生深远影响。

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