

# Policies on anti-human trafficking in Vietnam

## 1. Laws and legal systems

- Penal Code (1999)
- Ordinance on prostitution prevention (2002)
- Directive No. 766 (1997)

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## 2. Related programs

- The national plans to prevent criminal activities(1998)
- The action plan to protect children in special difficult circumstances (1999 - 2002)
- The national plan of action for children (2001- 2010)
- The national plan to combat prostitution (2000)

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## 3. Economic – social measures

- Vocational training programs
- Job creation programs
- Poverty alleviation programs

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#### **4. The national plan to combat trafficking in women and children (2004- 2010)**

- 4 projects:
  - To communicate and raise awareness of community on trafficking prevention
  - To combat traffickers and brokers
  - To receive and assist victims
  - To reform laws and policies

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#### **5. Regulation of trafficked victim reception and support (2007)**

- Reception centers
  - > immediate assistance to returned victims
- Re-integration services
  - > legal procedure assistance
  - > vocational training
  - > education expenditures
  - > self-employment support
  - > micro- credit/ bank loans,...

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## 6. Pilot models on receiving and supporting victims

- “Receiving center for children and women victims” (Lang Son and Quang Ninh provinces)
- “Little Rose Shelter” (HCM city)
- “Tomorrow center” (Danang province)
- ...

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## 7. Challenges

- From victims
- Lack of resources

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## ***Vietnamese government policies on Anti-Trafficking in women and children***

### **1. Overview of human trafficking situation in Vietnam**

Vietnam has been regarded as a source country of trafficking. Since trafficking is an underground criminal enterprise, there are no precise statistics on the extent of the problem.

The overwhelming majority of victims of trafficking are women and girls who are poor, uneducated and unskilled, and naive and therefore easy to control. Many women and children who are trafficked for bonded labour and domestic work end up being sexually exploited.

### **2. Laws, policies and measures on anti-trafficking in persons**

Trafficking is a crime that seriously violates human's rights. The Government of Viet Nam acknowledged trafficking in children and women as a serious problem to be addressed resolutely. Vietnamese government has made a significant process toward supplementing and changing the legal system with more severe fine to traffickers or third party (Penal code, Ordinance against prostitution,...). In 1997, the Government also issued a Directive (No.766) "Assigning Responsibility for Carrying Out Measures to Prevent the Illegal Sending of Women and Children Abroad", calling for a multi-sectoral response.

- Trafficking programs have been carried out in combining with other related projects or plans such as the National program on Crime prevention, the National program on Child sexual abuse and Child labour exploitation Prevention and Protection in the period of 2004 - 2010, the National plan of prostitution prevention in the period of 2001 - 2005, the National action for children in the period of 2001 - 2010,... that can help to improve effectively the human and financial resources.

In reality, some victims assistance models have been applied in the community, in cooperation of various People's organizations which aim to protect trafficking survivors' rights, to ensure the returnees' integration into communities and less vulnerable to be re-trafficked or victimized. Especially, many self – support groups are formed and numbers of victims are encouraged to join there monthly.

- Social- economic measures have been also implemented widely in Vietnam such as the national program on reduction of poverty, support loans or micro- credit to create jobs for farmers or labor forces living in poor areas to improve their livelihood conditions. These measures aim to lessen the danger of numbers of women and children who may become victims of trafficking because of their narrow circumstances.

- In 2004, the Government of Viet Nam adopted the National Plan of Action Combating Crimes of Trafficking in Children and Women covering prevention, protection and support to trafficked victims.

In order to carry out this action, the government has set up the National steering Committee with 16 members from related ministries. The action consists of four projects: (1) to communicate and raise awareness of community on trafficking prevention, (2) to combat against traffickers, (3) to receive and assist victims and (4) to create and supplement laws and policies related to trafficking prevention and protection.

The Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs has been assigned to implement the third project. The main content of this project is to enhance efforts in control over border areas, cooperation among related agencies for implementing victims reception and supporting procedure.

- The government have recently adopted the Decision number 17/2006/QĐ-TTg on "Regulation of trafficked victims reception and support procedure". The regulation stipulates clearly the roles and functions of shelters or centers established for the victims of human trafficking for their social protection and reintegration. Some main contents of the Regulation are the following:

+ Reception agencies located in border guard or border police stations must be responsible for providing the initial protection service to trafficked victims. Basically, all living expenditures as well as travel allowance (for returning home) of trafficked victims will be covered by the government through Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA).

In case of need, before integrating into community, victims in the reception centers will be provided a range of rehabilitation services such as basic medical care or psychological consultation services.

Child victims will be accompanied on the ways to return home by staff of the centers. Orphan victims will be sent to social protection centers for looking after.

+ Policies for re-integration of victims in the community:

Services provided will be dependent upon the individual needs of the women and children. Generally, all trafficked victims will be offered psychological consultation, legal procedure assistance, skills development, vocational training or education expenditures, self-employment support, etc.

Trafficked victims can also apply for seed capital or bank loan with incentive rates from the Social policy Bank or the National Fund for poor women.

### **3. Some challenges on protection and reintegration of the victims**

Women trafficked victims often feel complex about their situation so it is not easy for social workers to access and assist in time.

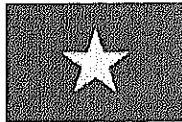
Lacking in senior social workers, service providers and financial resources may reduce the effective implementation of the national action.

### **4. Project proposals**

- Training courses and awareness raising programs among law enforcement and service providers on victim protection and re-integration issues (technical supports, materials, surveys,...).

- Cooperation programs on social protection and reintegration for victims: to establish pilot reception and support shelters or centers

## Workshop On trafficking in person in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS)



Bangkok, 7-9 March 2007



Speech

**By Mrs. Nguyen Thi Ninh**  
Vietnam Women's Union

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*Distinguished International delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

- On behalf of the Vietnam Women Union, I would like to extend to you all my warm greetings and best wishes.
- I sincerely thank the JICA Regional Support Office for Asia for organizing this seminar for us to discuss on **Trafficking in Persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, Focusing on the Roles of Shelter for Women and Children**, for us to have the opportunity to get together for stronger cooperation here.

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*Distinguished delegates,*

- Vietnam Women's Union is an organization representing all strata of women throughout the country. VWU has a network at four administrative levels of central, provincial, district and commune ones with a total membership of over 13 million women.
  
- VWU works for the equality and development of women, and protects the legitimate and legal rights and interests of women.

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About tasks and function, the Union has the following key roles:

- To encourage women to promote the spirit of self-reliance and self-support in study to raise their knowledge about gender, law and policies, and their knowledge in all fields.
  
- To take part in drafting and supervising the implementation of the Constitution, laws and policies of the State concerning the interest and life of women and children.
  
- To guide and help women to preserve the fine traditional moral values of the Vietnamese women, and organize a family life of fullness, equality, progress and happiness.
  
- To build and consolidate the Union's branches at differences levels.

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From the establishment since 1930, VWU has strongly aware of the tasks and function of the Union, as well as the dangerous of trafficking in women and children. The Union has set up several activities and program on anti-trafficking in persons to raise the awareness of women on this danger, contributing to the effort to reduce the number of person being trafficked. Some of the activities can be stated as follows:

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**Set up an action plan on anti-trafficking on women and children in Vietnam with detail activities:**

- Organize propaganda activities:
  - To draft training document for trainers, propagandist.
  - To issue brochures, newsletter to deliver to member of VWU and the community.
  - Organizing launching campaign: millions of people have been propagandized about the content of anti-trafficking on women and children, the Women's Union at all levels have produced 24 news report on central and local Television, thousands articles have been published on newspapers. Propaganda also being inserted in various activities such as: small workshop, meetings held by local women, music performances etc.

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**Set up an action plan on anti-trafficking on women and children in Vietnam with detail activities (continuous)**

- Other activities:
  - Assist trafficking victims to re-integrate to the society
  - Vocational training and job placement
  - Giving loans for women to run a business, gradually settle their lives.
  - Organize community assistance group, check and find out suspicious factors to report to local authorities for prevention.
  - Sharing experiences and exchanging information

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**Results:**

- The awareness of community on trafficking in women has been increased.
- Capacity of VWU's trainer, propagandist have been highly improved
- Trafficking victims, especially women and children are prevented, assisted to settle down their lives as well as bravely denounce crimes.

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### **Results (continuous):**

- Model of vocational training and giving loans for production is one of the good practices for women to have a basic to re-integrate.
- Organize community assisting group is also a good experience to prevent trafficking in women and children.
- The coordination between involving organizations, institute to effectively support the victims.

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### *Lady and gentlemen,*

- I am very proud to say that, recently VWU have set up a Center for Women and Development (CWD), where we establish model of Shelters for trafficking victims. This is a project prepared and developed by the CWD with the support of international Agencies and organizations. Here I would like to share some main points about the roles and functions of the Shelters, as well as major obstacles to be tackled.
- Objective of the Center is to open a long-term support reintegration for women and children from North Vietnam victims of trafficking. The Shelters are located in CWD, address is kept secret for the security of the residents. It is capacity to accommodate 20 residents (women and children). The Shelters have guards controlling on a 24-hour basis.

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- Residents of the shelter would be women and children victims of human trafficking (mainly from North Vietnam), who have been repatriated to Vietnam and sent to CWD by IOs and INGOs working on trafficking. The screening of the residents of the shelter would be done with the assistance of the VWU from the local commune of the victim.
- To help the victims reintegrate safely and effectively, we provide safe accommodation up to 18 months, vocational training chosen by the residents and support for job placement, medical and psychological support, legal and administrative support; informal education, group therapy and life skills training, support for inclusive education, follow-up of the former residents for 2 years.

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- Residents of the shelter are helped by the social workers to choose and decide on their own how they want to reinsertion to society. They can alternatively choose the job suitable for them, they also can receive psychological support if necessary. They can also have right to quit the shelter whenever they want.

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*Distinguished delegates,*

However, we still have some main difficulties and challenges have to face with:

- Supporting activities for women and children victims of trafficking is a sensitive issue to Vietnamese culture in particular and to Vietnamese community in general. Thus, defining victims and supporting them are rather difficult. In order to organise these activities, there is a requirement for support and coordination from domestic and international institutes and organizations.

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- This is a new model in Vietnam so there is a lack of specialists, as well as trained and experienced social workers. Therefore, requirement for training to improve capacity on managing and consulting skills are necessary.
- Currently, budget for organising and running the shelters are financed by international organisations until the end of 2008. Thus, the stability for activities will relate closely to the donor and support.

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*Distinguished delegates,*

- I do hope that through this Seminar, delegates in GMS countries can exchange experiences and review the major achievements and good practices for the social protection and re-integration of the victims of human trafficking. So that the officers concerned in this field can give an arm to develop regional networks among shelters and formulate regional cooperation programs, contributing to the development, peace and prosperous of every countries.

Finally I wish you good health, happiness and great success.

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**Thank you  
for your attention**

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# AFESIP VIETNAM

COOPERATION MODEL OF SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SUPPORTING  
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE  
AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN REHABILITATION CENTERS  
IN HOCHIMINH CITY AND CANTHO CITY - VIETNAM

*Presenter: Ms. Pham Thi Thuy Linh  
Programme Assistant, on behalf of AFESIP Vietnam*

## INTRODUCTION OF THE CENTERS

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- AFESIP REHABILITATION CENTER IN HOCHIMINH CITY
- AFESIP REHABILITATION CENTER IN CANTHO CITY

## **PURPOSES OF THE CENTERS**

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- **INFORMATION PROVISION AND COMMUNICATION**
- **RECEPTION VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**
- **REHABILITATION VICTIMS**

## **MAIN ACTIVITIES**

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- **OUTREACH MISSION**
- **REHABILITATION PROCESS**
- **REINTEGRATION AND FOLLOW UP**



## **OUTREACH MISSION**

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- **INFORMATION PROVISION AND COMMUNICATION**
- **APPROACH AND RECEPTION VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

## **REHABILITATION PROCESS**

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- **HEALTHCARE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STABILIZATION**
- **AWARENESS ENHANCEMENT**
- **VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND OCCUPATIONAL ORIENTATION**
- **ENTERTAINMENT**
- **LEGAL SUPPORT**

## **REINTEGRATION PROCESS**

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- **JOB OPPORTUNITIES**
- **COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION**
- **POST REINTEGRATION FOLLOW UP**

## **REINTEGRATION SITUATION**

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- **REHABILITATION PROVISION: 130 RESIDENTS**
- **REINTEGRATION WITH STABLE JOBS: 70 RESIDENTS**
- **PRE-REINTEGRATED WITH STABLE JOBS: 26 RESIDENTS**

## **CONCLUSION**

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- **STABLE REINTEGRATION**
- **SOCIAL SERVICES COMBINATION**
- **STABLE JOBS CREATION**
- **COMMUNITY DISCRIMINATION ALLEVIATION**

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**

**AFESIP VIETNAM PRESENTATION COOPERATION MODEL OF  
SOCIAL REINTEGRATION SUPPORTING FOR WOMEN AND  
CHILDREN  
VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN  
REHABILITATION  
CENTERS IN HOCHIMINH CITY AND CAN THO CITY - VIETNAM**

*Presented by Ms. Pham Thi Thuy Linh  
Program Assistant, on behalf of AFESIP Vietnam*

**I. INTRODUCTION OF THE CENTERS:**

Women and children sexual abuse and trafficking for sexual exploitation have become burning issues in several cities and provinces in Vietnam. Surveys and researches in recent years by governmental agencies in South East Asia, by international organizations and NGOs show that these issues have changed more and more complicatedly and become alarming ones. According to Vietnam government statistics, there are thousands of Vietnamese women and children to be trafficked to foreign countries for sexual exploitation purposes every year. Particularly in the year 2006, there're 5,746 trafficked women and children and other 7,940 permanently disappeared from their hometowns which the local authorities supposed to be trafficked. Organized-crime network has expanded not only at national level but also at transnational and international Trafficking in women and children affects the dignity of the victim herself and threatens the happiness of the victim's family and social security order as well.

For Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City and Can Tho City are the two big industrial, business and cultural centers and they are also the transitional hot spots of domestic and external women and children trafficking networks. As big cities with great potentiality of social-economic development and huge demand of employment, they strongly attract migrant workers, immigrants and walk-in visitors. With their stable economies, secured political and social order, the living standard of the citizen is more and more increasing. However, there's a number of poor population coping with a lot of obstacles in life. Women and children in these poor families suffer disadvantages. Most of them are illiterate or some quit studying for jobs seeking. As they're untrained, it's extremely hard for them to find jobs with stable income. Therefore, these subjects are the ones who are vulnerable to be seduced and then become victims of human trafficking rings or victims of sexual slavery. This is complicatedly happening with more cunning trick disguising into different forms like: high salary job opportunity, marriage with foreigners, tourism or migrant workers etc. But the reality is that they're all trafficked to brothels.

In that context, AFESIP Vietnam in cooperation with Women Union of Ho Chi Minh City to operate the project named "Supporting rehabilitation and reintegration for women and children victims of human trafficking and sexual slavery" in order to protect their legitimate rights and benefits. The project opened a rehabilitation center located in Ho Chi Minh City in December 2002 as to receive and rehabilitate for those women and children above 14 years old before reintegration into the community. And with the same purposes, in May 2005, AFESIP Vietnam cooperated with the National Women Union to open another rehabilitation center in Can Tho City which is the regional center receiving victims from all over provinces in the Mekong-Delta.

The projects aim to provide information, education and communication for those who are at risks of being cheated or trafficked for sexual slavery in order for them to enhance awareness. Besides, the projects make approach to prostitute women and supply them with knowledge about HIV/AIDS and

preventive measures and other social services. Moreover, in the projects, victims of trafficking have the chance to receive psychological follow up, vocational and educational training and micro credits for their own business. The beneficiaries of the projects are Vietnamese women and children victims of national and transnational trafficking or sexual exploitation living within the scope of the.

In each center, there's currently 11 staff included 1 chef, 4 social workers, 1 housekeeper, 2 security guards and 3 collaborators who are peer educators. All AFESIP projects use the referential system in order to furnish all services as possible, as hospitals, training centers, psychology institutes....

## **II. PARTICULAR ACTIVITIES :**

### **1. Outreach mission to access prostitute at residential communities and hot spots of social disorders:**

- The social workers and collaborators make approach to prostitute women on streets, in parks, bus stations, coffee shops and restaurants, hotels and guest houses etc. or access other subjects like victims of sexual abused or of trafficking rings, high risked young girls in community those are descended from poor families, are illiterate and easy to be seduced committing drug or prostitution.

- The outreach activity has partly contributed to diffuse and enhance awareness and capacity for women and children in community about the risks of being trafficked and sexual slavery, helping them to refuse boldly to the disorder and preventing possible risks to themselves. At the same time, it has also found out women and children who are at risks of becoming victims of human trafficking rings so that to give timely assistance.

- Through the outreach, providing the knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention and instruction to have safe sex, delivering condoms, needles and leaflets for information and instruction of HIV/AIDS prevention; and introducing offices for free consultation and treatment of STDs and other opportunistic diseases, helping them have more information and means to protect themselves, their families and communities against the danger of AIDS.

### **2. Rehabilitation Activities:**

#### **- Victims reception and rehabilitation process:**

This is among our main activities. The beneficiaries of the projects are women and children victims of sexual abuse and forced prostitution and of high risks. Through the outreach, social workers can access them and make them know of the objectives and services which make them voluntarily come to stay in the Center. Up till now, there've been 130 residents in Ho Chi Minh City Center in Can Tho Center received care, rehabilitation and assistance. They're just about 14 to 25 years old. During their stay in the center, the victims are closely followed and we manage them by taking detailed notes of the full intervening rehabilitation process into documents of each resident. The rehabilitation process clean and safe accommodation and equilibrate food, physical healthcare, spiritual recovery through psychological therapies, entertainment and relaxation, informal education, life skill training, occupational orientation and basic vocational training to ensure that the victims are self-reliant and independent after their sustainable reintegration into their families and society.

#### **- Healthcare and psychological rehabilitation :**

Most of residents were more or less damaged psychologically and physically due to different causes. It's easy to realize their manifestation that is: low-esteem, isolated, worried, hot tempered or various mood etc. We have defined the psychological counseling is one of the most important work and is our

priority. Therefore, when facing difficult cases, social workers have been always brooding and thinking, consulting with experienced professionals for suitable solutions so that we can access and create the resident's confidence, helping them quickly present their cases, adapt to their situations and soon restore their balance.

To the more complicated cases, staff will send them to psychologist of Family and Children Counseling Center or specialized doctors in Psychiatric hospital for treatment. It's the love and the care of the staff to be the promotion for the resident's quick recovery.

Besides psychological treatment and rehabilitation, residents are taken to hospitals or clinics for periodical medical check-up so that we can find out and treat them timely if they suffer any diseases. The residents also enjoy regime of nutrition necessary to the development and healthcare, contributing to the detection for timely treatment of pathology and for quick physical recovery. Despite several difficulties, the center has had much effort in creating friendly and safe living environment, giving them peace and unceasing effort in studying to overcome complex to their new lives.

- Vocational training and occupational orientation:

This is a very important activity which contributes to the capacity of social reintegration in the future. So, after receiving counseling on occupation orientation which is based on the each resident's ability and the necessary demand of the society, the residents will be supported financially to pursue a profession of their aspiration. Currently, the most popular training chosen are domestic and industrial sewing, embroidery, glass-bead weaving, hairdressing, nail decoration, make-up, aesthetic massage, driving, electronics, cooking and waitress etc . During their studying, staff works closely with the training centers and instructors to share information and discuss in order to maintain the residents study effectively. Besides, the project also equips them with bicycles as transportation means, sewing machines with material and tools for make-up, nail..., for them to practice. This is a practical activity, contributing to meet the proper demand of the residents, facilitating them to improve their skills and enhance their capacity in better organization of their family life in future.

- Awareness enhancement:

Most of the students have low, uneven educational level and their capacity of acquiring knowledge is slow due to the restriction in knowledge and life skills. On every weekend, therefore, the staff helps them with following themes: civic education, life skill education, gender education, health education, human right, and some knowledge of basic law: labor law, Law of safety traffic, marriage and family law. Besides, center also helps residents with math, Vietnamese language and ordinary science in order to equip them with basic knowledge.

In general, the educational activity has helped them to enhance awareness and positively change their behavior concurrently helped them obtain better orientation in social integration.

- Entertainment:

Residents can participate in activity sessions, exchanges held weekly by the Center to create amicability, respect and sympathy among them. Every month, staff holds birthday party for residents. A book-shelf is set up with more than 400 books which are suitable to their ages and psycho-physiology, helping them to enhance their knowledge and healthy entertainment. Besides, residents

attend Karaoke singing at weekends or on festivals. At the same time, residents also join in activities of integration; to tour cultural historical vestiges, to attend exhibitions, music concert, film show, festival programs picnic in cultural park, entertainment parks. To residents older than 18 years old, they have the full rights to come to vote in the local election.

**- Family Visit:**

Monthly or quarterly, the center staff visits residents at their home regardless of their location to record information of their health, studying or their jobs or their life. This is to increase the collective responsibility of the family and the center in the caring for the residents. Residents and social workers share, discuss and solve difficulties if any. Moreover, we are the ones to resolve disputes between them and their families. This is the initial prepared step for the favorable reintegration afterward.

**- Legal Support:**

Most of the residents have no identity papers so the center staff helps them to make birth certificate, identity cards or to trace their family source, to check in the household registration book of their relatives (paternal, maternal parents...) that they have lost. To residents having no relatives, we help them to register for long-term temporary residence at the address of the center as to obtain ID.

**3. Job opportunity and community reintegration:**

After 12 to 18 - month staying in the center and after completing vocational training courses, the staff prepares the reintegration procedures for residents. Besides, we'll find them suitable jobs based on the employment need survey. The center staff plays a representative role to discuss salary, accommodation with shop's owners based on the resident's benefits. Quarterly, social workers visit them in their working places or at homes so that we can conduct the follow-up mission and give assistance when necessary. There have been 60 residents reintegrated with stable jobs so far in the two centers. Their average income ranges from 800,000 to 1.600.000 VND a month. The salary average in Vietnam is around 700 000VND a month.

This is the vital and necessary work as it makes the residents to try their best to study in order to become a good citizen and a good member in their family. It's happy to know that among reintegrated residents, 8 got happy marriage life with their children and other 10 cases will get married within this year. These residents keep closed contact with center staff, asking for advice or sharing happiness and sorrows in life. All of the residents are followed -up for 2 or 3 years since their reintegration.

**4. Capacity improvement training:**

The project management board pays much attention to the training in order to equip and improve professional skill for center staff, facilitating them to acquire enough knowledge, skills and confidence in order to work effectively with women and children victims. Several training courses are held periodically specialized in following issues: knowledge and working skills in the anti-women and children trafficking; basic counseling skills towards sexual abused children; or psychological counseling to children in special circumstances etc.

This is the testing model in Vietnam which aims to assist repatriated victims and domestic victims of sexual abuse. After four year of activity, projects have contributed actively and positively to the implementation of "Program of 3 decreases" or "Action plan of anti-trafficking in women and children" of Ho Chi Minh City. At the same time, it has proved its role and functions in the protection of "legitimate rights and benefits" of victims of trafficking and of sexual slavery.

### **III. Achieved Experiences:**

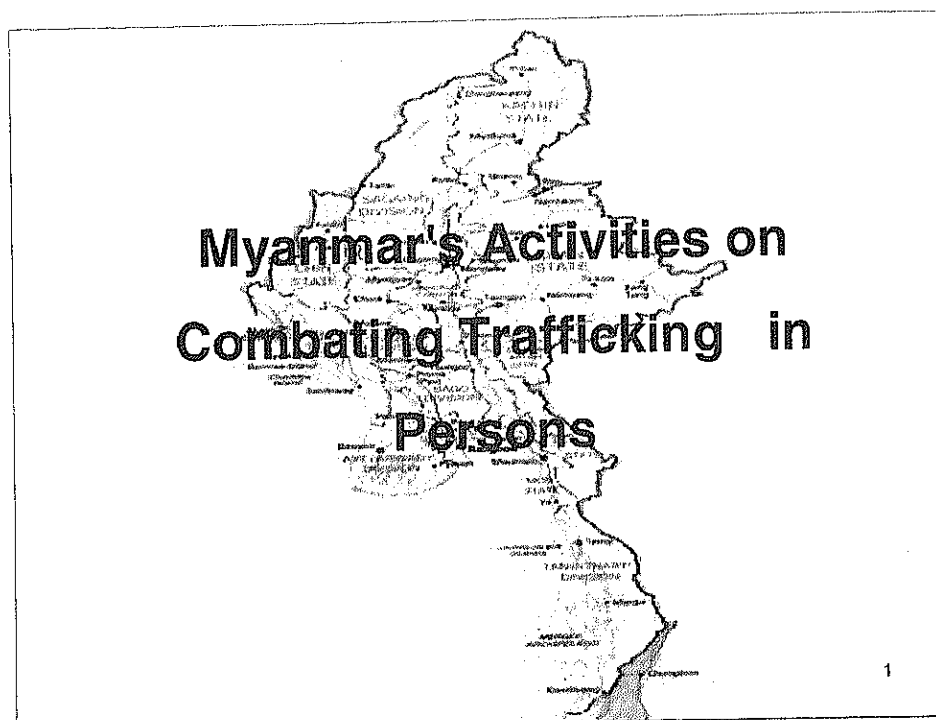
After 4 years operating in Vietnam, we have drawn out our own experiences for the resident's sustainable reintegration. The first thing is to combine different social assistant services in order to support the victims as much as possible.

The second and the most important experience is to provide the residents with basic vocational training and permanent jobs. It's obvious that when they have jobs, they can earn their own livings and overcome the economic pressures. In order to assure the residents to have permanent jobs, it's the duty of the center staff to directly contact the shop's owner to negotiate about salary, accommodation based on maintaining the rights and obligations between the two sides with the benefits of the victims are in priority. And it's necessary to visit them for following up mission.

And the last but not least experience is to communicate and tutor the resident's families and even the communities so that there'll be no discrimination towards the victims when they reintegrate. As reality shows that there are cases receiving good care and rehabilitation but they have to deal with severe prejudice or discrimination when reintegrating into the communities. This has made them feel inferior complex and damage their confidence which is mainly pushing them to return to the sexual slavery. In order to obtain this, it requires much effort not only from the center staff but from the whole society as well.

So if we manage well these points, creating permanent jobs and alleviating the community's discrimination, the resident are able to reintegrate fully and stably.





## Introduction

- People used to migrate from one place to another for various reasons since ancient time.
- One of the reasons why they migrated was that the economic and monetary affairs were different among the regions.
- Taking advantage of huge labour migration, internal and external selfish persons have opportunities to exploit those who want to work abroad.

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- In this way, trafficking in persons comes out. That problem has widely spread all over the world.
- Concerning the world-wide-spread trafficking in persons, Myanmar is implementing the tasks against trafficking in persons by drawing up the programmes on combating trafficking in persons.
- Myanmar also collaborates and cooperates with the neighbouring countries to eliminate that problem.

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### **Policy**

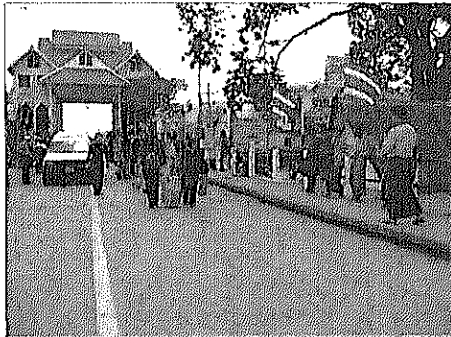
- Myanmar assumes that trafficking in persons can damage national prestige, morale and morality of the entire nation and human resources.
- Accordingly, Myanmar has laid down the policy and implements the programmes on combating trafficking in persons as a national concern.
- Myanmar has determined to build up a human society which does not absolutely accept trafficking in persons and does not totally bear human to human exploitation.
- Also to strive for the elimination of trafficking in persons, hand in hand with the countries within the regions with might and main.

## **The Role of Institutions and centres with regard to Rehabilitation**

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- Out of the main tasks of prevention, prosecuting, protection, repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration laid down by Myanmar National Plan of Action for Anti-Trafficking in Persons.
- The Department of Social Welfare under the guidance of Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement take full responsibility for repatriation, rehabilitation, reintegration and aftercare service.
- In doing so, the Department of Social Welfare has been carrying out these activities and taken care of the trafficked victims through social methods and techniques since 1992.

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Victim of trafficking being transferred at the Tarchelate.

Victim of trafficking being transferred the Myawaddi.



- Before the trafficked victims are handed over to their parents and guardians, they are accepted and looked after at the institutions run by Department of Social Welfare for about 4 weeks.
- There, Department of Social Welfare provides them with educative talks, awareness-raising, counseling and treatment for mental disorder.
- Moreover, they are also provided with suitable vocational trainings so that they can earn their livelihood, standing on their own feet when they are reintegrated into the society.

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