

Combating Human Trafficking in the Mekong



Combating Trafficking in Women and Children

The UN Inter-Agency Project aims to reduce trafficking of women and children in the Mekong Sub-region through improving national and regional co-ordination, identifying and filling gaps in programme implementation and adding value to existing programmes. It includes Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam and Yunnan Province of China and is supported by the UN Foundation (Ted Turner Fund) and AusAID.

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UN Inter-Agency Project on Trafficking in Women and Children in the Mekong Sub-region

Cambodia Takes on the Tough Issues

Government officials, UN agencies, NGOs, and activists in Cambodia are trying to tackle the complex area where trafficking issues shade into the field of sex work.

On the morning of 15 November 2000, a meeting invited by the Minister of Women's and Veteran's Affairs and hosted by the Governor of Phnom Penh agreed to work toward policy guidelines that "take account of the existing law, which does not criminalize sex work. Instead, the law does prohibit the sale, trafficking, and exploitation of persons. Accordingly, the perpetrators of these crimes should be the target of the Royal Government's efforts to eliminate sexual exploitation of women and children."

The meeting participants represented seven ministries, the Municipality, municipal police and courts, all seven districts of Phnom Penh, and a number of NGOs and UN organizations.

At the meeting, the Governor of Phnom Penh announced the Municipality's commitment to implement a pilot project based on these principles, and other participants were generally supportive. However, determining how to realize these principles will take a lot of work, as the issues are complex.

One question is the legal framework. The official English translation of the Cambodian Constitution says, in Article 46: "The commerce of human beings, exploitation by prostitution and obscenity which affect the reputation of women shall be prohibited." There is disagreement about the implications of this article: there are no definitions in either the Constitution nor in related later legislation of key words such as 'exploitation,' and the English and Khmer

words do not share the same shades of meaning. (Does a sex worker exploit herself? Is it exploitation if sex workers cooperate to find clients and care for their establishment?) There are several current efforts to clarify and improve the law, but these will take time. In the meantime, there is a strong urgency to act.

At a subsequent meeting, some advocates for trafficking victims and sex workers proposed a model in which there would be regulation and geographically designated areas for brothels. This received strong support from some Phnom Penh and district officials (although it was again noted that it might be unconstitutional or require some changes to the law). The model further proposed that only collectives of sex workers be allowed to run brothels, thus empowering the sex workers while eliminating pimps and the opportunities for trafficking and exploitation. This idea is to be further discussed.

There are a number of values and realities in potential conflict:

- Care for the victims of trafficking
- Concern about good social traditions and morals, which are widely considered to exclude sex work for women (although it is again widely considered normal and acceptable for men to visit women sex workers). If the government 'allowed' brothels would this signal that sex work is socially acceptable?
- Recognition that while many women and children now in sex work were initially forced into it through

some sort of trafficking, some choose to remain in sex work due to various factors, including social discrimination which makes it very difficult to move into other ways of earning a livelihood

- Recognition that prohibition of sex work is ineffective
- Recognition that only through regulation can violence and abuse be controlled and health concerns be assisted
- Recognition that child prostitution should be distinguished from adult prostitution

There are also suggestions for steps such as a 'Memorandum of Understanding' between different government and NGO bodies about the roles and expectations for each. These would not require any change in the law and could immediately improve the situation of trafficking victims. For example, elements could be that sex workers from a brothel that was raided should be taken to a designated NGO or Ministry department rather than to police headquarters, that sex workers would never be arrested, harassed, or extorted on the ground of offering sex services, and that there be an accessible and proper complaint mechanism.

Long-term activists against trafficking in Cambodia will remember that similar discussions have come and gone several times during the last several years. It will take a concerted effort to address all the facets of this question and really change the situation. We will work in the hope that now is the time when enough political will, openness, and creativity can come together to bear fruit.

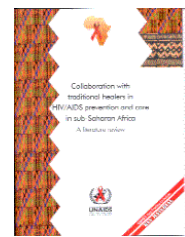
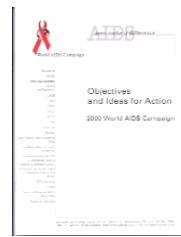
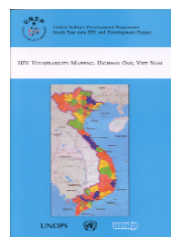
Notice Board

We are pleased to bring you the second issue of the UNIAP newsletter. This issue includes perspectives from both UNDCP and GAATW on the new Transnational Convention on Organised Crime. With your co-operation we aim to provide more than one perspective on particular issues where possible. We are also pleased to include feedback from around the sub-region, with reports from Thailand, Cambodia, and Myanmar.

On a more pressing matter we at the IAP Management Office are gravely concerned about the lack of response to our competition to come up with a name for the newsletter. Come on team! We are extending the deadline until 31 March.

UNIAP Management Office

Recent Publications/ Working Papers



ECPAT

The Changing Situation of Child Prostitution in Northern Thailand: A Study of Changwat Chiang Rai (Simon Baker)

Report on The Best Practices in Implementing the Stockholm Agenda for Action Regional Consultation

Prevention Against Child Prostitution: Lessons Learned from the ECPAT/TAKSVARKKI Prevention Project in Northern Thailand

ILO-IPEC

Trafficking in Children into the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Thailand - Rapid Assessment (available)

Preliminary Assessment on Trafficking of Children and Women for Labour Exploitation in Lao PDR: Findings from Four Research Sites along the Thailand - Lao PDR and Thailand - Myanmar Border Areas (available)

Children in Prostitution in Southern Viet Nam, Rapid Assessment Findings (due by end January 2001)

Law, Lisa (2000) **Sex Work in Southeast Asia: The Place of Desire in a time of AIDS**, Routledge, London and New York. ISBN 0415218055. US \$90 (hc).

Sex work in Southeast Asia brings together a diverse array of voices on the subject of sex work in an era of HIV/AIDS. Drawing on the experiences of community based organisations, national governments and emerging opinions from the international prostitutes rights movement, it highlights how feminist and postcolonial politics shape practices of global AIDS prevention. Women in the industry are rarely included in the dialogue, however, and this book also draws on their voices and their own conceptions of working in the sex industry. By juxtaposing practical issues of AIDS prevention with current theories of subjectivity and identity, Sex work in Southeast Asia imagines a new place for a speaking sex worker subject.

HRD-ESCAP

Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth in Asia
(Information Kit)

WID-ESCAP

Women in Asia and the Pacific: High-level Intergovernmental Meeting to Review Regional Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action 26-29 October 1999
PROCEEDINGS

After Palermo, Where do We Go?

"Let us not lose the momentum we have achieved so far", Mr. Arlacchi said in his closing statement to the High-level Political Signing Conference for the UN Convention against Crime held in December in Palermo, Italy. Emphasizing the need to "maintain a reasonable yet determined sense of urgency to ensure the security and well-being of all societies", he stressed that, with the adoption of the Convention, the international community is well ahead in the construction of an international framework of legal instruments aimed specifically at confronting the most serious threat to human security.

Let us push it further, then. The work of the United Nations to strengthen international cooperation to combat organized crime dates back long time. In 1992, the UN intensified its efforts by establishing the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. In 1998, upon recommendation by the Commission, the General Assembly created an Ad Hoc Committee for the elaboration of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three additional protocols on trafficking in persons, on smuggling of migrants and on illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms.

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime was opened for signatures at the high-level conference held in Palermo, Italy, from 12 to 15 December 2000. It represents the first legally binding UN treaty addressing transnational organised crime through a comprehensive approach. The significance of this approach should not be underestimated; while some of the elements are not new (e.g. mutual legal assistance, extradition etc.), the novelty lies in the fact that they are now all included in one single Convention and they can be used in concert to investigate organized criminal groups and prosecute offenders.

The Convention goes well beyond cooperation on just drug trafficking. It strengthens the hand of governments against all forms of serious crime, providing the basis for stronger common action against money-laundering, greater ease of extradition, measures on the protection of witnesses and enhanced legal assistance.

The Convention has two main goals: to eliminate differences among national legal standards so that the activities of organized crime typically committed by organized criminal groups are punishable in all countries and to set standards for domestic laws so that they coop-

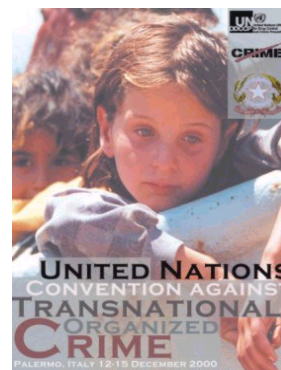
erate effectively in combating organized crime. Under the treaty, countries must criminalize four types of offences: participation in an organized criminal group; money-laundering; corruption and obstruction of justice.

The Convention provides a broad definition of transnationality. A crime is considered transnational if it is:

- § committed in more than one State;
- § takes place in one State but it is planned or controlled from another;
- § is committed in one State by a criminal group that operates in several countries;
- § its effects are substantial in another country.

The Convention also marks a new chapter in assistance between developed and developing countries by establishing a funding mechanism to help countries implement the Convention. Under that mechanism, regular voluntary contributions from countries would go to a special account for technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Martina Melis
Programme Officer, UNDCP



Useful Links



Anti-slavery International
Asian Human Rights Commission
Asian Research Center for Migration

<http://www.antislavery.org>
<http://www.ahrchk.net>
<http://www.chula.ac.th/institute/arcm>

Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information
Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking
Child Watch International Research Network
Global March Against Child Labour
Human Rights Internet
Prostitutes Education Network
Stop-traffic
UNESCO-MOST
Women Watch
Ziteng

<http://www.hurights.or.jp>
<http://www.trafficked-women.org>
<http://www.childwatch.uio.no>
<http://www.globalmarch.org>
<http://www.hri.ca>
<http://www.bayswan.org/penet.html>
<http://www.stop-traffic.org>
<http://www.unesco.org/most>
<http://www.un.org/womenwatch>
<http://www.ziteng.dg21.com>

Coordination of Action Research on AIDS and Mobility-Asia
<http://www.gn.apc.org/caramasia>



The Optional Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

Useful site to learn more about:

<http://www.undcp.org/palermo/convemain.htm>

The Protocol, which supplements the Convention and represents the first modern international instrument on trafficking in the context of crime control, aims at preventing and combating trafficking, at protecting and assisting the victims, including the protection of their internationally recognized human rights and at promoting cooperation among States parties in order to meet those objectives. One of its greatest achievements is to provide for the first internationally agreed definition of trafficking as following: "Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subpara. A of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subpara. A have been used. The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if it does not involve any of the means set forth in subpara. A. Child shall mean any person under eighteen years of age." (art.3) According to art.4, the Protocol shall apply to the prevention, investigation and prosecution of offences established in ac-

cordance with art.5¹ of the protocol, where those offences are transnational in nature and involve an organized criminal group, as well as to the protection of victims of such offences."

124 of the UN's 189 Member States signed the Convention, with close to 80 of them also signing the two Protocols. The number of countries which participated in the negotiations and have signed the Convention suggest that it will achieve a broad level of ratification.

The Trafficking Protocol reflects the modern understanding of trafficking – namely that people are trafficked for more than just forced prostitution. Hundreds of thousands of people are trafficked for all types of forced labor, including domestic servitude, forced begging, forced agricultural labor, sweatshop labor etc. The Protocol will serve as a model for national legislation, detailing provisions on conducts which should be sanctioned, the severity of punishments and effective measures to combat as well as prevent trafficking. It combines traditional crime control measures for investigating and punishing offenders with measures for protecting trafficked people and their basic human rights. The inextricable link between the prevention and eradication of trafficking and the protection of victims of this activity is rightly included in the Protocol's preamble and final provisions.

The Trafficking Protocol and the achievement of a strong and principled definition of trafficking represent a groundbreaking accomplishment in the fight against trafficking in human beings.

It states that force, coercion or slavery-like conditions are insufficient to characterize the

means of trafficking, thus including those situation in which the person is informed about the work she/he will do, but has no viable alternative but to submit to the abuses involved. It helps insure that in criminal procedures victims of trafficking will not bear the burden of proof, provide for assistance to and protection of victims and disallows a consent defense for traffickers.

The international community has now boldly classified trafficking of persons as a serious abuse. Over time, thinking about trafficking has changed and evolved and so have the strategies through which trafficking has been addressed. Punitive measures, prevention, and rehabilitation have all been employed to combat trafficking. Until now, however, irrespective of the means of redress, the political will to seriously address this issue has been largely missing. By signing the Protocol, the Governments have committed themselves to prevent and combat trafficking and to protect and assist the victims. They have demonstrated that there is a firm and formal international commitment to take action against this unacceptable form of contemporary slavery.

The time has come to translate all promising declarations into real and effective actions. After Palermo, this is our next destination.

¹Art. 5 states that each State party shall adopt legislative and other measures to establish as criminal offences the conduct set forth in art. 3, which defines "trafficking in persons".

Martina Melis
Programme Officer, UNDCP

UN Trafficking Protocol: Lost Opportunity to Protect the Rights of Trafficked Persons

Human Rights Caucus

The UN Crime Commission just finished negotiations on a new international treaty to combat trafficking. The new Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons contains strong law enforcement provisions and the first-ever international definition of 'trafficking in persons.' Unfortunately, it does not require governments to provide any services to trafficked persons. This serious gap in the Protocol is partly due to government reluctance to make any commitment to provide services and protections to undocumented migrants, even if they are victims of a horrific crime. Governments were aided in their efforts to avoid discussion of the need for mandatory protections by a drawn-out and unnecessary debate over the definition of trafficking.

Unfortunately, some countries, led by the Philippines, Belgium, the Vatican and several NGOs, insisted that the trafficking definition include all sex work, whether voluntary or forced, despite the fact that such a definition would break consensus. They were able to distract attention from the real issues at stake in the Protocol by being completely unwilling to compromise.

The Human Rights Caucus attended all of the negotiations and advocated strongly for a broad definition to cover all forms of trafficking into slavery, forced labor and servitude and also for mandatory government commitments to protect the rights of trafficked persons. Our definition focused on forced labor, slavery and servitude, which reflects the common understanding of trafficking; however, we also proposed a compromise definition including the (undefined) phrase "sexual exploitation."

Fortunately, the compromise definition was ultimately adopted, but not before valuable time was lost.

The Human Rights Caucus is deeply disturbed by the apparent unwillingness of governments to distinguish between trafficking and smuggling because it means governments are prepared to treat victims of trafficking in the same manner as they treat undocumented migrants: detain and/or punish and deport. They also appear to view protections and assistance as prosecution tools rather than as state obligations. Numerous governments expressed the view that trafficked persons are valuable as witnesses, and therefore deserving of protections during trials, but that they should be deported immediately after the trial. One delegate even sought assurances that the Protocol would not prevent his government from 'prosecuting the victims'.

Unfortunately, this means that local NGOs will encounter tremendous obstacles in advocating for the inclusion of mandatory protections in their domestic trafficking laws. Some will succeed but many will fail because the Protocol provides no basis for insisting that governments treat trafficked persons differently from undocumented migrants. It does not require governments to:

- Ø provide (even emergency) shelter, medical or psychological services or legal counseling;
- Ø cease arresting, imprisoning and summarily deporting victims;
- Ø use confiscated assets to assist victims or to pay judgments against traffickers;
- Ø notify victims when traffickers are released from prison;

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- Ø protect the identity of victims; or permit victims to remain in the country, even temporarily, if it is unsafe for them to return home.

Consequently, NGOs will continue to fill the vacuum left by the Protocol. NGOs will bear the burden of caring for the needs of trafficked persons because victims will turn to NGOs for protection rather than the government. Equally disturbing, traffickers will continue to operate with impunity because, without victims willing to identify traffickers, many traffickers will never come to the attention of officials, and prosecutions will be difficult.

The Trafficking Protocol clearly does not live up to our expectations for responsible government actions. We had hoped that governments would recognize their obligations under international human rights law but we were wrong. Now these questions remain: Will some governments recognize their international human rights obligations and pass legislation protecting the rights of trafficked persons? Or will they adopt laws reflecting the anti-immigrant bias and law enforcement approach we witnessed during the Protocol negotiations prevail? Everyone who is concerned about human rights and about stopping this horrible human rights abuse should encourage their governments to do the former.

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HUMAN RIGHTS CAUCUS

International Human Rights Law Group

Foundation Against Trafficking in Women

Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women

Asian Women's Human Rights Council

La Strada

Ban-Ying

Fundacion Esperanza

Foundation for Women

KOK-NGO Network Against Trafficking in Women

Solomon Foundation

Women's Consortium of Nigeria

Women, Law and Development in Africa (Nigeria)

October 18, 2000



Participants of IAP (Myanmar) workshop discussing on the Socio-economics of Out-migration

For more information please contact the IAP Country Office in Myanmar.

Myanmar Holds NGO Workshop on Socio-economics of Out-migration

On 6 December 2000, an IAP-Myanmar workshop brought together ten local NGOs to discuss the Socio-economics of Out-migration. The NGOs differed in terms of the nature of their activities and geographical coverage, but all had one element in common - working experience at the grass root level. One group had expertise in micro-credit, another in health education and another in participatory rural appraisal (PRA). A number of ethnically and culturally based groups had their expertise in using culture as a vehicle to get social messages across to communities, with a special focus on

the youth. Except for two religious based NGOs, all the others were small, both in terms of membership and financial capacity.

The workshop disseminated information on the socio-economic dynamics of migration, elements of vulnerability for migrant workers and the linkages with human trafficking. As a preliminary workshop, considerable time was devoted to conceptual clarification, with various definitions of trafficking, international, national and possible local instruments/initiations being presented and discussed among participants. IAP introduced the national and inter-

national instruments for dealing with problems of migration and trafficking, emphasising the need to be well informed about these instruments. The workshop also provided an enabling forum from which the NGOs felt encouraged to begin networking.

IAP has already received requests for more workshops of a similar nature from some of the participating members. Feedback suggests that it would be possible to build on this and similar workshops in the future to create an effective training package on trafficking, both for the Myanmar as well as non-Myanmar contexts.

Thailand provides assistance for Trafficked Persons

The TWC Unit in the Department of Public Welfare is collaborating with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and NGOs such as the Centre for the Protection of the Children's Rights Foundation, the Foun-

dation for Children's Development and the Foundation for Women to assist victims of trafficking. The women and children are provided with temporary accommodation before being repatriated to their home countries.

Between February to December 2000, 419 trafficked women and children from countries in the Mekong Sub-region received assistance from the Department of Public Welfare as follows:

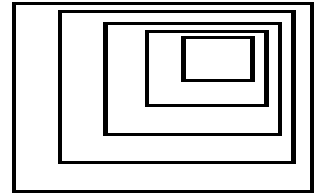
Nationality	People Receiving Assistance	Repatriated People	Waiting for Repatriation
Cambodia	266	254	12
Lao PDR	53	25	28
Myanmar	98	27	71
Viet Nam	2	-	-
Total	419	306	111

Cambodia Team Moves into Action

The Cambodia National Project Against Trafficking in Women and Children in the Mekong Sub-region, which enjoyed a solid foundation of support from a large and committed National Project Committee through its initial phase, has now moved into action:

- Our office is set up, located in the Counter-Trafficking Bureau of the Ministry of Women's and Veterans' Affairs.
- A staff of three is in place: Ms. Janet Ashby, Coordinator; Mr. Hang Vannak, Project Assistant; and Ms. Yann Chan Seda, Office Assistant. We are also
- lucky to have the services of an intern, Ms. Valentina Azzarello, for a few months.
- A National Project Committee meeting on 5 December 2000 approved a strategic plan for the year 2001, as well as criteria and guidelines for small project grants. These were based on extensive discussions with key partners and a resulting 'Overview of Interviews and Gaps' analysis.
- An announcement that small project grants are available has been sent out. Organizations and institutions interested in applying have been coming to the office to discuss their ideas.
- An e-mail mailing list has been established for everyone working against trafficking in Cambodia. It facilitates rapid communication about on-going work, resources that could be shared, and news, and it provides a forum to discuss ideas or questions.
- Action for better coordination has started, especially in two key areas: developing a common body of statistics and data on trafficking in Cambodia, and coordinating efforts to improve the legal framework related to trafficking.

Training for Better Care of Young Victims: “ESCAP HRD Subregional Courses on Psychosocial and Medical Services for Sexually Abused and Sexually Exploited Children and Youth” for South Asia and the Greater Mekong Subregion



Women and men who provide services at shelters, drop-in centres and other establishments that serve sexually abused and sexually exploited children have one thing in common: a strong desire to help children. As in any profession, knowledge and skills need to be continuously strengthened to couple this desire to help. Unfortunately, this need is often overlooked in the field of service provision. This article outlines the experience of two ESCAP HRD subregional activities aimed at meeting this training need.

The ESCAP HRD Course on Psychosocial and Medical Services for Sexually Abused and Sexually Exploited Children and Youth was conducted for service providers in South Asia, the Philippines and the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). The South Asian subregional training course, took place in Nepal in July 2000, while the GMS training course was held in Pattaya and Bangkok, Thailand from 7-29 September 2000.

The Courses were attended by trainers and service providers from 12 Asian countries, namely Bangladesh, Cambodia, China (Yunnan Province), Lao People's Democratic Republic, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. The overall aim of the two Courses was to train service providers to increase the capacity of health and social ser-

vice personnel so as to better assist young victims and support their recovery. It was designed to provide knowledge and skills to enable participants to implement national level training courses and follow-up activities upon return to their own countries. The Courses focused on the following areas:

- ◆ Child and Adolescent Growth and Development;
- ◆ Children in Need of Special Protection;
- ◆ Medical, Physical Effects of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, Assessment and Treatment;
- ◆ Psychosocial Assessment and Treatment Issues;
- ◆ HIV/AIDS;
- ◆ Preventive and Remedial Actions;
- ◆ Care for Care Providers;
- ◆ Programme Management ;
- ◆ Drug Use and Its Relationship with Sexual Abuse and Exploitation; and
- ◆ Training Skills.

The sessions were conducted in a participatory manner, including small group discussions, role-plays, exercises, experience sharing and other experiential learning methods. The variety of teaching methods ensured the participants enjoyed the learning process throughout the intensive programmes.

The Courses also included several field visits to relevant organizations, providing partici-

pants with a valuable opportunity to study quality programmes. In Nepal, participants visited the Child Workers in Nepal (CWIN) Centre for Children at Risk, a rehabilitation centre for children living in especially difficult circumstances. The centre, located in Kathmandu, is dedicated to the socialization, training and education of children at risk, and provides support for long-term rehabilitation of disadvantaged children.

In Thailand, participants visited programmes run by governmental and non-governmental organizations. The Human Development Centre's Outreach Programme for Disadvantaged Children provides multidisciplinary services to children who have been sexually abused and/or sexually exploited.

On the last day of each Course, country teams presented their project proposals for national level follow-up activities. These activities are scheduled to commence in 2001.

The Courses also served as a venue for networking. ESCAP hopes that inter-country networking among service providers from both courses will continue and further expand, leading to peer-support among service providers.



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Editor's Notes

The Newsletter is published four times a year by the UN Inter-Agency Project on Trafficking in Women and Children in the Mekong Sub-region. The views expressed in the Newsletter do not necessarily reflect the views of the Editor or the Project.

WE ARE ON THE WEB!
WWW.UN.OR.TH

What's coming Up?

Date and Venue	Title/Activity	Organization
26 January 2001 Bangkok	Improving Data Quality and Collection Seminar	IAP on Trafficking in Women and Children UNESCO
27 January 2001 Bangkok	Sub-regional Advisory Committee Meeting	IAP on Trafficking in Women and Children ILO/IPEC
January 2001 Nong Khai	Provincial Stakeholder Ownership Exercise	ILO/IPEC
21 February - 2 March 2001 Bangkok	Training Course on Gender in Southeast Asia	Women's Action Resource Initiative
3-4 March 2001 Bangkok	Weekend Gender Conference: Emerging Issues and New Challenges in Gender in Transitional Societies of Indochina	Women's Action Resource Initiative
30 April– 4 May 2001 Bangkok	ILO/ESCAP Training of Trainers' Course on Psychosocial and Medical Services for Sexually Abused and Sexually Exploited Children and Youth	ILO/IPEC ESCAP-HRD
September 2001 New York	UN Special Session on Children	World Conference Secretariat, OHCHR
17-20 December 2001 Yokohama	A Second World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	The Japanese Government ECPAT International UNCEF The NGO Group for the Convention on the rights of the child



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