

世界宣明會

与孩子一起缔造美好未来

终止人口贩运，我们在路上



终止人口贩运，我们在路上

人口贩运无疑是一种严重侵犯人权的犯罪行为。作为一种现代奴役制度，它以各种行为、手段和目的出现在全世界各个角落。贩卖新娘在别的地区也存在，但远远不及中国和周边国家，尤其是湄公河次区域这样成为特色鲜明的主流贩运形式。这里面既有区域经济发展不均衡的因素，也有中国人口比例失调等众多复杂原因。其实，文中介绍的几个个案我是参与了一些救助工作的，深知无论是被贩运的妇女还是收买的家庭都充满心酸和无奈。更让我印象深刻的是救助的艰难过程。且不说资金问题和语言的差异，普通人受传统观念的影响很难把这种买新娘的行为与犯罪相联系。国内法律与国际法定义的定义进一步加深了理解的混淆，导致一些执法人员难以更为有效地执法。

受害人的甄别是全世界的难题，这既是一些人贩子逍遥法外的原因，也使得受害人无法获得相应的受害人待遇而陷入困境。在本书中所介绍的几个个案都面临着同一个问题：就是很难被相关法律执法部门正式地鉴别为拐卖受害人或者可以顺利完成整个诉讼过程的个案很少，这使得救助工作更加困难重重。然而，宣明会及合作机构还是本着心怀善良、摒弃冷漠的原则对这些身处困境的人施以援手。在故事温暖的结局背后，是无数的艰辛和汗水。希望全社会都来关注人口贩运的罪恶行为，尽其所能伸出援手，让这些无私的救助者不再孤独！

致诚公益律师 白羽女士

终止人口贩运，我们在路上

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这本书不仅向读者介绍了人口贩运问题相关知识和信息，更通过 12 个真实的拐卖受害人被救助的故事，让读者对人口贩运的罪恶、受害人和受害人家庭所经历的种种伤痛感同身受。每一个被解救成功的故事都凝聚了宣明会反拐项目与合作伙伴的努力和心血，也帮助读者了解当拐卖发生时可利用哪些社会资源帮助受害人及其家庭，反思当拐卖受害人被解救后，社会各界应给予他们怎样的支持才能更好地帮助他们重新融入社会。预防拐卖、救助保护拐卖受害人、透过合作协助国家反拐行动计划实施不仅需要区域合作，也需要更广泛的社会动员和支持。感谢本书对提高人们的反拐认识，促进公众对反对人口贩运有更多关注和支持所做出的贡献！

云南省社会科学院 童吉渝研究员

中国逐渐从国际人口流出国成为湄公河次区域的流入国，由此带来的问题是：越来越多的外籍妇女儿童流动或贩运到中国。从本书中的案例，我们看到，中国的社会组织在帮助这些外籍妇女儿童中，表现出的国际主义与姐妹情谊，一群互不相识的志愿者通过网络联系以接力棒方式来帮助语言沟通不顺畅的外籍妇女，最终，在中国姐妹们以及公安的帮助下得以回家。这些社会组织对于外籍妇女儿童无微不至的关心以及公安的人道主义救助，体现了中国的大国形象与积极承担并解决国际问题的社会责任。

北京市社会科学院社会学所 韩嘉玲研究员

作为“儿童保护工作”领域的职业公益人，有幸于 2012 年参与到“终止人口贩运”中国项目中来，一路走来感受颇深，收获良多。这本小册子是宣明会终止人口贩运项目团队的心血，我很愿意把它推荐给大家！

宝鸡新星流浪儿童援助中心 王维杰

通过海星项目与宣明会的合作，在给这些疑似拐卖受害人提供短期收容服务的过程中，我听到也感受到了她们的经历和伤痛，我同情她们，也很愿意用我的爱心去照顾和帮助她们，感恩有机会参与此工作。这本小册子让我了解到更多人口贩运的信息和知识，将会为我在接下来的时间里，更好地服务疑似拐卖受害人提供很大的帮助！

海星项目 王银灵

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特别鸣谢：

联合国合作反拐行动项目

中华少年儿童慈善救助基金会

宝贝回家志愿者协会

致诚公益律师

西双版纳州妇女儿童心理法律咨询服务中心

宝鸡新星流浪儿童援助中心

海星项目

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序 一

人口贩运是一危及到全世界男性、女性和儿童的严重犯罪行为。包括湄公河次区域 (Greater Mekong Sub-region, 简称 GMS) 的各国政府、联合国机构和宣明会在内的许多民间组织，一直致力于反对人口贩运的活动。

宣明会自 2008 年开始参与反对人口贩运工作，我们与许多机构展开合作，努力支持和推进为拐卖受害人提供救助与帮扶的工作，针对流动和留守青少年等脆弱人群开展预防宣传，积极协助和支持反对人口贩运政策的实施和改善。

细读本书案例，我们看到人口贩运带给每个受害者的伤害和影响是何等的深远。从前线的反对人口贩运工作中我们深刻地体会到，要接触这批拐卖受害人，根据他们的需求提供合适的救助和帮助，实在是件不容易的事情。过程当中充满挑战，困难重重。然而，宣明会与合作伙伴共同努力，从零起步识别、保护和救助拐卖受害人，从无到有的推动和建立了国内民间跨境拐卖受害人保护救助服务网络，目前已涵盖国内 11 个省区 27 个反拐相关机构和组织。宣明会中国办事处从 2013 年开始正式接受 20 个案例的转介，协助这些国内和跨境拐卖受害人完成了遣返和重新融入社会的工作。通过与合作伙伴几年来的不断努力和尝试，截至 2016 年 7 月我们共为 350 名拐卖受害人提供了拐卖受害人识别和遣返的服务，20 名受害人得到重新融入的协助和支持。透过各方的配合以及共同努力，我们荣幸与这些受害人一起走过这段艰难的重生之路，见证了他们的改变。为此，感谢同事们的辛劳及付出！也借此机会，感谢各位合作伙伴给与的大力支持与帮助！我们感恩每次的合作机会以及大家对于我们工作的肯定！

面对复杂而严苛的现实情况，宣明会依靠有限的人力物力，能够做的也只是杯水车薪。我们希望更多读者能从本书中了解人口贩运以及拐卖受害人的需要，有更多人愿意参与到反拐工作中来。我们相信无论您身处何处，您的贡献和我们团队的努力都将帮助每位有需要的人士。宣明会愿与各级政府部门、社会组织以及社会爱心人士并肩，为“天下无拐”的共同目标而努力！

简祺伟 先生
世界宣明会（中国）总干事

序二

虽然全球贩奴行为200年前就已经从制度上被废止,但由于各国贫富差距、就业与人口性别比失衡、债务、歧视和腐败等根本问题的存在,人口贩运这一严重侵犯人权的行径并未从这个世界消失,而是变换各种形式在各国出现。人口贩运者利用受害人的脆弱性使他们处于被奴役的境地,身心受到损害、严重侵害了受害者的人权。

为有效打击人口贩运,联合国《打击跨国组织犯罪公约关于预防、禁止和惩治贩运人口特别是妇女和儿童行为的补充议定书》呼吁各国政府加强国际合作、与民间社会和私营部门联合起来,消除各种形式的人口贩运行为。

宣明会“湄公河次区域终止人口贩运项目”(End Trafficking in Persons,简称ETIP)在人口贩运受害者救助、转介网络建立和政策倡导方面做出了大量卓有成效的工作。本书通过一个个案例让我们意识到人口贩运离我们每个普通人的生活并不遥远,这些罪恶行径就发生在我们身边。遭受人口贩运的受害人或者是中国的农村留守儿童,或者是跨境谋生的外籍妇女。我们可以清楚看到她们大多数人来自破碎或者问题家庭,生活在社会最底层,脆弱处境很容易被人利用,最终被强迫或者诱骗陷入困境,自由受到限制、劳动受到盘剥、精神倍受折磨……。她们是不幸的。然而她们又是幸运的。她们中的大多数人通过宣明会项目和相关机构帮助,摆脱了被奴役和控制的境地,回到自己的家乡和社区,开始了新的生活。

本书案例不仅展示了宣明会项目的成功案例,也反映了救助人口贩运受害人工作的复杂性和面临的一些挑战,如外籍受害人救助的语言障碍、社会组织经费与受害人需求之间的差距、受害人重新融入社区生活的可持续性等等。总之,通过这些案例本书客观记录和总结了宣明会项目、志愿者、政府救助机构等在救助人口贩运受害人方面的不懈努力、效果、甚至遗憾。

另外,值得一提的是,本书也就人口贩运问题相关知识和信息进行了深入浅出的说明,相信这些信息将普及和提高人们对人口贩运问题的认识,促进公众对反对人口贩运工作更多的关注和支持。

我们相信,通过每一个人的关注与行动,那些造成现代奴役现象的因素将逐渐减少,人口贩运的罪恶将得到有效控制。

王一 女士
联合国合作反拐行动项目中国办公室 国家项目协调员

序三

贩运、人口两个词汇组合在一起透露出的是冷酷、无情还有屈辱,它剥夺受害者的权利和尊严。大多数被贩运者都是易受伤害的妇女和儿童,他们被暴力胁迫或者是欺骗陷入了难以逃脱的苦难生活。联合国所定义的“人口贩运”是个非常宽泛的概念,而中国对于“人口贩运”的定义主要就是指拐卖妇女儿童。

出于对金钱和利益的贪婪,贩运者们违背良心、道德进行着违背人伦的交易。人本应是自由的个体,在罪恶的驱使下被迫沦为待价而沽的商品。是贩运者们炮制了无底的深渊,带给受害者们一段段悲痛的记忆,无论是否能够逃脱都将成为永难释怀的伤害。在人口贩运的过程中往往伴随着暴力、胁迫、强奸等种种罪恶行径。这些不仅是对这些受害者身体上的伤害,更是给他们的灵魂烙上屈辱的印记,擦不掉、洗不清。

拐卖之所以猖獗,得益于有需求充足的买方市场。在所有拐卖的案件中,收买者无不担任着囚禁、压迫、残害受害者的角色。收买者正是导致人口贩运的根源所在,利益是他们的终极追求。而收买者之所以存在,多源于根植于他们身心的陋习与愚昧,更是源于他们良心的泯灭。

不治源头,难遏拐卖。收买者们违法成本极低,这在很大程度上纵容了人口贩运现象的长期存在。去年,刑法修正案(九)明确,收买被拐妇女儿童的行为一律追究刑责。刑法修正案(九)是悬在收买者头上的一把利刃,让我们看到了消除罪恶的曙光。消除人口贩运犯罪不仅仅要让收买者和贩运者感受到切肤之痛,更应从中清除滋养和姑息罪恶的土壤,从社会意识中彻底剥除拐卖犯罪的痼疾。抵制人口贩运,从你我身边做起。拒绝冷漠,让善良从心底生根!

张宝艳 女士
宝贝回家志愿者协会 理事长

序 四

中华少年儿童慈善救助基金会的理念是“以慈为怀，从善如流，呵护未来，促进和谐”。但是在当前的社会中，还存在很多不和谐、甚至是很肮脏的交易在随时发生。其中“人口贩运”就是目前存在于社会的毒瘤。

近年来，随着政府打击人口贩运力度加大，这一恶劣行为得到了一定的遏制，可是由于巨大利益的驱动和传统落后观念作祟，人口贩运的行为更隐蔽、手段更残忍、形式更多样。

我曾经亲自走访过一些被拐儿童家庭，其中有一个家庭是爷爷带着孙子和孙女一起生活，人贩子在锁定目标之后，竟然就到他家的院子里来租房住，半年后，人贩子拐走了他的孙子和孙女，现在孙子已经被公安部门解救回来，但是孙女至今下落不明。

从以上案例和本书中的案例可以看到人贩子的恶毒伎俩也在变化。因此，我们作为社会公益组织，一方面要抓好被拐受害人的生存、医疗、教育等方面的救助，为被解救的受害人提供必要的帮助，使他们能够重新融入原生家庭，使其家庭回归正常生活；另一方面要抓好妇女儿童安全防拐方面的宣传倡导，希望能够通过我们的工作使广大人民群众增强反拐安全意识，杜绝人口贩运案件的发生。

《终止人口贩运，我们在路上》非常翔实的记录了宣明会在中国反拐项目的发展历程，让我们看到他们的努力和工作成果，特别是为我们提供了很多很好的经验和方法，也让我们深刻地认识到，打击人口贩运犯罪，不仅仅是政府职责，也需要全社会的力量，更需要法律的完善和制度上的作为，才能把人口贩运这颗毒瘤在社会上彻底清除！

因此，我们大家任重而道远，永远在路上。

王林 先生

中华少年儿童慈善救助基金会 理事长兼秘书长

第一章 拐卖知多少

近代历史上的人口贩运行径可以追溯到十五世纪中叶，大规模有组织的非洲奴隶贸易是人类历史上最黑暗的一幕。奴隶贩子从欧洲出发，乘船到达非洲，在非洲通过各种卑鄙的方式俘获黑人之后把他们运往美洲，卖给美洲的种植园主，然后再把美洲的黄金和工业原料运回欧洲。在延续4个世纪之久的奴隶贸易中，非洲丧失近亿人口。这就是历史教科书中记载的“大西洋三角贸易”。然而将人作为商品买卖的贸易不只出现在历史书里，奴隶贸易正在现代社会的各个角落发展蔓延，已经引起全球的广泛关注。正如宣明会亚太区的湄公河次区域终止人口贩运项目（简称：E-TIP）项目经理 John Whan Yoon 先生指出，人口贩运是一种奴役行为，因为拐卖的受害者，失去了自由和尊严。另一方面，现代的人口贩运不同于历史上的奴役行径，人贩子通常使用欺骗的手段达到对拐卖受害人的劳动剥削。

国际社会的人口贩运现状和打击行动 1

联合国毒品和犯罪问题办公室发布的《2014 全球人口贩运问题报告》¹指出，全球已确定的人口贩运路线至少有510条，在124个国家确认的拐卖受害人国籍达到152个，这意味着人口贩运犯罪正影响着世界大多数的国家。全球2090万²拐卖受害人正过着“现代奴隶”的悲惨生活，经受着暴力虐待、诱拐、禁锢和强迫。受害人中女性占70%；成年女子占49%，成年男子占18%。儿童所占比例更高达33%³。正如 John Whan Yoon 指出，在大湄公河次区域（GMS）被认定的拐卖受害人中，拐卖到泰国的老挝受害人主要从事性剥削和家政服务，柬埔寨和缅甸受害人被拐卖到泰国渔船、工厂、农场从事强迫劳动，而柬埔寨、越南和缅甸受害人被拐卖到中国则被迫结婚。

¹ 联合国毒品和犯罪问题办事处（UNODC），《2014 全球人口贩运问题报告》。
http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf

² 美国国务院，《2012 年度人口贩运问题报告》。
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/195800.pdf>

³ 同 1

2003年《联合国打击跨国有组织犯罪公约关于预防、禁止和惩治贩运人口特别是妇女和儿童行为的补充议定书》中将“贩运人口”定义为：以剥削为目的而通过暴力威胁或使用暴力手段，或通过其他形式的胁迫，通过诱拐、欺诈、欺骗、滥用权力或滥用脆弱境况，或通过授受酬金或利益取得对另一人有控制权的某人运送、转移、窝藏或接收人员，即使并不涉及上述任何手段，也应视为“贩运人口”；这里的“儿童”是指任何18岁以下者。

目前世界各个地区都积极开展了打击人口贩卖的活动。例如联合国合作反拐行动项目(UNACT)(2014—2018)，旨在支持湄公河次区域的中国、柬埔寨、老挝、缅甸、泰国和越南政府及有关机构制定有效策略，高效打击人口贩运。除了国际社会打击跨境人口贩运以外，已有60多个国家和地区出台了专门反对人口贩运的法律，还有另外一些国家通过刑法来惩治人口贩运的罪行。



图1 2003年-2015年中国拐卖妇女儿童犯罪审结案件数量

数据来源：中国最高人民法院每年公布的审结拐卖妇女儿童犯罪案件数量

2 中国反对人口贩运的行动与成效

中国目前没有反对人口贩运的专门法律，现有的法律主要是1997年《刑法》（2015年修正）规定的拐骗妇女儿童罪，其他与拐卖妇女儿童有关的法律政策散见于1980年《婚姻法》（2001年修正）、1992年《妇女权益保障法》（2005年修订）、1991年《收养法》（1998年修正）、1995年《劳动法》（2009年修正）和2005年《治安管理处罚法》（2012年修正）。2009年中国加入《反人口贩运补充议定书》（2000），这是联合国在打击人口贩运领域最重要的国际文件，其宗旨是加强国际合作，共同预防和打击人口贩运，特别是贩运妇女和儿童，并保护和帮助人口贩运受害人。与《补充议定书》（2003）的贩运人口定义相比，中国的拐卖妇女儿童罪以出卖为目的，定位是以领养和婚姻为目的的绑架和贩卖婴幼儿和妇女，这只是国际法律文件定义的贩运人口以剥削为目的的一部分，无法涵盖国际定义中拐卖的诱骗卖淫、强迫劳动和雇用童工的内容。根据中国的反拐法律，特殊保护儿童只针对14岁以下女孩，不包括14-18岁之间的女童和18岁以下男童。

2007年中国政府颁布了首个《中国反对拐卖妇女儿童行动计划（2008-2012年）》，2012年再次制定《中国反对拐卖人口行动计划（2013-2020年）》时进一步扩大了之前针对妇女儿童的适用对象，将一切拐卖人口行为都纳入规制范围之内¹。最高人民法院2015年的数据²表明，2010年至2014年间全国各级法院审结拐卖妇女、儿童犯罪案件7719件，对12963名犯罪分子判处刑罚，其中判处五年以上有期徒刑至死刑的7336人，重刑率达56.59%。在持续高压严惩态势下，拐卖犯罪案件数量自2012年起呈下降趋势。

¹ 卢杰：《打击买方是预防拐卖犯罪“七寸”》，《法制日报》2013年4月24日。

<http://www.chinacourt.org/article/detail/2013/04/id/950968.shtml>

² 胡永平，孙满桃：《最高法：国内外不法者勾结拐卖拐骗外籍妇女犯罪增多》，中国网，2015年2月27日。

http://legal.china.com.cn/2015-02/27/content_34905119.htm

3 中国是大湄公河次区域国家被贩运人口的流入地

中国政府同时也坦承，不法分子与境外人员相互勾结，拐卖、拐骗外籍妇女的犯罪在部分地区有增多趋势¹。警方从全国各地解救的被拐外籍妇女大多来自越南、柬埔寨和缅甸等湄公河流域国家²，拐卖大湄公河次区域国家妇女儿童至中国，在部分地区有所上升的势头未得到有效遏制³，中国成为大湄公河次区域国家被拐卖妇女的主要流入地。

大湄公河次区域是指澜沧江—湄公河水系干流和支流流过的整个地区，包括柬埔寨、越南、老挝、缅甸、泰国和中国云南省。中国同缅甸、老挝、越南三国在陆地上均有接壤，陆地边境线总计长达5000公里。区域内山水相连的地理条件让许多边境地区成为开放的国境线，人们通过小道或者趟过界河，几分钟就能到达对方国境内。近年来随着中国经济的强劲发展，与周边邻国的经贸往来交流频

¹ 胡永平，孙满桃：《最高法：国内外不法者勾结拐卖拐骗外籍妇女犯罪增多》，中国网，2015年2月27日。

http://legal.china.com.cn/2015-02/27/content_34905119.htm

² 张琰，金慧喻，编辑，裴培：《公安部：被拐“外籍新娘”呈上升趋势大多来自东南亚》，中国日报网，2011年12月3日。

http://news.xinhuanet.com/legal/2011-12/03/c_111212958.htm

³ 李平，张瑛，宋芳科：《甘肃破获跨国贩卖妇女案，解救17名越南新娘》，西部商报2013年1月7日。

繁，区域内的经济发展不平衡，令一些邻国的百姓对中国充满向往，跨境人口流动日益增加。来自越南、缅甸和柬埔寨等国家的大量人群希望进入中国，通过工作和结婚实现长期居留中国的目的。这种目的的迫切性被“人贩子”利用，他们经常以找到理想婆家和工作为由，诱骗外籍妇女上当，再将她们运送到边境地带，与我方境内不法人员接应，将其拐卖到中国各地。

与跨境妇女犯罪猖獗对应的是中国社会严重失衡的人口性别比例。根据国家统计局 2015 年公布的数据¹，从 1980 年到 2014 年，中国一共出生了 6.75 亿人，这 34 年的男女平均性别比²是 114.7，按性别比正常值推算，男性比女性多出了 3000 多万。而《第六次人口普查数据》进一步证实³，80 后非婚人口男女比例为 136:100，70 后非婚人口男女比则高达 206:100，男女比例严重失衡。在正常的自然情况下，出生性别比一般介于 103 和 107 之间。大量失婚青年的存在，客观上激发了买婚、骗婚、买卖妇女等犯罪行为⁴。经济落后地区适婚男性由于贫穷无法在国内找到适婚女性结婚，转而寻求外籍女性。这种买来的婚姻违背了女性的意愿，她们中很多人在被拐卖的过程中遭到强奸、受到虐待，被迫嫁人。强迫婚姻的结果就是，很多买来的新娘过一段时间就会逃跑。中国媒体近年频频报道了在偏远地区的贫困山村，越南新娘、柬埔寨媳妇集体出逃的新闻，许多贫困的农村家庭人财两空。

由于最高人民法院每年发布的全国人大大会工作报告中未单列跨境拐卖数量，目前我们只能从官方媒体公布的零星数据中一窥跨境拐卖大湄公河次区域妇女儿童至中国的冰山一角。越南打击贩卖妇女和儿童的“国家行动项目”办公室表示，中国是贩卖越南妇女的最大目的国，占 2004 至 2010 年间所有相关案件的 65%⁵。缅甸跨国犯罪部 2013 年发布的信息显示⁶，2006 年 1 月—2011 年 8 月，缅甸共发生了 731 起拐卖人口案，其中 585 起案件与中国有关，占案件总数的 80%，被拐人口中 85% 为女性，80% 被卖往中国非法结婚。

根据 2009—2015 年国内媒体公开报道的已破获跨境拐卖案例资料，以及宣明会湄公河次区域终止人口贩运（ETIP）越南、中国、老挝、缅甸和柬埔寨办公室提供的拐卖受害人救助信息，编者整理了湄公河次区域部分国家（越南、老挝、缅甸、柬埔寨）被拐卖人口流入中国的路线图。

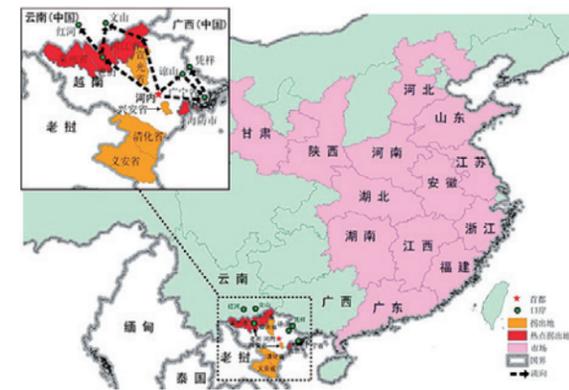


图 2 越南部分拐卖受害人流入中国的路线图（仅供参考）

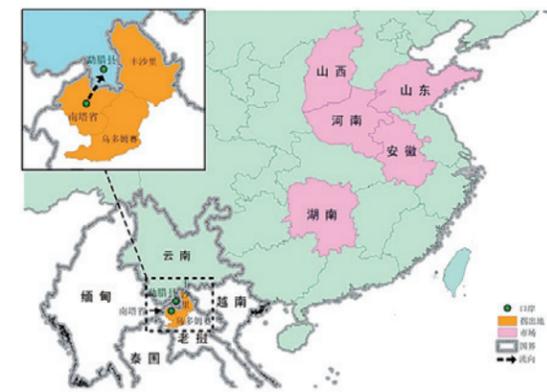


图 3 老挝部分拐卖受害人流入中国的路线图（仅供参考）

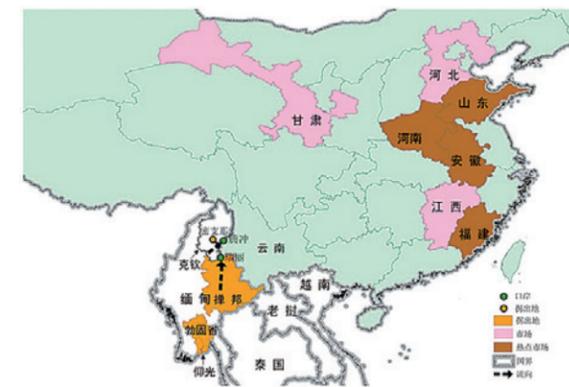


图 4 缅甸部分拐卖受害人流入中国的路线图（仅供参考）

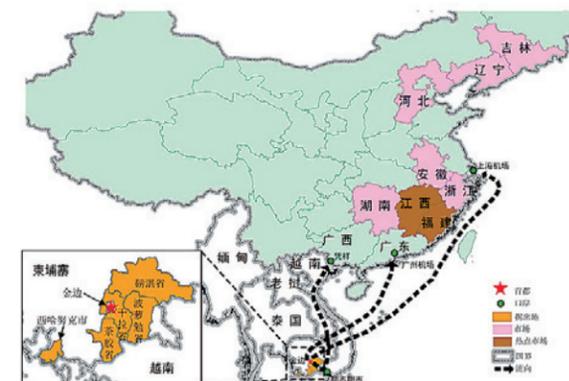


图 5 柬埔寨部分拐卖受害人流入中国的路线图（仅供参考）

¹ 宋雅静：《男女人口比例连降 7 年 3000 余万男性仍陷“光棍危机”》，中国经济网，2016 年 1 月 20。
<http://tj.sina.com.cn/news/s/2016-01-20/detail-afxnrahr8572120.shtml>
² 人口性别比是指平均 100 名女性所对应的男性人口数量。
³ 《第六次全国人口普查汇总数据》，<http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/pcsj/rkpc/6rp/index.htm>
⁴ 西安交通大学人口与发展研究所所长李树茁 2010 年牵头所做的《中国的性别比失衡与公共安全：百村调查及主要发现》
⁵ 高友斌：《越南官方称中国成越南被拐妇女最大去向国》，2010 年 2 月 22 日。
<http://news.sina.com.cn/w/2010-02-22/204119716468.shtml>
⁶ 李亮：《缅甸称国内被拐卖妇女八成被卖往中国嫁光棍》，环球网，2013 年 1 月 7 日。
http://world.huanqiu.com/well_read/2013-01/3458058.html

4 中国是国际人口贩运的流出地

实际上，除了大量外籍人员被贩运进入中国以外，也有许多中国人被贩运进入其他国家。据公开报道，中国人除了被贩运到东南亚、东亚、中亚的诸多国家外，南美洲、大洋洲、欧洲、非洲也均是中国人口贩运目的地。欧盟 2013 年公布的人口贩卖调查报告显示¹，被贩卖到欧洲的中国人，2008 年为 268 人，2009 年为 150 人，2010 年为 248 人。在来自欧洲境外的人口贩卖受害者中，中国人的数量列第二，仅次于尼日利亚。中国的高度网络化犯罪集团与洗黑钱、剥削非法移民、贩卖妇女以及伪造证件等不法分子合作，将在中国的受害者贩卖到欧洲，被贩卖到欧洲的中国女性通常被送往卖淫场所、按摩院、美甲工作室或餐馆工作²。

这些拐卖受害人被解救后要开始新生活并不容易，由于缺乏必要的生存技能和稳定的生计来源，他们往往面临种种生活困难。许多人觉得很难再回归到正常的生活之中，除了身体上的疾病，他们还面临着心理障碍的折磨，有的因为害怕被报复不敢回家乡，有的再也不能见到自己的孩子……

5 儿童是国内人口贩运的高危人群

中国本身人口买卖的情况也不容忽视，中国最高法院发言人指出大部分被拐儿童系被亲生父母出卖或遗弃，继而被“人贩子”收买、贩卖³。全国妇联 2013 年发布的《全国农村留守儿童状况调查报告》显示，在被拐卖儿童中，流动儿童居第一位，留守儿童居第二位⁴。

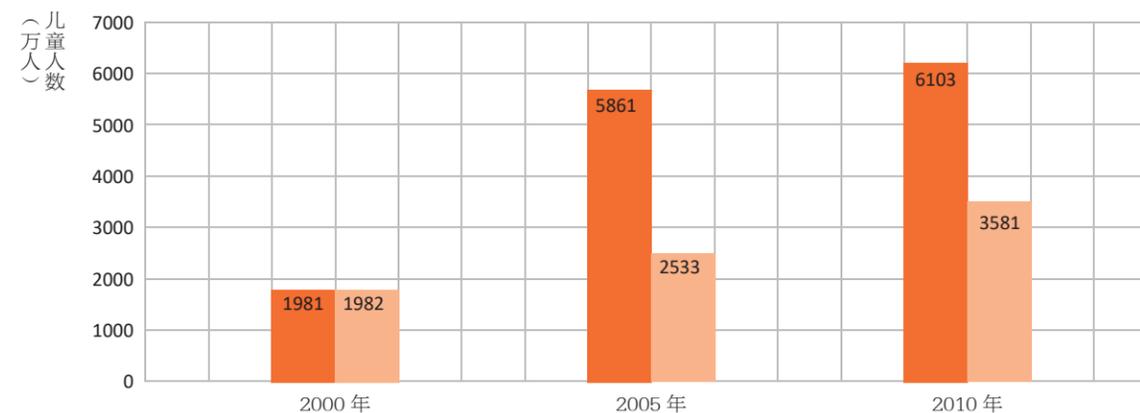


图6 中国农村留守儿童、城乡流动儿童统计

数据来源：2008年《农村留守儿童状况调查报告》¹，2013年《我国农村留守儿童、城乡流动儿童状况研究报告》²，2014年《中国儿童发展指标图集》³

在被拐卖的儿童中，6岁以下的低龄儿童、特别是婴幼儿，以及男童往往成为重点目标；随着年龄的增长，被拐男童的比例明显减少，14-18周岁的被拐卖人口基本以女性为主⁴。这些被拐卖的儿童有的被卖做童工、流浪乞讨甚至不幸死亡，有的被人收养。14-18岁被拐卖的部分女童则被迫从事卖淫等色情服务。迄今为止，我国农村留守儿童工作更多地侧重于义务教育阶段的农村留守儿童，占全部农村留守儿童40%以上的留守幼儿和大龄儿童在一定程度被忽略。相当多的监护人只是偶尔会注意、并采取预防措施预防留守儿童发生意外伤害，一些离校大龄留守儿童则处于无人监管、自行其事的状态，很容易侵害他人或受到侵害⁵，儿童的安全保护问题急需引起家长和社会的高度重视。

¹ 网易新闻：《关于贩卖人口的几个残酷事实》，2015年8月8日。
<http://help.3g.163.com/15/0808/15/B0G0E9AV00963VRO.html>

² 小站留学：《“最美山村女教师”引发热议，中国被拐人口遍布全球》。
<http://college.zhan.com/raider/31363.html>

³ 胡永平，孙满桃：《最高法：国内外不法者勾结拐卖拐骗外籍妇女犯罪增多》，中国网，2015年2月27日。
http://legal.china.com.cn/2015-02/27/content_34905119.htm

⁴ 人民网—中国妇联新闻：《我国农村留守儿童、城乡流动儿童状况研究报告》，2013年5月10日。
<http://acwf.people.com.cn/n/2013/0510/c99013-21437965.html>

¹ 全国妇联：《全国农村留守儿童状况研究报告》，2008年6月，<http://www.docin.com/p-2862909.html&endPro=true>

² 同2

³ 联合国儿童基金会：《中国儿童发展指标图集》，2014年。<http://www.docin.com/p-1410767467.html>

⁴ 我国被拐卖儿童救助保护现状及完善对策研究，李春雷，任韧，张晓旭，2013，中国人民公安大学学报（社会科学版），
<http://www.doc88.com/p-7884039743480.html>

⁵ 同3

第二章 “摩登” 奴隶

1 我就是想回家

一份声称月薪 1,500 元人民币的酒店工作，让 16 岁的舒舒动心了，决定离开缅甸的家。在 2012 年 2 月初，她被一个缅甸妇女骗到了中国。她仅给家里留下一张纸条说要到中国去打工之后，家里便失去了她的消息。

舒舒走后，妈妈听邻居说：“舒舒被一个女人领走了，这个女人经常来村子里拐卖妇女，当地的人都知道，但是，警察不知道。人贩子是缅甸人，嫁到怒江的六库。”妈妈听了后很着急，但是，不知道怎么办。

2012 年 3 月初，一通来自安徽的电话打到了舒舒的家里，打电话来的正是失去联络已久的舒舒。通过电话，家人才得知原来她被卖到安徽农村做媳妇。妈妈急忙联系了云南的一位亲戚，向他求助。亲戚接到电话后，想了很多办法，仍然无计可施。

在得知宣明会正在实施一个反拐项目的时候，他随即联系。宣明会工作人员了解情况后，指导他向中转地和拐入地警方报案。3 月 26 日，安徽警方在接到报案的当天，就将舒舒解救了出来，不过，当地公安在解救舒舒时发现她已经怀有身孕。在征询受害人意愿时，她毫不犹豫地选择了回到她的家乡，她说道：“我不想留下来，孩子我也不要，我就想回家，回到爸爸妈妈身边！”

4 月 9 日，在当地公安以及中缅双边联络官办公室的合作下，舒舒终于在云南边境与家人团聚。她怀着孩子，而且家乡也处于缅甸的内战区域，舒舒的回归之路，显然并不平坦。



中国与缅甸、老挝、越南三国毗邻，加之边境线多天然屏障，给犯罪分子可乘之机，不断引发涉外拐卖妇女儿童案件。

“赚大钱”的工作 2

2011 年 11 月，来自泰国清莱的 16 岁男孩洋洋，被一个中国朋友阿水诱骗，说要“带他到中国找份好工作”。洋洋不知就里，便跟着他坐船从清莱途经金三角进入西双版纳。不料在抵达昆明之后，阿水将他交给一群陌生人便消失不见了。

成都、兰州都曾留下了洋洋的足迹，他被带着辗转在国内的很多城市，这群陌生人说着要带他去做生意，赚大钱。但是，在兰州，一次偶然机会下，洋洋发现车上藏匿了毒品，才知道这些人原来在利用他进行毒品贩运。2012 年 6 月，他在兰州顺利逃脱后，在路人的帮助下到西安的泰国使馆求助。

宣明会从联合国人口贩运项目接到洋洋个案后，一系列帮助他回家的工作便开展了起来：首先，为他在陕西找到了一个救助中心提供庇护，并根据他的情况请了心理咨询师进行心理疏导；同时，还请宣明会在泰国的同事帮助其进行身份识别和确认；最后，在宣明会的支持下，洋洋在泰国使馆工作人员的陪同下，安全地回到了泰国。回到泰国的洋洋得到了宣明会泰国办公室的帮助，重新回到了泰北某中学学习。面对这段回忆，洋洋说道：“我要努力学习，等我有了工作，有了经济收入，我也要去帮助那些需要帮助的人！”



根据《巴勒莫议定书》规定，利用儿童赚取利润可以定义为拐卖。这里是洋洋返回泰国后就读的高中，拐卖受害者被解救后，社会或相关组织有必要提供持续的关怀和帮助，以使他们所遭到伤害的心灵得到康复……

流落街头的女孩 3

一个在路边哭泣的女孩引起了村民们的注意：为什么她一个人出现在这里呢？在村民的帮助下，她被送到派出所，之后由民政局和派出所安排住在养老院，托付给一位老太太暂时收养照顾，每天接送她上学和回家。但是，孩子不会说普通话，写的文字既不是英语也不是汉字，养老院以及学校老师共同为这个孩子在“宝贝回家”网上登记了寻亲信息。当时是 2011 年的 8 月份，女孩被取了一个名字叫妞妞。

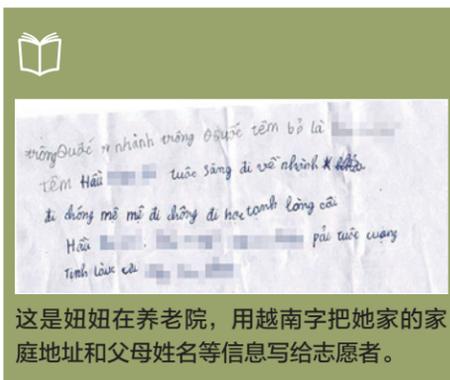
时间来到了 2013 年 3 月 19 日，宝贝回家网把这个个案转给宣明会，希望在宣明会与宝贝回家志愿者的共同努力下能为这个孩子找到她的家。通过了解，大家都一致认为最重要的就是要确认妞妞的

国籍，然后再给她寻找相应的语言翻译。

通过志愿者的实地走访，志愿者从姐姐所写的字发现，她极大可能是越南人。在翻译的帮助下，她的越南身份得到了初步确认，同时，也收集了一些她的家庭信息。

在河南公安厅反拐办公室后多方面调查后，才发现了姐姐的悲痛经历：她是与妈妈一起被拐卖到中国的。之后，不知道什么原因人贩子把妈妈单独带走了，却留下了姐姐。然而，姐姐也是幸运的，她得到当地人的帮助和爱，并且，为她找到了家人。在越南大使馆与河南省公安厅的多次沟通下，2013年7月17日河南省公安厅派专人把姐姐送到广西凭祥。通过中越友谊大桥，姐姐回到了自己的国家，也看到了自己的爸爸！能够回家，姐姐说道：“回家了，很开心，可是，妈妈什么时候可以回来？”

虽然似乎是一个不错的结局，但姐姐的未来仍然需要帮助，没有妈妈在身边，家里经济状况也不是很好。因此，宣明会联系了越南的同事，把案件信息与她们分享，希望在姐姐回国后，遇到困难时可以得到她们的支持和帮助！



这是姐姐在养老院，用越南字把她家的家庭地址和父母姓名等信息写给志愿者。

4 小花“回家了”

小花并不是她的真名，只是因为照片里的她总是一副灿烂的笑容。然而，她的经历却并没有那么灿烂。

2004年，有一位在国外经商的亲戚来到小花家，他没有孩子，愿意带小花到国外去生活。父母在征得小花的同意下，让不满10岁的她跟着这个远房叔叔走了。他们去了越南，又去了柬埔寨。小花平时就帮叔叔做家务。来到泰国后，小花被叔叔卖给了一个从事捕鱼器具生产的中国人。2006年4月，泰国的警察解救了小花，她被送到了泰国南部的一个救助站。2013年10月8日，小花终于回家了，这一别已近10年。

通过“湄公河次区域终止人口贩运项目”，宣明会中国办与泰国宣明会协调合作，为迎接小花做准备。10岁离家的小花，回来已是20岁，家乡依旧、家人依旧，但一切已经变得陌生。由于坎坷的经历，她已经忘却了乡音，只会说泰国话了。小花虽然回来了，但她仍然需要帮助。谁可以帮助她，怎么帮助，这些都决定着小花是否能够成功重新融入社区。

值得庆幸的是，经过宣明会的努力，广州当地一家提供专业社工服务的机构——启创中心，愿意为小花提供帮助。经过访谈，小花面临的最大的困难，就是语言障碍。于是，宣明会开始与启创中心为

小花提供普通话和潮汕话的培训。2013年12月至2014年9月，小花得到了三次一对一面授与四次QQ线上交流相结合的学习机会，重新学习普通话和潮汕话。

然而遗憾的是，2014年9月底，迫于家庭经济压力，小花主动告知启创的工作人员，她已办理相关手续，计划再次赴泰国。她很想可以出去工作、挣钱帮补家里，可是，却因为语言的障碍，她什么也做不了，所以，最后她只能选择再次离开她的家乡。小花通过QQ发信息给教授她中文的老师说：“我在这很好，接下来我会去申请工作签证，虽然，我很想和我的家人在一起……”有过被拐卖经历的小花，要做到真正意义的回家并不容易。

2014年10月，个案跟进人员和普通话、潮汕话培训人员通过QQ了解了小花到泰国后的情况，以及之后的计划，进行个案结案的评估后，项目结束了该个案。



拐卖幸存者被解救后虽然回到了社区，但是，最初离开家的原因仍然存在，加上被拐卖的经历又创造了新的脆弱点——社区耻辱、抑郁、缺乏自尊或增加焦虑和恐惧，这些观念和情感会使她们不能与社区很好地融合，进而增加再度流动或被拐卖的风险。

向往高楼的 Nee 5

“之前在电视上看到中国，看到的都是些高楼，感觉中国是一个大国。中国女的很白，很漂亮，男的也很有钱，想象着如果来中国工作，应该可以赚很多钱。”提到对中国的印象，来自柬埔寨的女孩 Nee 兴奋地说着，还用手机拍着高楼夜景。

来中国之前，她曾经在柬埔寨首都—金边国际机场附近一个中国人经营的制衣厂工作，认识了一些来自中国的管理人员和技术人员，也曾经尝试向翻译学习中文，心里渴望着有一天可以来中国工作。

于是，当隔壁村的邻居来找她，问她愿不愿意来中国工作，不需要花任何钱，可以帮她办所有的手续、买机票，她点头答应了。但是这一切都是谎言。当她到了中国，来接她的中介揭开了骗局，她是要嫁给中国人，不然，就要还上来中国的所有费用。

那个要成为她丈夫的中国男人也说，来中国工厂打工需要先学会中文，所以，她必须和他结婚。NEE 被留在家做家务、学中文。当被带去办理结婚证时，她通过翻译一再地告诉民政的工作人员，她已经在柬埔寨结过婚了。最终，没有拿到结婚证的中国家庭生气地把她退还了中介。以为逃过一劫的 Nee 没想到中介又再次张罗把她卖给第二家。

虽然在被卖到第二家的第二天，她在邻居的帮助下逃到了宁波。但是，在一个月之后她却发现邻居要把她带回去卖给另一个中国家庭。接二连三的被卖让 Nee 感觉很无助。幸而偶然机会下，她从柬



中国的经济发展水平明显高于越南、缅甸、老挝、柬埔寨等部分东南亚国家，这些地方的妇女都很向往光鲜亮丽的城市生活，这种想法常被犯罪分子利用，成为拐卖发生的诱饵。

埔寨本地机构了解到宣明会，于是，联系了宣明会帮助她回到柬埔寨。

在合作伙伴的共同协助下，2014年平安夜，Nee 终于要回家了；当问到她如果还有机会去国外打工，还会去吗？她的回答是肯定的，如果有机会去美国或是日本，她还是会去的。

“因为离婚了，我要独力养活孩子，还有母亲。如果留在家乡，我只能卖牛肉汤，一个月挣不到100美元。”Nee说，她也去过泰国给人家卖饭，一天只能挣30元人民币。为了家里的生活，只要能挣到钱，她还会义无反顾地出去打工的。

祝福这个执着的女孩。

身体状况、定期带她们去医院做检查，阿灵无微不至地照顾着她们。只要柬埔寨妇女说有一些不舒服，她就非常担心，尤其当医生提出其中一个胎儿的健康情况不是很好时，她就马上打电话与宣明会汇报，商量是否需要去医院检查并积极地与医院进行沟通，寻找解决办法。

在阿灵和其他同工这样的悉心照料下，2015年4月16日，两名柬埔寨女孩终于拿到出境手续，带着无比感激之情，与她们的宝宝健康、平安地回到了她们的国家！能够回家，两个女孩用蹩脚的中文说：“我和我的宝宝都谢谢你们！欢迎来柬埔寨！”



男女比例严重失调以及农村地区成年女性外出打工后，成年女性多选择嫁入城市和经济较富裕的地区，越来越多越南、缅甸、柬埔寨妇女被“卖”入中国河北、江西、福建等地……

6 婚姻的骗局

当看到要与自己结婚的是一个40多岁、离异过的男人，而且家里兄弟4个都住在一起，来自柬埔寨的两个女孩发现自己被骗了，那一刻回家的念头就在她们的脑海中浮现了出来。然而，当她们提出想回家时，却被威胁，而且证件也被扣留了。在2015年1月28日，宣明会接到柬埔寨一家本地机构的报告，这两名柬埔寨女孩希望得到帮助回到柬埔寨。

她们属于“自愿”被贩运者，在联合国关于人口贩运的定义里，没有涉及强迫婚姻，原因是国际定义中侧重于是否受到剥削，根据这个定义很难被识别为拐卖受害人。而在中国，虽然拐卖妇女犯罪中涵盖了强迫婚姻，但是，通常只有受害人单方面的口供，警方也很难核查和识别。不过，作为脆弱群体的她们依然能够得到帮助。所以，当宣明会将这起个案转介给合作伙伴后，两名女孩得到了安全的庇护场所、起居生活、情绪和心理上也得到了照顾和关怀。

而在照顾两个女孩的过程当中，宿舍管理员阿灵提供了最多的帮助；当时两个女孩都怀孕了，而且其中一名已经怀孕32周。在这个时候，对于没有结婚，也没有照顾准妈妈经验的阿灵来说，真的是非常大的挑战。但是，凭着爱心，她开始了这段艰难的历程：提供特别的饮食、留意她们的情绪以及

哭泣的月亮

7

“玉儿”，傣族名字，在傣语里指月亮，意为心肝、宝贝，有很珍贵的意思。然而这个名字并未如月亮那般皎洁明亮，却如同月亮上的阴影一般，预示了女孩的坎坷经历。

在她9岁时，母亲离开父亲，带她从广东湛江回到了美丽的西双版纳居住。两年后，母亲与一名湖南籍男子回湖南生活，将玉儿留给姨妈和外婆代为照管。她的生活由外婆照顾，上学的费用由舅舅贴补。但是舅舅家也有两个孩子，没有能力供三个孩子上学；因此，13岁的玉儿就辍学在家，帮外婆做农活，帮姨妈在工地煮饭、洗衣服。虽然生活艰苦，但是，玉儿仍然过得开心。

从16岁开始，玉儿的生活便迎来了坎坷的一段经历。本地一名30岁左右傣族妇女介绍她到马来西亚打工，她与姨妈一起离开西双版纳来到缅甸后，姨妈就一个人回去了，留下了她一个人。然而，更难以想象的事情还在前面等着她。她和另两名缅甸的傣族姑娘一行三人从缅甸去到了马来西亚之后，她才发现自己被骗到这里被迫卖淫；如果不愿意，她就会被虐待甚至被人用毒品注射。在这段时间里，玉儿受尽了折磨。

虽然，后来一名马来西亚男子带着她离开了，但在一起两年后，男子把她送到马来西亚和泰国接壤的地方，将她遗弃在那里。幸运的是，在一次泰国警察巡逻的过程中，玉儿被发现并解救了出来，警察把她送到了宋卡的一个救助中心。3个月后，玉儿被转介到儿童家庭庇护所。在宋卡中国使馆与泰国政府的努力下，玉儿于2015年11月由两名泰国政府工作人员的陪同，从昆明长水国际机场入境回国。这段坎坷的经历终于告一段落了。

在玉儿回到中国的时候，母亲以及西双版纳的家人也赶到了昆明，70岁高龄的外婆抱着外孙女相拥而泣的场面，令在场的人禁不住为之动容！



被拐妇女被犯罪分子逼迫从事卖淫等色情活动，成为犯罪分子的“摇钱树”，不但失去人身自由，还要饱受身体和心理的双重折磨。

虽然回家了，玉儿仍然面临很多困难。妈妈没有工作，爸爸年迈，都说没有经济能力照顾玉儿。她可以去哪？玉儿说：“我回版纳吧，给妈妈减轻一点经济负担，她就不用老给我花钱啦！”可是，回去后，谁又可以给她提供后续的帮助？

通过宣明会努力，个案报告到了妇联。同时，宣明会也联系了当代的合作伙伴，合作伙伴表示：“现在公安帮着落户、办理身份证，妇联协调政府其他部门资源，再加上地方组织以及社区资源，一定可以更好地帮助到玉儿！”宣明会希望通过与公安、妇联、当地合作伙伴的共同努力，能够帮助这个有着月亮含义名字的女孩迎来一个全新的开始！

2015年，在宣明会的资助下，蓓蓓参加了电脑学习的培训，而且，顺利地通过美国微软 WORD 专家考试，她还计划 2016 年继续参加美国微软 EXCEL 课程的学习。如今的她在 2015 年 7 月 1 日步入了新婚的殿堂，与她心仪的对象共同开启另一段新的旅程！面对回忆，蓓蓓说：“越长大会发现曾经的自己，说过很多荒唐的话，也做过很多荒唐的事。曾问自己，后悔吗？”她说：“不后悔，这就是经历！”



对于长期生活在缺乏亲情和温暖环境中，有的甚至经常受到殴打、虐待的被拐卖妇女，除了需要提供心理康复援助，也需要提供相应的劳动技能支持，以帮助她们重新融入正常的社会生活。

8 蓓蓓的改变

从蓓蓓记事以来，瓦房窑洞就是她记忆里家的模样，这个曾经是她居住的地方，一家 6 口人挤在这个拥挤的屋檐下面。可惜的是童年并不是快乐的，甚至让她不愿想起。

爸爸没有正经的工作，常常喝酒、赌博，还常常跟妈妈吵架打架。那时，进出警察局对于他来说是家常便饭。家里重男轻女，经常不知道什么原因，蓓蓓就会挨打。而在她十几岁时，更大的不幸降临到她的身上——两个哥哥把她强暴了，还威胁她说如果告诉家人就会打死她。伤心欲绝的她只好把这个秘密埋藏在心里。可是事情并没有这样结束，后来她的哥哥们又多次对她施暴，蓓蓓的反抗换来的是哥哥更多的毒打。

终于有一天，蓓蓓鼓起勇气把这件事告诉了爸爸和妈妈。让她感到意外的是，爸爸不单没有帮助她，反而痛骂蓓蓓，说她勾引了哥哥。从那之后她就恨透了这个家。后来父母离婚了，妈妈独自一人离开了家，而蓓蓓也想着快点离开这个带给她巨大伤痛的地方。

而在她上初中的时候，她认识了一个男人。天真的蓓蓓觉得这个人对她非常的好，以后也会带给她幸福，可是谁知道这个人却将她从家里骗出来，卖到了南阳。逃出来的蓓蓓，来到了郑州开始打工。没想到后来的男朋友，却再一次把她带到店里工作，逼她接客，并限制她的人身自由。心灰意冷的蓓蓓放弃了对抗，度过了三年不堪回首的日子。

蓓蓓命运的改变，来源于宣明会的合作伙伴——郑州一家机构的志愿者的探访。在志愿者长期的关心、爱护和陪伴下，让蓓蓓有了告别以往悲伤生活的勇气，重新开启了新的生活。在这家机构的帮助下，蓓蓓开始学习宽恕，对于曾经受过伤的她来说非常不容易。但是她还是尝试回家去看望家人。刚开始当她看到家人时，心里面依然充满了恨意。直到前年她的二哥出意外去世了，她才意识到其实自己不愿意让二哥死去，从那以后她开始真正的原谅家人，回家的次数也慢慢增加了。

曾经迷失的方向

9

在很多人的帮助下，小尹告别了过去的日子，开始了新的生活，有了一份工作，也在宣明会的支持下，开始学习电脑。这些改变，对于她来说确实来之不易。

出生在平顶山的一个小村庄的小尹，从小对读书不是特别感兴趣，而且特别像男生。加上父母也都不怎么管她，小学毕业升到初中后，她的学习就越来越跟不上，导致她更加厌学。经过与家人的一番争执，小尹执意辍学，父母看拗不过就随了她。

离开学校的小尹一头扎进了社会，很快就迷失了自己的方向，13 岁的她认识了一个男人，被他用甜言蜜语骗到了郑州的一个洗浴中心，软禁起来并被迫接客。在洗浴中心里，每当她尝试逃跑的时候，都会遭到皮带的抽打，那里的看守甚至会扯着她的头发往墙上撞。一次机会，她和另外的一个女孩终于幸运地逃了出来。

在人生地不熟的城市里，她并没有尝试回家。在找过一些工作，但都又累又挣钱少之后，她决定再次回到洗浴中心工作，她觉得那样会更容易挣到钱。她就这样过着迷失了方向的日子，直到宣明会的合作伙伴——郑州一个福利组织探访遇到她，她才找对了方向。



以“谈恋爱”、“耍朋友”为借口是拐卖纯真少女的主要犯罪手段。那些内心渴望爱情但又涉世不深的少女，最容易被伪装成“白马王子”的犯罪分子的花言巧语所迷惑。

每次想到发生在自己身上的事情，小尹便充满了悔意：如果从小父母就给予她更多的关注和教导、如果自己听父母的话、如果不那么随便地听信陌生人，不那么天真地以为对方真的喜欢自己，就不会有那么一段不堪回首的过去。值得庆幸的是，小尹现在终于找到了正确的方向，我们相信，只要她愿意坚持，她一定会成功过上美好的生活。

10 黑色爱琴海

在人们的印象里，希腊是一个浪漫的地方，爱琴海的蓝色映衬着蓝天，让人陶醉；但在这个女孩的脑海里，希腊却是一个不愿提起的地方，那里有着她难以启齿的过去。

她跟着再婚的母亲生活。有一次，女孩的继父告诉她母亲，“哥哥”可以带女孩到希腊唐人街的酒吧工作，可以挣好多钱。考虑到母亲当时在帮姐姐带孩子，也希望她能帮忙挣钱，于是15岁的她踏上了前往希腊的路，但前方等着她的没有鲜花，只有陷阱。

当她到达以后才发现，一切并不像“哥哥”所说的那样，“哥哥”对她很糟糕，她每天都要很努力地工作，还拿不到预计的薪水。有时候，哥哥还会对她动手动脚，甚至强迫与她发生性行为，如果她不愿意，就会被打，有几次还被打得出血。“哥哥”的妻子知道后，不仅不愿意帮助她，反而威胁要去告发她，因为她没有合法的签证。来希腊之前，“哥哥”说，可以帮助她申请到3年的临时签证，但实际上她一直拿的都是旅游签证，而且已经过期了。她很害怕被发现，因为不知道将会面临什么样的处罚，之后，“嫂子”还对她进行言语辱骂。那段日子，在女孩的心里，爱琴海的颜色似乎变成了黑色的。

最终，她忍受不了，跑到当地警察局报案，寻求帮助。警察之后也解救了她。同时，希腊本地一家名叫“Eva”的机构给她提供职业培训的帮助，而且，这家机构又联系了联合国反拐合作行动项目中国办公室，在2015年春节之前，女孩终于顺利回国了。

目前，宣明会以及合作伙伴正在跟进这个女孩后续工作，在沟通中了解到，她在希腊有严重的抑郁症，不愿意与中国人交往，把自己隔离起来，但回国后感觉好多了。宣明会以及合作伙伴都很愿意帮助这个可怜的女孩。现在希望通过耐心地等候，等候她能够再次建立对其他人的信任、重新开启心门让愿意帮助她的人走近她！



遭受拐卖经历后被解救的妇女通常遇到的心理问题：心理压力大、不敢出门见人、自卑、情绪低落、伤心难过、后悔、经常哭泣、什么都不想做、甚至于对生活丧失信心……

星星回家的路

11

星星来自缅甸，但是她却不会说缅甸话，从她口中说出的是一口流利的安徽话。

在她的记忆里，家中有9口人，父亲是缅甸人，母亲是中国云南人，住在缅甸靠近中国云南省的地方，家的旁边有一个橡胶树的厂。她在家中上到小学二年级，学的是中国文字，但是，老师让她们记住自己是缅甸人，家乡有泼水节，穿的衣服是纺织的单衣，吃的是米，喝的水是用桶从山上背回来的，这是星星对于家乡的点滴记忆。

在2015年9月22日，星星来到安徽省颍上县公安局报案称自己在4、5年前被拐卖到安徽省颍上县，现在不想继续留在中国生活，想回家了。

经公安立案侦查后了解到，从缅甸家中到中国云南省找舅舅时的那次迷路，成为了星星人生的转折点。她后来遇见河南省一个村民，就被该村民以带她找父母为由骗至河南省。第二天，便把她带到安徽，以1万元卖给安徽当地一个村民作为妻子，虽然案件已经顺利解决了，但是，由于星星已经记不清她家在缅甸的具体位置，给接下来的遣返工作带来了很大的困难。

当宣明会了解到这个案件后，首先联系了缅甸语老师，希望她可以与星星用缅甸语沟通，看看是否可以唤起星星的一些记忆。但遗憾的是，星星所能记住的缅甸语只有两三句，至于家的地址还是没有办法想起来；接着，宣明会又与云南省公安厅打拐办联系，通过瑞丽边境联络办公室与缅甸当地政府沟通，确认了可以安排遣返；但是，我们不禁担心，对于这个讲着一口安徽本地话的缅甸妇女，回国后依然有着不少的挑战在等着她。



当你遇到一个陌生的“热心人”、“新朋友”提出愿意无偿提供旅费、住所时，一定要小心：也许他（她）居心不良……

我想打工来养我的孩子

12

一份薪水足以让她支付她和孩子生活费用的工作，这样的诱惑，对于这个离婚后的越南妇女来说，太有吸引力了，尤其对比着在餐馆辛劳洗碗的工作。为了照顾15岁的女儿和17个月大的婴儿，她听信了越南老乡的话，来到了中国。然而她所不知道的是，她已经被老乡摆上了贩卖的货架。

当她被带到广东茂名后，由于当地的卖价很低，一个妇女才 2000 元，越南老乡就一直为她寻找一些卖价高的买主。而在茂名当地也有很多嫁来中国的越南人，她们已经来到中国多年。有几个越南老乡就装作很关心地来问候她，知道她急于找到工作，就提议带她去河北，告诉她那里工作薪水高。为了赚钱养孩子，她又心动了，但她很担心孩子。带她去中国的老乡向她承诺一定会好好照顾她的两个孩子，让她安心去工作，就这样她和这几个越南老乡又来到了河北。让她意想不到的是，她偶然间听到越南老乡们的谈话，听到她们在讨论卖她的事情，这时，她终于明白自己的危险处境，便决定要找机会逃走。

有一天，她乘老乡出门没人看着，便跑到了当地派出所报案。在河北公安、广东公安的协力配合下，案件顺利告破：原来带她来中国的越南老乡以及之后在广东茂名出现、带她去河北的老乡是一个贩运人口的团伙，她们专门利用越南老乡的身份欺骗越南妇女卖给中国人做老婆，从中获利。人贩子不仅计划卖母亲，就连她的孩子们也不放过。不过，幸运的是，在茂名公安的努力下，终于找到并解救了她的两个孩子。

通过广西的东兴口岸，她和孩子们都安全回家了，河的对岸，她的父亲、孩子们的外公也在那等着她们回去，遗憾的是，因为她的家乡不是宣明会越南项目办公室的项目点，所以，宣明会无法提供进一步的支持，但是，仍然希望她和孩子们都能过上幸福的生活。



第三章 区域协作

大湄公河次区域是亚太地区人口流动规模最大、人口贩运犯罪最为猖獗的地区之一。由于该区域内悠久的历史文化和移民传统、复杂的地形地貌和漫长的边境线、以及区域内各国间社会经济发展水平的不平衡，湄公河次区域的跨境人口流动也呈现出极为复杂的特点。

近十几年来，湄公河次区域各国的反拐立法工作取得了长足的进步。2004 年《湄公河次区域合作反对拐卖人口谅解备忘录》获得了区域内六国的一致通过，六国政府承诺按照相关国际标准推进国内的反拐工作，并且一致同意加强多边、双边以及政府与社会组织在反拐工作中的合作与交流。宣明会作为一个全球性的救援、发展和公共教育机构，于 2005 年启动了“湄公河三角洲区域贩运战略项目（MDRTS）”，并在 2008 年至 2011 年持续推进“亚太区域反对儿童拐卖倡导项目（RACTP）”以及 2011 年至 2016 年的湄公河次区域终止人口贩运项目（ETIP）。

ETIP 区域项目经理 John Whan Yoon 先生介绍说：“在湄公河次区域内，各国之间的非法移民迅速增加的现象引起了宣明会的高度关注，而非法移民存在较高的拐卖风险。因此，我们在这一区域内组织开展了 ETIP 项目进行回应。在这些被拐卖的受害人中，你可以看到从老挝被拐卖到泰国从事性服务和家政服务的受害人，有些受害人从柬埔寨和缅甸被拐卖到泰国的渔船、工厂和农场，被强迫从事高强度的体力劳动，还有许多妇女从柬埔寨、越南和缅甸被拐卖到中国，成为强迫婚姻的牺牲品。”

宣明会认识到这一区域内人口贩运问题的复杂性，在项目活动中采取了全面的综合干预措施，回应这一系列复杂局面。2008 年宣明会中国办加入 RACTP 项目，并在 2011 年通过 ETIP 项目持续推进反拐工作。John Whan Yoon 先生认为“ETIP 项目的操作是非常独特的，由于宣明会在湄公河次区域、区域内各个国家、以及国家内的各级地方都有发展项目和项目工作人员，宣明会的员工能够深入基层直接服务人口贩运的高危人群和被拐卖的受害人。”

ETIP 项目目标是在湄公河次区域内，通过预防活动降低人口贩运高危人群被拐卖风险，保护拐卖受害人，协助和推动反拐政策措施的完善与有效执行，为缓解大湄公河次区域人口贩运问题作出贡献。John Whan Yoon 先生还指出：“我们的许多工作都是在基层开展的，在当地最贫困的基层社区里，宣明会还同时支持着其他一些长期的发展项目。依托这些项目平台，ETIP 的工作人员可以为更多人群提供更为整合的服务与帮助。”

1 预防人口贩运

ETIP 项目与社区的村民紧密合作，推动村民成立志愿小组，在社区开展预防拐卖的宣传。在农村地区，许多年轻人离开村庄，外出打工谋生，特别是许多女童过早辍学，缺乏社会经验，她们所掌握的信息、技能和安全流动的渠道也非常有限。这些脆弱群体往往成为人口贩运的高危人群。宣明会相信青少年儿童是反对人口贩运的中坚力量，希望推动他们直接参与反拐工作。宣明会通过 ETIP 项目积极投入人力、物力，搭建儿童俱乐部等活动场所，帮助青少年学习反拐和自我保护的知识与生活技能，同时孩子们也通过俱乐部的各种活动在社区和学校宣传反拐知识。

John Whan Yoon 先生坦言：“在中国，这些活动覆盖的区域是微不足道的。我们希望学校能够把这些反拐知识融入到教学中，帮助全国各地的青少年了解反拐知识和自我保护的生活技能。”通过反拐知识和生活技能的学习，儿童们能够掌握批判性思维、决策、有效沟通和谈判的技巧，学会自我管理 and 生活目标规划等技能。当面临被人贩子欺骗的危险境况时，这些生活技能能够帮助儿童保持警觉，避免潜在的危险。从 2013 年 10 月至 2016 年 6 月，11 个儿童 / 青少年俱乐部的 829 名成员参加了瑞丽、绿春项目点的培训，4382 名儿童和成人受益于俱乐部儿童的社区宣传活动，77 名青少年儿童成为了学校和社区反拐工作的骨干宣传力量。

ETIP 项目还为青年儿童提供机会，参与大湄公河次区域青年论坛活动，与来自区域内各国的青少年一同分享社区反拐工作经历，讨论反拐工作规划。在区域层面，宣明会与国际救助儿童会（Save the Children）、国际劳工组织（ILO）和 MTV 音乐台的反人口贩卖行动（MTV EXIT）等机构和公益平台合作，组织湄公河青年论坛活动。来自湄公河六国的青少年儿童代表参与了湄公河次区域反对拐卖人口进程（COMMIT）的部长级磋商会暨高官会（SOM/IMM）的部分讨论，向各国政府官员表达了他们希望积极参与反拐工作的心声和对反拐工作深入推进的意见建议。2013 年来自陕西省洋县的三名青年参加了湄公河青年论坛的青年媒体研讨会。2015 年，这三名年轻人代表中国参加了湄公河青年论坛和 SOM10/IMM4，会议上其他国家的青少年代表分别来自湄公河次区域内的柬埔寨、老挝、缅甸、泰国和越南。

2014 年，宣明会在中国举办了第一届全国性的儿童论坛，40 名来自全国的儿童代表和 27 名政府官员、学校老师参加了论坛活动。儿童们创造性地运用摄影、戏剧、录像和图画工具提出了他们所关注的问题，与政府官员展开对话。

在地方层面，宣明会举办了儿童保护论坛等对话平台。如在瑞丽市儿童保护论坛上，34 名儿童通过戏剧表演，与家长、老师、瑞丽市妇儿工委、市妇联、教育局等相关部门的工作人员反映了他们在生活、学习中面临的儿童保护问题，如家庭暴力、滥用毒品、重男轻女和早婚、童婚。

20 岁的七里央宗是一名来自云南香格里拉的藏族女孩，她回忆起参与儿童论坛的经历时说：“当我向政府的叔叔、阿姨提出问题的時候，我很紧张，但他们的回答令人振奋，还丰富了我的知识。我觉得这些反拐知识和生活技能的培训可以在学校做，这样就有更多的同学可以参加。通过参加这些活动，我就学到了好多反拐知识。”培训的关键不是提供给家长和青少年儿童信息，而是希望他们能够通过培训改变态度和行为，从而推动越来越多的年青人在外出务工时，选择安全的流动方式。

通过 ETIP 的项目活动，宣明会的工作人员在家访中识别和了解社区的困境家庭，并为他们提供必要的帮助。ETIP 项目组还帮助社区建立了志愿小组，以便及时向当地派出所和政府部门报告人口贩运等侵害儿童人身安全的紧急事件。ETIP 在云南省的瑞丽市、红河州绿春县，以及陕西省的洋县开展了试点，推动当地社区建立了 7 个志愿者小组，共计 78 名村民参与了保护小组。这些反拐小组帮助农村儿童和村民及时识别和预防拐卖风险，援助困境家庭和协助报告疑似拐卖案件。

2 受害人保护

受害人保护是指为拐卖受害人提供服务，协调各种资源以确保拐卖受害人在接受调查、确认受害人身份、跨国遣返和社区融入等转介过程中的尊严和安全。ETIP 保护子项目区域办公室经理 Chigusakeuchi 女士强调，“保护项目自始至终贯彻了这样的保护理念。”

帮助和保护拐卖受害人的第一步就是确认并解救被害人。ETIP 通过与民政、卫生、律师和社会组织的合作搭建多团队合作平台，帮助执法机构调查和确认拐卖受害人的身份，确保受害人的合理需求得到充分满足。ETIP 的合作已经跨越了国界，项目工作人员通过区域内各国办公室的协作，以及与边境地区专门执法机构的协同配合，帮助寻找与家人失去联系的、可能已经遭受拐卖的“失踪人员”，并为无法返乡、受到人贩子胁迫的拐卖受害人提供安全的返乡服务。

Chigusakeuchi 女士强调“该项目的目标是在转介的全程中帮助拐卖受害人重建对生活的信心，获得生活的主动权。实现这个目标，重点是确保拐卖受害人从创伤中恢复过来，在经济上和精神上能自立自强，自给自足，并能很好地融入社区。”

合作伙伴关系在拐卖受害人的遣返和重返融入过程中发挥着至关重要的作用，这一过程需要许多不同机构的参与和支持。宣明会的 ETIP 与国际组织、国内的社会组织积极合作，帮助了相当数量的的缅甸、柬埔寨、越南和泰国拐卖受害人返回家乡。宣明会组织国内的社会组织召开拐卖受害人救助论坛，编制能够为拐卖受害人提供服务的机构名录，服务内容涵盖心理咨询、法律援助、临时庇护和生计支持等多个领域，共计 27 个社会组织。

经过各方的努力与支持，2013 年 ETIP 取得突破性的进展，宣明会开始接收第一批拐卖受害人并为他们提供转介服务，帮助 20 名受害人遣返和重新融入社会。截至 2016 年 7 月 ETIP 项目组与公安部、UN-ACT 和国内的社会组织合作，通过大湄公河次区域语言项目和自报告渠道，帮助了 350 名受害人。根据他们提出的需求，为国内受害人提供社会服务和职业培训，协助跨境拐卖受害人的临时庇护需求，并为政府遣返受害人回国提供资金支持。

3 通过合作协助国家反拐行动计划实施

推动反拐政策法规的实施和有效执行是各国反拐工作中的重要环节，ETIP 通过合作提供资金和技术支持，协助国家反拐行动计划的实施，以及反拐政策和措施在地方层面得以切实执行贯彻。联合国大湄公河次区域反对拐卖人口机构间项目（UNIAP，2000–2013），以及之后的联合国反对拐卖人口合作行动项目（UN-ACT，2014–2018）承担了中国的 COMMIT 秘书处工作，负责为 COMMIT 合作的政府部门和国际组织开展的反拐活动提供技术资金的支持、帮助协调活动的监督、报告和后勤支持事宜。宣明会中国办与 UN-ACT 中国办开展了长期的合作，共同协助中国政府的反拐工作。“我们协助将各项移民管理政策落实到位，帮助技能较低的劳工在大湄公河次区域各个国家之间，能够以合法的身份安全流动。” John Whan Yoon 先生认为 ETIP 能够帮助完善和推进反拐政策措施的落实和执行。

随着经济的发展和区域内的越来越密切的人员交流，中国开始成为此区域内的人口贩运流入地，尤其是一些涉及强迫婚姻的拐卖案件，在局部地区出现了高发的趋势。然而 UN-ACT 提供的数据显示，次区域内只有不到 1% 的拐卖受害人得到了正式的确证，其他受害人由于无法得到官方的识别，无法得到相应的救助服务和支持。为了解决湄公河次区域拐卖受害人识别难，特别是语言造成的识别障碍，宣明会中国办和 UACT 中国办共同发起并支持了次区域跨境人口贩运案件语言翻译项目，帮助寻找具备资质的 GMS 语言（缅甸语、高棉语、老挝语和越南语）口译人员，提供相应的培训，支持一线干警调查跨国拐卖案件和确认拐卖受害人的相关信息。从 2013 年 3 月至 2016 年 4 月，在项目的支持下 265 名疑似被害人接受了翻译服务并确认身份，极大地支持了一线干警的反拐工作。自 2015 年 9 月开始，公安部已开始为大湄公河次区域的语言翻译工作划拨资金支持。

ETIP 与 UN-ACT 中国办和国际救助儿童会一起，支持开发了拐卖受害人智能手机识别应用软件，在第一时间帮助执法人员和疑似拐卖受害人通过母语无障碍沟通，初步筛查人口贩运的案件。目前这款软件已经得到了公安部打拐办的认可，在 2016 年年内推荐一线干警对软件进行测试使用。

John Whan Yoon 先生说：“ETIP 项目的周期为五年。2016 年 6 月项目评估完成之后，一期项目就接近尾声了。然而人口贩运的问题还没有得到解决，仍然是一个需要持续应对的问题。宣明会正在规划二期项目，试图解决针对儿童的各种形式的暴力，而不是仅仅关注人口贩运的问题”。

第四章 前沿心声

1 亚太区项目经理 John Whan Yoon 先生



宣明会终止人口贩运项目亚太区项目经理 John Whan Yoon（中）先生正在参加儿童中心的项目活动

我有机会去拜访了一名缅甸籍的拐卖受害人，她的朋友的姐姐在泰国工作，姐姐的老板说，姐姐生病了，于是，她就陪同朋友前往泰国。原来，这个“老板”是一名妓院的老板，她用谎言，毫无顾虑地把两人骗到泰国。这女子一开始仅仅是想作为旅途的伴侣来帮助朋友，最终却以拐卖受害人的身份从妓院里被解救出来。然而，深深触动到的是，当宣明会工作人员去看望她时，迎面而来的是她灿烂的笑容，以及回家后对重建新生活的渴望！她和她失踪期间一直等着她的男朋友结婚了，男朋友重新整修了他们的家，她参加了缝纫技术的培训课程，为她即将在村里开的小店做准备。在经历了这样的艰难和不幸后，她对未来所表现出来的坚韧和乐观，着实令我惊讶！我被她的精神所折服，同时，也为她感到高兴！

我觉得，这个世界充满矛盾，有人如此善良，但也有人可以如此不人道地对待和剥削其他人。我相信为了更美好的未来，我们有必要为消除这世上不公义，做出贡献。征服、奴役以及对于他人的剥削将在世上没有存留之处；正因为如此，我看到了继续打击各种形式人口贩运犯罪行为的工作价值！

如果我有机会面对面接触到像她这样的幸存者，我想要告诉她们，这不是她的过错，无论她对于拐卖经历有着怎样的想法。因此，她不应该自责，因为这样只会令她感到绝望和沮丧。我还想对她们说，在复原的过程中，她们并不孤单，因为，她们并不是独自面对整个复原的过程。她们应该向家人和朋友保持联系并加深感情纽带的联结，以获得帮助，因为整个复原的过程毫无疑问充满挑战，她们需要得到其他人的爱和联结的帮助和鼓励，才可以在康复的路上继续前行，否则，将由于遇到挫折意气消沉、丧失信心而最终失败。

2 亚太区受害人保护子项目经理 Chigusa Ikeuchi 女士



宣明会湄公河次区域终止人口贩运项目亚太区保护受害人子项目经理 Chigusa Ikeuchi 女士在项目年会介绍个案管理工具

在 ETIP 项目的时光，对我来说如此难忘。如果说在 ETIP 项目期间什么事或人令我感动，并一直激励着我，那就是曾经有一名 ETIP 团队的成员的话，特别是在我感觉很艰难，很沮丧的时候，他的话就会浮现出来。他说：“Chigusa，我知道你现在一定感觉非常艰难，但是，无论发生什么事，你都要做好，只要关注你需要去做的事情，并且，相信你的坚持和努力一定会带来最好的产出。”这些话出自 ETIP 项目其中一名项目经理，我一直被这些话所鼓励。

另外，有一个我在柬埔寨遇到的个案，那是一个人口贩运的受害者，他的经历以及坚强的精神，也一直鼓励着我。在他还是孩子的时候，他就因为踩到地雷，失去了他的右臂和左眼。他有 3 次被贩运的经历，2 次他被带到了泰国的渔船上做工，还有 1 次被带到泰国南部的巨大的种植园工作。他出生不久，父亲便与母亲分开了，母亲为了再嫁，遗弃了他。尽管他有如此的经历，但是，他仍然总是充满着希望，而且，无论什么时候我去看望他，他仍然用那双坚定而闪着光芒的眼神看着我，和我分享他的生活和快乐。

当然，我也会有很沮丧的时候，特别是我的工作得不到欣赏和接纳，我感觉非常的难受，这时候，我觉得要坚持下去非常的困难，但只要一想起同事所说的话，想到这个坚强的小男孩，我会再次振作起来。

我也会想起那些在回来的受害人，她们的笑容，她们在经历了人口贩运后，她们仍然向往着美好的生活，常常给予我力量以及鼓励我更努力地去工作。同时，我也会想到受害人保护项目团队的同事，特别是那些在前线工作的同事们，我知道我的责任是要给他们支持，所以，我会激励自己，努力给他们提供更多地支持。

如果有机会，让我可以和那些脱离人口贩运的受害人或潜在的受害人说点什么的话，我想对他们说：“其实，你们并不孤单，有很多人和你们有着相同经历，所以，你只需要把自己打开一点点，让我们来帮助你，就像帮助其他人一样，那样，你将会很快和那些有着相同经历的人相遇并且并肩前行。”

我热爱这个项目，也将怀念这个项目中所经历的一切，以及 ETIP 所有的同事！

3 受害人保护子项目中国协调员王湘妮女士



宣明会湄公河次区域终止人口贩运项目亚太区工作人员与中国工作人员合影(王湘妮女士位于前排左边第二个)

我于 2011 年项目启动时进入项目，一开始仅凭着热情在工作，项目没有合作伙伴，没有服务对象，从哪开始，无从下手，一片茫然。2012 年，在与联合国反拐办公室合作开展的救助服务机构研讨会，认识了宝贝回家志愿者协会等从事志愿者资源服务、心理援助、法律援助等机构后，项目开始慢慢会接到由这些机构转介的跨境和国内的受害人。之后，又透过与联合国反拐协作办公室合作的翻译项目，开始接到一些省份公安报告的跨境个案，并通过项目协助提供翻译资源、遣返帮助等。

从项目开始至今，从项目目标的达成情况来看，项目似乎取得了一定的成果。但是，这个过程并不容易。很多时候都因为所面临挑战和困难，觉得没有办法坚持下去，想放弃、想离开，每当这个时候，都会有合作伙伴打电话来安慰和鼓励。特别是 2014 年下半年到 2015 年上半年，由于不断接到柬埔寨本地组织转介的疑似拐卖案件。一方面，要回应柬埔寨机构对于个案及时处理的要求；另一方面，强迫婚姻个案在识别方面也面临很多困难，一时没有办法处理。个案的临时收容也有困难，所以，当时压力大到几近崩溃，也是在合作伙伴的不断鼓励和支持下，才挺了过来。

回顾这一路走来，有艰辛、有泪水、有合作伙伴的陪伴，今天，在项目快要完结时，我想说：项目开展 5 年来，我看到了越来越多拐卖受害人得到了各方面的帮助，但是，还在不断地有拐卖案件的报告，还有很多的拐卖受害人需要得到关注和帮助；同时，我也看到了越来越多合作伙伴开始使用专业的社会工作相关知识、技巧来服务拐卖受害人，但是，她们的能力和技巧还需要进一步提高和加强，最后，我还想说：拐卖犯罪似乎没有发生在我们身边，似乎在中国，这个犯罪行为并不是那么突出，但是，拐卖犯罪却是真真实实地存在和发生着，当我面对一个个鲜活的个案时，我看到有人被强迫卖为人妻、有人被强迫提供性服务、有人被迫从事着劳役般的劳动，所以，我也在想，如果没有项目了，我还可以做些什么？

4

海星项目创始人 Jenny McGee 女士



海星项目用她们的爱和温暖为那些脆弱女性带来新的希望

作为海星项目的创始人，我看到了许多陷入人口贩运困境的妇女，她们长期遭受的身体上和精神上的伤害对她们而言是非常痛苦的经历。这些感受改变了我的想法，让我意识到，我生命的热情在于为受剥削的妇女争取她们的权益。这也是海星愿意和宣明会合作的真正原因。

刚刚获得解救来到海星的妇女，要么戒备心都比较强，要么很安静，要么很低调。通常她们的状态都不太稳定，需要我们的同工和志愿者付出更多的精力和时间。但是，事实证明我们所做的一切都是值得的。海星有一个穆斯林女孩，我清楚地记得她刚到海星时有怒气问题，时不时地发脾气。有一次，她甚至企图拿刀伤害自己。我们的同工用了一些时间挖掘她的生活背景和经历，慢慢地了解了她一直深藏在心的创伤和痛苦。我们利用宣明会提供的资源制定了一份咨询方案。她的生活恢复了原样。在过去的3年里，她在许多方面发生了改变。现在，她对自己和自己的价值观有了真正的了解，迫切地希望学习，让自己得到成长。她现在是我们的摄影师。

我们的使命是帮助妇女了解她们真正的价值和愿望，确保继续坚持我们所做的一切。如果有机会，今后海星愿意与宣明会合作为弱势妇女提供援助。

5

西双版纳州妇女儿童心理法律咨询服务中心主任 龙思海女士

2015年年底，宣明会和云南省妇联组织转介了一个从泰国解救回来的女孩到机构，作为长期在当地从事妇女、儿童权益以及社区发展工作的本地组织，我们相信凭着已经建立的资源网络一定可以很好在为个案提供回归社区的帮助，尽管，这个个案有很多的问题，但是，我们还是充满了信心，相信有妇联的大力支持，有当地社区资源的支持，一定可以帮助女孩重新开始新的生活。

可是，在个案跟进的过程中却发现，原来并不容易。首先是女孩的健康状况并不是很理想，回国后，女孩由于面临很大的压力，病情又再次反复，感觉比刚回来时严重很多，因此，不得不带女孩前

往当地精神病医院检查，另一方面，还得疏导女孩的压力；其次，女孩的户籍一直没有办法确定该如何处理，不负责的母亲一直不愿意回版纳进行协商如何处理，机构与当地妇联组织、村小组相关负责人专门前往女孩的外婆家了解家庭情况、家庭成员提供帮助的意愿以及讨论女孩的户籍问题，但是，长达半年的时间，还是，没有办法将户籍问题解决；再者，机构一直希望能够干预女孩原生家庭支持体系的恢复，但是，母亲一直坚持没有工作，没有经济收入，不愿意主动承担照顾女儿的责任，以至于，最后，当地妇联只有遵照母亲的意愿，将女孩送到年过六旬远在广东省的父亲身边，由于父亲已年迈，因此，虽然表示可以协助办理户籍，但是，却没有办法留下并照顾女儿。目前，机构仍在跟进并希望在妇联组织、残联、监护人、社区以及社会组织的大力支持下，能够找到一个确实能够帮助女孩的方法！



基于社区的重新融入帮助需要相关政府部门、本地组织以及社区共同努力来链接相关资源

从这个个案我深深地感受到，人口贩运的个案解救并回到社区并不难，但是，真正为回归社区的个案提供后续帮助，帮助她们成功地重新融入社区并不容易！

6

青年参加者心声

(1) 青年参加者在昆明论坛中的心声

来自宣明会、合作伙伴及项目点的近100名儿童和成人代表，于7月21至25日云集云南昆明，出席宣明会第一届儿童论坛，就儿童保护、儿童安全的议题进行对话交流。在本次儿童论坛期间，来自各项目点的儿童代表通过讲故事、拍照片、录视频、戏剧表演等方式来展示他们所关心的议题。所展示的议题是与儿童保护和儿童安全相关的内容，包括交通安全、禁止童工、保护儿童免受毒品的侵害、家庭暴力的危害。



论坛结束后，孩子们分享了他们的感受：

“我学习了儿童保护相关知识，还学了如何用画画、戏剧、摄影等方式表达想法，我还是活动期间的小记者，很有意思！”

“我和我的小伙伴们一起想一些身边发生的关于儿童安全方面的故事，然后，我们编成小品与大家分享，我们想用小品的方式告诉大家关于儿童安全方面的问题。”

“活动期间，通过儿童权利培训，我学到了很多关于儿童权利的知识。回去后，我要和其他同学分享。”

“云南省瑞丽市的小伙伴们分享的作品，令我很难忘，原来毒品对于孩子的影响那么大。”

“我们表演了我们编排的戏剧作品，还通过这个戏剧作品准备了几个关于儿童保护方面的问题，太开心了，我们学校的领导和老师回答了我们的问题。”

(2) 青年参加者在湄公河次区域反对拐卖人口第十次高官会 (SOM10) 中的心声



来自陕西省三名青年志愿者，受联合国合作反拐行动项目 (UN-ACT) 中国办公室的邀请，在宣明会的资助下参加了在 2015 年 4 月 27 日至 30 日柬埔寨金边召开的湄公河次区域反拐合作行动 (COMMIT) 青年论坛活动，并参与了湄公河次区域反对拐卖人口第十次高官会 (SOM10) 和第四次部长级磋商会 (IMM4)。在为期三天的 COMMIT 青年论坛活动中，柬埔寨、越南、中国、缅甸、老挝和泰国的六国青年，在论坛上相互展示了自己的项目活动和在社区举行活动时的成果。他们精心制作了幻灯片来展示社区活动

情况和活动成果，希望用数据介绍村里的人口流动情况和潜在的人口贩运风险，他们还拍摄和制作了视频，讲述了村里几位青年的打工经历，青年代表在 SOM10 会议中的精彩表现赢得了政府官员的认可。

在论坛中，青年志愿者代表提出倡议：

- 邀请青少年代表参加 COMMIT 核心小组；
- 为青少年提供资金支持，并建立相应的机制，帮助他们在社区开展反拐预防工作；
- 帮助青少年学习安全流动和防拐的相关技能和知识，并将反拐的相关培训纳入到学校的正式教育课程中，选取如宣明会的《成长引路者》工具书给青少年进行培训，培养他们成为培训者在同伴中进行宣传。

参加完活动，青年志愿者们纷纷谈了他们的感受：

“我们可以和湄公河其他国家的小朋友一起学习运用拍照和摄影来策划和制作一些作品，反映儿童保护方面存在的一些问题，真的很有趣！”

“学习了摄影、影片剪辑，也学会与大家合作！”

“我觉得我收获了一些经验和快乐，分享了自己的想法。”

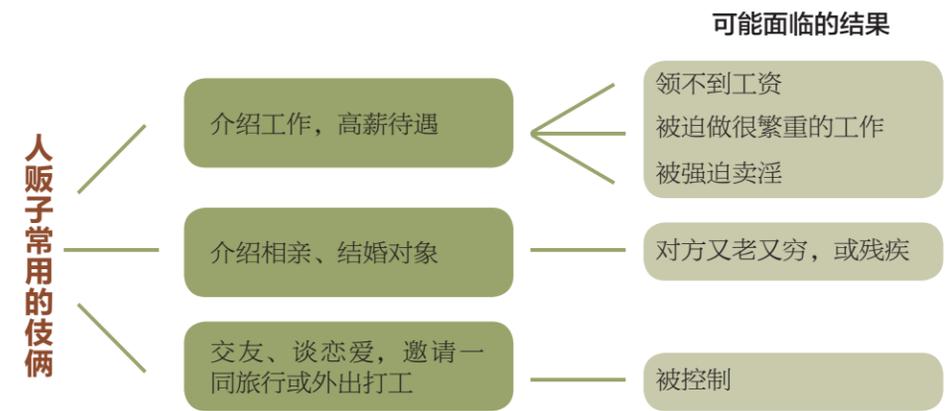
“希望再有机会可以学习安全流动、人口贩运的相关知识，希望各国的人口拐卖案件越来越少，希望大家都有一个安全的环境。”



反拐锦囊

1. 以劳动剥削、性剥削为目的的拐卖

1) 人贩子常用的伎俩



2) 预防的建议



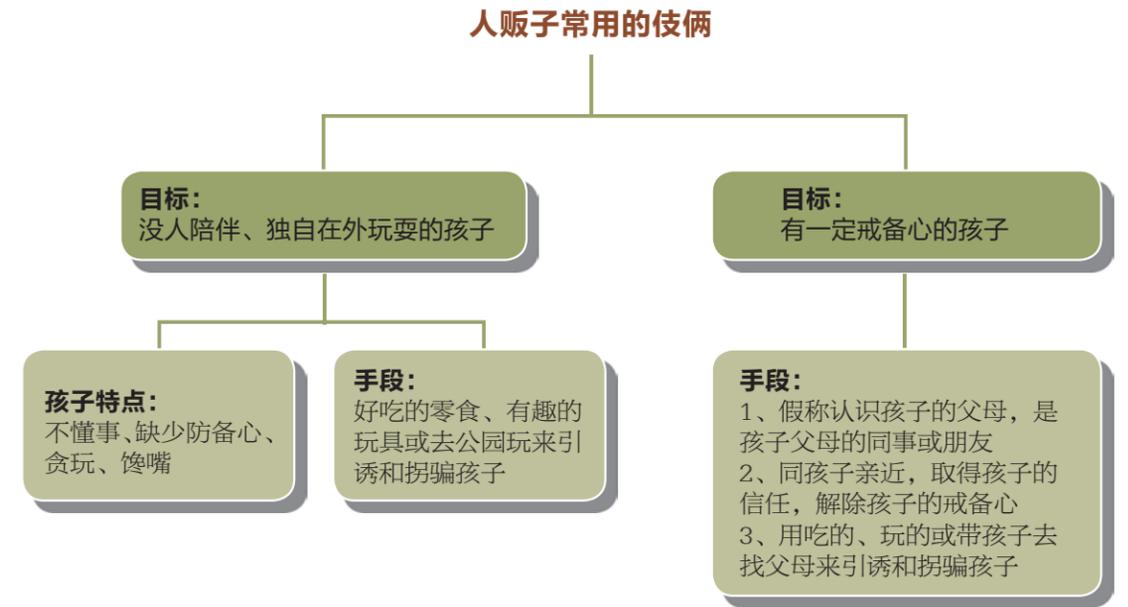
农民工数据来源于中国经济网国家统计局 2016 年 2 月 29 日公布的数据
http://www.ce.cn/xwzx/gnsz/gdxw/201602/29/t20160229_9167452.shtml

有计划外出流动的人员

- 至少读完初中再外出打工。
- 外出打工最好和熟悉的人结伴而行。
- 出发前要征求家人的意见，外出时告诉家人你的去向，并定期和家人保持联系。
- 出发前了解流入地国家和地方的法律规定。
- 外出前办理和带齐各种旅行证件，合法流动，重要证件的原件不要随便交由他人保管。
- 找工作应当到正规的中介机构，通过合法的途径，不要轻信随处张贴的招聘广告、热心帮你介绍工作的陌生“好心人”。
- 面对他人的诱惑，需沉着冷静，对于他人提供的信息，需要通过正规、可靠、权威的渠道核对是否属实，切勿急于做决定。
- 有些信号提醒你可能面临危险，应立即警觉：以各种理由扣压你的身份证件、过高的待遇承诺、以面试为由要求你交出电话等联系工具。
- 人贩子不一定是陌生人或长相看起来很凶的人，很多时候人贩子可能是身边的老乡、朋友甚至亲戚。
- 随着网络的不断发达，很多人贩子利用 QQ、微信等社交软件以交友为名进行行骗，上网交友和约见网友需谨慎。
- 劳动剥削也属于拐卖，所以成年男性也可能成为拐卖的对象。

2. 针对儿童的拐卖

1) 人贩子常用的伎俩



2) 预防的建议

- 家长应该教给孩子的信息
- 1 教孩子记住自己的居住地，记住自己和父母的名字，所住的城市以及小区的名字和门牌号。
 - 2 和孩子商定一些基本原则：如果走失，不要慌乱到处乱走，而是原定或在约定的地方等父母；和孩子约定一个暗号，以便关键时刻能用到。
 - 3 教孩子熟记亲人的电话。尤其是爸爸妈妈和家里的电话，同时还要教会孩子如何拨打电话。
 - 4 教孩子拨打紧急电话号码。110 求助电话，119 火警电话，120 救护电话。紧急情况，父母电话长容易忘记，也许这些电话在必要的时候能用上。
 - 5 教孩子识别可依赖的人，以及如何向他们求助。

3) 当怀疑或确定自己被拐后

被拐后不要慌乱，在确保安全的情况下想办法自救。

如：弄清楚自己所在的方位，观察周围是否有可以寻求帮助的人，或想办法打电话和家人取得联系。

被拐后要想办法报警求救，相信警方，不要受人贩子和买方的恐吓和威胁。

给家长的建议

不要把婴幼儿单独放在环境混乱的地方玩耍。

居住复杂的小区，人流多而拥挤的火车站和汽车站、偏僻的农村等，都是婴幼儿被偷被抢被骗的高发地区。

除自己家里人外，不能相信任何接近孩子的人。

人贩子的拐卖手段很多，不要随便把孩子的信息透露给别人，包括老乡、新认识的朋友等。

不要以为抢夺孩子的人一定是恶狠狠的。

有些人贩子是笑脸相迎的，有的为达目的，甚至可以在身边潜伏一段时间，甚至让自己的孩子先陪着你家孩子一起玩，目的就是让你麻痹大意放松警惕，寻找机会下手。

聘请保姆一定要到正规保姆介绍机构。

保留好保姆的身份证复印件和清晰的生活照，最好是对新聘请的保姆进行一段时间的训练和观察后，再让她单独照顾孩子，并定期与保姆家庭进行联系交流。

少带孩子到没有安全措施的公共场合去。

实在要带出去，应该由舅舅或爸爸等男性亲属专职负责，而不是女性亲属带孩子。

儿童外出穿鲜艳衣服，便于寻找。

身上贴个不干胶或者口袋里放一个卡片，写上父母名字电话。

带着孩子时，不论什么情况，都要小心谨慎，不能把孩子放离视线之外。

家长不要把未满 16 岁的孩子交给别人带出去工作。

3) 儿童走失后

报警

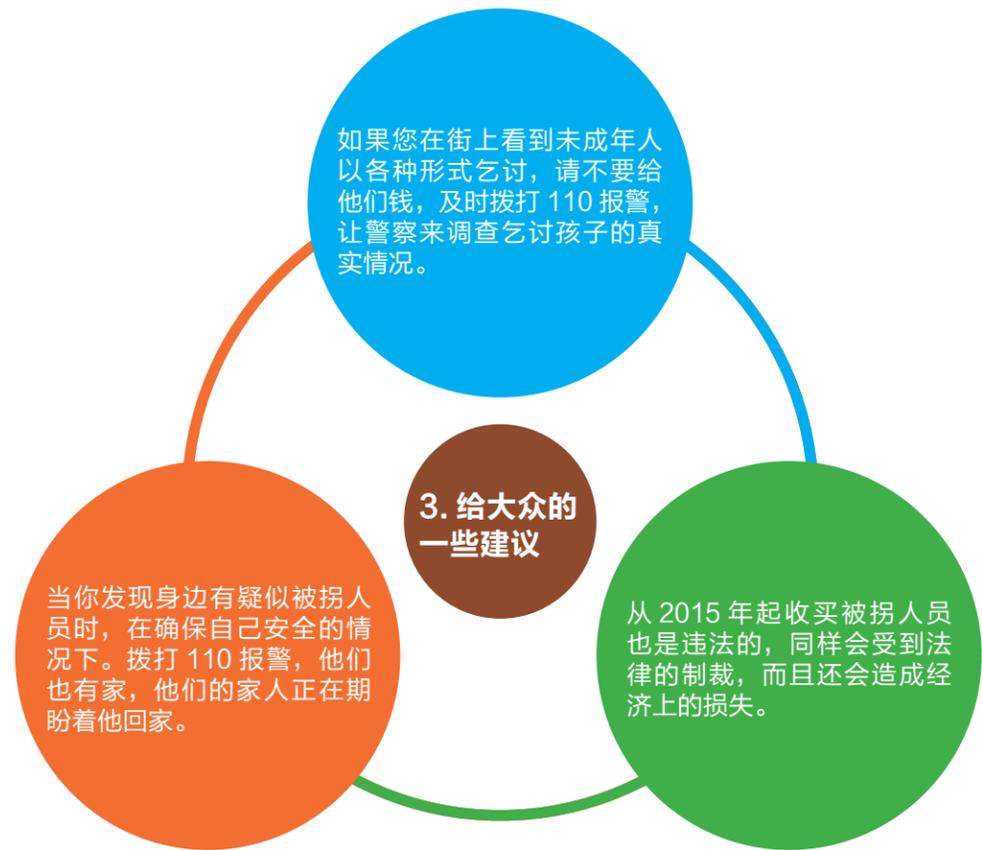
发现儿童走失，家长和监护人应立即报警，警方接报报警后会第一时间立案调查，不需要等 24 小时。

儿童走失的第一个 24 小时，是最关键的寻找期。

父母在发现孩子走时候，第一，原地不动等待；第二，广播寻人；第三，启用“十人四追法”，即：1 人原地不动或回家等待，1 人去报警，4 人在 2 公里之内进行细的搜寻另外 4 人朝着 4 个方向到主要的火车站、汽车站去找。

孩子父母速到公安机关采血，进入全国 DNA 库及时对比。

公安部于 2009 年 5 月 19 日启用了“全国公安机关查找被拐卖 / 失踪儿童信息系统”和“全国公安机关查找被拐卖 / 失踪儿童 DNA 数据库”，被拐卖或者失踪儿童的亲属可就近到当地派出所、刑警队报案，办案民警将按要求及时填写人员信息表并陪同亲属到县级公安司法鉴定中心免费采集血样录入系统。



反拐知识宣传品

1、《拐卖知多少》

《拐卖知多少》书中涵盖了包括缅甸、老挝、泰国、越南、柬埔寨和中国在内的 6 个湄公河国家的真实拐卖故事，以及相关机构组织的建言献策。这些故事披露了许多不为人知的拐卖隐情，如妇女儿童被诱拐从事境外色情行业、条件恶劣的各行业童工等。通过阅读此书，可以提高对拐卖问题的认识，了解不同类型的拐卖，从而对身边的拐卖情况做出正确回应。既可拓展发展工作者对该领域的知识面，也可对儿童工作者有所启发。



2、《防骗知识书签》



3、《安全流动我能行》(宣传折页)



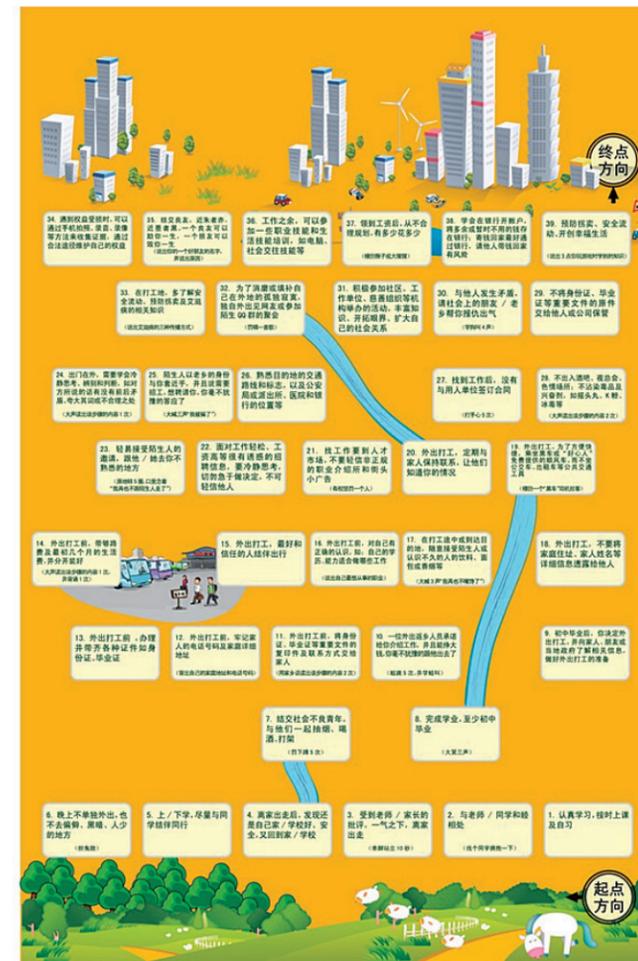
4、《安全棋》(游戏)

游戏方法:

- 1) 游戏玩家 2-6 人。
- 2) 每位玩家可以从游戏提供的象征物中选择代表自己的象征物放在“起点”位置;如象征物数量不够,玩家也可用其它物件来代表自己。
- 3) 游戏开始前,所有玩家通过丢骰子来决定玩游戏的先后顺序。
- 4) 游戏开始,每位玩家轮流丢骰子,用骰子的点数来代表前进的步数,如:骰子点数是 3,就向前走 3 格。
- 5) 每到达一个方格,该玩家需大声读出该方格的内容,并接受该方格内的惩罚或奖励,如:下蹲 5 次、大笑三声等。
- 6) 游戏过程中,如遇到瀑布,则会被冲下到瀑布的另一头,瀑布只能往下流。
- 7) 最快到达终点者胜出。
- 8) 每一位到达终点的玩家都需要说出 3 条在玩的过程中所学到的知识。

产品配套:

内含骰子 2 枚;代表玩家角色身份的象征物 4 枚,每种颜色各 1 枚。



5、《游戏对对碰》（启蒙版、成长版）

玩法 1:

1. 此玩法需要至少 3 名玩家，1 名玩家带领游戏，其他玩家参与游戏。
2. 游戏开始前，带领游戏的玩家将所有的图片卡随意铺开放在桌上。
3. 游戏正式开始，带领游戏的玩家读出文字卡，其他玩家迅速找到与文字相对应的图片卡，谁先找到，谁就赢得那张图片卡。
4. 带领游戏的玩家请参考“配对图”来判断卡片和文字是否配对。
5. 所有文字和图片卡都配对后，游戏结束。
6. 得卡最多者胜出，最少者接受惩罚，惩罚的方式可以在游戏开始前所有玩家一起决定。

玩法 2:

1. 建议游戏人数 2-6 人。
2. 游戏开始前，玩家先熟悉每一张文字卡所对应的图片卡，请参考“配对图”。
3. 将所有卡片背面朝上翻转铺开放在桌上。
4. 游戏开始，所有玩家轮流翻卡，每人每次翻开 2 张卡片，如果翻开的文字卡和图片卡相配，玩家取走卡片，若不相配，则将翻开后的卡片放在原位。
5. 所有文字和图片卡都配对后，游戏结束。
6. 得卡最多者胜出，最少者接受惩罚，惩罚的方式可以在游戏开始前所有玩家一起决定。

此游戏还有其他玩法，开动你的小脑筋，想想还可以怎么玩，有什么好的建议也请和我们分享。

6、《改变的故事》（中英文）

《改变故事》共有 8 个小故事，分别是：向上之路、在村里的明天、新使命、第二次机会、自由之歌、我的故事、逃脱之人、摘星星。这些故事是项目实施过程中碰到的真实案例改编而成，再以故事的形式呈现出来，目的是为了增加吸引力，让儿童和青年在阅读过程中更好地了解拐卖是如何发生的，从而更好地学习防拐的方法。



7、《成长引路者》（中英文）

《成长引路者》是一套帮助青少年学习安全流动和拐卖风险知识的生活技能工具书。该系列丛书共 3 本，分别为《成长引路者——青少年安全和生活技能培训教材》、《成长引路者——青少年安全和生活技能培训指南》和《成长引路者——青少年安全和生活技能手册》，主要在儿童俱乐部中使用。

《成长引路者培训教材》共 31 个课程，每个课程以热身活动开始，既可以帮助儿童获得知识，也帮助他们学习技能。儿童将学到的知识有：拐卖的危险、拐卖的相关法律法规、自我保护的正确步骤（如支持网络的建立或学习如何获得求助热线的帮助）。同时，儿童还将学习如何运用具体的生活技能来应对拐卖的情况，以建立自身的复原力。理想状态下，儿童俱乐部每次课程开展的时间为 75 分钟，每周 1 次或每 2 周 1 次，总共历时 8-16 个月。此外，也可节选其中的课程用在短期的工作坊中。



《成长引路者培训指南》旨在为建立和管理儿童俱乐部提供一些信息。书中介绍了儿童俱乐部的框架，并为准备和成立俱乐部提供指引。

《成长引路者手册》是跟《成长引路者培训教材》配套使用的一本小手册，可以发给所有儿童俱乐部参与者，它与护照的大小差不多，里面含有关于流动的一些重要信息，让儿童作为参考资料保留。



8、《爱回家——流浪儿童故事集》

《爱回家》是一本记录流浪儿童真实故事的故事集，出版这本故事集的目的主要是：增加公众对流浪儿童的认识，唤起社会大众对流浪儿童的关注；分享家馨中心在开展流浪儿童工作方面的服务模式；作为向相关政府部门进行倡导关注流浪儿童的依据。

流浪儿童这些被很多人认为没有希望的群体，其实也和大多数孩子一样，善良、聪明而可爱。每个孩子都应该享有平等的生命，都需要我们用心去感受、去爱。希望等有更多的人去翻开他们的故事，去了解他们，去陪他们踏上一段心灵旅程。



9、《宝贝回家——拐卖故事集》

故事集中的原型来源于宝贝回家寻亲网，志愿者们在寻亲之余记录下了所经历的每一个故事；同时，宝贝回家寻亲网也转载了网络媒体对于一些成功案例的报道作为记录，于是，在编者和宝贝回家志愿者协会的努力下，对这些故事内容稍做修改、编辑，便形成了这个故事集，在这些故事里，有志愿者和警察携手解救乞讨儿童，有通过打拐 DNA 库确定了被拐多年的孩子，有志愿者细心排查各种线索，最终确定寻亲人的家人……每一个故事都凝聚了宝贝回家志愿者、警察、社会热心人士的努力和心血。

故事集中的故事有的让人心酸落泪、有的让人怒从心起、有的让人无奈叹息、有的让人欢喜雀跃。而这些都只是宝贝回家无数故事中的很小一部分，我们希望读者能从中了解人口贩运、受害人和受害家庭经历了怎样的伤痛、以及当拐卖发生时可以利用哪些政策措施和民间资源帮助拐卖受害人及其家庭。

这些故事也是一面面镜子，帮助我们了解并预防拐卖犯罪行为，也让我们思考当拐卖受害人脱离拐卖后，我们又应当给予他们怎样的支持，以便更好地帮助他们重新融入社会。特此，愿以此故事集与大家共同分享，谢谢！



缩略词 Glossary

ETIP—

End Trafficking In Persons Programme
终止人口贩运项目

GMS—

Greater Mekong Sub-region
大湄公河次区域

UN-ACT—

United Nations Action for Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons
联合国合作反拐行动项目

COMMIT MOU—

Memorandum of Understanding on Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking
反对拐卖人口区域合作进程谅解备忘录

MDRTS —

Mekong Delta Regional Trafficking Strategy Project
湄公河三角洲区域贩运战略项目

RACTP—

Regional Advocacy Anti-Child Trafficking Project
区域宣传反贩运儿童项目

ADP—

Area Development Programme
区域发展项目

MTV EXIT—

Music Television End Exploitation and Trafficking Campaign
全球音乐电视台——终止人口剥削与贩运行动

SOM—

Senior Official Meeting
湄公河次区域反拐高官会

IMM —

Inter Ministry Meeting
部长级磋商会

UNIAP—

United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking
联合国大湄公河次区域反对拐卖人口机构间项目

机构简介



联合国合作反拐行动项目（UN-ACT）

联合国合作反拐行动项目（United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons）是一个为期五年（2014–2018）的区域性项目，旨在支持湄公河次区域各国政府及有关机构制定有效策略，高效打击人口贩运。UN-ACT 项目由联合国开发计划署的亚太中心管理，并将在之前 UNI（2000–2013）项目的坚实基础上继续支持政府部门开展反拐工作。



世界宣明会—中国

世界宣明会于 1950 年成立，是一个救援、发展及公共教育机构，致力于为贫困地区的儿童及其家庭、社区服务。目前在全球约 100 个国家或地区工作。1993 年，世界宣明会 – 中国正式成立，在中国拓展各项扶贫及社区发展工作，至今项目已遍布中国 16 个省、市、自治区。

世界宣明会 – 中国的经费源自世界各地宣明会办事处的支持，其中逾六成来自香港同胞的热心捐赠。世界宣明会 – 中国所有的项目都是与当地政府、社会组织及社区密切合作来开展的。多年来，透过“合作伙伴”的工作模式，与各级政府、社会组织及社区群众建立了良好的合作关系，更为有效地服务社群、贡献中国的扶贫与公益事业。



中华少年儿童慈善救助基金会

中华少年儿童慈善救助基金会 2010 年 1 月 12 日在京成立。中华少年儿童慈善救助基金会是全国性公募基金会。基金会的宗旨为，募集社会资金，开辟民间救助通道，对社会上无人监管抚养的孤儿、流浪儿童、辍学学生、问题少年和其他有特殊困难的少年儿童等进行救助。“回家的希望”项目旨在为被拐儿童提供救助，帮助他们回归社会。



宝贝回家志愿者协会

宝贝回家志愿者协会是在民政部门正式注册的民间志愿者组织，协会的宗旨是：关爱儿童，共筑和谐。宝贝回家寻子网是隶属于宝贝回家志愿者协会的公益网站，是为寻找孩子的家庭与被拐儿童提供的免费交流与共享的信息平台，可以为失踪儿童家长和被拐儿童提供免费寻人服务，帮助发布寻子信息，帮助走失、被拐、被遗弃儿童寻找亲人。



致诚公益律师

致诚公益律师是北京致诚农民工法律援助与研究中心，北京青少年法律援助与研究中心，北京市法学会农村法治研究会团队成员的总称，是中国最大的公益法律服务团队。多年来致诚公益律师为贫穷的未成年人、农民工、刑事案件犯罪嫌疑人和被害人提供免费法律援助，仅 2011 年就办结案件 1201 件，要回各类补偿赔偿 2200 多万元。致诚公益律师只办理法律援助案件，不办理其他收费案件。除了直接办理案件，致诚公益律师更致力于通过大量案件基础上的实证研究推动立法和政策改革，通过致诚公益律师的行动推进中国民主和法治进程。



西双版纳州妇女儿童心理法律咨询服务中心

西双版纳州妇女儿童心理法律咨询服务中心

为了让弱势群体和不幸的遭遇者能够找到一个专门的机构寻求帮助，1997 年 3 月，在西双版纳州司法局、州妇联牵头及英国救助儿童会资助下，正式成立了西双版纳州妇女儿童心理法律咨询服务中心。1999 年，中心逐渐向具有中立性、独立性、灵活性的民间组织方向发展。成立了由司法、妇联、教委、民政、公安、卫生等单位组成的中心管理委员会，负责监督、协调、支持中心的工作。



宝鸡新星流浪儿童援助中心

从 2001 年起，无国界医生和宝鸡民政展开合作，开始对流浪儿童的救助和保护工作进行着前瞻性的尝试和努力。流浪儿童项目的基本目的是：给这些“居无定所、食无保障、颠沛流离”的儿童提供必要的医疗和社会援助，在被救助的儿童中，由于有些儿童有中轻度的身体和智力残障，同时需要一定程度的医疗救助。无国界医生组织协同当地 29 名中方员工共同为这些儿童在医疗、心理和回归社会等方面展开救助。在历经五年的实践后，合作双方共同发展和确立了流浪儿童救助的宝鸡地方模式，期间超过 500 多名流浪儿童在我们援助和介入后走出困境，从新找回了自我。在完成了为期 5 年的合作周期后。无国界医生法国部已于 2006 年 3 月 31 日正式撤出了宝鸡项目。为确保该项目的持续性发展，在宝鸡民政部门的支持下，2006 年 3 月 15 日由无国界医生前中方员工为发起团队，成立了中国大陆首个地方性的专业从事流浪儿童援助的民办非企业社会组织——‘宝鸡新星流浪儿童援助中心’。

海星项目

通过海星项目与宣明会的合作，在给这些疑似拐卖受害人者提供短期收容服务的过程中，我听到也感受到了她们的经历和伤痛，我同情她们，也很愿意用我的爱心去照顾和帮助她们，感恩有机会参与此工作。这本小册子让我了解到更多人口贩运的信息和知识，将会为我在接下来的时间里，更好地服务疑似拐卖受害人提供很大的帮助！

Trafficking is undoubtedly a serious violation crime against human rights. As a kind of modern slavery, it appears in various acts, means and objectives across every corner of the world. Bride trafficking also exists in other countries, however which are far less than in China and neighboring countries. Particularly it has become a distinctive mainstream form of trafficking in the Mekong Sub-region. This is caused by both uneven regional economic development and abundant complex factors such as imbalanced Chinese population ratio. In fact, I was involved in some relief work of several individual cases described in the book, and I know well both trafficked women and buyers' families are full of sadness and frustration. What impressed me much more is the difficult process of rescuing. Not to mention financial issues or language differences, ordinary people feel it difficult to associate the purchase behavior of brides to a crime influenced by traditional ideas. The gap with the international law definition has further deepened the understanding of confusion and caused some law enforcement officers unable to take more effective action. Victim identification is a worldwide problem, which not only makes traffickers roam at large, but also gets victims in trouble unable to obtain appropriate treatment. Several individual cases described in the book all face a same problem: it is difficult to be formally identified as trafficked victims by relevant law enforcement authorities or few cases are able to complete the entire procedure smoothly and successfully, which makes the rescue work more difficult. However, World Vision and its partner agencies uphold the goodness and abandon the indifference to assist these trapped people. Behind the warm ending of a story, there are countless hardships and sweat. We hope that the whole society concern about the criminal act of human trafficking and do its best to lend a helping hand so that these selfless rescuers no longer feel alone!

Bai Yu, Zhicheng Public Interest Lawyers

This book not only presents the readers related knowledge and information of human trafficking issues, but also makes us experience the evil of human trafficking and the pains of victims and their families through the true stories of rescuing 12 trafficked victims. Each story of a successful rescue coheres the efforts and hard work made by the World Vision anti-trafficking project and its partners, helps the readers understand what resource is available to help victims and their families when the trafficking occurs and reflect how the society can better support trafficked victims and their community reintegration after they are rescued. Trafficking prevention, assistance and protection of trafficked victims, support National Action Plan of Anti-Trafficking implementation through cooperation, not only need a regional cooperation, but also require more extensive social mobilization and support. Gratefully the book makes contribution to raise people's awareness against trafficking and promote the public's attention and support against human trafficking!

Tong Jiu, Researcher of Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences

China has gradually become a receiving country of international population from a sending country in Mekong Subregion, which causes a problem: more and more foreign women and children move or are trafficked into China. From these individual cases, we can see that China's social organisations show the internationalism and sisterhood in assisting these foreign women and children. A group of volunteers assisted these foreign women who suffered language barriers through internet communication, and finally they were able to return home with the assistance from local police and partners. Thoughtful care of these social organisations and humanitarian relief of the police to foreign women and children reflect a superpower phenomenon of China and its positive commitment to undertake social responsibility in resolving international issues.

Han Jialing, Researcher of Sociology Institute, Beijing Academy of Social Sciences

As a welfare professional in the field of child protection work, I had an opportunity to participate in China End Trafficking in Persons Programme in 2012. I have a deep feeling along the way here and learn a lot. This booklet is the painstaking effort made by the World Vision anti-trafficking project team, and I would like to recommend it to everyone!

Wang Weijie, Baoji Xinxing Aid for Street Kids

Through the cooperation between Starfish Project and World Vision, and in the process to provide short-term shelter services for suspected trafficked victims, I hear and feel their experiences and pains. I sympathize them and want to care and help them with my love. I appreciate the opportunity in involving such a work. This booklet makes me understand more information and knowledge on human trafficking, which will greatly help me better serve the suspected trafficked victims in future!

Wang Yinling, Starfish Project

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Acknowledgement**

United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT)
China Charities Aid Foundation for Children
Baobei Huijia (Baby Back Home) Volunteers Association
Zhicheng Public Interest Lawyers
Xishuangbanna Prefecture Women and Children Psychological and Legal Consultation Service Centre
Xinxing (New Star) Street Children's programme in Baoji
Starfish Project

End Trafficking in Persons, We Are on the Road

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Preface I

Human trafficking is a serious crime that affects men, women and children around the world. Greater Mekong Sub-region governments, United Nations agencies, and many non-governmental organisations, including World Vision, are working hard to combat human trafficking.

World Vision China joined anti-trafficking work in 2008, and in collaboration with different partners we support the protection services for trafficking victims, raise the awareness of human trafficking to vulnerable (e.g. migrants and left-behind children), and strengthen the implementation of existing policies related to human trafficking

By reading the collected stories, we see the ugliness and the profound impact of human trafficking to every victim. We learn that it is difficult and challenging to provide suitable assistance to meet their needs. Nevertheless, through partnership with different agencies, World Vision China started from scratch, established a Victim Protection Network for cross-border cases and it involves 27 agencies in 11 provinces across China. Since 2013, World Vision China started to support 20 referrals and assisted them with repatriation and integration. Through continuous efforts and attempts, we have provided services of victim identification and repatriation to 350 individuals, and assisted 20 individuals with reintegration services as of July 2016. Through collaboration, we have the privilege to walk through this process of recovery and witness their changes during the journey. Therefore, we appreciate the dedication and efforts of our colleagues, and take this opportunity to thank our partners for their great support. We are thankful with each collaboration opportunity and your affirmation of our work.

Obviously, the reality is far beyond that and the limited outreach by World Vision China in a largely uncharted area under very trying conditions and with meagre resources merely point to scope before it. We hope more readers can have better understanding of human trafficking and the needs of victims, so there are more people willing to join the fight against human trafficking. In addition, your contribution wherever you are and our team efforts will enable us to assist those in needed. World vision is willing to work with all levels of government departments, local NGOs, and charities to fight for the common goal of “World without Human Trafficking”!

Mr. Victor Kan
National Director
World Vision China

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Preface II

Trafficking in slaves was abolished globally 200 years ago. However, trafficking in persons that severely violates human rights never dies out around the world but has been seen in different forms as long as these issues exist, such as the gap between the rich and the poor, employment, gender imbalance, debt, discrimination and corruption. Human traffickers take advantage of VoTs' (victims of trafficking) vulnerability and force them to be slaves. This has caused physical and mental damage to VoTs and severely violated their human rights.

The UN Convention against Transnational and Organized Crime and the Supplementary Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children are made to call for stronger international cooperation and collaboration with civil societies and private sectors to end trafficking in persons in various forms.

The End Trafficking in Persons Programme (ETIP) initiated by World Vision has made productive efforts to establish the assistance and referral network for VoTs and to advocate policy. The book presents all different cases that enable us to be aware of how close human trafficking is to our life. The crime has been taking place all around us. VoTs are targeted at rural left-behind children in China or cross-border women to earn a living in China. Though most VoTs in this book didn't experience violence just as many people imagined, like abduction and beating, they were definitely from broken or dysfunctional families. Living in the lowest class, they were vulnerable, easy to be taken advantage of and finally tricked or forced into difficult situations – with restrained freedom, being exploited and being mentally tortured..... They were unfortunate but they were fortunate somehow that most of them got rid of being slaved and controlled with the help of ETIP and relevant organisations and finally got back to their homes and communities for a new life.

This book presents successful ETIP cases and reveals complexity and challenges in the process of VoTs' assistance, such as unsmooth verbal communication with cross-border VoTs, the gap between funding of civil organisations and demands of VoTs, sustainability of VoTs' (re)integration into communities. All in all, this book uses those cases to document and wrap up unremitting efforts, outcomes and even regrets regarding VoTs' assistance by ETIP, volunteers and government shelters in an objective way.

It is also worth noticing that this book gives brief introduction to knowledge and information about human trafficking, which is believed to raise people's awareness of human trafficking and advocate public concern and support to combat human trafficking.

We believe that factors causing modern-day slavery would be reduced and the crime of trafficking in persons would be effectively controlled.

Ms. Yi Wang
National Project Coordinator
UN-ACT China Country office

Preface III

The term of trafficking in persons indicates cruelty, ruthlessness and insult. VoTs are deprived of rights and dignity. As most VoTs are targeted at vulnerable women and children, they usually are violently forced or tricked into difficult situations that they are unable to get rid of. Trafficking in persons defined by United Nations is a very broad concept, while in China it is a narrow concept, referring to trafficking in women and children.

Driven by greed for money and profits, human traffickers make immoral trades against their conscience and ethics. A human being that is supposed to be a free individual is forced to be an item up for grabs. The endless abyss made by human traffickers has brought about painful memories to VoTs. Whether they are able to get rid of them or not, the damages caused are eternal. Human trafficking always comes along with crimes such as violence, force and rape. This has not only caused physical damage to VoTs, but also left a humiliating mark in their souls that cannot be erased and washed away.

Human trafficking is rampant because there is a big buyer market. Among all trafficking cases, it is seen that buyers confined, oppressed and hurt VoTs. As a matter of fact, buyers are the source of human trafficking, with pursuing profits as their ultimate goal. Buyers survive because of vice, folly and consciencelessness in their deep hearts.

It is difficult to contain human trafficking if the feed is not terminated at the source. As the law-breaking cost is extremely low, human trafficking has existed for a very long time. Amendment (IX) to the Criminal Law of the PRC states that buying trafficked women and children shall be under criminal sanction. It is like a sharp knife hanging over buyers' heads, shedding light on exterminating the crime. Ending trafficking in persons is to cause deep pain to buyers and traffickers. As a whole, the ground that breeds and tolerates crimes should be eliminated. You and I should join together to combat human trafficking. Let's hold kindness in our hearts and say "No" to indifference.

Ms. Baoyan Zhang
Director
Baby Back Home Volunteers Association

Preface IV

Philosophy of China Charities Aid Foundation for Children is “Be benevolent and be ready to embrace what is right; nurture the future and promote the harmony.” However, there are still abundant discordant or even pretty dirty deals occurring in the current society at any time, of which “child trafficking” is a cancer currently presented in the society.

In recent years, as the government intensifies its fight against trafficking in children, the evil behavior gets a certain curb. However due to the drive of huge profits and the evil of backward traditional ideas, trafficking act in children is more secret and more cruel in more diverse forms.

Personally I used to visit some families with abducted children. There was a family that the grandfather living with his grandson and granddaughter together. After becoming a target, the trafficker even came to his house’s yard and rented a room. Six months later, the trafficker abducted his grandson and granddaughter. His grandson was rescued by the police, however his granddaughter is still missing.

From this case, we can see traffickers are changing their vicious tricks. Therefore, as a social welfare organization, on the one hand, we need to help the survival, health and education of trafficked children, provide necessary assistance to rescue children, enable them to reintegrate into their original families and normalize their family life; on the other hand, we should strengthen anti-trafficking advocacy on child safety, so that most children are able to enhance their safety awareness against trafficking through our work in order to eliminate the occurrence of child trafficking cases.

China End Trafficking in Persons Programme well documents a development history of China anti-trafficking project by the World Vision and lets us see their efforts and work achievements, especially it provides us tremendous good experiences and methods, which makes us deeply aware of the fight against child trafficking crime is not only a responsibility of the government, but also needs the strength of the whole society, especially the legal improvement and institutional behavior so as to completely remove the tumor of child trafficking from the society!

Therefore, we still have a long way to go, and always go on the road.

Mr. Lin Wang
President and Secretary-General
China Charities Aid Foundation for Children

Chapter One

Knowing About Trafficking

Human Trafficking crime in modern history can trace back to the mid-15th century. African slave trade organized in a large scale is the darkest scene in human history. Slave traders left Europe and arrived in Africa by boat. They captured Africans through various despicable ways, transported them to America and sold them to American plantation owners, then shipped American gold and industrial raw materials back to Europe. The slave trade lasted for four centuries with nearly a hundred million population loss in Africa. This is “Atlantic Triangular Trade” described in history textbooks. However, the trades with people as commodities not just appear in history books, the slave trade develops and spreads to every corner of modern society, which has attracted global attention.

As pointed out by John Whan Yoon, the Regional Programme Manager of Ending Trafficking In Persons Programme (ETIP) of World Vision, human trafficking can be considered a form of slavery because the freedom and dignity of trafficking victims are taken away from them. On the other hand, it is not the same as historical slavery which was a legal institution in many countries; human trafficking is based on deceit and forceful exploitation.

Human Trafficking Situation and Combat Action of International Community

1

*Global Trafficking in Persons Report 2014*¹ released by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pointed out that at least 510 of global trafficking routes have been confirmed, trafficking victims identified in 124 countries came from 152 countries, which means the crime of human trafficking is affecting most countries in the world. 20.9 million² of trafficking victims worldwide are having a miserable life as “modern slavery”, who are experiencing violence and abuse, abduction, detention and force. Of which female account for 70%; adult women make up for 49%, adult men for 18% and children up to 33%³.

¹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime(UNODC), Annual Report of 2014 in the issue of global trafficking. http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf

² United States Department of State, Annual Report of 2012 in the issue of trafficking. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/195800.pdf>

³ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime(UNODC), Annual Report of 2014 in the issue of global trafficking. http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf

For example, as John pointed out, of those identified as victims of trafficking, Lao victims trafficked to Thailand were mainly exploited in sexual exploitation and domestic labor, Cambodian and Myanmar victims were trafficked to Thailand for forced labor on fishing boats, factories, and agricultural farms, and Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Myanmar victims trafficked to China were forced to get married.

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2003 defines “Trafficking in persons” as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a person, 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 of payments or benefits to achieve a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation even if this does not involve any of the means set forth above; “Child” shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.

Currently different areas around the world are actively taking actions to combat human trafficking. For example, United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT) (2014-2018) ensures a coordinated approach to more strategically and effectively combat trafficking in persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) with governments and related organisations in China, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. Besides combating cross-border trafficking by the international community, more than 60 countries and regions have introduced special laws against human trafficking and some countries have punished the crime of human trafficking through the criminal law.

2 China’s Action against Human Trafficking and its Effect

Currently China has no specific law against human trafficking. The existing law is mainly *Criminal Law 1997* (amended in 2015) that stipulates the trafficking crime in women and children. Other relevant laws and policies related to trafficking in women and children scatter in *Marriage Law 1980* (amended in 2001), *Women’s Rights and Interests Protection Law 1992* (amended in 2005), *Adoption Law 1991* (revised in 1998), *Labor Law 1995* (amended in 2009) and *Public Security Administration and Punishment Law 2005* (amended in 2012). China signed the *Supplementary Protocol Against Human Trafficking 2000* in 2009, which is the most significant international document of United Nations in the field of combating human trafficking, aiming to strengthen the international cooperation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, protect and assist victims of human trafficking. Compared with the definition of trafficking in persons by the *Supplementary Protocol 2003*, trafficking crime in women and children of China is for the purpose of selling, while kidnapping and trafficking in infants and women target adoption and marriage, which is only a part of exploitation purpose in the definition of human trafficking by international legal document, unable to cover deceit prostitution, forced and child labor in the international definition of trafficking. According to China’s criminal law, child protection measures only targets girls under the age of 14, neither girls between 14-18 nor boys under 18 years of age.

Chinese government promulgated the first *China Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Women and Children (2008-2012)* in 2007, re-developed *China Plan of Action against Human Trafficking (2013-2020)* in 2012 to further expand¹ the Chinese term for trafficking to include all persons (*guaimai renkou*). The term used in the previous plan referred to only women and children (*guaimai funu ertong*). Data² of Supreme People’s Court in 2015 showed that the courts of all levels had concluded 7,719 of trafficking criminal cases in women and children from 2010 to 2014, sentenced 12,963 criminals, of which 7,336 were sentenced to five years in prison up to death penalty with a severe punishment rate of 56.59%. Under the continuous high pressure and severe punishment of government, the case number of trafficking crime has decreased since 2012.

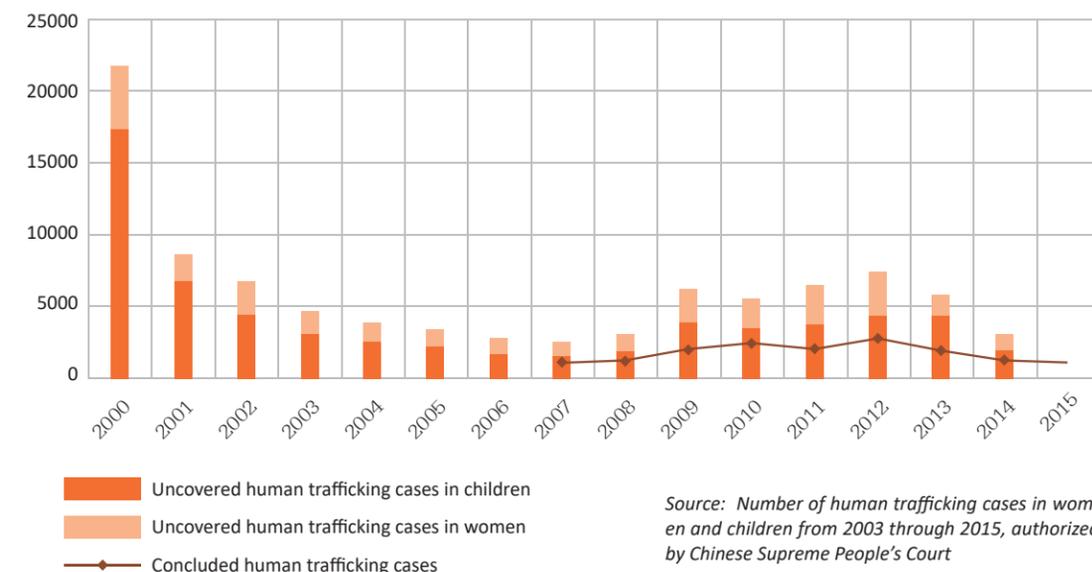


Figure 1 Trafficking criminal cases in women and children concluded from 2003 to 2015 in China

3 China is a destination country of Trafficked Persons in Greater Mekong Sub-region

Chinese government also admits that there is a growing trend for criminals and foreigners to collude abduct and cheat foreign women in some areas³. Trafficked foreign women that the police rescued across the country mostly came from Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar and other Mekong countries⁴. It is difficult to effectively curb⁵ the momentum of women and children trafficked to China from Greater Mekong Sub-region countries, which have risen in some areas. China has become a key receiving area of trafficked women from Greater Mekong Sub-region countries.

¹ ujie: *The core issue of prevention trafficking crime is to fight against buyer*, *Legal Daily* on April 24th, 2013. <http://www.chinacourt.org/article/detail/2013/04/id/950968.shtml>

² Hu Yongping, Sun Mantao: *Supreme Court: the crime of trafficking and abduction foreigner women increased colluded by domestic and foreign lawbreaker*, *China.com.cn / China.org.cn*, on February 27th. http://legal.china.com.cn/2015-02/27/content_34905119.htm

³ Hu Yongping, Sun Mantao: *Supreme Court: the crime of trafficking and abduction foreigner women increased colluded by domestic and foreign lawbreaker*, *China.com.cn / China.org.cn* on February 27th. http://legal.china.com.cn/2015-02/27/content_34905119.htm

⁴ Zhang Yan, Jing Chuyu as the editors, Peipei: *Ministry of Public Security: more and more foreign brides were abducted to China. Most of them are from Southeast Asian Nations*. *CHINA DAILY*, on December 3st, 2011. http://news.xinhuanet.com/legal/2011-12/03/c_111212958.htm

⁵ Li Ping, Zhang Ying, Song Fangke, *Gansu Cracked Cross-border Trafficked Women Case and Rescued 17 Vietnamese Brides* [N], *Western Daily*, January 7, 2013

GMS refers the whole region that the mainstream and tributaries of Lancang-Mekong River flow over, including Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, China's Yunnan Province. China shares borders with Myanmar, Laos, and Vietnam with a border line up to 5,000 kilometers. Geographical conditions of connected mountains and rivers in the region make frontier areas become open borders. Within a few minutes people can reach the other border by crossing trails or Border Rivers. In recent years, with the strong development of Chinese economy, economic and trade exchanges with neighbor countries have become frequent. There is an unbalanced economic development across the region so that some people of neighbor countries desire to come to china, which increases cross-border population movements. Large number of people from Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar and other countries wish to enter China and stay longer by work or marriage. "Traffickers" make use of this urgent desire, often find excuses such as ideal husbands or jobs to cheat foreign women, transport them to border areas, meet Chinese domestic criminals and sell them across China.

Corresponding to rampant cross-border trafficking crime in women, sex ratio of population is severely imbalanced in Chinese society. According to the data¹ released by the National Bureau of Statistics in 2015, a total of 675 million Chinese had born from 1980 to 2014 and the average sex ratio² of these 34 years is 114.7, therefore men are 30 million more than women according to the normal sex ratio projection. *Sixth Census Data*³ further confirmed that the sex ratio of unmarried population born in the 1980s is 136:100 and that born in the 1970s is as high as 206:100, so the sex ratio is severely imbalanced. Under the normal and natural circumstance, the sex ratio at birth is generally between 103 and 107. A large number of unmarried youth trigger the crimes⁴ such as marriage trade, deceit marriage and trafficking in women. Due to poverty, unmarried men in economically undeveloped areas cannot find suitable domestic women to marry, they have to find foreign women. The boughten marriage violate against women's wishes, many of them have been raped, ill-treated and forced to marry. Forced marriage results plenty of brides will escape after a period of time. Chinese media frequently report the news that recent years Vietnamese brides and Cambodian wives collectively flee from poor villages in remote areas and many poor rural families suffer a loss of both woman and wealth.

Since the National People's Congress working report annually released by Supreme People's Court never separately shows the number of cross-border trafficked population, now we can only glimpse a tip of iceberg from sporadic data published by official media on cross-border trafficked women and children from Greater Mekong Sub-region to China. Office of Vietnam "National Plan of Action" combating trafficking in women and children said China is the main destination country for trafficked Vietnamese women, accounting for 65%⁵ of relevant cases from 2004 to 2010. Information released by Myanmar Transnational Crime Department in 2013 indicated⁶ there were 731 cases of human trafficking from January 2006 to August 2011 in Myanmar, of which 585 cases were related to China, accounting for 80% of the total cases, 85% of the trafficked population was women and 80% were sold to marry illegally in China.

According to the data of solved cross-border trafficking cases reported by domestic media from 2009 to 2015, as well as the information of trafficking victims provided by End Trafficking in Persons (ETIP) Programme of World Vision in Vietnam, China, Laos, Myanmar and Cambodia, the editor compiled road maps of trafficked population moving into China from some GMS countries (Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar and Cambodia).

¹ Song Yajing: *The sex ration declined for the seventh consecutive year about 30 million are still on bachelor crisis*, Chinese Economy, on January . <http://tj.sina.com.cn/news/s/2016-01-20/detail-ixnrahr8572120.shtml>
² The sex ratio of the birth is the male population size corresponds to average 100 women.
³ *Summarized data in the 6th national population census*. <http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/pcsj/rkpc/6rp/index.htm>
⁴ Sex Ratio Imbalance and Public Security in China: Survey and Key Finding of A Hundred Villages 2010, led by Li Shuzhuo, Director of Institute for Population and Development Director of Xi'an Jiaotong University
⁵ Gao Youbing: *Vietnamese Officials say, China is turned to the largest destination country of Vietnamese trafficked women* on February 22nd, 2010. <http://news.sina.com.cn/w/2010-02-22/204119716468.shtml>
⁶ Li Liang, *Myanmar Says 80% of Domestic Trafficked Women are Sold to Marry Chinese Bachelors*. World Wide Web. January 7, 2013. http://world.huanqiu.com/well_read/2013-01/3458058.html

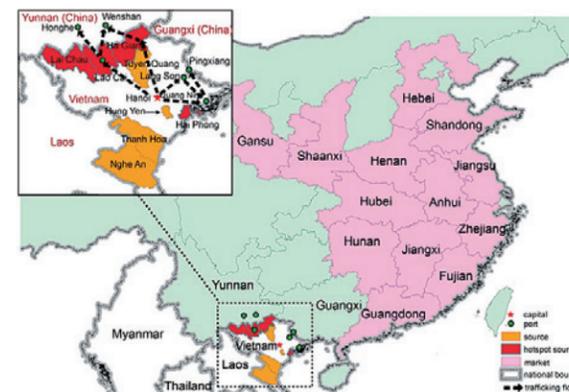


Fig. 2 Road map of human trafficking from Vietnam into China (For Reference Only)



Fig.3 Road map of human trafficking from Laos into China (For Reference Only)

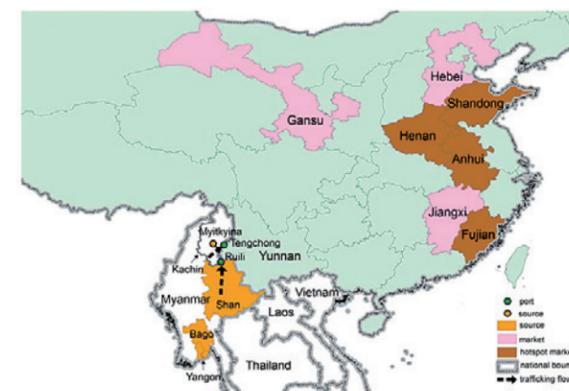


Fig.4 Road map of human trafficking from Myanmar into China (For Reference Only)



Fig.5 Road map of human trafficking from Cambodiain to China (For Reference Only)

4 China is a Sending Area of International Trafficked Population

In fact, in addition to a large number of trafficked foreigners moving into China, many Chinese people are trafficked into other countries. According to public reports, besides many countries in Southeast Asia, East Asia, Central Asia, Chinese people are also trafficked to some destination countries in South America, Oceania, Europe, and Africa. Human trafficking investigation report released by the European Union in 2013 showed¹ 268 Chinese people were trafficked to Europe in 2008, 150 Chinese in 2009 and 248 in 2010. Of trafficking victims from outside Europe, Chinese people ranked the second, only next to Nigeria.

China's highly networked crime organisations collude with the criminals engaged in money laundering, exploitation of illegal immigrants, women trafficking and forged documents, and transport Chinese trafficking victims to overseas. Chinese women are often sold to work in prostitution, massage homes, manicure shops or restaurants².

It is not easy for these victims to restart their lives after being rescued. Due to the lack of stable income resources or basic skills for make a living, they are struggling in the difficulties of recovery, such as physical illness and psychological disorders. Most of them just give up reintegrating into their families and communities, being afraid of being revenged by allies of traffickers, worrying about the children they left behind with those buyers' families.....

5 Children are at High Risk of Domestic Trafficking

Human trafficking situation of China itself can never be neglected. Chinese Supreme Court spokesman pointed out that most of the abducted children are sold or abandoned by their parents, then bought or sold³ by "traffickers". *National Survey Report of Left-behind Children in Rural Areas* released by All-China Women's Federation in 2013 shows, of all trafficked children, migrant children rank the first and children left behind rank the second⁴.

No. of children (ten thousand people)

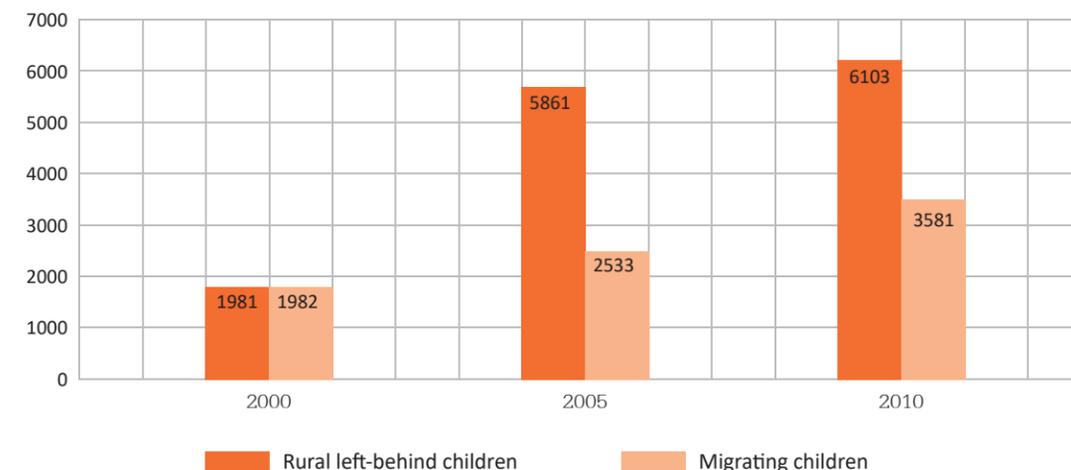


Fig.6 Rural left-behind children and migrating children in China

Data source: Report of Survey on Rural Left-behind Children 2008, Report of the Research on Rural Left-behind Children and Migrating Children in China 2013, Chinese Children Development Index Portfolio 2014

Of the trafficked children, infants and younger children under six years old, especially boys, have always become the key target groups; with the age grew, the proportion of trafficked boys significantly reduces and trafficked children between 14 to 18 years old are basically female-dominated². Some of these trafficked children are sold as child labor and street beggars, even unfortunately dead, some are adopted. Some trafficked girls aged 14 to 18 years old are forced into prostitution and other sexual services. So far, the work on rural left-behind children has focused more on the children during their compulsory education period and, to some extent, overlooked other rural younger children and older children accounting for 40% of the total left-behind children. Most guardians only occasionally pay attention and take measures to prevent accidental injuries from the left-behind children. Some older children away from the school remain unsupervised and act on their own wills, easy to abuse others or be abused³. Child security and protection issues need an urgent and high attention from parents and the society.

¹ NetEase news: *Several harsh Truths about Trafficking in Persons* on August 8,2015. <http://help.3g.163.com/15/0808/15/B0G0E9AV00963VRO.html>

² Zhan.com: "The most beautiful village teacher" have drawn a heated discussion on Zhan.com, Chinese trafficked persons are around the world. <http://college.zhan.com/raider/31363.html>

³ Hu Yongping, Sun Mantao: *Supreme Court: the crime of trafficking and abduction foreigner women increased colluded by domestic and foreign lawbreaker*, China.com.cn / China.org.cn, on February 27th . http://legal.china.com.cn/2015-02/27/content_34905119.htm

⁴ People.com.cn—the all-China Women's Federation News: Research Report of "left-behind" children in rural China, urban and rural migrant children, on May 10th,2013. <http://acwf.people.com.cn/n/2013/0510/c99013-21437965.html>

¹ The all China Women's Federation: Research Report of "left-behind" in rural China, on June,2008. <http://www.docin.com/p-2862909.html&end-Pro=true>

² *Aid and Protection Status and Improved Countermeasures Study on Trafficked Children in China*, Li Chunlei, Ren, Zhang Xiaoxu, 2013, Journal of Chinese People's Public Security University (Social Sciences Edition),<http://www.doc88.com/p-7884039743480.html>

³ The all China Women's Federation: Research Report of "left-behind" in rural China, on June, 2008. <http://www.docin.com/p-2862909.html&end-Pro=true>

Chapter Two

Modern Slavery

1 I just want to go home

A hotel job claiming a monthly salary of 1,500 yuan tempted 16 years old Susu. She decided to leave her home in Myanmar. She was trafficked to China by a Burmese woman in early February 2012. A note left to her family said she wanted to work in China. Then her family lost her message.

After Susu left, a neighbor told her mother: "A woman took Susu away, who often comes to the village and abducts other women. All local people know this, however the police do not. The trafficker is a Burmese married to Liuku Town of Nujiang." After hearing this, her mother was very worried, but had no idea how to do with this.

Her family received a phone call from Anhui in early March 2012. It was Susu called after losing contact with her family for a long time. Then her family members learned via the phone that she was sold as a wife to a village of Anhui. Her mother hastily contacted a relative in Yunnan and asked for his help. After receiving the phone call, the relative thought of many ways, but still could not do anything with it.

After knowing the World Vision was implementing an anti-trafficking project, he immediately contacted the World Vision staff, who learned the situation and directed him to report to the police at both transit and destination places. The police of Anhui rescued Susu on the day of March 26 upon receiving his report. However, the local police found Susu already pregnant at the time of rescuing her. When consulting the victim's will, she chose to return to her hometown without hesitation and said: "I do not want to stay. I do not want kid either. I want to go home, back with my father and mother!"

In cooperation with the local police and China-Myanmar bilateral liaison offices, Susu finally reunited with her family at Yunnan border on April 9. She was expecting a child and her hometown was in the region of Myanmar civil war, which obviously made her returning road difficult.



China shares borders with Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam. Moreover, there are few natural barriers along the borders. These create opportunities for criminals and continuously trigger trafficking cases in foreign women and children.

The gravy train

2

A 16-year-old boy named Yangyang from Chiang Rai of Thailand was trafficked by his Chinese friend Ashui in November 2011. Ashui said "Take him to China and find him a good job". Then Yangyang followed him to Xishuangbanna by boat from Chiang Rai via Golden Triangle. After arriving in Kunming, Ashui unexpectedly handed him over to a group of strangers, then disappeared.

Yangyang has been taken to many cities of China including Chengdu and Lanzhou. The group of strangers told him to do business and make money. However, Yangyang by chance found some drugs hiding on their car in Lanzhou. Then he discovered that these people used him in drug trafficking. He successfully escaped Lanzhou in June 2012 and came to Thai embassy in Xi'an for help with the assistance of passers-by.

After receiving the trafficking case of Yangyang from the UN-ACT, the World Vision carried out a series of work to assist him back to home: first of all, found an aid centre in Shaanxi to provide him a shelter, and hired a counselor for psychological counseling according to his circumstances; asked Thai colleagues of the World Vision to help confirm his identification. Finally, with the support of the World Vision and accompanied by Thai embassy staff, Yangyang returned back to Thailand safely. After returning back, Yangyang continuously received the assistance from Thailand Office of the World Vision. He resumed his study at the Northern Thailand Jianhua Comprehensive High School. In memory of his past experience, Yangyang said: "I want to study hard. When I have a job with income, I'm going to help those in need!"



According to the provisions of Palermo Protocol, making a profit by utilizing children can be defined as trafficking.

Here is the high school where Yangyang is studying after he returned back to Thailand. After rescuing trafficking victims, it is necessary for social or relevant organisations to provide continuous care and help in order to rehabilitate their hurt souls.....

The girl on the streets

3

A girl crying in the street caused the attention of villagers: why was she alone here? Some villagers helped sent her to the police station. Civil affairs and the police station arranged her to live in a nursing home and entrusted an old lady to temporarily take care of her, e.g. take her to school and pick her up back home every

4

Xiaohua "came back"

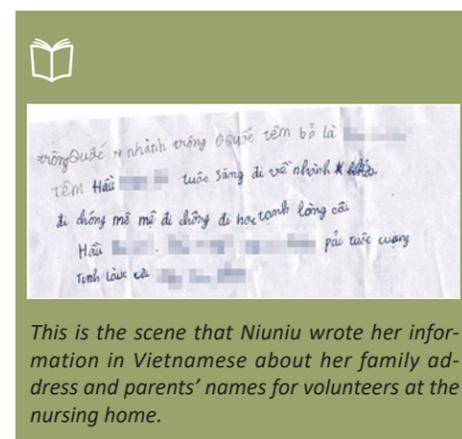
day. However, the girl never spoke Mandarin. Her writing was neither English nor Chinese characters. The nursing home and school teachers registered her information to trace her relatives on the website of Baobei Huijia (Baby Back Home). The girl who was about 14 years old was given a name called Niuniu in August 2011.

Baobei Huijia (Baby Back Home) website referred the case to the World Vision on March 19, 2013 and hoped the girl could find her home under the joint efforts of the World Vision and volunteers of Baobei Huijia (Baby Back Home). Two agencies agreed that the most important thing was to confirm Niuniu's nationality, then find her a corresponding language interpreter.

Through the field visit, volunteers found Niuniu was highly possible a Vietnamese from her writing. Later the interpreter assisted to initially confirm her Vietnamese identity and collected some information about her family.

After Anti-trafficking Office of Henan Provincial Public Security Department conducted several investigations, Niuniu's grief experience was revealed: She was trafficked with her mother into China. Later out of some reason the trafficker took her mother away alone and left Niuniu. However, Niuniu was lucky to have the assistance and love of local people to find her family. Through repeated communications between Vietnamese Embassy and Henan Public Security Department, the later dispatched staff to accompany Niuniu to Pingxiang City of Guangxi on July 17, 2013. Niuniu walked through China-Vietnam Friendship Bridge and returned back to her country and met her Dad! After returning back, Niuniu said: "I'm happy to be back, but when could my mother come back?"

Though it seemed a happy ending, Niuniu's future still need the assistance, since her family economic situation was rather poor without her mother around. Therefore, the World Vision contacted and shared her case information with Vietnamese colleagues, and hoped that Niuniu might have their support and assistance when she is experiencing difficulties after returning home!



This is the scene that Niuniu wrote her information in Vietnamese about her family address and parents' names for volunteers at the nursing home.

Flower* is not her real name. It is her shining smiles in photos that remind people of beautiful flowers. However, what she had experienced was nothing but bitterness.

In 2004, a relative came to visit Flower's family. He had been doing business abroad and had no children. He told Flower's parents that he would like to adopt their 9-year-old daughter and take her abroad. With Flower's consent, they allowed this distant relative to take her away. After, she lived in Vietnam and later Cambodia, helping her uncle with household duties every day. After living in Cambodia for two years, they moved to Thailand. Things changed when her uncle sold Flower to a factory owner who made fishing devices. In April 2006, Thai police rescued Flower and sent her to a relief station in southern Thailand. In October 2013, Flower finally set foot on the journey back home. It had been 10 years since she left her homeland.

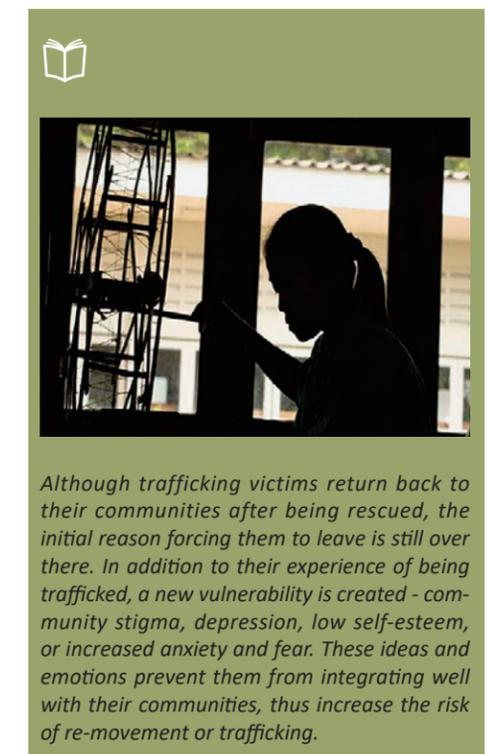
Through the End Trafficking in Person (ETIP) program, World Vision China worked closely with World Vision Thailand to welcome Flower home. She returned as a 20-year-old adult woman. In the past 10 years, her hometown didn't change much, neither did her family members. But long-time separation made everything so strange to her. She could not speak Chinese but only Thai. She was back to her hometown, but that didn't mean everything would be fine with her life from then on. She still needed help with her reintegration.

Searching for resources available, World Vision staff found Qi Chuang Social Services Network, which was willing to provide support with Flower's case. During the first home visit, we identified the language barrier as Flower's biggest practical problem. After learning this, Qichuang reached out to students from Guangdong University of Foreign Affairs. Three students who just returned from a study tour in Thailand volunteered to form a "Thai language angels" group to help Flower learn Chinese. Tutorials were given either face-to-face or via online chatroom from December 2013 to September 2014.

Unfortunately, in late September 2014, due to financial stress in the family, Flower informed Qichuang staff that she

had processed relevant document and planned to go to Thailand again. She wanted to work locally and make money to support her family. Due to language barrier, she was unable to do anything. So finally she chose to leave her hometown again. Flower sent a message to her Chinese teacher saying: "I am good and I will apply work visa here, though I'd love to be with my family" It is difficult for trafficking victim, like Flower, to really settle and go back home, in a real sense.

After Flower went to Thailand, case worker conducted evaluation and learned that Flower's situation and her future plan in Thailand, decided to close the file in October 2014.



Although trafficking victims return back to their communities after being rescued, the initial reason forcing them to leave is still over there. In addition to their experience of being trafficked, a new vulnerability is created - community stigma, depression, low self-esteem, or increased anxiety and fear. These ideas and emotions prevent them from integrating well with their communities, thus increase the risk of re-movement or trafficking.

5 Nee longing for high-rise buildings

“I saw China on TV before, where were all high-rise buildings. I feel China is a big country. Chinese women are very white and beautiful. Men are very rich. I imagine making lots of money if I come and work in China.” Talking about her impression on China, a girl from Cambodia named Nee said excitedly, taking photos of night scene with high-rise buildings by a mobile phone.

Before coming to China, she used to work in a Chinese garment factory near the international airport of Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia. She knew some management and technical staff from China. She tried to study Chinese and wanted to come and work in China.

Thus, when her neighbor of a nearby village came to ask her whether she was willing to work in China at no expense. The neighbor could help her process all document and buy her air tickets. She nodded yes. However it was a lie. After she went to China, an agent who picked her up and revealed the scam. She either married a Chinese or paid back all travel costs of coming to China.

The Chinese man to be her future husband also said it was necessary to study Chinese first before working in a Chinese factory, so she must marry him; NEE was left to stay at home, did housework and studied Chinese; when taking her to process the marriage license, she repeatedly told civil affairs staff via the interpreter that she had married in Cambodia. Ultimately, the angry Chinese family failing to get the marriage certificate returned her to the agent; when she thought she was off the hook, the agent planned to sell her to another family out of her expectation.

After she was sold to the second family, she fled to Ningbo with the assistance of her neighbor on the second day. However a month later she found the neighbor wanted to sell her to another family after taking her back; the repeated selling experience made NEE feel very helpless. Fortunately she learned the World Vision from a local Cambodian institution, so she contacted the World Vision to help her return to Cambodia.

Under the joint efforts of partners, NEE finally was going

home on Christmas Eve 2014; when asking whether she still wanted to work abroad if having such an opportunity, her answer was yes. If she has the opportunity to work in the United States or Japan, she will go.

“Because I divorced, I have to raise my child and my mother alone. If I stay at home and sell beef soup only, I can earn less than \$100 a month.” Nee said she used to sell rice in Thailand and only make money of RMB30 yuan a day. In order to make living for her family, as long as she can make money, she will not hesitate to work always from home.

Blessing is to this persistent girl.



China's economic development level is significantly higher than Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia and some other Southeast Asian countries. Women in these places are yearning for a bright urban life. This is often used by criminals as a bait of trafficking.

The deception in marriage

Two girls from Cambodia found themselves deceived when they knew a divorced 40-year-old man would marry one of them. In addition, his four brothers lived together. At the moment, the idea of returning home popped out of her head; however, when they proposed to go home, they were threatened and their documents were also detained. World Vision received a report from a local Cambodian institution on January 28, 2015, two Cambodian girls hoped to have assistance and return back to Cambodia.

They belongs to the “voluntary” trafficked persons in the UN definition of human trafficking without involving forced marriage. Since the international definition focuses on whether the exploitation occurs, it is difficult to identify them according to this definition; while in China, though the trafficking crime against women covers forced marriage, it is difficult for the police to verify and identify just by unilateral statements of victims. However, as the vulnerable group, they can still receive assistance, so after World Vision referred the case to its partners, two girls were put into a safe shelter and their daily needs, emotional and psychological needs were being taken care.

In the process of taking care of two girls, dormitory administrator Aling-provided most of the help; both of two girls were pregnant, one of them had already 32 weeks of pregnancy. At the moment, it was a huge challenge for Aling since she has neither married nor experienced taking care of expecting mothers. However, with love, she began this difficult journey: provided special diets, paid attention to their emotional and physical conditions, regularly took them to the hospital for examination. Aling took good care of them; as long as Cambodian women said they felt uncomfortable, she was very worried. Especially when the doctor said one of fetus was not good in health, she immediately called, reported and discussed whether it was necessary to go to hospital for examination and actively communicated with the hospital to find a solution.

With the care of Aling and other co-workers, two Cambodi-



Due to severe imbalanced sex ratio, besides rural adult women migrated to work usually choose to marry in cities and more economically affluent areas, more and more Vietnamese, Burmese and Cambodian women are “bought” into Hebei, Jiangxi, Fujian etc. of China.....

an girls finally obtained their departure document and returned to their country safely with immense gratitude and their healthy babies on 16 April 2015! Able to go home, two girls said in broken Chinese: “My baby and I thank you all and welcome to Cambodia!”

7 The crying moon

“Yu’er” means the moon and is the girl’s name. However, this name is not as bright as the moon, but as a moon shadow which indicates the rough experience of the girl.

When she was 9 years old, her mother left her father in Zhanjiang and took her back and lived in beautiful Xishuangbanna; two years later, his mother and a man from Hunan Province went to live in Hunan and left Yu’er to be raised by her aunt and grandmother. Her grandmother took care of her life and her uncle subsidized her school fees. Her uncle had two children and could not afford the school costs of three children, so 13-year-old Yu’er dropped out and stayed at home, sometimes helped her grandmother in farming, or helped her aunt cook and wash on construction sites. Although the life was hard, Yu’er still felt happy.

Since she was 16 years old, Yu’er has experienced ups and downs in her life. A 30 year old local Dai woman introduced her to work in Malaysia. She left Xishuangbanna together with her aunt for Myanmar. Later her aunt returned back and left her alone. However, the unimaginable experience awaited her ahead. After she and other two Dai girls from Myanmar traveled from Myanmar to Malaysia, she found herself tricked into forced prostitution. If she fought, she got abused or even got drug injected into her body. During this period, Yu’er suffered all tortures.

Though a Malaysian man took her away, two years later the men took her to the borders between Malaysia and Thailand and abandoned her there. Fortunately, Thai police found and rescued her during a patrol, then sent her to an aid centre in Songkhla. Three months later, the girl was referred to a child and family shelter. Under the efforts of Chinese Embassy in Songkhla and Thai government, Yu’er accompanied by two government staff arrived at Kunming Changshui International Airport in November 2015. This rough experience has finally come to an end.

After Yu’er returned back to China, her mother and family members of Xishuangbanna also arrived in Kunming. When her 70-year-old grandmother hugged Yu’er and cried together, people were moved by such scene!

Though returning back, it was difficult to follow up. Her mother had no job, her father was old and could not afford taking care of her. Where could the girl go? The girl said: “Let me return back to Banna and reduce my mother’s financial burden, she doesn’t need to spend money on me!” However, who could provide her follow-up assistance after going back?

World Vision made efforts and reported the case to the Women’s Federation. At the same time, it also found a local partner to support this case. The partner said: “Now the public security helps to settle her household registration and process her identity. The women’s federation coordinates the resources of other government departments, local organizations and community. We are confident to provide better assistance to this girl!” World Vision hoped to work with the public security, women’s federation and local partners to help for a new beginning!



Trafficked women are forced into prostitution and other pornography activities and become the “cash cow” of criminals. They not only lose their personal freedom, but also suffer both physical and psychological tortures.

Beibei’s change 8

Since Beibei could memorize, tile-roofed cave was her family’s looks in her memory. This was the place where she lived, together with her six family members crowded under the eaves. Unfortunately, her childhood was not happy and she was even reluctant to think of.

Her father had no decent work, often drank, gambled, quarreled and fight with her mother. Then he was always detained by the police. Her family preferred boys to girls, she often got beat up for no reason. In her teens, a greater misfortune befell her - her two brothers raped her; and threatened she would be killed if she told the family. Though heartbroken, she had to keep it secret. But it never ended in such a way, later her brothers raped her repeatedly, Beibei’s fights triggered severe beats from her brothers.

Finally one day, Beibei screwed up her courage and told her parents. To her surprise, her father did not help her, but blamed that Beibei seduced her brothers. Since then she hated her family. Later her parents divorced and her mother left home alone. Beibei also hoped to leave this place where brought her great pains.

When she studied at the middle school, she met a man. Naive Beibei thought the man treated her very well and would bring her happiness in future. However the man cheated her, took her away from her family and sold her to Nanyang. After Beibei escaped, she came to work in Zhengzhou. She never expected that her boyfriend once again forced her to work in prostitution, and restricted her freedom. Heartbroken Beibei gave up the confrontation and spent three years of painful days.

Volunteers of World Vision’s partner organisation in Zhengzhou visited Beibei and changed her fate. Under their long-term care, love and companionship, Beibei had the courage to bid farewell to her past and re-started new life. With the assistance of this institution, Beibei began to learn how to forgive, which was difficult since she was hurt badly before. However she tried to visit her family; when she saw her family, she was still full of hatred in her heart. Until two years ago her brother



Trafficked women used to lead a long-term life in a cold and ruthless environment, some even often subject to beatings and ill-treatment, besides psychological rehabilitation assistance, also need appropriate job skills training to help their reintegration into the normal social life.

got killed in an accident, she realized that in fact she was unwilling to let her brother die. Since then she began to truly forgive her family and gradually increased her visits.

Funded by World Vision, Beibei participated in a computer training and smoothly passed the examination of US Microsoft WORD Specialist in 2015. She also planned to continue her study programme of US Microsoft EXCEL in 2016. She entered the wedding hall on July 1, 2015 and took her crush together to start a new journey! For these memories, Beibei said: "After growing up much more, I find I have said many absurd words and done ridiculous things. I used to ask myself whether I regret." She said: "No, this is my experience!

9 Direction once lost

With many people's help, Xiaoyin said goodbye to her past days. She began her new life and had a job. Supported by World Vision, she began to learn computer; these changes were actually not easy for her.

Born in a small village of Pingdingshan, Xiaoyin had no interest in study since her childhood. She looked like a boy especially and her parents seldom disciplined her. After graduating from the primary school, she studied at the middle school and gradually left far behind her classmates, which caused her weariness against study. After disputing with his family, Xiaoyin insisted to drop out of school, parents failed to persuade her and let it be.

After leaving school, Xiaoyin entered the society and soon lost her direction. At an age of 13, she met a man who lured her by sweet words into a bath centre in Zhengzhou, put her under house arrest and forced her into prostitution. Whenever she tried to escape the bath centre, she would be beaten by belt. The guards there even pulled her hair and hit her head against the wall. Fortunately, she and another girl escaped by chance later.

She never tried to go home and stayed in the strange city. She found some jobs, however earned less and very tired. She decided to return the bath centre again and felt it much easier to make money. Thus she had led a life without direction. Until World Vision partner - a social-service organisation in Zhengzhou visited and met her, she found her own direction.



Using excuses of "falling in love" and "making friends" are the key measures of criminals to abduct naive girls. Those girls longing for love but inexperienced are most likely to be cheated by sweet words of the criminals disguised as "Prince Charming".

When thinking of what happened to her, Xiaoyin was full of remorse every time: if her parents had given her more attention and disciplined her since childhood, if she had listened to her parents, if she had never listened to strangers or never innocently thought others would have really loved herself, then she should never experienced a period of painful past. Fortunately, Xiaoyin finally found the right direction. We believe that as long as she is willing to insist, she will make success and have a good life.

Black Aegean Sea 10

In people's impression, Greece is a romantic place, the blue Aegean contrasts against the blue sky, intoxicated; however in this girl's mind, Greece is the place that she never wants to mention about since she experienced an unspeakable past there.

The girl lived with her remarried mother. Her stepfather told her mother, a "brother" could take her to work in a bar of Chinatown in Greek and make lots of money; given that her mother was helping her sister raise children and hoped she could make money, so she left for Greece at an age of 15. However there were no flowers waiting her ahead, but traps.

When she arrived and only found that everything was different from what the "brother" told. The "brother" treated her badly, she had to work hard every day without salary. Sometimes, the brother harassed her, or even forced her to have sex with him. If she refused, he would beat her badly. After the "brother's" wife knew, she never helped, even threatened to report her because she had no legal visa. Before coming to Greece, the "brother" said he could help her apply for a temporary visa of three years. However in fact, she only had a tourist visa expired already. She was afraid of being discovered since she never know what kind of punishment she would face; afterwards, her "sister-in-law" always abused her verbally. In those days, the color of Aegean seemed to become black in her heart.

Eventually she could not endure this anymore and reported to the local police station for help. Then the police rescued her. Meanwhile, a Greek local agency "Eva" provided her vocational training and contacted UN-ACT China Office. Before the Spring Festival of 2015, the girl finally returned back to China.



Rescued women who experienced trafficking always suffer psychological problems: psychological stress, afraid of meeting people, low self-esteem, depression, sadness, frequent crying, doing nothing and even losing faith in life

Currently, World Vision and its partners are following up the girl and learned she had a severe depression in Greece, reluctant to contact with any Chinese, and isolated herself. However after returning China, she felt better. World Vision and its partners are willing to help this poor girl and waiting patiently she can re-build her trust in others and open herself for others approach her!

11 The way of Xingxing going home

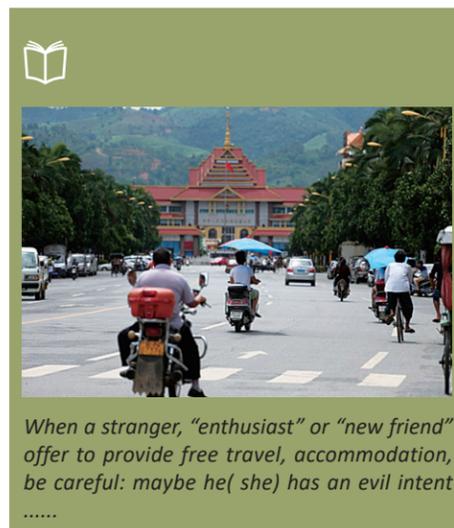
Xingxing comes from Myanmar, however she speaks fluent Anhui dialect instead of Burmese.

In her memory, she has a family of nine people. Her father is a Burmese and mother is a Chinese from Yunnan. They lives in a place between Myanmar and Yunnan Province of China where has a rubber tree plant nearby. She went to school until her second grade of primary school and studied Chinese characters. However, her teachers asked them to remember that they are Burmese and celebrate Songkran in their hometown, wear a single clothes, eat rice and drink water carried by bucket from mountains, which is few memory that Xingxing has for her hometown.

Xingxing came and reported to Yingshang County Public Security Bureau on September 22, 2015 that she was trafficked to Yingshang County four or five years ago. She did not want to stay in China and wanted to go home.

After filing and investigating the case, the public security found that getting lost on the way to find her uncle from her hometown of Myanmar to China's Yunnan Province became a turning point for Xingxing's life. Later she met a villager in Henan who cheated and took her to Henan Province by an excuse to find her parents. The next day he sold her to a local villager of Anhu as a wife at RMB10,000 yuan. Although the case was successfully solved, it was difficult to repatriate her because she did not remember her home address in specific province and district in Myanmar.

After learning this case, World Vision first contacted a Burmese teacher and hoped she could communicate with Xingxing in Burmese to evoke some of her memory. Unfortunately, Xingxing only remembered several Burmese sentences, not her home address; then World Vision contacted with Anti-trafficking Office of Yunnan Public Security Department and communicated with local government of Myanmar through Ruili Border Liaison Office to confirm a possible repatriation; however, we cannot help worrying that such a Burmese woman speaking local Anhui dialect will face many challenges after she returns home.



When a stranger, "enthusiast" or "new friend" offer to provide free travel, accommodation, be careful: maybe he(she) has an evil intent

I want to raise my children by work

12

It was so tempted to a divorced Vietnamese women, when hearing a salary is good enough to pay for her and her children's living expenses, especially in contrast to the hard work of washing dishes in a restaurant. In order to take care of 15-year-old daughter and 17-month-old baby, she believed the words of a Vietnamese fellow and came to China. However, she never knew she had become a commodity for sale by the fellow.

After taking her to Maoming of Guangdong, the Vietnamese fellow was looking for a buyer who could offer a higher price due to a low selling price of RMB2,000 yuan for a woman locally. There were lots of Vietnamese women married to local Chinese for years in Maoming. Some Vietnamese women pretended to greet her with interest and learned that she wanted to find a job, they proposed to take her to Hebei and told her there offered a high salary. In order to make money and raise her children, she was tempted by the new offer but worried about her children. The fellow took her to China promised to take care of her two children and she felt comfortable leaving to Hebei with several Vietnamese fellows. To her surprise, she overheard a discussion about selling her among these Vietnamese fellows, then she finally realized her dangerous situation and decided to find a chance to escape.

One day, she took chance and escaped when her fellows went out. After she reported to the local police station, the case was successfully solved by a joint effort made by the public security departments of Hebei and Guangdong: the Vietnamese fellow who took her to China and those who appeared in Maoming of Guangdong and took her to Hebei are a gang of human trafficking. They took advantage of their Vietnamese identities to cheat and sell Vietnamese women as wives to Chinese people and made profits. Traffickers not only planned to sell the mother but also her children. Fortunately, with the efforts of Maoming public security departments, her 15-year-old daughter and 17-month-old baby were finally rescued.

She and her children went home safely through Dongxing Port of Guangxi. Across the river, her father was there waiting for them to go back. Hope that she and her children are able to live a happy life.



The most common means for women trafficking by criminals include: deceit by the excuses of "recruitment" and "job recommendation", mainly targeting women in remote areas and poverty, poorly educated, eager to "find a job", "make big money" and "get rid of poverty".

Chapter Three

Regional Cooperation

GMS features some of the most extensive and specific flows of migration and human trafficking in the Asia-Pacific region. These flows are characterized by strong cross-border patterns due to factors such as cultural linkages, traditional migration trends, long and porous borders, as well as significant imbalances in the socio-economic development levels of the countries therein.

Over the past decade, significant progress has been made in enacting new anti-trafficking legislation. With the signing of the COMMIT MOU in 2004, the six GMS governments have committed to a response to human trafficking meeting international standards, highlighting the need for multi-lateral, bilateral, and government-NGO cooperation to fight human trafficking. World Vision, being a global relief, development and advocacy organisation, had initiated the “Mekong Delta Regional Trafficking Strategy Project (MDRTS)” since 2005, and later “Regional Advocacy Anti-Child Trafficking Project (RACTP)” between 2008 and 2011 and End-Trafficking-in-Persons (ETIP) programme from 2011 through 2016.

“ETIP is implemented in the GMS because we have observed a high level of undocumented migration between the countries, which leave such migrants at high risk to trafficking. Of those identified as victims of trafficking, Lao victims trafficked to Thailand were mainly exploited in sexual exploitation and domestic labor, Cambodian and Myanmar victims were trafficked to Thailand for forced labor on fishing boats, factories, and agricultural farms, and Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Myanmar victims trafficked to China were forced to get married,” said Mr. John Whan Yoon, the ETIP Regional Programme Manager.

Recognizing the complex nature of trafficking in this region and the need to provide a holistic and comprehensive response, World Vision China (WVC) joined RACTP in 2008 and had continued its anti-trafficking effort in ETIP from 2011.

“The ETIP programme is unique because WV is able to have a presence at the regional, national, and local levels. We are able to work directly with those that are at risk to trafficking and those that have been trafficked,” John continued.

The goal of ETIP is to contribute to the mitigation of the human trafficking problem in GMS through the prevention of the vulnerable from being trafficked, protection of human trafficking victims, and promotion of improved anti-trafficking government policies. John pointed out that “at the grassroots level, ETIP worked in the most impoverished communities and where WV also often implemented long term community development projects so project reach was more widespread and interventions more comprehensive”.

Prevention of the vulnerable from being trafficked **1**

ETIP is working directly with community members so they themselves can build human trafficking prevention groups at the village level. In rural China youth migrants, especially girls and young women generally drop out of school prematurely and leave villages uninformed and ill-prepared. With limited information, skill and safe migration channels, these vulnerable groups are exposed to high risks of exploitation. World Vision considers children and youth to be important agents of change and upholds the right of children and youth to be directly involved in action to combat human trafficking. That is why ETIP is investing in fund and engaging children’s activities and setting up clubs for children to get together regularly and learn knowledge and skills to protect themselves from human trafficking and also help spread the message to their friends.

“However, the reach of this activity has been minuscule in a country as populous as China,” John admitted, “We hope to bring trafficking content into school curriculum, so that youth across the country will have the opportunity to learn the trafficking prevention skills.” These activities enables the most vulnerable children to develop key life skills, including critical thinking, decision making, effective communication and negotiation, self-management and life goal planning. These life skills help children stay alert and avoid potential dangers when faced with risky situations, such as when traffickers try to deceive them. Totally 11 children/youth clubs with 829 members participated in our training in pilot sites of Ruili and Lvchun ADPs. The children shared the knowledge via awareness-raising events with peers and adults, benefitting more than 4382 children and adults in schools and communities and 77 youths and children act as advocates at school and community.

ETIP also provides opportunities for children and

youth to meet and interact with other people from various locations at national level and GMS level forums. In these forums, children share fresh perspectives and lessons with newfound friends, and engage in discussions about what can be done to reduce the trafficking problem.

At regional level World Vision, in collaboration with Save the Children, the International Labor Organisation, MTV EXIT and other agencies, organised the Mekong Youth Forums, in which children and youth representatives present their recommendations to senior government officials at the annual COMMIT Senior Officials Meetings and related events. In 2013 three youths from advocates Yangxian ADP participated Regional Youth Media Workshop of Mekong Youth Forum. In 2015 these three youths join the Regional COMMIT Youth Forum, SOM-10/ IMM 4 on behalf of China, together with peers from Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam.

At national level 40 children advocates from ADPs in China, together with 27 government officials and school teachers joined Children’s Forum, the first initiated by WV China in 2014. They creatively used Communication-for-Development (C4D) tools as photography, drama, videos and the printed word to present their concerns. Meanwhile, the children also engage in face-to-face dialogues with government officials so that senior policy makers can hear directly from those that are being affected by the trafficking problem.

At local level as Ruili city, children forum offered a platform for 34 children to share their stories about child protection issues with care-givers and officials from municipal bureaus through drama presentations. These issues include family violence, drug abuse, gender inequality and child marriage. Chil-

dren asked questions, engaged in dialogue with government officials before presenting them a Children Voices Statement, an advocacy statement.

20-year old Qili Yangzong, a Tibetan girl from Shangri-La, Yunnan, recalled her experience with children forum, “I was nervous when I raised questions to the officials, but their answers were really inspiring and enriched my knowledge. I think such education can be further promoted at schools.” She continued, “By participating in these activities I have learned a lot about human trafficking and the work that’s being done to combat it.”

When educating parents, children and youth, the emphasis is not only on providing information but actually changing attitudes and behaviors so that more and more young people choose safe migration

options. The most vulnerable families are identified through home visitors, and proper assistance is provided to those who most need it. To enable people to easily report suspicious incidents, ETIP is setting up community watch volunteers and reporting systems so that the police and social workers can be alerted about any human trafficking cases.

In three pilot sites of ETIP China, there were 7 watch groups with 78 members in function. These human trafficking prevention groups help children and adults in villages find out more about the dangers of trafficking and how they can be avoided, assist the most vulnerable families, and report possible trafficking incidents to government officials so that those in danger can be protected.

2 Protection of human trafficking victims

The concept of protection in human trafficking refers to a coordinated service to provide trafficking victims, ensuring the dignity and security of trafficking victims in the course of referral process from investigation, victim identification, cross-border repatriation and community based (re)-integration. Ms. Chigusa Ikeuchi, the ETIP Regional Protection Project Manager confirmed that “the concept of protection has stayed the same as the beginning of the project.”

To assist and protect victims of trafficking, the first step is to identify victims and remove them from the trafficking situation. ETIP both promotes and supports a multi-disciplinary team approach to investigation and identification of victims of trafficking. Under this approach, law enforcement agencies that are responsible for victim identification work collaborate with social welfare, health officials, legal personnel and NGO staff to ensure that the victim’s

needs are fully met. ETIP also works across borders to trace and locate ‘missing persons’, those who have lost contact with their families and may have fallen into a trafficking situation; this is done in collaboration with specialist law enforcement agencies on both sides of the border. For many migrants who are arrested and deported for illegal stay or work, ETIP supports screening for trafficking victims among them and provides safe transport home for those who have no means to do so and are in danger of coming under the control of traffickers.

Chigusa Ikeuchi emphasized “the project aimed that trafficking victims regain agency and full control over their own life after going through all the process. Achieving it, it is very significant to ensure that trafficking victims recover from the trauma, became self-sustained both economically and mentally, and (re)integrated into community well.”

Partnership is essential for repatriation and reintegration work since many agencies are involved and different support is required in various steps of the process. WVC has supported, in collaboration with international organisations and local NGOs, trafficked victims from Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand back home. We develop a resource directory among the NGOs through NGO Forum which include 27 NGOs and service providers in areas of psychological support, legal aid, social services and livelihoods support.

After years of relationship building and collaboration with various partners, a significant breakthrough happened in 2013, World Vision started receiving

about 20 referrals of cases of trafficked victims for both domestic and cross-border cases and working collaboratively, assisted in case repatriation and reintegration services. Until the end of July 2016, about 370 victims were identified and assisted in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Security, UN-ACT and local NGOs through the Greater Mekong Sub-regional Language Project and Self-Reported Cases. Social services and vocational training were provided for domestic victims based on identified victims’ needs. Financial support was also committed to victims’ repatriation in cases of repatriation initiated by the government and joint efforts with UN-ACT and other NGOs that enabled people to go home.

Support National Action Plan of Anti-Trafficking implementation through cooperation

3

It is very important for governments to adopt and implement laws and policies to combat and respond to human trafficking. ETIP supports the ongoing efforts of governments by providing financial and technical assistance for strategic activities in the governments’ National Plans of Action and by promoting the practical implementation of existing laws and policies down to the local level.

In China, the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP, 2000-2013) and later, the United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT, 2014-2018) serves as Secretariat to the COMMIT Process and is mandated to provide technical, financial, monitoring, reporting, and logistical support to activities under COMMIT in partnership with government departments and international organisations. Under this national

COMMIT mechanism World Vision China partners with UN-ACT with a view to improving the policy implementation.

“We need to put into place better managed migration policies so that low skilled workers are able to migrate legally between the GMS countries and not have to resort to undocumented migration,” John believed that ETIP was able to influence government policy makers.

Citizens of neighboring countries are increasingly victims of cross-border trafficking into China, particularly for forced marriage and related exploitation. However, it is estimated that less than 1% of all victims are officially identified, denying them basic support services. In order to meet the need of GMS language translation for cross-border cases, WVC

and UN-ACT China initiated and helped to select and hire interpreters of GMS language (Burmese, Khmer, Laos and Vietnamese) to provide cultural competence and qualified interpretation services in the support to police investigations of cross-border trafficking cases. Through the project 265 suspected victims have already accepted the translation service in identification from March 2013 through the end of April in 2016, which greatly support the anti-trafficking work for front-line police officers. Since September 2015 the Ministry of Public Security has begun to allocate funds for GMS language translation work.

In order to sustain effects of language translation project, ETIP, together with UN-ACT China and Save the Children, supported the development of a smartphone-based victim identification tool application to overcome language barriers. The application helps victims communicate with anti-trafficking responders in their native language. The Ministry of Public Security has agreed to use the trial version. UN-ACT would coordinate efforts to train front-line law enforcement officers in 2016.

“The ETIP programme was designed and funded for a five year period. As a programme phase, it is drawing to an end, with a formal evaluation of the programme’s results being carried out by June 2016,” John said, “the human trafficking problem has not disappeared and it continues to an issue that needs a sustained response. WV is designing the next phase of the programme, which will look to address the various forms of violence against children rather than focusing exclusively on human trafficking”.

Chapter Four Frontier Voice

1 Mr. John Whan Yoon of WV Regional ETIP Office



John Whan Yoon in the middle of the picture is attending the activity in the children centre.

I had the privilege of meeting with a trafficking survivor in Myanmar who had accompanied her friend to visit the friend’s sister in Thailand, as the “employer” had called to say the sister was sick and had asked for her to visit. The “employer” turned out to be a brothel owner who had lied about the friend’s sister being sick, using this as a ruse to get them to come without suspecting anything. This young woman was only helping her friend as a travel companion to visit her sister but she ended up trafficked in a brothel! Yet, what was inspiring to me was how bright her smile was when she greeted our WV team when we visited, and what hopes she had of rebuilding her life since her return home. She had married her boyfriend who had waited for her during her disappearance, had renovated their home, and was taking a training course on sewing and tailoring that would prepare her to set up shop in her village. After such personal hardship and tragedy, the inner fortitude and optimism for the future that she showed was amazing. I was tremendously broken and happy for her at the same time.

This world is full of contradictions, with humans capable of such good but also capable of gross inhu-

man treatment and exploitation of others. I believe it is time well spent to contribute my part to increasing good and counteracting the injustices we see perpetrated in the world we live in. The subjugation, enslavement, and exploitation of persons should have no place in this world; therefore I see the value in continuing this work to combat human trafficking in all its forms.

If I have chance to share something with the survivors or potential victims who are back community and still in the process of rehabilitation. I would want to tell the survivors that it is not their fault, regardless what they might think they did to contribute to their becoming trafficked. Therefore, there should not be any residual blame to self about what happened, which can lead to despair and depression. I would also tell them that in the process of recovery, they should not feel as though they are alone in the rebuilding process. They should reach out to family and friends, deepen those bonds, and seek support, because the rebuilding will undoubtedly be challenging and they will need the love and connectedness of others to keep on the path of recovery rather than falling into despondency and despair.

2 Ms. Chigusa Ikeuchi of WV Regional ETIP Office



Ms. Chigusa Ikeuchi is explaining the tool of Case Management System in the regional meeting.

The time of ETIP is unforgettable for me. If let me say, there is somethings or persons are touching, inspiring me during ETIP. That is I was touched by the words of ETIP team, especially when I went through difficult time. When I was very much discouraged, they came up to me and said “Chigusa, I know you are going through very tough time, but whatever happens to you, you need to work well. Just focus on what you need to do, and deliver the best outcome”. These are the words one of the country managers said to me, and I was always encouraged by her words.

And there is one person I met in Cambodia, who is a trafficking victim, and he really encouraged me throughout my time with ETIP. He was injured by landmine when he was a child, and he lost right arm, and a left eye. He was trafficked 3 times; 2 times at fishing boat in Thailand and 1 time at huge plantation at Southern Thailand. He was abandoned by his mother since his mother has remarried after being separated from his father right after he was born. In spite of his harsh and tough experience, he was always hopeful and has strong and shining eyes

to share his life and happiness whenever I came to meet him for monitoring.

Of course, when my work is not appreciated, I get discouraged and it was difficult for me to continue good work. But then I always remember what my team mate told me and this boy’s experience.

Then I always remember the victims that I met on the field and their smile and/or strong will to make their life better always gives me strength and I am encouraged to work harder. Also I thought of ETIP team, especially the ones working on the field. My immediate responsibility is to support them, and I motivated myself to support them better.

If I have chance to share something with the victims or potential victims who are back community and still in the process of rehabilitation. I will say:” you are not alone. There are other people who went through the similar experience as yours, and please open you a little bit and meet them and proceed in parallel. Let us help you.”

I love ETIP and will miss all the things and persons of ETIP so much!

3 Lisa Wang of WV China ETIP Office Protection Pillar coordinator

I joined the project when it started in 2011. At the beginning, I worked with passion without project partners or clients. I felt totally lost on where to start or intervene.

During the aid service agencies seminar in cooperation with UNIAP office in 2012, I got to know Baobei Huijia (Baby Back Home) Volunteers Association and other institutions engaged in volunteer resource service, psychological assistance and legal aid. The project gradually received cross-border and domestic victims referred by these institutions. Later through the translation project in cooperation with UN-ACT office, we began to receive cross-border cases reported to the public security departments in some provinces and provided translation resource and repatriation assistance through the project assistance.

From the project beginning till now, in terms of the achieved project objectives, though the project seems to have output some results, the process is not easy. Due to the challenges and difficulties faced, I felt it impossible to insist and wanted to give up or

leave. At the time, partners always called to comfort and encourage me. Particularly from the second half of 2014 to the first half of 2015, we continuously received suspected trafficking cases referred by Cambodian local agencies. On the one hand, we had to meet Cambodian agencies’ demands to process the cases timely; on the other hand, it was difficult to identify forced marriage cases and impossible to process them in time; so was the temporary shelter for individual cases. Therefore, the huge pressure almost crashed me. With the constant encouragement and support from partners, I survived.

Recalling all this way here, there are hardships, tears and accompany of partners. Today when the project is approaching to end, I want to say: in five years of project implementation, though I witness more and more trafficking victims get assistance from different parties, there are still trafficking cases constantly reported and there are more trafficking victims who need attention and help; at the same time, I also see more and more partners begin to adopt the knowledge and skills related to professional social work to serve trafficking victims, however their abilities and skills still need to be further improved and strengthened. Finally, I want to say: the crime of trafficking seems neither happen around us nor so prominent in China. However, trafficking crime is actually present and happening. When I face one and another real cases, I see some people being forced and sold as wives, some people forced to provide sexual service or into slave labor. Then I have to think what I can do without the project?



The colleagues of WV ETIP regional office and China Office take a group photo and Lisa is the second one from the left in the front row.

4 Ms. Jenny McGee of Starfish Project

As Starfish Project founder, seeing many women who have been trapped in human trafficking and constantly been abused physically and mentally has been a painful experience. And that's also how those feelings transformed things inside of me and made me realize that fighting for the benefits and rights for exploited women is a passion of my life.

Women who got rescued and just came to Starfish are either defensive or really quiet and keep low profile, they normally are not in a stable condition which requires extra energy and time from our staff and volunteers, but facts proved that everything the team has done is worthwhile. There is a girl in SF who is a muslim and I remembered clearly that when she first came, she was having anger issue, and would lost temper from time to time, one time she even grabbed a knife and intended to



Starfish Project use their love and warmth to help all the vulnerable women

hurt herself. When our staff spent time digging out her life stories and experiences, we started to realize the wounds and pains that she had buried deeply inside of her. Our team came up with a counselling plan along with the resources WV provided. Her life has been restored and changed in many way in the past three years and now she knows who she really is and her values and eager to learn and grow herself and now she is our photographer.

Our mission is to help women to know their true value and hope. And we make sure to live it out in everything we do.

5 Long Sihai, Xishuangbanna Prefecture Women and Children Psychological and Legal Consultation Service Centre

In late 2015, a VoT returned from Thailand was referred to us by World Vision and Yunnan Women Federation. As a local NGO with work focus on the rights of women and children, and community development, we thought we could assist this girl for a successful reintegration through our established resource network.

However, during the process we found many difficulties: firstly, her health condition deteriorated as she faced tremendous stress, end up she had to go through psychiatric assessment review and received counseling; secondly, her Hukou (family/household registration system) was an issue as her mother was unwilling to come home to settle this matter, so we can only visit her grandmother and support this girl through collaboration with local women federation and responsible person in the village. But there was no solution to this problem for half year; furthermore, we have been trying to help this girl to reconnect with her family support network, but her mother did not want to take up the responsibility as she has no job and income to support her daughter. Without many options, local Women Federation had to send the girl to her father in Guangdong Province per advice from her mother. Nevertheless, her father is sixty years old and he can only assist in handling the issue of Hukou (household registration) but not the responsibility to take care of her daughter.

As of today, we are still working with Women Federation, Disable Persons Federation, Guardian, local NGO...etc. to support this girl and hope we can find a better solution and provide a better arrangement to this girl.

From this case, I deeply felt that it is not difficult for the trafficking victim being rescued and returned to community but it is really a challenge to provide follow-up support so they can successfully reintegrate into their community!



Reintegration support in community need relevant government department and local NGOs to cooperate in the issue of seeking and linking the available resource

6 The voices of the Children and Youth

1. The voices from the children on Kunming Forum

Nearly 100 child and adult representatives from the World Vision, partners and project sites attended the World Vision first session of the Children's Forum on 2014 July 21-25, in Kunming of Yunnan Province to have a dialogue on child protection and child safety issues. During this Children's Forum, child representatives from various project sites demonstrated the issues they cared about through telling stories, taking pictures, recording video and performing drama etc. The topics presented related to child protection and child safety, including traffic safety, prohibiting child labor, protecting children from drug abuse and dangers of domestic violence.



The children shared their idea and feeling after the forum:

"I learn some knowledge of Child Protection and how to use drawing, drama and photography to express our ideas. I am the journalist there, it is very interesting!"

"I and my friend think of the stories happened beside us about the safety problem of children. And we try to make simple literary to others. We wanted to share something about the issue of children security issues."

"There is the training activity of Child Right during the forum. And I know more about the knowledge of Child Rights. After back, I must share with my classmates."

"I really do not know the influence of the drugs before the little friends from Ruili City of Yunnan Province shared their production. It is really unforgettable for me."

"We play the drama work edited by ourselves and prepare for some questions about Child Rights to the adults. I am so happy the leaders and teachers of our school answer our questions."

2. The voices of youth volunteers at the Mekong Subregion Anti-Trafficking Tenth Senior Officials Meeting (SOM10)

Three youth volunteers from Shaanxi Province, invited by United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT) China Office and funded by the World Vision, participated in the Youth Forum of the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking (COMMIT) on April 27 - 30, 2015 held in Phnom Penh of Cambodia, as well as the Mekong Subregion Anti-Trafficking Tenth Senior Officials Meeting (SOM10) and the 4th Inter-Ministerial Meeting (IMM4). During three days of COMMIT Youth Forum activities, young people from six countries including Cambodia, Vietnam, China, Myanmar, Laos and Thailand, demonstrated at the forum their project activities and results of community activities. They made presentations to show community activities and activity results and used the data to show population movements and potential risk of human trafficking in villages. They also filmed and produced a video to tell the work experience of several young villagers. Wonderful performance of youth representatives won the recognition of government officials at SOM10.



During the COMMIT Youth Forum activities, young people put forward their proposal:

- Invite young people selected by their peers to join the COMMIT Task Forces;
- Make funding available to young people to implement trafficking prevention activities in their communities and provide approval and mechanisms for government to participate and provide input;
- Help young people acquire safe migration skills and trafficking awareness by making learning about migration and human trafficking part of the mainstream school curriculum, using available toolkits such as World Vision's Smart Navigator toolkit and empowering young people as trainers.

After the events, youth volunteers talked about their feelings:

"With the friends from other Mekong countries, we can take photos and videos, plan and make some works to reflect the problems in child protection, really fun!"

"I learn photography and movie editing, and I also learn to cooperate with others!"

"I think I gain some experience and have fun to share my own ideas."

"I hope to have the chance to learn safe migration and related knowledge of human trafficking. I wish there are fewer trafficking cases across all the states and we have a safe environment."



Tips of Trafficking Prevention

1. Trafficking for the purpose of labor exploitation and sexual exploitation

1) Common tricks of traffickers

· In the name of job recommendation, or using high salary as a bait, however in fact never receive a wage, force to do heavy work or force to prostitute.

· Use the excuses to arrange a blind date or introduce a decent husband, actually the man may be old and poor because only such a person need to spend money on buying a wife.

· In the name of making friends and falling in love, invite to travel together or migrate for work and later get controlled.

2) Preventive Recommendations

· Foreigners planned to marry Chinese or work in China:

→ Chinese cities and economy develop rapidly, however in an uneven way, there are still many poor areas and poor people in China, therefore many men cannot afford marrying a wife and have to spend money and buy one. You thought you could marry a wealthy family, perhaps the actual situation is not as you wished, even rather worse.

→ According to the provision of Chapter II Article VI in Foreigners' Employment Administration Regulation of China: "The employer shall employ foreigners

to engage the posts with special needs, which domestic candidates are not capable of." As the most populous country, there were 277 million¹ migrant workers in 2015 in China, not necessary to input any labors. Therefore common labor jobs are difficult to apply for China's work visa.

· Documented Migrants:

→ At leave finishing the middle school before migrate for work, better accompanied by acquaintances.

→ Consult your family members before your departure, inform them of your destination and keep in touch with your family on a regular basis.

→ Understand national and local laws and regulations of receiving countries before your departure.

→ Process and take various travel documents before your departure, migrate legally, never let others keep your original documents.

→ Find a job through formal agency or legal channel, never trust the recruitment advertisement posted everywhere or "warm-hearted" stranger who is eager to find you a job.

→ Calm down when facing others' temptation, verify whether the information provided by others is true through regular, reliable and authoritative channels, no hurry to make a decision.

→ Some signals may remind you of danger: seize your identity by various excuses, a high salary promised, ask to hand over your phone and other contact tools by the excuse of interview, then keep alert right away.

→ Traffickers are not necessarily strangers or look fierce and they may be your fellows, friends and even relatives around. With the continuous development of internet, many traffickers use QQ, WeChat and other social media to conduct fraud, be cautious when making internet friends and dating internet friends.

→ Labor exploitation is also trafficking, so adult males may also become the targets of trafficking.

3) When suspecting or confirming you are trafficked:

→ Never panic and think of ways to help yourself when ensuring your safety, such as: find out where you are, observe whether there are people who can help, or find ways to call your family.

→ Find a way to contact police, never get threatened by traffickers and buyers.

2. Trafficking Targeting the Children

1) Common Tricks by Traffickers

→ Criminals usually target the children play outside alone without supervision, then making use of naive and playful children without precaution and their favor of food, lure and abduct them by delicious snacks, toys or going to a park.

→ For alert children, criminals first talk with the children and obtain their trust by pretending as their parents' colleagues or friends, remove the children's precaution, then further lure and abduct the children by food, toys or taking the children to find their parents.

2) Preventive Recommendations

· Recommendations for Parents to teach Children

→ Teach children to remember their places of residence, not only their names and their parents' names, but also the city names, residential quarters'

names and street numbers where they live.

→ Teach children to memorize phone numbers of their relatives, especially their parents' and home phone numbers, moreover teach them how to make a call.

→ Teach children to call emergency numbers and enable them to dial 110 for police, 119 for fire and 120 for ambulance. Under emergency, it is easy to forget parents' long phone numbers, perhaps these numbers can be helpful when necessary.

→ Teach children to ask for help from trustable people.

· Recommendations for Parents

→ There are high risky areas for infants to be stolen, robbed and cheated including residential quarters with complicated people, crowded railway and bus stations and remote rural areas. Never leave infants alone without supervision.

→ Parents and children can agree on some basic principles: If lost, never panic and look around, but stay at the original or appointed place for parents; set up a secret code to use at the critical moment.

→ Traffickers use many ways to abduct. Never disclose children's information to others. Never trust anyone who approaches to your children except your family members, including village fellows or new acquaintances.

→ Never think that the people who kidnap the children must be ferocious. Some traffickers greet people with smiles. To achieve their purpose, some even lurk around for a period or even allow their children to play with your children in order to relax your vigilance and look for a chance to start.

→ Hire a nanny through a formal nanny agency. Keep a copy of nanny's identity card and clear photo. Better to train and observe the newly hired nanny for a period of time, then let her take care of your children alone, and regularly contact and exchange with nanny's family.

¹ Data source of migrant workers: data released on China Economic Net by National Bureau of Statistics on February 29, 2016 http://www.ce.cn/xwzx/gnsz/gdxw/201602/29/t20160229_9167452.shtml

→ When going out, children should wear bright clothes, easy to find. Post a sticker or put a card in pocket which has names and phone numbers of parents.

→ When taking children, no matter what happens, be cautious and never leave the children out of your sight.

→ Parents never ask others to take their children under 16 years to migrate for work.

3) Finding Missing Children

Finding missing children, parents and guardians should contact local police immediately for case investigation, no need to wait for 24 hours.

→ The first 24 hours are the most critical period to find the missing children. When parents find their children missing, first, wait there; second, trace the children by broadcasting; third, use "ten people and four ways" method, namely: one person stays where the children get lost or goes home and waits, one person goes and reports to the police, four people carefully search key train stations and bus stations within two kilometers and four others roughly search towards four directions.

→ Children's parents immediately go to the public security department and take a blood test, then enter into the national DNA database for timely comparison. Ministry of Public Security launched the "Information system to trace trafficked/missing children by national public security departments" and "DNA database to trace trafficked/missing children by national public security departments" on May 19, 2009. Relatives of trafficked or missing children can report to the nearest local police station or criminal police brigade.

3. Recommendations to the Public

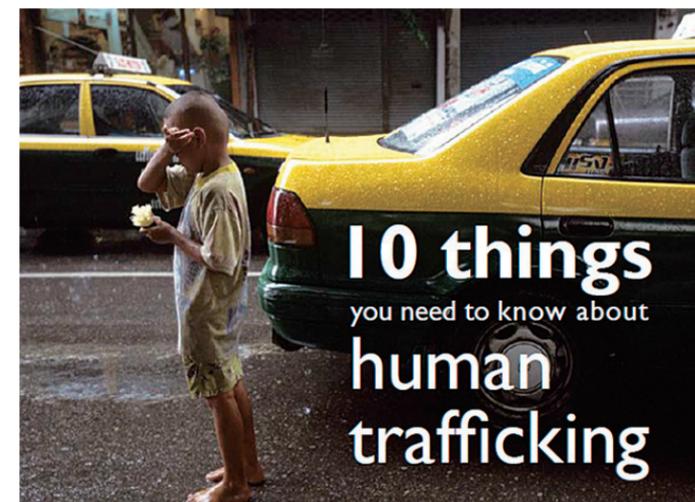
→ If you see various begging minors, never give them money and call 110 immediately, let the police investigate the real situation of begging kids in the street.

→ When you find suspicious trafficked persons around, please call 110 to help them after ensuring your own safety.



Anti-trafficking publicity

1. 10 things you need to know about human trafficking



Inside this book are testimonies from women, girls and boys who have lived through the fear or trauma of trafficking and now choose to share their experiences.

In the absence of accurate statistics, these stories from victims become very important. They fill the gaps in our knowledge. They reveal not only the scope, but also the methods of trafficking, helping to identify emerging issues and find stronger means to combat them.

These stories reveal that, although poverty is a cause of vulnerability, it is vulnerability and not poverty that causes trafficking. They highlight the lack of protection or interest in areas where the most difference could be made – at family, community and authority level. And they paint a personal portrait of the industry, the tricks and trends of trafficking, and the heroes and villains enmeshed within it.

Whether your strategy to reduce trafficking is based on rights, law, or compassion, the broader view of the industry that these stories provide will enhance your arguments and increase your impact.

2. Bookmarks of Anti-trafficking Knowledge



3. Safe migration, I can (Leaflet)



4. Security chess (game)

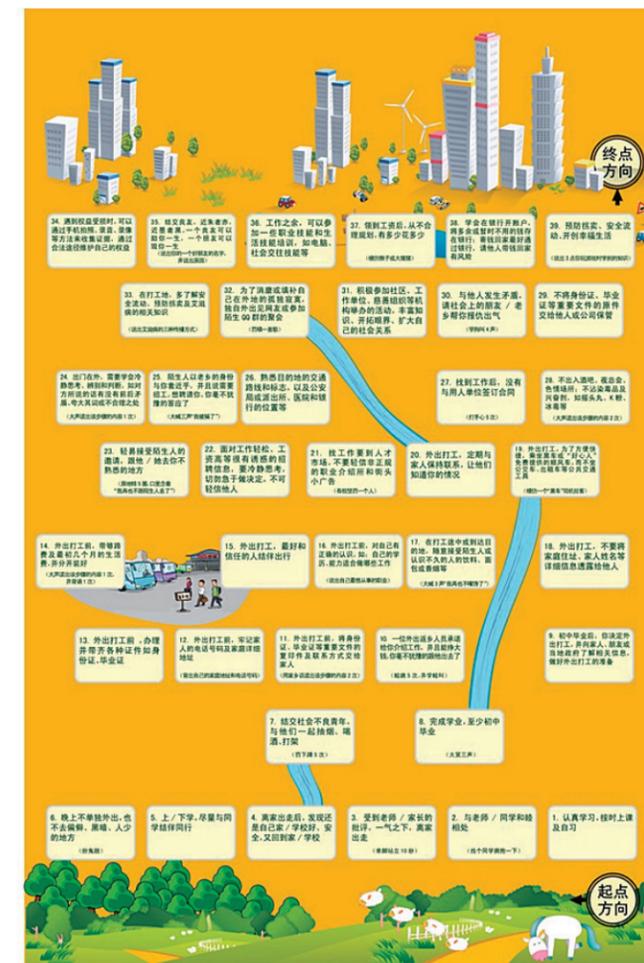
Game rules:

- 1) Two to six players.
- 2) Each player can choose a symbol to represent him/her from the game symbols offered, put it on the "Start" position; the player can use other objects to represent if the number of symbols is not enough.
- 3) Before the game starts, all players determine their turns to play the game by throwing a dice.
- 4) When the game starts, each player takes turns to throw the dice and moves the steps corresponding to the dice number. For example, move three spaces if the dice number is three.
- 5) Whenever stopping in a space, the player must read aloud the content and accept the punishment or reward in the space, such as: squat five times, laugh three times and so on.

- 6) During the game, in case of encountering a waterfall, the player will be washed down to its other end, and the waterfall flows downwards only.
- 7) The fastest to reach the end wins.
- 8) Every player reached the finish line needs to recite three pieces of knowledge learnt during the game.

Product set:

- Two dices inclusive.
- Four symbols representing the players' characters, one piece each color.



5. Pairing Game (Enlightenment version and grow-up version)

Method 1:

- 1) Three players at least, one leads the game and the other two involve in the game.
- 2) Before the game starts, the leading player spread all the picture cards on the table randomly.
- 3) When the game starts formally, the leading player reads the text of the card, other players quickly find the picture card corresponding to the text. The first find wins the picture card.
- 4) The leading player please refer to the "Pairing Map" and determines whether the card and the text matches.
- 5) The game ends if all text and picture cards pair together.
- 6) Who has the most cards wins and the least accepts the punishment decided by all the players before the game starts.

Method 2:

- 1) Recommend two to six players.
- 2) Before the game starts, players first become

familiar with each text card corresponding to each picture card, please refer to the "Pairing Map".

- 3) Flip up the back of all cards and spread them out on the table.
- 4) When the game starts, all players overturn the cards one by one, two cards per person per time. If the text card overturned matches the picture card, the player keeps the cards. If not, overturn the card at the same place.
- 5) The game ends if all the text cards and picture cards pair together.
- 6) Those who get the most cards win and those who get the least will face the punishment which can be decided by all the players before the game starts.

There are other ways to play this game. Let us brainstorm on how to play. Please share good suggestions with us.

6. The Stories of Change (in Chinese and English)



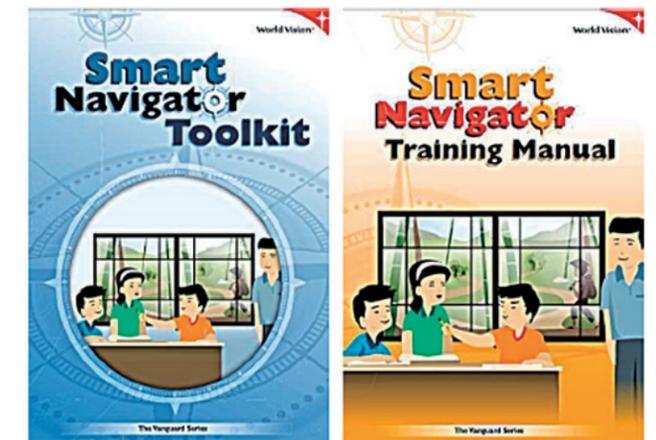
The Stories of Change has eight small stories, namely: A Better Way, A Future in the Village, A New Mission, A Second Chance, Freedom Song, My Story, The One That Got Away, To Catch A Star. These stories are adapted from the true cases encountered in the project implementation, then presenting in a form of stories for a purpose to enhance the attraction, make children and youth better understand how the trafficking occurs through reading, and better learn the anti-trafficking approach.

7. Smart Navigator Toolkit (in Chinese and English)

Smart Navigator Toolkit is a set of life skill tool books to help young people learn the knowledge of safe migration and trafficking risk. The series have three books, namely *Smart Navigator Toolkit*, *Smart Navigator Manual*, *Smart Navigator Booklet*, mainly used at the children's clubs.

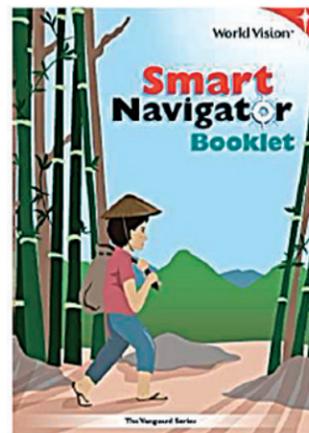
trafficking scenarios in order to build their own resilience. This toolkit is designed to be implemented in a youth club setting by trained adult and youth facilitators, who work as volunteers. It includes 31 sessions with warm-up activities preceding them.

The Smart Navigator toolkit was designed to enable the most vulnerable youth involved in World Vision youth clubs to develop key life skills, including critical thinking, decision making, effective communication and negotiation, self-management and life-goal planning. Youth develop knowledge regarding the dangers of trafficking, the laws regarding trafficking, and concrete steps they can take to protect themselves. At the same time, youth learn how to apply specific life skills to



Through the Smart Navigator youth clubs, World Vision intends to contribute to reducing the risk of human trafficking by empowering youth to protect themselves and their peers. Adult and youth facilitators are trained in the Smart Navigator manual before they return to their communities to facilitate the youth clubs, using the Smart Navigator toolkit. This manual explains how to use the toolkit and helps World Vision staff train the facilitators to build teacher-training skills through a step-by-step process of implementation.

The *Smart Navigator Booklet* contains important information about migration that youth can use as a resource. Through the Smart Navigator series, youth learn how to apply specific life skills to trafficking scenarios in order to build their own resilience.



8. Love Goes Home - Stories of Street Children



Love Goes Home is a collection recording true stories of street children. The purpose to publish the collection of stories mainly is: to increase public awareness on street children and arouse public concern about street children; share the service model of Jiaxin Centre in conducting the work on street children; provide the justifications and advocate relevant government departments to watch street children.

Most people believe the street children are a group without hope. In fact, they are kind, clever and cute like most children. Every child should have an equal life and needs us to feel and love by heart. We hope more people read their stories, understand them and accompany them to start on a spiritual journey.

9. Baby Comes Home – A Collection of Trafficking Stories

Prototypes of the story collection come from Baobei Huijia (Baby Back Home) network. Volunteers keep a record of every story they experienced; meanwhile, Baobei Huijia (Baby Back Home) network also reproduced some success stories reported by net media as a record. Editors and Baobei Huijia (Baby Back Home) Volunteers Association took a joint effort to slightly modify and edit the content of these stories and formed such a collection of stories. It covers stories like volunteers and the police work together to rescue child beggars, identifying trafficked children of years through anti-trafficking DNA database, volunteers carefully investigate and check clues and finally determine their families.....Every story embodies the effort and heart of Baobei Huijia (Baby Back Home) volunteers, the police and social enthusiasts.

Some stories of the collection make people shed tears, make some people anger from their hearts, make some people sigh helpless or make some people rejoice. And this is just a small part of countless stories in Baby Back Home. We hope the readers can understand human trafficking, how painfully the victims and their families experience, and which policy measures and civil resources can help trafficking victims and their families when the trafficking occurs.

These stories are also a mirror to help us understand and prevent trafficking crimes, and let us think, when the victims escape from trafficking, what kind of support we should give them in order to better help them re-integrate into the society. Hereby, we hope to share with you this collection of stories, thank you!



Brief Introduction of Organisations



United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT)

United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons is a five-year (2014-2018) regional project aiming at supporting the GMS governments and relevant institutions to develop effective strategies and combat human trafficking efficiently. UN-ACT project is managed by the UNDP Regional Centre in Asia and the Pacific who will continue to support government departments to conduct anti-trafficking work built upon the solid foundation previously laid by the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP 2000-2013).



World Vision China

Established in 1950, World Vision International is a relief, development and advocacy organization devoted to serve children, their families and communities in impoverished regions. Currently, World Vision is working in about 100 countries and regions across the world. In 1993, World Vision China was established to carry out a wide variety of work on poverty alleviation and community development. To date, we are working in 16 provinces/ municipalities/autonomous regions across China. The funding of World Vision China is supported by World Vision offices worldwide, of which over 60% is raised from the Hong Kong public. All World Vision China projects are initiated through close partnership with local governments at all levels and receives their full support. Besides government counterparts, World Vision China also works with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academic institutions and local villagers in project areas to help poor communities break away from poverty and achieve sustainable development. As a result of such close partnerships and collaboration in the past decades, World Vision China has not only won respect from local communities, but also established good relations with government counterparts and other NGOs.



China Charities Aid Foundation for Children

China Charities Aid Foundation for Children was established in Beijing on January 12, 2010. As a national public-raising foundation, its mission is to raise social fund and create civil channels to aid orphans without custody care, street kids, school dropouts, troubled teenagers and other children in particular hardship. "Hope of Coming Home" project aims to provide assistance to trafficked children and help them return to the society.



Baobei Huijia (Baby Back Home) Volunteers Association

Baobei Huijia (Baby Back Home) Volunteers Association is a civil volunteers organisation officially registered under the civil affairs department. The association aims at caring for children and building the harmony. Baobei Huijia (Baby Back Home) is a public website affiliated to Baobei Huijia (Baby Back Home) Volunteers Association, a free information platform for communicating and sharing between the families with missing children and trafficked children, able to provide free service for the families with missing children and trafficked children, help release the information of missing children, as well as assist lost, trafficked and abandoned children to find their relatives.



Zhicheng Public Interest Lawyers

Zhicheng Public Interest Lawyers is an umbrella organisation that includes the Beijing Migrant Worker's Legal Aid and Research Centre, the Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Centre, and the Beijing Rural Areas Rule of Law Research Centre. We are the largest public interest legal aid organisation in China. For several years we have provides free legal aid to child, migrant workers, criminal suspects, and criminal victims who would otherwise be unable to afford legal expertise.

As of 2011, we have worked with more than 1,200 cases and earned back more 200,000,000 RMB in compensation for our clients. We do not accept any payment for our services. Besides working on individual cases, the lawyers at our organisation use their wealth of experience to advocate at the national level for changes to existing laws or introductions of new ones; these actions are always based on extensive research of our own casework.

Through the efforts of our attorneys, we hope to promote the spread of democracy and rule of law in China.



西双版纳州妇女儿童心理法律咨询服务中心

Xishuangbanna Prefecture Women and Children Psychological and Legal Consultation Service Centre

In order to facilitate vulnerable groups and unfortunate victims to seek help from a specialized agency, Xishuangbanna Prefecture Women and Children Psychological and Legal Consultation Service Centre was officially established in March 1997 under the lead of Justice Bureau and Women's Federation of Xishuangbanna Prefecture and financially funded by Save the Children UK. Since 1999 the centre has gradually oriented as a neutral, independent and flexible civil organisation which is supervised, coordinated and supported by a Management Committee consisted of justice, women's federation, education committee, civil affairs, public security, health and other departments.



Xinxing (New Star) Street Children's programme in Baoji

Xinxing (New Star) is the first Chinese NGO specializing in aid for street kids and is functioning as a 24 hour open centre. It was founded by a group of national staff previously employed by Medicines Sans Frontiers (MSF) for Baoji Street Children's programme. MSF developed the Baoji Children's Centre model over a period of five years. Since 2001 it has assisted in the rehabilitation and relocation of over 600 street children. The model has been recognized by the provincial government as a standout method to care for these children. Xinxing team has been well trained with rich experience to work with disadvantaged youth population and we provide immediate assistance, early stage intervention and supportive action to children in need in order to help them out of difficult circumstances, reintegrate them into families, communities and normal society, enabling them to be resilient for the future.

Starfish Project

The Starfish Project was established in 2006 to empower exploited women in Asia. The Project developed a socially responsible jewelry business in order to provide women with alternative employment and a range of holistic care opportunities. In 2011, the project has grown to support approximately 35 women in 2 different cities, primarily through the jewelry company where women have taken on new levels of responsibility and leadership, and are able to provide for their families through meaningful employment. The Starfish Project also provides opportunities for women to heal and grow through counseling, vocational training, language acquisition, family education benefits and health care access, as well as providing housing in our women's shelter. The Starfish Project is committed to restoring hope for each woman that enters its doors.

World Vision

For Children. For Change. For Life.

End Trafficking in Persons, We Are on the Road

