

Step by Step



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

On the Move Against Trafficking : A Model from Myanmar

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.

Myanmar recently established a Multi-sectoral Mobile Team to combat trafficking, Su Su Thatun explains the concept.

Myanmar's Multi-sectoral Mobile Team is a culmination of a series of discussion and brainstorming sessions involving a small group of persons dealing specifically with violence against women (VAW) issues, a sub-group within the larger framework of Myanmar National Committee for Women's Affairs and UN-IAP had which met since early 2001.

The programme began in August 2001, when officials from relevant ministries were identified to participate in a three-day Training of Trainers Workshop on Trafficking in Yangon. A total of 15 persons participated, including personnel from six ministries and one NGO.

Key Characteristics of the Model

The focus is placed on **prevention through awareness raising** among government officials of relevant ministries at the State and Division and provisional levels. **Key features of this model** are as follows:

1. The team comprises members from key ministries including the Ministries of Home, Immigration, Health, Education, Social Welfare, Attorney General Office and the Maternal and Child Welfare Association. The **inter-sectoral nature** of the team is a response to the complex

ity of the trafficking phenomenon including the need to have strong inter-ministerial linkages. Trafficking is clearly an issue that cannot be addressed single-handedly by one Ministry. The intersectoral nature of the team composition also ensures inter-departmental collaboration and links essential to tackle the issue of trafficking comprehensively.

2. The team is **"mobile" in nature**. Whereas most workshops or training are conducted in the centre, this approach acknowledges the need to go to where the problem is. The team is mandated to go to the provisional level to each state and division to mobilise awareness among relevant responsible officials. These officials are often referred to in-country as "service providers" or those who provide social services to the public. By going to different State and Division, the team reaches not only more "service providers" but also contextualises the issue of trafficking within the specific local situation. This is a response to the results of the initial informal review of the trafficking situation which indicates different causes of trafficking for different regions of Myanmar.

3. The team adopts a **participatory methodology** throughout the whole process of awareness raising during the training. This is a long way from the usual traditional lecture-based approach still often used in training and workshops. It puts into practice the understanding that learning takes place best



Learning through doing : Participants actively engage in drawing up plans to reduce trafficking

when participants are engaged in the whole thought-process and when they are actually involved in identifying issues and finding solutions to them. Many if not most of the participants at the provisional levels are informed of the issue of trafficking and the process adopted by the mobile team is an enriching experience for both the trainers/facilitators as well as the participants.

4. The content of the training is **comprehensive**. While the major emphasis of the training is on "trafficking" and on the **prevention** side of the phenomenon, it takes into consideration the need to understand the whole process of trafficking including various types of intervention at different stages: **prevention, prosecution, protection, return and reintegration, rehabilitation including care and counseling**. In addition, other related topics are integrated into the overall content of trafficking, including **gender, national legal framework and international human rights norms**.

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Notice Board

Recent Publications/ Working Papers

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Photo 2

Photo 3

Photo 4

Labour Migration and Trafficking Within the Greater Mekong Subregion

Proceedings of Mekong subregional experts meeting and exploratory policy paper

This publication is composed of an exploratory policy paper by Dr. Ronald Skeldon - Professorial Fellow at the University of Sussex, UK and consultant to the ILO - and a report of proceedings of a Mekong subregional experts meeting where the paper was discussed and follow up action planned.

The exploratory policy paper suggests ways and explores opportunities to regularize migration flows within the Greater Mekong Subregion, and attract return migrants to stimulate local development.

Aimed at policy makers that address trafficking in children and trafficking in women, the publication offers suggestions that may appear politically controversial, but are presented in the spirit of debate to stimulate new points of view about an important issue in the Subregion. As a result of the discussions during the expert meeting it also provides practical suggestions for in-country follow up.

This publication and the preceding expert meeting, are a joint initiative by the ILO Mekong Subregion Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and the UN Inter-Agency Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women (UN-IAP).

The Assessment and Mitigation of the Impact of Transport Infrastructure and Services on the Spread of HIV/AIDS

The Transport, Communications, Tourism and Infrastructure Development Division (TCTIDD) of ESCAP has recently mounted an annotated bibliography on "The Assessment and Mitigation of the Impact of Transport Infrastructure and Services on the Spread of HIV/AIDS" at their website: <http://www.unescap.org/tctd/pubs/hiv2001toc.htm>

Population Council

Anti-Trafficking Programs In South Asia: Appropriate Activities, Indicators and Evaluation Methodologies

Summary Report of a Technical Consultative Meeting, September 2001

Monitoring and Evaluation NEWS at www.mande.co.uk/news.htm

This web site includes details of a large amount of grey literature not yet available in journal and books, including email addresses and / or web pages where the full texts can be obtained. The site also includes information on other related web sites, coming events (including training, workshops and meetings), an editorial section, book reviews, and lists of vacancies for M&E specialists. The site is funded by six British NGOs.

ECPAT International online database

http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/projects/monitoring/online_database/index.asp

This page serves as a gateway to access information. You can search for information about a country or general information about commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). You can also find out about National Plans, and actions that have been taken to combat CSEC. You can find out who is taking action against CSEC.

Opinion Piece

Reflections on Yokohama

Was the Second World Congress on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (December 2001, Yokohama) indeed just another UN talkshop, or did it achieve something useful? In the last issue of the IAP Newsletter, Phil penned an article on what Yokohama did not achieve, namely solutions to deal with the demand side of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC).

What then was achieved at Yokohama? This article focuses on some milestones that were reached. First, Yokohama represented the largest gathering of governments, young people, NGOs, international organizations and others working to combat CSEC. Over 3000 people attended the Congress, including 134 government delegations, exceeding the 122 that had attended the 1996 Stockholm Congress. This impressive showing does bear testimony to the increasing international solidarity in fighting CSEC.

What about the deliberations? True, the plenary sessions with the governments were not the most exciting events. Yet, the substance of many government statements contained important new commitments and indications of political will to redouble efforts. These pledges are useful for monitoring national actions and measuring progress.

Where was all the action at

Yokohama? The centre of gravity appeared to be the workshops held concurrently with the plenary sessions. There were over 100 of them. These workshops addressed important issues ranging from prevention, protection, and recovery strategies to networking, coalition-building and monitoring of international instruments. We even had a workshop on "MANGA is not CSEC".

What was the highlight of Yokohama? In my view, it was the opportunity to exchange "good practices" and experiences during these workshops. Walking down the corridors of the Pacific Convention Centre, one could see Queen Silvia of Sweden and Princess Takamado of Japan with Sukunthee Peng, Cambodian youth delegate and Zia Awan, Pakistani human rights activist. The enthusiasm of people to learn from one another, the wealth of information and knowledge gained, particularly from the innovative work pioneered by many NGOs, and the bold statements for action made by leading "warriors", such as our own Dr Saisuree Chutikul and Professor Vitit Muntarbhorn, were what made Yokohama especially memorable for me.

What came out of Yokohama? The 134 governments adopted the "Yokohama Global Commitment", which basically reaffirms and reinforces

the promises made by governments at Stockholm in 1996. The document calls for the early ratification of international instruments that relate to CSEC, and intensification of efforts to address the root causes that put children at risk of exploitation. These were identified, among others, as poverty, inequality, discrimination, persecution, violence, armed conflict, HIV/AIDS, family dysfunctioning and criminality.

And lastly, the most important single message that came out of Yokohama was, of course, the need to look into the demand side of CSEC. The issue of why men (and women) want sex with young girls and boys was a recurrent theme. This was a question that eluded us at Yokohama, and none of us had clear answers. The test of whether Yokohama will have any impact depends on our resolve to be part of a collective effort to find these answers.

Nanda Krairiksh
ESCAP-HRD

Walking down the corridors of the Pacific Convention Centre, one could see Queen Silvia of Sweden and Princess Takamado of Japan with Sukunthee Peng, Cambodian youth delegate and Zia Awan, Pakistani human rights activist

Risky Business: Debt Bondage Migration from Northern Thailand

Teresa Sobieszczyk, a researcher from the Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, looked into this issue and found some interesting things.

Risky Business: Debt Bondage International Labor Migration from Northern Thailand

Debt bondage international labor migration, in which migrants do not pay their recruitment and travel expenses up front, but rather work them off with employers after arriving in the destination country has been and still remains the most notorious form of international labor migration for Thai women. For more than a decade, mass media and human rights reports, as well as many academic reports, have focused on Thai women working abroad as debt bondage 'sex slaves'. In the popular portrayal, Thai women are tricked into going abroad by unscrupulous recruiters, only to find themselves caught in a cycle of debt; they are subsequently 'sold' to various employers, with additional interest accruing with each transaction, and are supposedly rarely if ever able to repay their debts and return home.

But what is the 'risky business' of debt bondage international labor migration and why is it an attractive strategy for some Thai women? Does this type of international migration inevitably lead to virtual slavery for several years or even a lifetime, as much of the human rights and mass media literature suggests? How do common portrayals of Thai debt bondage labor migrants influence our understanding of rural Thai women and their involvement in international labor migration?

Risky Business

In Northern Thailand, as in other parts of the world, debt bondage unauthorized recruitment offers some potential migrants an opportunity to access what they believe to be lucrative overseas opportunities. Many potential international labor migrants cannot raise enough money to pay for the travel expenses and recruiter's commission at the time of their migration, fees which often amount to the equivalent of several years' salary for unskilled workers in Thailand. They therefore may arrange to go abroad with a recruiter who pays these expenses up front and then turns them over to an overseas employer who reimburses the recruiter for their travel expenses

and pays the recruiter's commission. The migrant workers are then held in 'debt bondage' by the overseas employer, usually for a set number of months or until they have repaid a fixed amount of money which usually includes a very high rate of interest.

In my study, debt bondage unauthorized labor migrants paid the highest amounts for recruitment fees, travel expenses, and interests, totaling an average of U.S. \$11,691, which was more than five times higher than authorized migrants and three times higher than direct pay unauthorized migrants. The five percent per month rate of interest paid by migrants who used authorized or direct pay unauthorized recruiters, while high, cannot compare to the interest load carried by debt bondage migrants.

In contrast to most human rights and mass media portrayals, however, nearly all debt bondage unauthorized migrants whom I interviewed knew where they were going, where they would be staying, and what type of work they would be doing overseas (unlike most of the direct pay unauthorized migrants). Most had made verbal agreements or signed contracts for the specific amount of time they would have to spend working for the employer in order to pay back their debt and interest, although two found that the amount they owed had increased once their recruiter had turned them over to their overseas employers. On average, the debt bondage migrants in my study paid off their debts about twice as fast as direct pay unauthorized migrants and about 2.5 times faster than authorized migrants.

During the period of their debt bondage, these migrants were, perhaps, at greater risk of abusive or unfair treatment by their overseas employer than were other authorized and unauthorized migrants, in part because they could not leave the establishment until they had completed their period of debt repayment and because, in a few cases, their debts were increased by their overseas employers for minor infractions like breaking glasses or starting work late as well as by the additional interest charges mentioned above. A couple of debt bondage migrants experienced extreme exploitation such as rape during their period of debt repayment, though some direct pay unauthorized labor mi-

grants and even authorized labor migrants in my study likewise experienced rape or other forms of extreme exploitation.

After repaying their debts, debt bondage migrants earned salaries similar to those of other workers who had gone abroad with direct pay recruiters. Once they had repaid their debts, the debt bondage migrants were free to switch employers and often did so in order to improve their salaries, benefits, or working conditions or to join a friend at her establishment.

Debt Bondage: An Attractive Recruitment and Migration Option for Some

Much literature focuses on a single cause of debt bondage international labor migration and trafficking—namely that unauthorized labor migrants, particularly women, are 'poorly educated' and 'naive' and thus are easily tricked into migrating abroad as unauthorized or trafficked workers by unscrupulous recruiters. While a certain number may be tricked into going abroad illegally each year, it seems likely that many, if not a majority of unauthorized international Thai adult migrants, including those who go abroad using the debt bondage form of payment, have made fairly conscious and fairly informed choices to go abroad as unauthorized migrant workers

Limited rural economic opportunities and poor prospects in urban areas of Thailand for rural-urban migrants with low levels of education, together with traditional and still widely valued social roles of providing material support for their families and parents, and the climate of growing consumerism motivate many poor rural women (like their better-off male and female counterparts) to try to go abroad by any means in order to save money to purchase land, housing, or other material goods for themselves and their families. Because debt bondage recruitment does not require migrants to cover recruitment fees and travel expenses up front, this is the most accessible mode of recruitment (and perhaps the only one) for women whose families are too poor to be able to pay recruitment fees from their savings and who lack land or houses of sufficient value to serve as collateral for local money lenders.

Another attractive feature of this mode of recruitment was that it

The financial risks of debt bondage labor migration may actually be lower than the risks faced by authorized and direct pay unauthorized labor migrants who typically borrow from local lenders whom they still had to repay, even if their trips abroad never materialized.

reduced the financial risk involved with overseas migration for potential migrants and their families. Because the recruiters or overseas employers covered the migrants' travel expenses and initial recruitment fees, the recruiters or overseas employers bore most of the initial financial risk. Thus, if the migrant failed to gain entry into the destination country or was picked up prior to the end of the specified debt repayment period, neither the migrant nor her family was held liable for the remaining debt. A couple of the debt bondage migrants interviewed were arrested and repatriated prior to repaying their initial debts. Although they had to return home with little more than the money they had saved from tips, they explained that their net loss was far lower than had they tried to go abroad through an authorized recruiter or a direct pay unauthorized recruiter, who require payment of recruitment fees at the time of migration, because they and their families had not borrowed from local lenders to pay the recruitment costs.

Debt bondage labor recruitment was also attractive because especially in areas with a history of debt bondage labor migration, it was far easier and faster to arrange to go abroad through a debt bondage recruiter than an authorized (legal) recruiter. Social networks between former, current, and returned debt bondage migrants in villages and sub-districts improved the flow of information about overseas opportunities and recruitment options. Moreover, current and returned migrants oftentimes were able and willing to introduce potential migrants to recruiters who are known to be trustworthy, inexpensive, and/or highly successful, reducing the financial and time costs of making recruitment arrangements.

Trafficking and Debt Bondage Labor Migration: Context and Critique

For those in my study, debt bondage labor migration presented certain risks and disadvantages, such as expensive recruitment costs and a risk of having debt repayment period extended because of high interest or new debts added on. But, as some debt bondage migrants suggested, the financial risks of debt bondage labor migration may actually be lower than the risks faced by authorized and direct pay unauthorized labor migrants who typically borrow from local lenders whom they still had to repay, even if their trips abroad never they were sent home after only a month or two.

Importantly, the overemphasis on the 'inevitably' exploitative nature of debt bondage labor migration and trafficking biases our understanding of rural Thai women and men and their involvement in international labor migration. Each year, significant and increasing numbers of Thai women and men are going abroad for employment through licensed recruiters or are arranging their own legal labor migration directly with foreign employers. Moreover, significant and possibly growing numbers of Thai women and men are going abroad for employment through direct pay unauthorized recruiters. The focus on debt bondage labor migration means that other types of labor migration and recruitment receive less attention, though these significantly impact the Thai economy, villages, families, and labor migrants themselves.

Furthermore, the over-emphasis on the human rights abuses associated with trafficking masks the fact that virtually all types of international labor recruitment involve exploitation to varying degrees. 'Legal' (authorized) labor recruitment in Thailand almost always involves some illegal practices. The most common example, openly acknowledged, is that licensed recruitment agencies inevitably charge potential migrants far above legally permissible fees. Other licensed recruiters collect 'contract completion' insurance, which may or may not be returned to migrants who complete their contracts, or collect the recruitment fees from more potential migrants than available positions, delaying the departure of potential migrants for months or even years. 'Approved' foreign employers sometimes refuse to pay for overtime or send their workers home before their contracts have expired if the economy is bad. Overworked officials overseas frequently are unable to respond to authorized labor migrants' complaints or request for assistance. In the broader study from which this paper is drawn, a comparison of different types of labor recruitment and international migration indicates that the risks to personal health and safety experienced by debt bondage labor migrants were not significantly different than those experienced by sex workers who went abroad as direct pay unauthorized migrants, or, indeed, from workers who migrated legally to factories in the Middle East or Taiwan, where many were exposed to risks ranging from dangerous machinery, toxic chemicals in dye baths, chromium in bicycle factories, the advances of amorous bosses, or overly demanding employers who sometimes violated

labor contracts or spoken agreements).

The focus on trafficking as inevitably leading to exploitation and sexual slavery has had the unfortunate impact of drawing attention away from the structural and gender inequalities within the global capitalist economic system that make overseas labor opportunities in prostitution, domestic work the most attractive employment opportunities available to many poor rural women. It has drawn attention from the agency of women who, in part because of a limited array of economic options, actively choose to go abroad as debt bondage migrants in order to capitalize on higher paying economic opportunities in order to improve their own and often their family's social and economic status. It has also drawn attention from the restrictions on authorized labor migration, which, in the context of demand for workers among overseas employers and demand for well-paid positions abroad among potential migrants, increase potential profits from labor recruitment, attracting unauthorized recruiters and organized crime into the business of labor recruiting and trafficking.

Policy Responses

Policy responses could include expanding opportunities and jobs, measures to shift debt bondage to legal international labour migration by making the latter more attractive, and efforts to expand the variety of positions open to authorized migrants. In the end, though, it is likely that the greatest opportunity for halting debt bondage labor recruitment, trafficking, and unauthorized labor migration will involve enacting broader economic, political, social, and legal change within the context of the broad international labor migration system and the global political economy. In order to move towards such change and towards addressing labor exploitation in all its forms, in my view, we will have to move beyond the narrow human rights focus of much of the literature to date. Instead, we will need to acknowledge and take into account the diversity of experiences of debt bondage migrants and trafficked migrants in different service and sex industries, explore in greater depth the various causes of trafficking and why it is perpetuated in particular settings, and situate the experiences of trafficked workers in the context of other types of labor migration--both authorized and unauthorized--that also frequently involve exploitation to varying degrees.

For full report,
please contact
IAP office.

Forthcoming: Handbook for Action Oriented Research on Child Labour and Trafficking

Inexcusably careless, perhaps misleading, numbers, seriously misrepresenting the child labourers, street children and others and causing unnecessary loss of credibility, possibly discouraging governments and civil society actions, are no longer acceptable. Child labour interventions mounted on loose assumptions and/or inaccurate data, leaving the children meant to be helped more vulnerable than they were at the start, must no longer be reality.

When planning interventions, it is very important to investigate and understand the linkages between the children's situation and responsibilities and other factors such as their physical and mental health, family status, feelings of self-worth and sense of belonging, their resilience against the damaging effects of poverty and other adversity, their level of education, and their development as productive citizens.

The Regional Working Group on Child Labour (RWG-CL)¹ with the ILO-IPEC project against trafficking in children and women (TICW), is developing a tool for research practitioners to be used for data and information production to assist programming on the worst forms of child labour and trafficking. The initiative builds on four years of RWG-CL work in assessing - in consultation with governments, research individuals and organizations - the strengths and gaps of child labour research in Asia,

The document – which will be presented in a handbook format - will be available in English towards the

end of 2002. It is designed primarily for research practitioners at the field/community levels. Programme officers with UN agencies and INGOs should also benefit from its use in their backstopping and supervision of future research initiatives by local partner agencies.

Through-out, the handbook will follow a child-centred approach, stressing the importance of children's views. Guidance will be provided on how to ensure meaningful child participation, through the understanding and respect of children's rights, and that of ethical issues.

The first part of the handbook - focusing on national level frameworks - will lead the user to an understanding of the clusters of tightly intertwined issues that characterize the complexity of child labour in the reality of his/her country. How laws and law enforcement, policies and policy implementation, budgets, national spending, resources, institutional structures and capacity, cultural attitudes towards child labour are linked? How do these linkages influence, positively or negatively, the environment in which the information has to be collected?

The second part of the handbook - focusing on the community level - will explain the research cycle and elaborate on how to conduct the tasks at stake at each step of the cycle: The key decisions to take/questions to answer before embarking on a research exercise; how to collect secondary data and analyze it for reliability and validity;; how to develop a research protocol and go

about "piloting" the research instruments; how to conduct the first stage field work" using the protocol and how to go about "first analysis"; how to go about "second stage field work"; how to go about analysis and triangulation.

The use of the handbook will be particularly relevant:

- (1) in the design and implementation of research exercises to generate accurate data and information to use as base in child labour and trafficking programming in Asia;
- (2) for further training and capacity building in conducting effective child-centred, action-oriented research on the worst forms of child labour (including trafficking);
- (3) To promote child-focused action-oriented research on the worst forms of child labour across Asia, with emphasis on inter-agency collaboration, and co-operative efforts.

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¹ The RWG-CL is a joint initiative of SCF-Alliance, World Vision International, Child Workers in Asia, UNICEF and ILO-IPEC.

On the Move Against Trafficking



A Role Play: Participants practice communication skills

Continued from page 1

Conclusion

At this point in time and since it became active beginning the latter part of last year, the Mobile Team to Combat Trafficking has undertaken awareness raising training in three States and Divisions namely, Mon, Karen and Shan States respectively. Each training has some thirty to thirty five participants from various governmental departments. Since members of the team are fully-fledged gov-

ernment officials, their time away from the mother units have to be carefully planned. At the same time, the fact that they are currently serving in different ministries is a step towards ensuring that **trafficking will be mainstreamed** into the ongoing work of different respective ministries and departments.

Furthermore, since the targeted group for this training is the "service provider" e.g., police, immigration, law, social welfare officers among others, having members from these key ministries as part of the team lends that **extra weight or legitimacy** to the messages that are being shared with a diverse group of participants. The mobile team continues to grow and expand its knowledge of trafficking. In addition to the planned training, it meets regularly with the UN-IAP and continues

to engage in active discussion on various interventions undertaken in other parts of the region. The **content of the training has also undergone a series of revisions** based on inputs received from the three training conducted. Currently, the Mobile Team is compiling the content as well as the methodology in the form of a handbook for future reference.

Whether or not the Mobile Team Model can be applied in other contexts remain to be seen. However, the model adopted seems especially appropriate for the type of target group it aims to build awareness in and is shared in the newsletter as **representing one of the good practices that exists in the region.**

Susu Thatun
National Project Coordinator

Useful Links



- ActionAID <http://www.actionaid.org>
- Asia Foundation <http://www.asiafoundation.org>
- GTZ <http://www.gtz.de>
- Delegation of the European Commissions to Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia and Burma/Myanmar
<http://www.deltha.cec.eu.int>
- Duang Prateep Foundation (Thailand)
<http://www.sfc.keio.ac.jp/~thiesmey/duangprateep.html>
- National Council of Child and Youth Development (Thailand)
<http://www.dordek.org/ncyd/>
- Population and Community Development Foundation
<http://www.pda.or.th>
- The Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD)
<http://www.afppd.org>
- Institute for Population and Social Research
<http://www.mahidol.ac.th/mahidol/pr/pr.html>



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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.

What's coming Up?

Date and Venue	Title/Activity	Organization
8-10 May 2002 New York	United Nations Special Session on Children	UNICEF
June 2002 Bangkok, Thailand	UN Inter-agency Project Working Group Meeting	UNIAP
June 2002 Phnom Penh, Hanoi	ESCAP national HRD Course on Psychosocial and Medical Services for Sexually Abused and Sexually Exploited Children and Youth in Cambodia, Thailand, Viet Nam	ESCAP HRD, UNIAP
July 2002 Kunming, China	ESCAP national HRD Course on Psychosocial and Medical Services for Sexually Abused and Sexually Exploited Children and Youth in China	ESCAP HRD, UNIAP
July 2002 Yangon, Myanmar	ESCAP HRD Training of Trainers' Course on Psychosocial and Medical Services for Sexually Abused and Sexually Exploited Children and Youth in Myanmar	ESCAP HRD, UNIAP
August 2002 Vientiane, Lao PDR	ESCAP National HRD Course on Psychosocial and Medical Services for Sexually Abused and Sexually Exploited Children and Youth in Lao PDR	ESCAP HRD, UNIAP
13-15 November 2002 Honolulu Hawaii, USA	The Human Rights Challenge of Globalization in Asia-Pacific-US: the Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children	Globalization Research Center, University of Hawaii-Manoa
5-9 January 2003 Chiangmai, Thailand	8th Biannual International Conference on Forced Migration and Global Processes	IASFM, ARCM



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