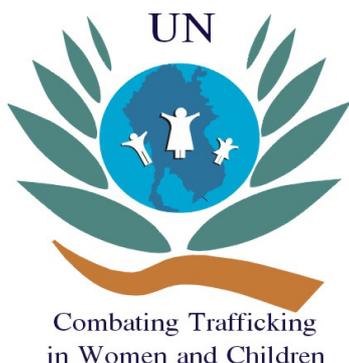


Step by Step



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

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

Searching for Identity

Yindee Lertcharoenchok reports on UNESCO & UNIAP efforts to help bring citizenship to highland villagers.

The Culture Unit of UNESCO has identified lack of citizenship as the major risk factor for highland girls and women in Thailand to be trafficked or, otherwise, exploited. Consequently, UNESCO working closely with UNIAP has taken a keen interest in the citizenship registration issue.

In April-May 1999, thousands of hilltribe villagers staged a protest in front of Chiang Mai City Hall, demanding the government to recognize their right to Thai citizenship and access to their farmland and community forests. Without legal status, ethnic minority people are considered "illegal aliens" and subject to arrest, deportation, extortion and other forms of abuse. But worst of all, they cannot vote, own land or travel outside their home districts or provinces.

Without citizenship, they do not get an official certificate after finishing school, thus depriving them chances to higher education or choices of employment. Moreover, they cannot enjoy state welfare services such as medical care and treatment.

Although the peaceful rally – the first ever by ethnic hill people in Thailand – was eventually broken up by the use of force, it succeeded in drawing domestic, and international, attention to the long-neglected problems of hilltribe minorities in Thailand and state policies towards this marginalized group of people. Consequently, the Government of Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai decided, in May 1999, to set up a committee to study problems in categorizing hilltribe and other ethnic minorities, and the process of granting legal status to these different groups.

Following recommendations by the committee, the Thai Gov-

ernment decided on 29 August 2000 to grant Thai citizenship or "alien status", which constitutes permanent residency, to hundreds of thousands of hilltribe and other minority groups of people in Thailand. It decided to confer Thai citizenship on hilltribe children, who were born between 14 December 1972 and 25 February 1992.

The Government also agreed to allow about 190,000 hilltribe and minority people, who entered Thailand after 3 October 1985 until 15 September 1999, to stay in the country for one year pending studies on how to deal with them. On 1 June 2000, the Ministry of Interior produced a new regulation handbook on how to categorize and register status of highland population in 20 provinces. The document has outlined and simplified the registration process and allowed non-governmental organizations to assist villagers in their applications for Thai citizenship or permanent residence.

On 28 August 2001, the Government of Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra decided to grant Thai citizenship to hilltribe children, whose parents are registered as "alien" with permanent residency, regardless of when they were born. It also allowed those 190,000 tribal and highland minorities to stay in Thailand for another year.

Figures of hilltribe and other ethnic minority population in Thailand increase over the decades and vary between difference agencies in charge of highland people's affairs and policies.

Initially, the presence of highland people in remote mountainous regions was largely overlooked. The first national census in 1956 failed to include them when Thai authorities began issuing household-registration certificates to Thai families. Thus, highland population comprising hilltribe groups such as Akha, Hmong, Karen, Lahu, Lisu and Mien, became "stateless minorities" in their own country.



Photo Credit: Dr. David A. Feingold

Their Thai status was recognized only when the first census of highland population was conducted in 1969-1970. Nearly 120,000 hilltribe people in 16 provinces were covered in the survey. In December 1974, the Ministry of Interior decided to register their citizenship. Between 2 January 1975 and 20 March 1992, a total of 182,065 highland people in 20 provinces were registered as Thai nationals.

In 1985-1988, the second census of highland population was conducted in 18 provinces and nearly 580,000 people were covered. Following the survey, the government decided to register their personal record certificates and issue a highland identity card, commonly known as "a blue card". In 1990-1991, nearly 250,000 were registered and given a blue card. Under the Ministry of Interior's 1992/1996 regulation handbook on Thai citizenship registration for highland people, 46,555 were registered Thai citizens.

According to the Ministry of Interior's June 2000 regulation handbook, there are about one million hilltribe and minority people in Thailand, of which nearly half have already obtained Thai nationality. Of the remaining, about 100,000 are qualified for Thai citizenship; about 90,000 entitled to permanent residency; and about 120,000 are hilltribe children,

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Notice Board

Recent Publications/ Working Papers

Five Years after Stockholm

ECPAT launched its fifth report on the implementation of the Stockholm Agenda for Action against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC), **Five years after Stockholm** in November 2001.

Five years after Stockholm provides updated information on the progress of the implementation of the Stockholm Agenda for Action in nearly 150 countries. This year, the Report also includes contributions from officials and field workers. Five years after Stockholm clearly shows that the impact of the Agenda for Action against CSEC has been positive in the last five years. But without commitment to implement it, this important document will be reduced to a collection of words.

For more information contact:

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Email: olivier@ecpat.net

Good Practices in Combating Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth in Asia (December 2001)

Available from ESCAP-HRD

UNAIDS

Evaluation of Voluntary Counselling and Testing in the National Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission Programme in Thailand (November 2001)

Please visit <http://www.unaids.org/whatsnew/newadds/index.html>

UNICEF report "Profiting from Abuse" available on Internet

The UNICEF report "Profiting from Abuse" concerning the sexual exploitation of children is available online at: <http://www.unicef.org/pubsgen/profitting/profitting.pdf>

This report, a tribute to the courage of the many children who have been affected by this inhuman trade, presents the moving words of the children themselves, as well as the passionate and informed opinions of distinguished personalities and authorities. Part of the growing chorus of committed and outspoken people coalescing around this burning subject, they speak of the measure needed to counter it, as well as their commitments to ending it.

This publication conveys the words and experiences of young people, how they become involved in the sex trade, how they feel about their lives, what they need, what they fear and what they hope for.

AFESIP in Thailand

AFESIP is about to begin operations in Thailand. The intervention in Thailand will:

- ◆ identify victims trafficked from neighbor countries in detention centres, in collaboration with local authorities and to monitor their repatriation;
- ◆ centralize all information from different AFESIP antennas and to share it with relevant institutions;
- ◆ collaborate with partners ie:
 - concerned Ministries (social welfare, women affairs, migration...)
 - local and international NGOs
 - Women and Youth Unions
 - UN Agencies
 - EU Agencies
- ◆ participate in relevant meetings and conferences.

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Opinion Piece

Aren't We Missing Something? Some Thoughts from Yokohama

To be honest, I didn't quite know what to make of the Second World Congress on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, held in Yokohama just before Christmas. Should I warm to the sight of active participation or be chilled by the ease with which they picked up UN vocabulary – did their final statement really mention 'harmonisation of legislation'? Should I be heartened by individual stories of success or discouraged, or perhaps angered by how these are not adding up to major inroads into the problem?

At least, not being an AIDS conference, we were spared the display booths of the drug companies, although I did miss the frozen yogurt.

That said, at the closing plenary on the last day, one event stood out for me. Denise Ritchie from ECPAT New Zealand gave a stirring address, arguing that the real problem was men having sex with children and asking what other men were going to do about it. This was certainly effective in stimulating discussion which could be heard in the corridors throughout the day. Unfortunately to my mind, much of the discussion focused on whether it was right to blame men or not, and the lack of concrete recommendations. What tended to get lost was the fundamental point that we simply cannot make significant progress on the issue of child sexual exploitation without addressing demand. This now seems to be so self-evident that I wonder what we have been doing these last five years.

In the absence of addressing demand, supply-side interventions such as programmes to stop children from becoming involved in the sex trade may

simply represent displacement. There is evidence to suggest, for example, that one of the causes of child trafficking from Myanmar and Laos, is that fewer children from northern Thailand are entering the sex trade. By the same token, rescuing children from brothels will likely make other children vulnerable. By the same token, improved policing of pedophiles in Cambodia may just put more Lao children at risk. Just as there will always be people that are relatively poor, there will always be children and young people that are relatively vulnerable, and the exploiters will find them.

One of the reasons that it was difficult for Denise to come up with recommendations is that we simply do not know enough. A man may, for example, think it is okay to pay for sex. But does he see a difference between taking home a woman after a night in a bar, which may at least involve some degree of consent, and having a 'quickie' with no. 27 from behind a glass window? Can a line be drawn between adult and child prostitution and, if so, where? How many men see child prostitution as wrong and at what age? (An official I once met who thought that child prostitution was an abomination but that a 13-year-old was an adult). What proportion of men having sex with those under eighteen are having sex with, say 16 and 17-year-olds and what would it take to change their behaviour?

And ultimately, isn't that what this issue comes down to. What would it take to change the behaviour of sex exploiters? One thing I am pretty certain won't change the behaviour of men who have sex

with children, trafficked victims, or adults for that matter, is yelling at them and telling them they are wrong (however justified that might be). Why would it? It doesn't work with any other grouping - it doesn't seem to work too well on governments either. Men, notwithstanding all our faults, are human – attack provokes defense.

The Inter-Agency Project wants to find out more about these issues and would welcome collaboration with partner and other agencies. In the meantime, here are a few things, drawn from HIV literature which seem to stand up in terms of facilitating behaviour change:

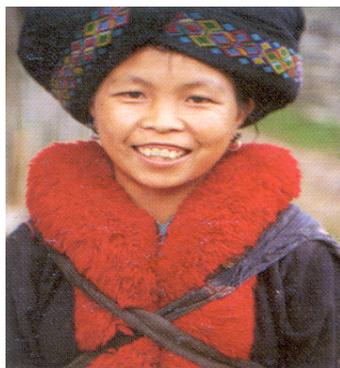
- ◆ An individual must believe they will benefit from the change (people's perceived likelihood of getting caught and punished can be an incentive to change here);
- ◆ An individual must believe that the change can actually be achieved;
- ◆ The change must be consistent with an individual's own belief and value systems;
- ◆ Small modifications are easier to accomplish than major changes; and
- ◆ People respond better if presented with a range of choices rather than presented with only one option.

Phil Marshall
Programme Manager
UNIAP

¹Drawn from fading memory from Community Action on HIV, Macfarlane Burnet Centre, Melbourne, 1993.

Tired of our
opinions?
Contribute your
own - either as an
opinion piece or as a
letter to the editor.

Searching for Identity



Continued from page 1

who are entitled to Thai citizenship. The remaining 190,000 tribal and minority people are permitted to stay temporarily in the country pending final government's decision on how to deal with them.

The actual process of registering people for citizenship or permanent residency is a lengthy and complicated procedure, as it involves a dozen pieces of legislation and revolutionary decrees. As a household family, instead of each individual, is encouraged to register, the process of registration requires categorization of status of each family member, completion of various application forms for different status and preparation of all supporting documents. In the absence of a required document, a witness's testimony is needed. In the case of children without proof of birth certificate or witness, a DNA test is a requirement.

Responding to the Thai Government's decisions on 29 August 2000 and 28 August 2001 to register highland people in 20 provinces for citizenship or permanent residency, UNESCO with support from UNIAP, began to do extensive research and analysis of Thai citizenship legislation, regulations and practices. A publication is being prepared in English explaining status categories of hilltribe and other ethnic minorities in Thailand. Following the research, UNESCO initiated a project to support and train non-governmental and governmental agencies, which want to help register highland people.

UNESCO's Highland Citizenship Registration Project works with Thai Government offices and local non-governmental organizations to recruit and train their staff and volunteers to register

highland minority people for Thai citizenship or permanent residency. This project team has since participated in several seminars and training workshops on citizenship registration, and already organized two training workshops in northern Thailand.

UNESCO implemented the first training workshop on 30 June 2001 in Chiang Mai for six local ethnic minority NGOs:- New Life Center Foundation, Upland Holistic Development Project, Inter-Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand (IMPECT), Baan Ruam Jai Project, Lahu Youth, and Lahu Health Project. The programme was supported by both the Subdivision of Minority Registration of the Ministry of Interior and Fang District Office of Chiang Mai. Over 30 participants, who attended the one-day programme, found the workshop very informative and useful for their registration work, and suggested UNESCO organize more such training in the future.

Immediately following the Chiang Mai workshop, trained staff from the New Life Center Foundation made four trips during August and October to Fang District, where they assisted district officials there to register highland people for Thai citizenship or permanent residency. Although the actual registration process was new to them, they made progress through practices in the field. They enjoyed the challenge and were committed to carrying on the work. They also commended Fang District office for the cooperation, effort and patience put into registration work. In brief, New Life Center Foundation staff managed to help register 871 men and women of various ethnic minority groups for either Thai citizenship or permanent residency during the 18-day mission.

Responding to a request from IMPECT, UNESCO, together with the Japan Foundation, sponsored the second training workshop in Chiang Rai on 27-28 November 2001. The Chiang Rai workshop was different from the Chiang Mai one, as it aimed at training and transforming highland villagers into community volunteers, who can assist their own communities and those in the neighbourhood get registered for citizenship.

In all, about 270 village representatives from about 70 villages of 20 districts in 6 provinces in

northern Thailand attended the Chiang Rai workshop. While most were selected or invited to participate, many of the villagers came by themselves after hearing about the workshop over a radio broadcast. The participants said they were eager to attend the forum, because they hoped it would provide them with knowledge and skills for their applications for Thai citizenship. Apart from UNESCO officials, a number of Thai Government officials, representatives of several academic institutes, NGOs, representatives from the US Embassy and the Asia Foundation also attended the workshop. Similarly, the workshop was supported the Ministry of Interior and its provincial and district offices.

Since its inception last June, UNESCO's Highland Citizenship Registration Project has received many requests from both NGOs and governmental agencies for support for their citizenship registration activities. It has approved a request from the Hilltribe Welfare Division of the Public Welfare Department, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, for four training workshops in February and March 2002 for hilltribe villagers in Kanchanaburi and Tak provinces. There has been little progress in citizenship registration in the two western Thai provinces to date.

UNESCO, which has implemented a GIS-linked Social Sentinel Surveillance Project to track outflow migration of people in the Mekong Region, sees the problem of legal status and identity among ethnic highland minorities as specific to Thailand. In China, Laos and Vietnam, hilltribe people are citizens of the countries. This is why it is important to look at country and culture specific approaches to the trafficking problems.

UNESCO's Highland Citizenship Registration Project is a small programme, but the project team strongly believes that its activities will help resolve the problems of stateless status among hilltribe minorities in Thailand and contribute to the effort of UNIAP and NGOs in combating trafficking in women and children.

Yindee Lertcharoenchok
Consultant
Culture Unit, UNESCO

Legal Labour Migration - A Substitute for Trafficking?

Sizeable numbers of children and women migrate within the Mekong Sub-region, typically from rural, poverty stricken areas with a labour surplus, to urban centres. Given economic disparities and population dynamics, out-migration from rural areas in the Sub-region can be expected to continue on a large scale. Though many migrate willingly, a high number is trafficked along the way and ends up in exploitative situations.

In order to address this issue, the ILO Mekong Sub-regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women (TICW-project), and the UN Interagency Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women (UN-IAP) joined hands to explore the potential of improving legal labour migration mechanisms within the Mekong Sub-region. The assumption is that improved, enlarged, and new legal labour migration channels can substitute for the trafficking of children and women into exploitative situations.

The efforts resulted in an exploratory policy paper by Dr Ronald Skeldon (Professorial Fellow at the University of Sussex, UK), a Mekong sub-regional meeting of experts¹ where the paper was discussed and follow up action planned, and a publication entitled: 'Labour migration and trafficking within the Greater Mekong Sub-region. Proceedings of Mekong sub-regional expert meeting and exploratory policy paper'.

In the policy paper Dr Skeldon argues that despite a dearth of information, available data suggests that:

- The vast majority of migrants in the sub-region moved internally, that is, within their country, with only a minority crossing international borders;
- The majority of transnational movements remain undocumented. People do not come through legal channels primarily because few exist;
- Men and women are trafficked and, within the sub-region, more men than women appeared to be moved through undocumented channels;

A series of points worth considering were brought to the forefront during the expert meeting:

- Successful policies dealing with trafficking must fall within the wider migration and immigration policies of countries;
- Migration is not a temporary phenomenon and it is an integral part of development. Countries need, therefore to take a long-term policy view of population movement;
- Trafficking and undocumented migration need to be considered within the context of fertility and economic transitions that have characterized the sub-region;
- Improved, expanded and new legal labour migration channels may contribute to reduced trafficking in children and women;
- Caution should be exercised when adopting the current and popular theme of 'City bad - Village good' approach to understanding the differences between people's experiences. Abuse is common within village environments;
- Open boundaries or open boundary policies is not recommended. The opening of legal channels of movement is seen as the most viable way forward. This raises questions of how to best manage an open channel;
- Migration has become a profound security issue, although its management is less about border control and more about a centered managed approach;
- Integrated labour market strategies through regional associations such as ASEAN are required;
- Given economic disparities, legal labour migration may benefit both sending and receiving countries;
- It should be promoted that, in general, migrants contribute more economic wealth to a nation than they consume;
- Return migrants may stimulate local development in 'sending areas' which, in turn, may help to

reduce trafficking. At the same time return migrants may trigger others to migrate, preferably through regular channels;

In-country follow up to the expert meeting is underway. Participants to the expert meeting have briefed national steering committees on child labour and trafficking, and the aforementioned publication is being translated in local languages. More specifically:

- In Cambodia discussions are ongoing to explore the participation in legal labour migration schemes (to Hong Kong, Malaysia, and South Korea) of people from target villages under ILOs TICW-project;
- In collaboration with the Labour Bureau of Yunnan Province (China) a campaign is under development to promote the services of the Labour Bureau in target villages under ILOs TICW-project;
- In Lao PDR policy discussions were initiated on the creation of a legal labour migration channel. A decree on export of Lao labour overseas is awaiting government signature;
- Plans for follow up in Thailand are still under consideration;
- The paper on legal labour migration alternatives to trafficking has been translated into Vietnamese and will be used in policy discussions in Viet Nam.

Copies of the publication entitled: 'Labour migration and trafficking within the Greater Mekong Sub-region. Proceedings of Mekong sub-regional expert meeting and exploratory policy paper' can be obtained at the ILO TICW-project office in Bangkok.

Hans van de Glind
Deputy Project Manager
ILO TICW-project

¹Held in Bangkok on 17-18 September 2001 with participants from Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam, along with a series of sub-regional experts.

**In general,
migrants
contribute more
economic wealth to
the nation than
they consume.**

So What's All This Database Business?

The amount of internal versus external trafficking was a surprise at 62 percent and 28 percent respectively.

In Southeast Asia, the IAP is developing various databases aimed at developing a better overview of the trafficking situation. These are still in the developmental stage but we are learning from our colleagues in South Asia. Here's how it work in Bangladesh...

Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children (ATSEC), a NGO network based in Bangladesh, has developed a comprehensive database format for collecting a range of information from those who have been trafficked from Bangladesh (entitled "Trafficking Information System"). The purpose of developing this database was to collect primary information from those who have been trafficked to better understand the dynamics of the event. ATSEC believes that the only real experts in trafficking are those who have themselves been trafficked. By interviewing these persons first hand, they are able to move well beyond the superficial stories that we often hear, to better understand the vulnerabilities and nuances that often persist.

In addition to the basic "Trafficking Information System," the Bangladesh Women's Lawyers Association (BNWLA) has added a module to this database that allows them to track legal actions for each of the victims. This helps them to manage on-going prosecution cases on a daily basis.

All of the persons who carry out the interviews for this database are

trained in counseling. This is to ensure that if the survivor "breaks down," there is someone present who can help him or her to work through their feelings. In addition, the names of the persons who have been trafficked are included in a separate database. This format provides them with a number code to ensure the confidentiality of each person entered into the system. Only a few people have access to the names.

To ensure that the data is accurate, a procedure has been developed to review each questionnaire several times. In addition, every twentieth interview is repeated by another person to make a comparison between the original data and the data collected the second time around. This is also done as a means of understanding the interviewing process. Periodic orientations are offered to the interviewers to improve their skills.

As a result of having this database, ATSEC is now able to come up with statistics that allow them to better understand trends in this sector. For example, this information provides insights into where persons are being trafficked, what is the most common approach used, who are the traffickers, what happens once they reach their final destination, etc. This provides powerful information to program planners, managers and other decision-makers who work in the field to mitigate the human trafficking phenomena. In the near future,

the information will be used to do some GIS mapping of different variables.

The software, which is "Windows-based," was created by Datatrek. It is flexible, easy to use and offers a print menu that can generate up to 18 different reports. As of November 2001, a total of 313 records have been entered into this system.

The database data provides some very interesting and useful insights into the problem. For example, we learned that between 0-9 years of age, 60 percent of the trafficked victims were males. However, in the 10-19 age range, 77 percent were females. The boys are being trafficked to be beggars and camel jockeys while the girls are being forced into the sex industry. Another interesting insight was that 78 percent of the recruiters for women/girls were woman. Under the category of "mode of trafficking," the data indicates that 36 percent were tricked, 34 percent were sold and 10 percent were kidnapped. Out of those who were tricked, nearly 50 percent were deceived by an offer of a good job offer, while only ten percent were offered a fake marriage. The amount of internal versus external trafficking was a surprise at 62 percent and 28 percent respectively. Thus, even at this early stage, the database has helped to provide a clearer picture of what is happening within the trafficking sector and caused us to revisit some existing notions.

For more information, please contact ATSEC at <atsecbd@bdmail.net>

Making A Start Services for Sexually Exploited Children and Youth

A seven-day Training of Trainers Course on Psychosocial and Medical Services for Sexually Exploited Children and Youth was held in Bangkok from 12 to 19 November 2001, organized by the ESCAP HRD Section and ILO/IPEC. The Course was the undertaken by the two organizations under the ESCAP-ILO Cooperation Framework, which came into effect in January 2001.

The objective of the Course was to build the capacity of key personnel to serve as national resource teams to prevent as well as address the specific medical and psychosocial needs of child/youth victims of sexual exploitation. Participants for the Course came from five countries of the Greater Mekong Subre-

gion, namely, Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam.

The Course focused on a comprehensive range of topics, including: medical effects of sexual exploitation; psychosocial assessment and treatment; remedial actions; training of trainers; and networking and project management skills. Importantly, participants developed further plans for the provision of courses for health and social services providers (government and NGO) at the national level. The Course involved participatory methods to learning and sessions were structured to encourage open peer discussion. The lectures were complemented by group work and field visits.

The Course was well received by participants, who particularly noted the relevance of its content to their work. With funding from the UN Interagency Project on Trafficking in Women and Children, Course participants will be able to develop and implement national-level training programmes in 2002 to provide training to additional health and social service workers, thus increasing the number of trained national-level personnel. In addition, the Course and follow-up activities will be undertaken by ESCAP in Myanmar in 2002.

ESCAP-HRD

Useful Links



Asia Human Rights Commission	http://www.ahrchk.net
Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information	http://www.hurights.or.jp
Asian Research Center for Migration	http://www.chula.ac.th/institute/arcm
Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking	http://www.trafficked-women.org
Coordination of Action Research on AIDS and Mobility	http://www.gn.apc.org/car_amasia
The Hunger Site	http://www.thehungersite.com
Immigration News	http://www.immigrationnews.org
Japan Center for Preventive Diplomacy	http://www.jcpd.gr.jp
Sasakawa Peace Foundation	http://www.spf.org
WebForce	http://www.webforce.org
Women's International Center	http://www.wic.org
Women's Human Rights Resources	http://www./law-lib.utoronto.ca/diana/



What's coming Up?

Date and Venue	Title/Activity	Organization
15-16 February 2002 Dhaka, Bangladesh	International Seminar on Strategizing to Combat Trafficking in Women and Children	The Centre for Women and Children Studies (CWCS)
March 2002 Yangon, Myanmar	ESCAP HRD Training of Trainers' Course on Psychosocial and Medical Services for Sexually Abused and Sexually Exploited Children and Youth in Myanmar	ESCAP HRD
March 2002 Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Subregional Seminar on Using Legal Instruments to Combat Trafficking in Women and Children	ESCAP WID
April 2002 Chiangmai (tentative), Thailand	ESCAP National HRD Course on Psychosocial and Medical Services for Sexually Abused and Sexually Exploited Children and Youth	ESCAP HRD
April 2002 Vientiane, Lao PDR	ESCAP National HRD Course on Psychosocial and Medical Services for Sexually Abused and Sexually Exploited Children and Youth	ESCAP HRD
8-10 May 2002 New York	United Nations Special Session on Children	UNICEF
5-9 January 2003 Chiangmai, Thailand	8th Biannual International Conference on Forced Migration and Global Processes	IASFM, ARCM

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Editor's Notes

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



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