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Article in Brief

Targeting Endemic Vulnerability Factors to Human Trafficking

Full text:

<http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn/article/Details.asp?NewsId=1112&Classid=10&ClassName=专家论坛>

Overview: What makes a person or community vulnerable to human trafficking? Common assumptions are that poverty and a lack of education are primary factors, but evidence often proves otherwise. In different locales, different factors increase the risk of being trafficked. Evidence-based programming requires an understanding of the vulnerability factors, verified through research with individuals and communities at risk, to design appropriate interventions and achieve measurable positive impact in preventing trafficking and risky migration. (UNIAP Regional Office Dec., 2007)

Close-door Session Recommendations by Government Officials of SOM5/IMM2 (Draft)

- Acceptance of the SPA II and Joint Declaration (with minor changes)
- Add a preamble to the SPA II report that clarifies the role of the National Country programs in implementing the COMMIT process.
- UNIAP will develop briefing materials that can be used to outline the COMMIT Process, how it works, what has been achieved and how has it been effective. This will be used to brief interested parties about the process.

- Working closely with the COMMIT Taskforces, UNIAP will help facilitate opportunities for COMMIT Taskforce members to brief representatives from ASEAN and interested countries. While disseminating this information, it will be made clear that the COMMIT process will remain intact (with the six original countries)
- Work closely with the COMMIT Taskforces to come up with national workplans that are consistent with national needs, in collaboration with national partners.
- Set up a meeting in February with COMMIT taskforce members to further prioritize regional SPA activities and to share in-country lessons learned (e.g. the Thailand Multidisciplinary MOU approach).
- The next SOM (6) will be held in Lao PDR during November/December 2008.

(UNIAP China Office)

There Is No Any Safety Umbrella for Traffickers in China

Full text: <http://society.people.com.cn/GB/6658074.html>

Beijing Youth Daily, 15 December 2007, According to the press conference held by the Ministry of Public Security, ministers from Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam signed the COMMIT Joint Declaration yesterday morning. Mr Zhang Xinfeng, the Deputy Minister of MPS said that China does not have a safety net against trafficking in women and children. However, China solved more than 2500 trafficking cases in 2006, representing up to 80-90% of total trafficking cases. Mr Zhang also expressed:

- anti-trafficking efforts have received support from the highest levels of the government
- no law enforcement personnel were involved in trafficking cases
- more than 2500 trafficking cases were solved in 2006
- China has shifted from “combating trafficking” to “anti-trafficking”
- China will establish a database on trafficking

There Is Marked Increase in the Migrant Labour Force Leaving the Countryside in 2007

Full text: http://www.agri.gov.cn/xxlb/t20071126_927028.htm

Xinhua Online, 26th November 2007: At the National Industrialization of Agriculture held in Nanning, Guangxi on the 24th, the Vice Minister of Agriculture, Wei ChaoAn said in recent years our country’s rural labour force has moved, the quality has increased, it is expected that next year there will be an increase of 11.9 million people, an increase by a rather large increase in comparison with last year. It is expected that this year the total number of people in employment in business in towns and villages will reach 1.500 million people, an increase of about 4 million. The collectively average of years spent in compulsory education is 8.4 years, an increase of 0.1 years in comparison with the corresponding period last year. 19.7% of the migrant workforce has been trained, up 1.4 percentage points in comparison with the corresponding period last year, of which 26.2% of the workforce were trained when they were first employed, up 3.8 percentage points on the corresponding period.

确认造成当地拐卖人口弱势状况的因素（摘译）

摘自：

<http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn/article/Details.asp?NewsId=1114&Classid=10&ClassName=专家论坛>

概述：是什么原因使得个人或社区处于被拐卖的弱势状况¹？最通常的假设是：贫穷和缺少教育是产生拐卖的基本因素，但事实却常常引出其他的原因。在不同的地方，由不同的因素均可增加被拐卖的危险。以事实为基准的项目要求我们了解产生弱势的各种原因，通过对高危人群和社区的研究对这些因素加以核实，以便设计有效的预防拐卖和不安全迁移的干预措施，获得可测量的积极影响。（UNIAP区域办公室供稿 UNIAP中国办公室摘译 2007.12）

湄公河次区域第五次高官会/第二次部长级磋商会政府代表团闭门会建议（草案）

- 第二阶段《次区域行动计划》（SPA II）和《湄公河次区域联合反拐宣言》在经过细微修改之后，得到了大家的赞同。
- 在 SPA II 报告前增加了导言，阐明了在实施 COMMIT 进程中国家规划的作用。
- UNIAP 将编制简明资料，对 COMMIT 进程如何运作、取得了哪些成果及效益等进行概述。通过简明资料向有关机构和组织简要介绍 COMMIT 进程。
- UNIAP 将与 COMMIT 国家反拐核心小组密切合作，使国家反拐核心小组的成员能够具有更多的机会与东南亚国家联盟和有关国家的代表对话。在传播信息的过程中，切实做到 COMMIT 进程能够保持自己的完整性。
- 与 COMMIT 国家反拐核心小组携手努力，提出国家工作计划。工作计划的制定要与国内的合作伙伴密切合作，要符合国家的需要。
- 2 月份召开 COMMIT 反拐核心小组成员会议，对区域行动计划的各项活动进行优先排序，并分享各国的经验与教训（如泰国的跨领域的谅解备忘录）。
- 2008 年 11-12 月份期间在老挝召开第六次高官会。

（UNIAP 中国办公室）

我国拐卖妇女儿童犯罪没有保护伞

摘自：<http://society.people.com.cn/GB/6658074.html>

公安部召开新闻发布会通报，柬埔寨、中国、老挝、缅甸、泰国、越南六国部长昨天上午共同签署了《湄公河次区域合作反拐进程联合宣言》。公安部副部长张新枫表示，在我国拐卖妇女儿童犯罪没有所谓的保护伞，2006 年我国破获了 2500 多起拐卖案件，破案率达到 80%-90%。

- 反拐工作将得到政府最高层坚定支持
- 拐卖案件不涉及执法人员
- 去年破获拐卖案 2500 起
- 中国由“打拐”走向“反拐”
- 我国将建立打拐数据库

（《北京青年报》 2007 年 12 月 15 日）

¹ 造成拐卖弱势状况的因素包括内部和外部因素。外部因素有：家庭、社会、经济和犯罪分子的存在等因素。内部因素有：对于为了获得经济和社会回报而使自己或家庭成员面临风险的问题，每个人对此问题的不同的认识和理解。

