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Combating Human Trafficking in
the Greater Mekong
Sub-region

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

Inside this issue:

Trafficking at Sea	1
Notice Board	2
IAP Midterm Evaluation	3
Law Enforcement	4
Book Review	6
Human Migration	7
What's coming up?	8

NO ESCAPE - TRAFFICKING AT SEA



Recently, a team from Licadho in Cambodia uncovered two cases of trafficking of men onto fishing boats. Anecdotal reports, obtained during research carried out by ILO-IPEC in Lao PDR, UNIAP in Myanmar, and from local migrant groups in Thailand, indicate that trafficking of men and boys into fisheries is an extremely serious and probably widespread problem. As can be seen below, fisheries is almost the perfect endpoint for traffickers. It is almost impossible to escape and when, as appears common, there is a murder, the evidence will simply disappear overboard.

This is the brief story of two men, with names and places left out for obvious reasons. It is told by one, and was verified by the other in a separate interview ...

"We were divided onto different boats. Two of us were placed on the fishing boat. The boat is big, and could load four to five cars. Later, we were moved to another fishing boat that was much smaller. We were 13 workers altogether. There were another three Cambodians. The other workers were Thai. The three Cambodians told us that they had to work day and night, and that the boat driver kicked and beat them if they did not work hard enough. The Thai workers also had to work 24 hours a day. No one on the boat gambled.

One day, one of the other Cambodians got sick and could not work. The boat driver got an AK-47, and shot and killed him. His body was thrown overboard. There was another gun on board. Two to three weeks later, the others got sick too. The boat driver killed both of them, using a pistol.

Their bodies were also thrown overboard. We were afraid that one day, we would be killed too. We decided that we preferred to die at sea than on the boat. At 3 o'clock in the morning, we jumped overboard, taking five to six lifebuoys with us. We had floated in the sea for three days and nights, when we saw an Indonesian fishing boat. The boat took us from the water. By that time, it was August, and we stayed in a cell until December 6, 2001, when we were taken to a detention centre. On September 9, 2002, staff of the Cambodian Embassy in Jakarta took us from Tanjung Pinang to the Embassy, where we stayed for more than a month. On October 19, 2002, we left from Jakarta airport, to return to Cambodia.

When we got back to the village, the villagers organised a party to welcome us. They thought we had died. I have three children, but I hardly recognised them. I heard that four Prey Veng villagers also died on fishing boats.

I want to file a complaint about the maltreatment by the boat owners, but I don't know how to do this. I do not want to file a complaint about [the trafficker], because I am afraid he will take revenge.

I would like to continue my motorbike repair business. Since I left, most of my tools have disappeared. I haven't written up a business plan yet. My wife has already repaid the 3,500 Baht that I borrowed to go to Thailand."

UNIAP is committed to finding out more about this issue, and would welcome any further information from readers.

NOTICE BOARD

Handy Guide to the Practical Protocol and the Convenient Convention!

Anyone familiar with the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementary Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children will be aware of the lengthy process involved in reading and understanding these weighty tomes! The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific, in collaboration with the UN Inter-agency Project on Trafficking in Women and Children in the Mekong (UNIAP), has devised a one-stop checklist for both of these instruments, designed to give those working in the field a handy guide for quickly assessing a country's compliance with the requirements. The checklists are fully referenced so that practitioners no longer need to wade through but can simply flick to the relevant article. You can download the checklists online at www.unodc.un.or.th, or contact the UNODC office via email rcdcp@unodc.un.or.th.

Migrant Conversion enters into force 1 July 2003

On 14 March 2003, Guatemala became the 20th State to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990. This means the Convention will enter into force on 1 July 2003. That same day El Salvador became the 21st State to ratify the Convention.

By the end of 2003, a Committee of 10 independent experts should be elected to ensure that the Convention is being properly implemented. State Parties (i.e. those countries who have ratified the Convention) will have to report by July 2004 on steps they have taken in order to fully comply with the Convention and then subsequently every 5 years. The Committee will examine the reports, request further information and make any comments it thinks appropriate. The Committee will meet annually and present a report to the General Assembly containing recommendations based on its examination of country reports.

The States which have now ratified the Convention are: Azerbaijan, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia - Herzegovina, Cape Verde, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Uganda and Uruguay.

East Timor adopted the convention on 10 December 2002, but still has not submitted its formal ratification. This is expected to happen some time in the second half of 2003. An additional 11 countries have signed the Convention, but not yet ratified it. For more information on the Convention go to: <http://www.december18.net/UNconvention.htm>. If you would like to get a copy of the convention, please send a request to no-trafficking@forum.org.kh (Ms. Ung Vanna, UNIAP Project Assistant)

New Publications



Transnational Prostitution Changing Global Patterns

Edited by Susanne Thorbek and Bandana Pattanaik (Acting Coordinator, GAATW)

A collection of case studies of experiences of women who migrate to the West. The book explores innovative new national policies, as well as the impact of anti-immigrant feeling.

also

Social challenges for the Mekong Region.

Mingsarn Kaosa-ard and John Dore (eds.) (2003)
Social Research Institute, Chiang Mai University

Useful Links

Mainstreaming Anti-Trafficking Initiatives in ADB's Poverty Reduction Operations.
www.adb.org/Gender/reta5948.asp

A glimpse at Global Survival Network's Human Trafficking Program which focuses primarily on the trafficking of women for prostitution from Russia and the Newly Independent States
www.globalsurvival.net/femaletrade/

DEFINING CO-ORDINATION

"The need for UNIAP's coordinating role is more apparent now than ever with the:

- 1) increasing focus and funding of trafficking projects in the GMS;
- 2) growing understanding of the complex issues and linkages involved; and
- 3) greater expressed commitment to co-ordination by the UN and donors.

This co-ordination is not just about bringing people together, but in developing a cohesive package of activities to improve knowledge and action, and the links between them."

This was one of the key findings of UNIAP's recent Mid-Term Evaluation, undertaken by Ms. Therese Caouette, Ms. Nang Lao Liang Won, and Ms. Zhang Jie. The Evaluation team undertook an exhaustive schedule of meetings, traveling to five of the six project countries and meeting with as many UNIAP members and partners as possible during the time available.

As well as seeking feedback on the Project to date, the Team sought to gain a common understanding of the key aspects of UNIAP's co-ordinating role. Ultimately, such a role was defined as "ensuring a strategic use of resources backed up by an enabling policy environment. UNIAP should therefore take the lead in facilitating strategic analysis, setting priorities, and advocacy." The Evaluation recommended that four other components be developed to support this underlying role: Building the Knowledge Bases, Information Dissemination (which was a weakness of the first phase), Creating Linkages and Mainstreaming Trafficking Issues, and Value-added Interventions. These provide the basis of UNIAP's proposed approach for phase two, though in a slightly modified form.

The Mid-Term Evaluation found UNIAP to possess a range of comparative advantages including:

- A big picture focus that offers an opportunity to explore gaps and new perspectives.
- A mandate to work in all six countries and a wide range of stakeholders, which facilitates coordination and mainstreaming of trafficking issues.
- An ability to expand networks and partnerships across borders, throughout the Mekong Sub-Region and beyond.
- The ability and history to support projects with flexibility, adapting to each country and border environment; this encourages ownership and sustainability.
- An inter-agency base immune from interests of any one agency.

The Evaluation endorsed the need for a second phase and made a number of proposals for strengthening the Project. Work is already underway on implementing many of these recommendations. Some involve changes to the institutional arrangements for the Project, which were established prior to the Project being permanently staffed and have, in some cases, proved problematic. A key recommendation is the establishment of dedicated Information Officers at country and regional level, which will greatly assist in maintaining and updating information on the wide range of existing and planned interventions. UNIAP staff welcome the positive nature of the Evaluation and believe that, with the opportunity the Evaluation and transition between phases affords to modify some of the structural arrangements, UNIAP's contribution to anti-trafficking efforts is on the verge of realising its full potential.

For copies of the Evaluation, please contact the UNIAP Management Office.

Law enforcement against trafficking in humans: what's stopping us?

Brian Iselin, UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok.

Trafficking in human beings is a crime type like no other. The concept is relatively new, a creation that brings together a range of old (and some new) criminal activities under one roof. This in itself can cause confusion, but is perhaps necessary if we are to engage this problem as a single and identifiable criminal offence.

Be in no doubt - human trafficking is a serious, violent and insidious crime. It's victims are often what are called the 'unpeople' of this world - a massive but mostly voiceless 'underclass' of people. They are largely invisible, forgotten and, in almost every catastrophe and war of the last half century, treated as disposable. Many times we are asked why so little has been done by 'the authorities' against human trafficking; a very reasonable question to be asked of civil society. Is it perhaps the case that the 'underclass' identity of the victims is our first answer?

In the work of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific, and the UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (UNIAP), we have tried to observe and understand what it is about human trafficking, as apart from other crime types, that inhibits law enforcement responses. Why are there daily headlines about human trafficking cases gone wrong? From analysis of the key law and enforcement issues raised in each of the countries in the Mekong Sub-region, ten leading (but not exhaustive) barriers to effective human trafficking enforcement in this region emerge.

1) Who's on First?

The single-most significant obstacle to effective enforcement of any criminal law, and trafficking in human beings is no exception, is lack of a single multi-sector strategy in which law enforcement is invited to play a meaningful role and judged on progress achieved

towards achieving the strategy objectives. Enforcement should most properly be considered a tool, and is quite an ineffective one if not properly mobilised and directed.

2) To know what you do not know

JK Galbraith wrote that one of the greatest pieces of economic wisdom is to know what you do not know. On one interpretation of this, he cautions us to find out that which we do not know, and to be aware that we act very often from a position of imperfect knowledge. We must be conscious of what we don't know about an illicit market that is really an iceberg - only the tip is visible. Remember that the trade in humans is a covert market and while microeconomic principles do apply, to a point, it is dangerous for us to presume that we know the economics of the trade by simply speaking loosely of supply and demand. There is far more to it. Better understanding the economics of the trade may help us to find answers to questions such as: Why that price? What's in it for them? What role do governments have? How do we beat these traffickers? This should be a major focus for our work - to know better what we don't know.

3) Help first, punish second

Human trafficking is first and foremost a human rights violation, and a crime against a person. Law enforcement responses to cases of trafficking must recognise that when detected, most trafficking victims are likely to appear to be illegal migrants. But this doesn't mean they should be punished and further victimised at the hands of the State. We and our police should be focused on helping victims of crime. But with trafficking, we have been more focused on criminal justice outcomes than human outcomes. So let us change our focus, to one of helping people first, and punishing someone second. A greater good can be done. And there is very good evidence to suggest that

we actually achieve better criminal justice outcomes if we first achieve humane outcomes.

4) Wrong? What's wrong about it?

Human trafficking and murder are clearly dissimilar. Not the least of the dissimilarities is that murder is mostly a concept recognised as an 'extreme wrong' in almost all societies. It is not the case that trafficking is so recognised. A tolerance exists in many places, and in many cultures, that all people are not equal and that those unfortunate enough to be the less-than-equal can be treated as sub-human. This is a trait particular in criminal philosophies more generally, but clearly is a trait that has wider application in society when we speak of trafficking in human beings. To so many, of such little conscience, little if anything is wrong in selling a human being. That is truly an obstacle when trying to clear up a crime type that is normatively not universally accepted as wrong.

5) Conflation, confabulation and misconception

Anyone who has been to a trafficking conference will know what this is about. People are concerned with conflating trafficking with other issues, and the core of the criminal offence called trafficking is neglected. So many anti-trafficking experts talk about trafficking with such little understanding of the term that they fail to distinguish it even from such a distinct issue as people smuggling. Conflating these phenomena is a mark of ignorance, not knowledge, and focusing on organised people smuggling serves to ensure that human trafficking is not dealt with effectively. And, as another example, there is a continuing inability to understand the harm that is being wrought by conflating prostitution with

Continued on page 5

(Continued from page 4)

trafficking. There is an awful lot of conflation, confabulation and misconception about trafficking, and if we as professionals in the field have it wrong, then where does that leave the victims? There is precious little academic rigour applied to the study of trafficking, and ironing out intentions, definitions, inclusions, and exceptions is an important part of formalising such a discourse.

6) Our in-house digital divide

There are few crime types where so many of its constituent parts are witnessed; with so many people active in many different ways touching in their work and personal lives on incidents of, and fallout from, trafficking. But a collective inability to aggregate what is known about trafficking, to gain a more complete understanding of the phenomenon, and to act collectively on it, is tantamount to negligence. We know about the problem. We must bring this knowledge together.

7) The law? What law?

Although many States have not yet ratified the UN's Trafficking Protocol and therefore mostly have no law on trafficking yet, it now exists as an international legal precept. But what does that mean when often it only exists as a concept at this more esoteric level? What meaning does 'the law' have for those outside it or those seemingly below it? There is a serious question about the use of law in countering a crime when the victims do not or are not adequately represented in this law, or when the victims to whom the law offers its protection, are not even aware of the offer. Access to law, in terms that have meaning for potential victims of trafficking and their families, is critical and barely ever addressed by even those countries that do have a trafficking law on the books. It is not nearly enough to just create a concept like trafficking. It is not enough then to simply write this into law. We have not done enough to bring law from the books to the people and give it some real-world meaning.

8) But aren't we making it worse?

It is not logically deniable. Tightening migration controls causes trafficking in human beings. Supply, demand, poverty, inequality, and more, are all contributors. Many of these phenomena are so big, truly features of the macro-environment, we have little control over them, at least in the short term. But something closer to our operating environment, a phenomenon over which individual States have complete control - public migration policy - is a leading cause of the frustration of labour demand that channels people past the eyes of traffickers looking to make a quick buck or a huge profit from bringing labour to market. We need to wake up to this reality and work to rationalise labour migration if we are serious about removing this major tension that keeps traffickers in business.

9) Buy in, and get back to the community

In many jurisdictions, policing is an arm of government; it is often not a community-based practice and often has little relevance to the populace except insofar as the government wielding the enforcement tool, wields it in a participatory way. There is very good evidence that police in most States do not see trafficking as being on their agenda - and admittedly some in the anti-trafficking community have reinforced this view by declaring it to be only a social development issue and not engaging police on the subject. Police do have a role. But police need to be directed to perform it. And this takes the political will to have trafficking put high on the policing agenda, seriously and not only in name, and have police build links into communities for which they can afford protection. To serve and protect should not be a hollow maxim.

10) Time for a new toolkit

Law enforcement is an arm of government that relies on direction from government. It also relies on being provided the tools of its trade. And for trafficking there are some very specific

reasons to re-tool. It is very much the case in many jurisdictions that enforcers are forced to operate with at least one hand tied behind their back when their tools, such as executive powers, do not take into account the desired outcomes of trafficking cases. It is time to think about the nature of trafficking, the nature of policing, and bring the two together with intelligent strategies that include the legislative and other tools to do the job well.

These ten leading issues are discussed in more detail in "What's Stopping Us?" - a forthcoming joint publication of the UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific.

Human Traffic, Human Rights: Redefining Victim Protection by Elaine Pearson Anti-Slavery International 2002.

Book Review by:

Brian Iselin
Regional Legal Expert - Human
Trafficking UN Office on Drugs and
Crime Regional Centre for Asia and
the Pacific, Bangkok

Funded by the European Community, researched by a number of different groups in 10 countries¹, this work comprises perhaps the first and certainly a very interesting comparative study of different anti-human trafficking measures.

It takes a victim protection perspective, and focuses on the roles played by law enforcement and more broadly by the criminal justice system. It is about informed change, focuses on learning from other's experiences, and making sure the victim is not squashed by inhumane responses to trafficking cases. It should be considered an effective publication if even one of its 45 recommendations are taken into account in any one jurisdiction. This publication should certainly be circulated widely so that it does not miss the many people who should read it.

The book takes a problem-oriented approach to various parts of the victim protection 'system' addressed as eight themes:

- **Investigation and prosecution of traffickers;**
- **Contradiction between law concerning undocumented migrants and those affecting trafficked persons;**
- **Residency rights for trafficked persons;**
- **Protection from reprisals;**
- **In-court evidentiary protection;**
- **Role of lawyers;**
- **Legal redress and compensation;**
- **Return and repatriation.**

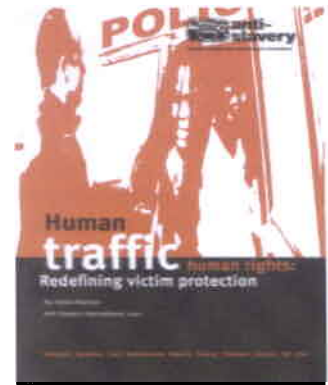
The researchers examine the programmes and policies of victim protection measures in each thematic area within the 10 jurisdictions. They then analyse a small number of cases in each jurisdiction to

determine the degree of concordance between policy and practice, to identify the gap between rhetoric and reality.

This study's greatest overall success is the implicit but pervasive identification of the need to address human trafficking as a very specific crime, with special needs, and with an entirely new take on the role law enforcement can play. Criminal justice systems in all jurisdictions must re-tool, changing the way they approach this crime type if there are to be more success cases than failures.

At several points in the book, the writer draws out some very interesting correlations that definitely suggest a criminal justice system that cares for and protects victims of trafficking will see better enforcement results than one that treats victims poorly. This comes through often enough to be considered a theme. The book identifies a correlation between successful enforcement outcomes (defined by successful prosecutions) and the higher quality protection of victims. Making these observations is critical. It demonstrates an understanding of what makes law enforcement tick; increasing successful prosecutions is the law enforcement equivalent of improving the bottom line. If we are ever to convince criminal justice experts that more should be done to improve victim protection, it is to show there is a dividend. This study maturely demonstrates a realistic and perhaps politically astute appreciation that to sell to a State the idea of enhanced victim protection, it cannot be only for the sake of protecting victims. The prospect of a dividend for States is an important tool for advocating change in favour of the victim of crime.

Observation of problems must be balanced by positive suggestions for the way forward. This book achieves this balance very well. The writer poses a large number of recommendations, most of which are aimed at responsible States. Most relate to re-training, improved training and understanding in law enforcement personnel. Of course there are very good indications about which aspects of which legislative regimes works best, and what



features maximise both victim protection and the likelihood of successful prosecutions. Linking, for example, the notion of a reflection delay (where victims are given a period of time in destination country where they can be counselled, rehabilitated to a degree and made more comfortable with their new environment) with the increased likelihood that those granted this delay would testify against their traffickers, is a powerful argument for investigators to be more patient if they seek a successful prosecution.

If there is one potential weakness of this book, playing devil's advocate for a second, it is the seeming deliberateness and limited number of samples analysed, and the subsequent induction based upon the lessons learned from those samples. Certainly, if there are those who would have an interest in objecting to its findings and recommendations, these limitations might provide sufficient ammunition to discount the study as not being representative. However, that would be irresponsible and unfair to the researchers. This was a very worthwhile undertaking, a great concept, and a massive task. Given this, it is surely worth our while to view this as a very fine and unique attempt to identify good practices in law and enforcement.

Most recommendations come at quite some cost though and, in most countries, the criminal justice system is a poor brother to other budget programmes. It will take quite some political will to change the course of budgetary responses to trafficking. Of course the question about whether all States will really buy into the anti-trafficking effort is perhaps the hardest to answer. Sensibly this study leaves the question unanswered - perhaps for the rest of us to work at.

For copies of the book, go to:
www.antislavery.org

¹ Belgium, Colombia, Italy, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom, and the USA

*SOME thoughts on global processes,
HUMAN migration and trafficking*

Dang Nguyen Anh
UNIAP Project Coordinator, Vietnam

The *International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM)* held its 8th Biannual International Conference on **Forced Migration and Global Processes** from the 5th to the 9th of January 2003 in cooperation with its local host, the Asian Research Centre for Migration, Chulalongkorn University. This was the first time that the association has held its bi-annual conference in Asia, having met previously in the United Kingdom, Africa, and the Middle East. The Conference provided an opportunity for Asian academics, policy-makers and practitioners to strengthen all forms of cooperation on forced migration issues. This article outlines some thoughts and reflections from this conference. The most important message that came out of IASFM was the need to look at the global context within which forced migration, including trafficking, has been taking place.

The global processes of liberalization and development are the magic mantra that has allowed external agencies to dictate governance and fiscal policy urging governments to undertake structural adjustment programs. This process has sharpened poverty, food insecurity and insecurity of livelihood, hence intensifying the process of incountry and cross-border movement and migration within the region and other continents. Indeed, migration has been at the centre of much of the discussion on globalization. This is partly a result of the fact that many migrants move across state boundaries and thus defy state-centred inquiry. This movement has also meant freedom from political, cultural and traditional restraints. Freedom to choose work considered below their dignity in their hometown but acceptable in a new environment.

For as long as there have been people there has been migration. People have always sought to move to better their

lot. For a large number of people, somewhere else looks better. Many people have willingly sought new lives - many others have had little option when faced with violence, deception, coercion, terror or economic doom. The term 'forced migration' has been coined to encompass many of the migrations which are part of the changing socio-political landscape described above and also to allow us to discuss involuntary displacement in all of its manifestations. This provides an alternative to the more limited refugee studies which refers only to those who fall under the international legal definition of refugees.

Mass migration has become an integral part of today's globalization of production and trade liberalization. Unfortunately, the benefits of globalization are not evenly distributed across social strata to the extent that the poor are the main beneficiaries. On the contrary, demand and supply factors prey on the vulnerability of poor people who are faced with depleting resources in their home villages and the lure of a better life abroad with the promise of economic security. The economic refugees are thus born - hungrily absorbed by the growing national and international labour market.

In recent years, global statistics confirm that women outnumber the number of men who migrate. Women are often relegated to jobs that have a lower status like domestic work, begging, mail order marriages, low paid and unskilled labour in industrial centers, bonded and unskilled labour in agriculture, and in the sex and entertainment industry.

This cheap labor is part of a 'race to the bottom' that may be considered the flip side of globalization. Sending countries benefit from the foreign exchange earned by the migrants who send money home to their families, and receiving countries benefit mainly through cheap labour that is willing to accept low wages for low status jobs. Restrictive policies of many

nation states exploit cheap labour but do want the responsibility of the people who offer their labour. Such policies encourage the emergence of fraudulent recruiting agencies, organized crime and trafficking syndicates.

The problem is further complicated by legal restrictions and restrictive labour policies. What then are the options for labour workers? Voluntary movement? Forced movement? Voluntary movement through legal/illegal means? Forced movement through legal/illegal means? When avenues for legal migration are limited, conditions are created for the trafficking trade to flourish.

As a result, women of all ages are being trafficked, women in Bangkok, Nepalese women in India, Bangladeshi women in Pakistan and India, South Asian women in the United Arab Emirates, Vietnamese women in Cambodia and China, Thai women and Malaysian women in Japan, (using methods that are often illegal, dangerous and violent.)

All of this begs many questions. Is economic growth possible without the exploitation of cheap, insecure and unprotected, 'flexible' labour? Is it possible for people to move without fear in search of a better life and secure living and working conditions? Are governments capable of ensuring that the rights of their citizens are not compromised? Are Governments capable of safeguarding workers' rights (irrespective of their nationality) and providing adequate standards of social protection?

It is the answer to these questions that the fate of many forced migrants, including trafficking victims, will lie.

Editor's Notes

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

What's coming up?

Date and Venue	Title/Activity	Organization	
29-30 April 03 Bali, Indonesia	Second Regional Ministerial Conference on People-Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime	DFAT, Australia & Department of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia	<p>UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region</p> <p><i>Office of United Nations Resident Coordinator in Thailand</i> United Nations Building, 14th Floor, Rajadamnern Nok Ave., Bangkok 10200</p> <p>Tel: (662) 288-2213 Fax: (662) 280-0268 Email: trafficking.mekong@un.or.th Web Site: www.no-trafficking.org</p>
5-7 May 03 Bali, Indonesia	Sixth East Asia and Pacific Ministerial Consultation on Children	Government of Indonesia and UNICEF	
19-20 May 03 Bangkok Thailand	Thai-Myanmar Cross-Border Consultation Meeting on the Return and Reintegration of Trafficking Victims from Myanmar	IOM	
25-26 May 03 Yangon, Myanmar	National Seminar on Trafficking	Myanmar National Committee for Women's Affairs and UNICEF	



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