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Article in Brief

Guiding Principles for Human Trafficking

Source:

<http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn/article/Details.asp?NewsId=874&Classid=10&ClassName=专家论坛>

The UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (UNIAP) was established to facilitate a stronger and more co-ordinated response to human trafficking in the GMS (Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam). The overall goal of the project is to make a tangible and sustained impact on human trafficking through continued advancement of a more cohesive, strategic and incisive response. To achieve this goal, UNIAP has come up with six basic guiding principles to embody the philosophy and spirit of a set of standards that the project seeks to hold itself to. These principles will help UNIAP and its partners define how to make decisions and face challenges. They will also provide a framework for the way forward, recognizing that there is no one ideal solution to anything -- just the right direction. They include:

- Be collaborative at all levels
- Ensure that all programs and initiatives are empirically-based

- Ensure that all programs have the technical support needed for interventions to meet a high standard and quality
- Instill a sense of urgency -- move initiatives forward at a pace that allows the project to show tangible results
- What we do must be relevant to the real world
- Demonstrate a measurable, sustainable impact in addressing human trafficking

While these principles have been adopted to accommodate UNIAP's needs, I would present for consideration that they may also have applicability to other counter-trafficking initiatives as a whole.

1) Be collaborative at all levels: Collaboration is not simply something that happens by bringing people together. True collaboration is built upon a foundation of trust and a united sense of purpose. If one can develop feelings of accomplishment within a collaborative process, joint ownership of a problem often follows. With this ownership, we tend to nurture the process and remain committed to it. However, in order for this to occur, early and substantial involvement that is positive, supportive and encourages initiative can make all the difference.

2) Ensure that all programs and initiatives are empirically-based:

Because of the clandestine nature of human trafficking, the amount of available standardized information on trafficking trends, modes of recruitment, and number of persons trafficked annually, etc is limited in most countries. The information that is available is sometimes incomplete, biased or unsubstantiated. This has resulted in some counter-trafficking programs being set up without sufficient understanding of the dynamics and complexity of the problem; that is, the intervention might not be responsive to the true situation. To increase the reliability, availability and use of accurate data and analysis, the human trafficking sector could greatly benefit from a stronger empirical base.

3) Ensure that all programs have the technical support needed for interventions to meet a high standard and quality: Many counter trafficking interventions require highly skilled technical expertise. For example, when developing a comprehensive prevention campaign to help sensitize vulnerable populations on safe migration, products must be well-tested and refined to ensure that the right messages are disseminated to the appropriate target audiences. Without using solid communication science and empirically based social science methods to understand the true vulnerability factors to be addressed, a project can sometimes confuse or offer the wrong messages. Technical expertise can be found among government workers, UN agencies, civil society, local communities, and the private sector. When this is done, the outcome of a project can be significantly improved.

4) Instill a sense of urgency -- move initiatives forward at a pace that allows the

project to show tangible results: As a community, the counter-trafficking sector sometimes allows itself the luxury of feeling that activities can be spread over months and years. We put in place our annual workplans that outline meetings and workshops spread over extended periods of time. Because trafficking happens every day, there has to be a sense of **urgency** in the work of the counter-trafficking community. And this urgency should drive everything we do.

5) What we do must be relevant to the real world: While UNIAP's mandate is to work with government and UN and civil society partners at the policy level, we also must have relationships with the "reality" that exists on the ground. This helps us to remain in touch with the needs of the sector, respond to those who are in need of help when these circumstances arise, and act as a **referrer** to the appropriate groups as requested. Human trafficking is not an abstract problem. It is firmly embedded in our society, with real perpetrators and real victims. To address such a problem, we need to ensure that we comprehend this reality in order to tackle it head on. In the absence of this, it is easy for all of us to intellectualize the problem by basing our understanding of it on theory instead of reality.

6) Demonstrate a measurable, sustainable impact in addressing human trafficking: As professionals, we must be open to shining a spotlight on everything we do. If a program is not showing results, we should discontinue it. If it is not achieving what it is supposed to, then it should be modified or shut down. We need to scrutinize everything, and this should be done with the help of our peers.

As professionals in the field of counter trafficking, it is up to us to chart our own course and direction -- no one will do it for us. But like anything else, no matter how good our work might be, there is always a way to add value and make it even better. This is the spirit of these guiding principles – to hold us to a set of standards. Every week we should ask ourselves the following questions -- what more can we do? How can we get better results? How can we become more united?

(UNIAP 2007.8)

Mekong Youth Forum on Human Trafficking 2007

Source:

<http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn/article/Details.asp?NewsId=872&Classid=-9&ClassName=新闻动态>



In the flurry of activity between Governments and technical experts busy working to coordinate action against human trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, the collective voice of many of those on the trafficking frontlines has

been muted.

In order to provide a space in the debate for this important group, the UNIAP, ILO, Save the Children UK and World Vision have joined forces to support the second series of Mekong Forums on Human Trafficking.

Children and young people from vulnerable communities across the GMS will gather in Bangkok this September to consider what actions are already being taken to fight trafficking and offer some of their own suggestions for improving the responses.

In 2004, ILO-TICW and SC UK's Cross-border project against exploitation and trafficking of migrant and vulnerable children in the Mekong sub-region (the Cross-border project) started the "Voices of Children" initiative bringing children from 5 Mekong countries to discuss on human trafficking in a sub-regional forum called "Mekong Children's Forum" in Bangkok, Thailand, from 11-17 October 2004. Together, the children drafted a set of recommendations and handed in to the COMMIT Senior Officials during the children's forum.

From 2-9 September 2007, the second children's forum with a new title "*Mekong Youth Forum*"¹, will be jointly organized in Bangkok by ILO-TICW, Save the Children UK, World Vision International, and UNIAP. A follow up to the first forum, this time the children and young people from the Mekong countries will gather to review what has happened to their recommendations since 2004 and offer other proposals as well. Above all, the children and young people are urging more systematic and regular consultations with their governments on human trafficking and related issues.

One of the highlights in the upcoming Mekong Youth Forum is the dialogue between the young participants and the senior officials from the Mekong countries who are responsible for addressing human trafficking at a policy-making level. The precedent for this was set back in 2004, when the dialogue was held in the United Nations Conference Centre. Senior Government officials were invited to listen to the children's recommendations and to respond to the questions raised by the children. NGOs, international organizations, and donor agencies were also invited to witness the first Mekong sub-regional dialogue between children and senior officials on human trafficking.

Prior to the upcoming Mekong Youth Forum in September, national youth forums

¹ The name of the forum is changed to Mekong Youth Forum because the forum also welcomes former participants of the Mekong Children's Forum in 2004 who are now over 18 years of age.

are being held in the various countries. Two national forums have already been convened: in Thailand (27-30 March 2007) and Cambodia (26-27 April 2007). Five young people from each forum were selected by their peers to travel to Bangkok and represent their national forums in the Mekong Youth Forum. Among the young participants in the national forums, are former victims of trafficking, working children, migrant children, stateless children, young advocates, and those from vulnerable areas and backgrounds. Like the sub-regional forum, the events at national level create an opportunity for young people to dialogue with senior officials in their own country and offer their recommendations to the national officials.

Here is tentative schedule of the other national youth forums;

Lao PDR	5-8 June, Vientiane
China	End of July (to be confirmed), Beijing
Vietnam	1-3 August, Hanoi

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Chairman Hua JianMin, Addresses the Opening Ceremony of the Asian Employment Forum

Source: http://www.molss.gov.cn/gb/news/2007-08/13/content_191782.htm

The opening ceremony of the the Asian Employment Forum was hosted by the International Labour Organisation on the 13th in Beijing. Chairman Hua JianMin, who is a member of the State Council as well as secretary-general of the State Council addressed the opening ceremony and on behalf of the Chinese government acclaimed the convening of the forum. Hua JianMin emphasized that China will strengthen cooperation with the International Labour Organisation and all Asian countries, drawing on the good experiences and methods that Asian countries use; continuously replenish the content of China's employment policies; act using creditable labour concepts and principles; earnestly realise society's relatively abundant employment goals.

The Asian Employment Forum lasted three days, government's, employer's and worker's representatives came from 22 countries and regions, representatives from the International Labour Organisation and other relevant international organisations also attended, a total of 300 people attended the forum.

The Railway Police Have Cracked a Cross-Border Case of Trafficking in Women

Source: <http://ah.anhuinews.com/system/2007/08/16/001824510.shtml>

Yesterday journalists learnt from WuHu Train Station's Police Station that yesterday the railway police arrested two traffickers and rescued three trafficked females, they

included one Burmese girl. Last night, the two suspected of trafficking the women were criminally detained by the police.

The Burmese girl has already been handed over to the city's Public Security Bureau's Foreign Affairs Department; the other two trafficked females, Lei and Ai have also been given appropriate aftercare by the railway police; last night the suspected traffickers, Qi and Ma were criminally detained by WuHu railway police.

人口贩运指导原则

摘自：

<http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn/article/Details.asp?NewsId=873&Classid=10&ClassName=专家论坛>

联合国机构间湄公河次区域反拐项目（UNIAP）的建立是为了促进湄公河次区域国家（柬埔寨、中国、老挝、缅甸、泰国和越南）的协调合作，以便更有力地预防打击拐卖人口犯罪。项目的总目标是：通过持续不断地推进更加具有策略性的深入的协调一致的应对举措，对反对拐卖人口产生切实的可持续的影响。为了达到这一总目标，UNIAP 提出了 6 个基本指导原则，以便形象地体现项目所追寻的一系列标准的理念和精神。这些原则将帮助 UNIAP 和他的伙伴决定如何做出决策，迎接挑战。同时大家意识到由于任何事情除了遵循正确方向外，都不会存在理想的解决方案，因此须共同努力制定指导框架，明确前进的道路。

这些原则包括：

- 在从国家到基层的所有层面进行合作
- 确保所有项目和活动要以经验和实践为基础
- 确保所有项目能够得到所需的技术支持，取得高标准高质量的干预结果。
- 灌输紧迫感—使项目能够以获得切实效果的节奏向前推进。
- 我们的工作必须与现实世界相关
- 在反拐工作中取得量化的可持续影响。

这些原则不仅适于 UNIAP 的项目，而且也将适于其它反拐卖的活动。

1) 在所有层面进行合作：合作并不是简单地将大家聚集在一起。真实的合作应建立在信任和目标一致的基础上。较早地切实地参与合作，相互支持和鼓励，将有助于加强合作。

2) 确保所有项目和活动要以经验和实践为基础：由于拐卖人口的隐秘性，绝大多数国家缺乏有关拐卖的信息，如：拐卖的趋向、方式和每年拐卖的人数等。而且可利用的现有信息也残缺不全，有偏差或无确实根据。这导致一些反拐卖的项目是在对问题的复杂性没有充足理解的情况下而设计实施的，从而使得所采取的干预措施并没有针对真实情况。因此采用以经验和实践为基础的方式开展工作，将会有力地推动我们的反拐项目。

3) 确保所有项目能够得到所需的技术支持，取得高标准高质量的干预结果：许多反拐干预措施要求高度熟练的专业技术。例如，当开展一项旨在帮助脆弱群体安全流动的综合性的预防拐卖行动时，选用的信息载体必须经过很好测试和检验，以确保将正确的信息传递给目标人群。如果不使用坚实的交流技术和基于经验与实践的社会科学方法，去了解真实的造成弱势的因素，项目工作就会产生混淆或提供错误的信息。在政府工作人员、联合国机构、民间社团、当地社区以及

私人企业都可以发现技术专家。有了技术支持，将会极大提高项目的实施效果。

4) 灌输紧迫感—使项目能够以获得切实效果的节奏向前推进：反拐部门有时会允许自己产生松懈的感觉，认为项目活动可以延时数月和数年。我们在每年的工作计划里对延期的会议和培训活动进行了概述。由于拐卖人口每天发生，我们必须具有**紧迫感**，以紧迫的心情来处理反拐中的每项工作。

5) 我们的工作必须是与现实世界相关：UNIAP 的职责是与政府、联合国和民间团体等合作伙伴在政策层面上进行合作，同时我们必须紧密联系实际，深入了解基层的现状。这将有助于我们时刻与需求方保持联系，及时对那些寻求帮助的人作出回应。拐卖人口不是一个抽象问题。它与罪犯和受害人一起深深地植根在我们的社会里。为了解决这一问题，我们必须事先充分了解真实情况，否则就会以理论代替现实。

6) 反拐工作中取得量化的可持续影响：作为专家，我们必须对所做到每项工作进行评估。如果某项目不产生效果，我们必须停止它。如果某项目未能达到预期结果，应该对它进行改进和结束。我们需要在同伴的帮助下，详细检查每件工作。

作为反拐领域的专家，我们只能依靠自己来设计我们的路线和方向。像其他任何事情一样，无论我们的工作多么出色，总会有进一步改进的余地，使其更加完善。这就是这些指导原则的精神。每个星期我们应该问自己如下问题：我们可以更多地做些什么？我们怎么取得更好的结果？我们怎么能够更加团结？

(UNIAP 中国办公室 摘译 2007.8)

2007 年湄公河区域关于拐卖人口的青年论坛

摘自：

<http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn/article/Details.asp?NewsId=871&Classid=-9&ClassName=新闻动态>

当政府和技术专家繁忙地相互协调在湄公河次区域开展各种各样的反对拐卖人口的活动时，许多战斗在拐卖前线的工作者的集体声音反而被压抑，不为人所闻了。

为了给这个重要群体提供交流的平台，联合国机构间湄公河次区域反拐项目 (UNIAP)、国际劳动组织 (ILO)、英国救助儿童会 (Save the Children) 和世界宣明会 (World Vision) 协力支持举办第二次湄公河反拐系列论坛。

来自湄公河次区域 (GMS) 拐卖脆弱社区的儿童和青年将于 9 月在曼谷相聚，讨论已经展开的反拐卖行动，并提出建议和改进应对举措的设想。

2004 年，通过国际劳工组织 (ILO-TICW) 和英国救助儿童会 (SC-UK) 开展的跨边境项目 (湄公河区域反对剥削和拐卖移民及弱势儿童的跨边境项目) 共同启动了“儿童之声”的活动。在活动中，来自 5 个湄公河次区的国家的儿童聚集在一起，共同讨论反拐问题。这次活动题为“湄公河儿童论坛”，于 2004 年 10 月 11-17 日在曼谷举办。在论坛中，儿童一起起草了系列建议书，并提交给了湄公河次区域合作反对拐卖人口进程 (COMMIT) 的高级官员。

第二次区域儿童论坛将于 2007 年 9 月 2-9 日在曼谷举办，论坛拟定的新标题为“湄公河青年论坛”，第二次论坛将由国际劳工组织 (ILO-TICW)、英国救助儿童会、世界宣明会和联合国机构间湄公河次区域反拐项目联合组织。在这次论坛中，来自湄公河区域国家的儿童和青年将会回顾，自 2004 年以来他们提出建

议后，发生了什么，同时提交其它提案。通过上述种种努力，儿童和青年将会促进更加系统地常规性就拐卖人口及其相关问题与政府进行磋商。

在即将来临的湄公河青年论坛中的一个亮点是：年轻参加者将与来自湄公河区域国家的负责拐卖人口决策的高级官员展开对话。这一先例可以追溯到 2004 年在曼谷联合国会议中心举行的对话，资深政府官员被邀请倾听儿童的建议和回答由孩子提出的问题。非政府组织、国际组织和捐款机构也应邀目击了第一个湄公河次区域在孩子和高级官员之间关于拐卖人口的对话。

在即将来临的 9 月湄公河青年论坛之前，在不同的国家将举办各自的全国青年论坛，并选出 5 名代表到曼谷参加湄公河区域青年论坛。在各国论坛的年轻参加者之中有被拐卖过的受害者、童工、移民儿童、无国籍儿童、年轻倡导者和那些来自脆弱地区的儿童。与区域论坛一样，各国举办的论坛也将创造一个使青年人与高级官员在他们自己的国家里对话和提交建议的机会。

这些是湄公河次区国家级青年论坛的日程表：

老挝万象 6 月 5-8 日

中国北京 7 月 26-28 日

越南河内 8 月 1-3 日

如果您需要更多信息，请与 mekongyouthforum@gmail.com 联系
(UNIAP 中国办公室 摘译)

华建敏出席亚洲就业论坛开幕式并致辞

摘自：http://www.molss.gov.cn/gb/news/2007-08/13/content_191782.htm



国际劳工组织举办的亚洲就业论坛 13 日在北京开幕。国务委员兼国务院秘书长华建敏出席开幕式并致辞，代表中国政府向论坛的召开表示祝贺。华建敏强调，中国将进一步加强与国际劳工组织、亚洲各国的合作，借鉴亚洲各国的好经验好做法，不断充实中国积极就业政策的内容，不断完善促进就业的措施办法，贯彻体面劳动的理念和原则，努力实现社会就业比较充分的目标。

亚洲就业论坛为期三天，来自亚洲 22 个国家和地区的政府、雇主和工人三方代表，国际劳工组织和其他有关国际机构的代表共 300 人出席了论坛。

铁路警方破获跨国拐卖妇女案

摘自: <http://ah.anhuinews.com/system/2007/08/16/001824510.shtml>

大江晚报, 2007年08月16日: 记者昨晚从芜湖火车站派出所获悉, 铁路警方昨天抓住了两名人贩子, 将三名被拐卖的女子解救出来, 其中还包括一名缅甸少女。昨晚, 涉嫌拐卖妇女的两名犯罪嫌疑人被警方刑事拘留。……

目前, 这名缅甸少女已被铁路警方移交到市公安局外事部门; 被拐骗的雷某和艾某也被铁路警方妥善安置; 涉嫌拐人的祁某和马某昨晚被芜湖铁路警方刑事拘留。

For more information about other UNIAP trafficking news digests, please contact the following:

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