



January 18 2008

### Latest News

#### Index

- SIREN: Statistical methods for estimating numbers of trafficking victims
- SIREN: Targeting endemic vulnerability factors: Myanmar
- SIREN: What do lawyers require to prosecute trafficking and slavery in Thailand?
- China has undergone a conceptual shift in its fight against trafficking from “combating trafficking” to “anti-trafficking”
- Beijing Youth Daily: respecting every human life in the same way we respect Premier’s instructions

#### 《反拐新闻文摘》目录

- SIREN: 拐卖受害人数据估计法（摘译）
- SIREN: 确认造成当地拐卖人口弱势状况的因素：缅甸（摘译）
- SIREN: 在泰国律师应该如何起诉拐卖和奴役犯罪？
- 从打拐到反拐中国“打拐工作”实现观念转变
- 北青报：像尊重总理批示一样尊重每个生命

### Article in Brief

#### **SIREN: Statistical Methods for Estimating Numbers of Trafficking Victims**

Full text:

<http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn/article/Details.asp?NewsId=1152&classid=10&classname=专家论坛>

In 2007, UNIAP launched a competition in which NGOs, academics, and government and non-government research institutions were invited to submit proposals for innovative, rigorous methodologies to estimate the numbers of trafficking victims in a given geographic area and/or industry. The purpose of this initiative was two-fold:

- First, to address the need for accurate estimates of trafficking victims. This data is needed to understand the scale of the problem in different areas and industries, in order to inform intervention design and prioritization.
- Second, the competitive format aimed to attract quality statistical and research expertise to the field of human counter-trafficking – a field where the lack of reliable quantitative statistics has widely been acknowledged as an inhibiting factor in counter-trafficking programming.



The competition received many impressive entries, and after two rounds of review, a shortlist of six winners was selected. The following are the top three methodologies in order of merit, with the three honorable mentions following in alphabetical order:

- FIRST PRIZE--Communication-Based Method of Measuring Human Trafficking
- SECOND PRIZE--Estimating Labour Trafficking in Thailand: Case Study of Samut Sakhon
- THIRD PRIZE--Measuring Human Trafficking in the Mekong Delta
- HONORABLE MENTION--Application of Mark Recapture Method to Estimating Street Children Working in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Involved in Worst Forms of Child Labor, Including Trafficking
- HONORABLE MENTION--A simple method for estimating trafficking victims in China
- HONORABLE MENTION--Singing Sad Songs Under Bright Shadows

### **SIREN: Targeting Endemic Vulnerability Factors: Myanmar**

Full text:

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

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.



### **SIREN: What do lawyers require to prosecute trafficking and slavery in Thailand?**

---Guidelines from lawyers to front-line agencies

Full text:

<http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn/article/Details.asp?NewsId=1230&classid=10&classname=专家论坛>

In August 2007, the Human Rights Development Foundation brought together a working group of Thai lawyers who have pursued cases of severe labour exploitation and trafficking. The discussion focused on the lessons they have learned in trying to achieve justice in such cases, prior to the adoption of a comprehensive anti-trafficking act in Thailand. This report, from the lawyers, seeks to provide front-line NGOs and authorities with a better understanding of criminal justice procedure and how these groups can work together to more

successfully prosecute traffickers, exploiters and enslavers. Please find the attached file of the report.

### **China has undergone a conceptual shift in its fight against trafficking from “combating trafficking” to “anti-trafficking”**

Full text: [http://www.cpd.com.cn/gb/szyl/2008-01/07/content\\_892109.htm](http://www.cpd.com.cn/gb/szyl/2008-01/07/content_892109.htm)

Police Web, 7 January 2008: China’s Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Women and Children (2008-2012) was formally implemented on 1 January 2008. The Plan stipulated the establishment of an Office of Inter-Ministerial Conference System (IMCS) led by the Ministry of Public Security. The Criminal Investigation Bureau of the MPS will set up the IMCS Office and be responsible for its day-to-day affairs. All areas, especially key areas where trafficking in women and children is prevalent, are required to develop corresponding anti-trafficking mechanisms based on their own practical realities. This Plan of Action involves 28 Ministries and covers prevention, combating, rescuing, repatriation and rehabilitation of victims international cooperation and other various areas in anti-trafficking. China’s fight against trafficking is undergoing a conceptual shift from combating trafficking to preventing trafficking.

### **Beijing Youth Daily: respecting every human life in the same way we respect Premier’s instructions**

Full text: <http://opinion.people.com.cn/GB/6737469.html>

Beijing Youth Daily, 5 January 2008: Many children disappeared within the 5km radius of Zhechuan , Henan province throughout 2007. On 23 December 2007, Premier Wen instructed leaders of the Henan province to look into the cases as a priority. In order to solve the cases quickly, the Henan Public Security Department made use of its police force and experts, as well as the most advanced crime investigation techniques. The investigation involved 300 police over 8 full days during which period, 10 suspects were apprehended and all the missing children were rescued . The efficiency with which the cases were solved was a testimony to the capability of the Public Security organs.

### **SIREN: 拐卖受害人数据估计法（摘译）**

摘自: <http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn/article/Details.asp?NewsId=1200&classid=10&classname=专家论坛>

2007年6月起，UNIAP着手进行“UNIAP对‘拐卖人口’数据估计竞赛”，数据估计竞赛的目的主要为：1）探索如何获得准确的拐卖受害人的估计数据的问题，了解不同地区和行业中拐卖问题的严重程度；2）吸引更多的统计和研究人员及专家，参与反拐领域的工作，以便更好地解决因缺少可靠的量化数据而影响有效开展项目的问题。

数据估计竞赛开始以来，收到了各种有创意的提案，方案设计者于2007年11月参加了在曼谷举办的决赛。在决赛中通过设计者的答辩和评委会的审评，选出了如下优胜者：

一等奖：以社区为基础的测算拐卖人口的方法（迈阿密大学传播学院 Thomas Steinfatt 教授）



**二等奖：**泰国被拐卖劳工的估算：Samut Sakhon 省案例研究（劳动权利保护网和美国 Johns Hopkins 大学 Bloomberg 公共卫生学校）

**三等奖：**湄公河三角洲拐卖人口的测算（An Giang Dong Thap 预防拐卖联盟 (ADAPT)）

**优秀奖：**通过标记追踪法调查在柬埔寨金边的流浪儿童--最恶劣形式的童工数（包括拐卖）（柬埔寨宏观国际与绿色目标组织）

**优秀奖：**中国拐卖人口受害者的简易估算法（北京师范大学中国劳工问题研究中心张网成教授）

**优秀奖：**大桥阴影下的悲歌：在柬埔寨金边卡拉 OK 行业的被拐卖的人（柬埔寨 PSI 组织）

**SIREN：确认造成当地拐卖人口弱势状况的因素：缅甸（摘译）**

摘自：

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

是什么原因使得个人或社区处于被拐卖的弱势状况？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。



**SIREN：在泰国律师应该如何起诉拐卖和奴役犯罪？----来自一线工作律师的指导**

摘自：<http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn/article/Details.asp?NewsId=1230&classid=10&classname=专家论坛>

2007年8月人权发展基金在泰国实施综合性的反拐行动之前，首先将泰国的曾经审理过严重的劳动剥削和拐卖案件的律师组成一个工作组，重点讨论了他们在处理这些案件时如何获得公正判决的经验教训。本报告来自这些律师，以期为一工作在第一线的 NGO 和有关工作人员提供参考信息，使他们能够较好地了解起诉/司法程序，如何密切合作更成功地起诉人贩子、剥削者和奴役主。

**从打拐到反拐 中国“打拐工作”实现观念转变**

摘自：[http://www.cpd.com.cn/gb/szyl/2008-01/07/content\\_892109.htm](http://www.cpd.com.cn/gb/szyl/2008-01/07/content_892109.htm)

2008年1月1日，《中国反对拐卖妇女儿童行动计划(2008-2012年)》正式实施。该计划提出，建立反对拐卖妇女儿童行动工作部际联席会议制度，公安部为牵头单位，联席会议办公室设在公安部刑事侦查局，承担联席会议日常工作；各地区特别是拐卖妇女儿童犯罪活动重点地区要根据各自实际建立相应的反拐工作机制。此行动计划涉及 28 个部委，涵盖预防、打击、受害人救助、遣返及康复、国际合作等反拐工作的各个领域。从打到防，中国“打拐工作”正在实现观念转变。（2008-01-07 警察网）

**北青报：像尊重总理批示一样尊重每个生命**

摘自：<http://opinion.people.com.cn/GB/6737469.html>

2007年河南省淅川县城半径不到5公里范围内，先后有多名小孩在家门口神秘失

踪。2007年12月23日，国务院总理温家宝作出重要批示，要求河南省主要领导过问男童失踪案。河南省公安厅抽调警力和专家，并采用最先进的技术，力求快速突破。办案期间，300名民警8天不眠不休，抓获10名涉案人员，9名失踪男童全部救出。如此惊人的办案效率，是对公安机关办案能力的最好证明。（舒圣祥 2008.01.05 北京青年报）

~ \* ~ \* ~ \* ~ \* ~ \* ~ \* ~ \* ~ \* ~ \* ~ \* ~ \* ~ \* ~ \* ~ \* ~ \* ~ \* ~ \* ~ \* ~ \*

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

UNIAP Regional news digest: [uniap.mekong@un.or.th](mailto:uniap.mekong@un.or.th)  
UNIAP Cambodia news digest: [info.uniap.kh@undp.org](mailto:info.uniap.kh@undp.org)  
UNIAP China news digest: [uniapchina@yahoo.cn](mailto:uniapchina@yahoo.cn)  
UNIAP Lao PDR news digest: [phimmasone.thongphataysack@undp.org](mailto:phimmasone.thongphataysack@undp.org)  
UNIAP Myanmar news digest: [ayhtut.uniapmm@undp.org](mailto:ayhtut.uniapmm@undp.org)  
UNIAP Thailand news digest: [uniap\\_thai@un.or.th](mailto:uniap_thai@un.or.th)  
UNIAP Vietnam news digest: [uniapvietnam@vnn.vn](mailto:uniapvietnam@vnn.vn)

Publication of the information herein does not constitute an official endorsement or approval by the United Nations Inter-Agency Project against Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub Region China. The views, opinions, and validity of information expressed are solely the responsibility of the original source.

If you have been sent this News E-Digest by a colleague and would like to subscribe, send an email with the word 'Subscribe' in the subject line to [uniapchina@yahoo.com.cn](mailto:uniapchina@yahoo.com.cn). If you do not wish to receive further messages from UNIAP China Team, please notify us by replying to this message and typing "unsubscribe" in the subject line.

Previous editions of UNIAP China News E-Digest can be found in our Website: <http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn>

If you have any human trafficking news/ advocacy/ events/ others that you would like to circulate via the UNIAP China News Digest, please send your submissions and your contact detail to this email address.

#### **UNIAP China Office**

Address: 5-2-131 Tayuan Diplomatic Compound

No.1 Xindonglu, Chaoyang District

Beijing 100600, P.R. China

Tel: (+ 86 10) 6420 1827, 6420 3307, 6420 1671

Fax: (+ 86 10) 6420 3115

Email (general): [uniapchina@yahoo.cn](mailto:uniapchina@yahoo.cn)

Website: <http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn>, and [www.no-trafficking.org](http://www.no-trafficking.org)



