



UNIAP
UNITED NATIONS INTER-AGENCY
PROJECT ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

COMMIT



**Report for the Consultation Workshop on Strategic Visioning for Post-2013
Coordinated Efforts in Anti-trafficking in China**

14-15 March 2013

Beijing, China



SWEDEN

This workshop was funded through the generous support of the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida).

Contents

- Acronyms..... i
- Introduction & Details about the Consultative Workshop 1
- Background Situators to the Consultative Workshop 5
- Identifying Main Problems..... 7
- Organizing and Prioritizing Main Problems..... 9
- Problem Analysis 9
- Vision Statement.....18
- Results Map18
- Annex: Attendance List18

Acronyms

ACWC ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children

ACWF All China Women's Federation

ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations

COMMIT The Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking

CUPSL China University of Political Science and Law

GMS Greater Mekong Sub-region

IOM International Organization for Migration

M&E Monitoring and Evaluation

MCA Ministry of Civil Affairs

MOHRSS Ministry of Human Resource and Social Security

MOFA Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MoU Memorandum of Understanding

MOWA Ministry of Women's Affairs

MPS Ministry of Public Affairs

NC/STSL National Committee Secretariat to Lead the Suppression of Human Trafficking, Smuggling, Labour Exploitation and Sexual Exploitation in Women and Children

NWCCW National Working Committee on Children and Women

NGO Non-Governmental organisation

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNIAP United Nations Inter-agency Project on Human Trafficking

Introduction & Details about the China Consultative Workshop

UNIAP was established in 2000 with a central focus on trafficking in persons and a mandate to facilitate a stronger and more coordinated response to trafficking in persons in the GMS. In order to prepare a vision for coordinated anti-trafficking work within the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) beyond 2013, UNIAP has conducted a consultation process with a wide range of anti-trafficking stakeholders. This process took place through a series of consultation workshops at both the national and regional level, with UNIAP functioning as a secretariat to facilitate the workshops. The visioning process was conducted in such a way that it promoted inclusiveness of stakeholders, ensured national ownership and promoted national capacity development. The aim of the consultation process is to develop a vision for anti-trafficking work in the GMS covering a 5-year period including clear, concrete results to be achieved for the vision to become a reality.

This report on the China Consultation Workshop outlines discussions held on human trafficking in the national context, including current challenges in assisting victims, prosecuting perpetrators, impunity, access to justice, relevant human rights instruments and international standards, good practices, policies, implementation at the country and regional level, and ways forward. The participants at the China workshop included representatives of various ministries of the Chinese Government, the United Nations, other international organisations and civil society organisations from across the country.

The workshop was organised in five sessions:

Session One served as an introduction to the Consultation Workshop and was moderated by the Facilitator who explained to the participants the purpose and aims of the consultation and introduced some basic rules. Participants were then asked to work in groups to discuss and identify the main problems in tackling human trafficking in China. Problems and challenges were displayed in lists for all participants to review.

In Session Two, participants were asked to prioritise the problems. Each participant voted on what they thought were the three most important problems through the method. The Secretariat and Facilitator then grouped overlapping themes and tallied the votes together to identify six topics for further consideration. Selections were made based on analysis of each problem, but also whether solving these problems would have a significant impact on human trafficking, whether there would be enough support to solve them, and whether there is sufficient capacity and comparative advantage to work on the issues.

In Session Three, stakeholders worked to define the problems and develop the problem analysis. The main purpose of this was to study the root causes and major effects of the problems in order to design better solutions and make the process of developing a results map easier. After the problems were grouped and prioritized, “problem trees” were developed by each group and for each priority problem to support the analysis. This process helped participants develop a clearer understanding, not only of the surface problems, but also their underlying causes and constraints, and through this to develop a common understanding of the most significant problems faced at the regional, country and community level. Participants were asked to be precise and explicit when expanding on the six topics selected. The issue that was identified provided the trunk of the problem tree. Participants then brainstormed on the major causes of the problem, and identified a number of policy constraints, capacity weaknesses, social and cultural norms and attached them to the root of the tree.

In Session Four, participants were split into groups to discuss what their vision for the future is in relation to the problems identified in the previous sessions. The aim was to come up with a clear, realistic and agreed vision of how things will have positively changed over the next five-year period.

In the Final Session, a results map was developed in order to determine what must be in place to achieve the vision developed in each particular area. Once the various prerequisite intermediate changes were identified, stakeholders then worked to identify the interventions necessary to achieve them.

The results maps and strategic visions outlined in this document represent the collective will of a diverse, multi-stakeholder, multi-faceted group of senior government officials and representatives from local and international civil society organisations as well as United Nations Agencies. A number of good practices on tackling trafficking including migration laws, policies and implementation that were discussed by participants and that reflect current practices are included in this report.

Background Situators to the Consultative Workshop

UNIAP

UNIAP was established in 2000 to facilitate a stronger and more coordinated response to human trafficking in the GMS and with the aim of creating an 'overarching mechanism' for the co-ordination of anti-trafficking initiatives by a wide range of stakeholders. UNIAP is managed by a Regional Management Office (RMO) in Bangkok, with Country Project Offices (CPO) in the capitals of Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam.¹ UNIAP has been implemented over three consecutive phases that illustrate the Project's evolution over time:

- UNIAP Phase I (2000 - 2003) -

The first phase of UNIAP concentrated on creating linkages between the range of different organisations involved in combating trafficking, using its broad and responsive mandate to address emerging issues, and supporting new small-scale pilot initiatives.

- UNIAP Phase II (2004 - 2006) -

The second phase of UNIAP was viewed as a consolidation of its work and achievements under the first phase. It was dominated by the project's work in facilitating the development of a sub-regional Memorandum of Understanding between the six governments of the Greater Mekong Sub-region, accompanied by a Plan of Action to help governments fulfil the commitments made under the MOU - a process now known as the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT).

- UNIAP Phase III (2007 – 2013) -

The third and current phase of UNIAP is aimed at building on the achievements of the first two phases, combining support for further consolidation and institutionalization of current approaches. This phase is due to end in December 2013

The Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT)

¹ See <http://www.no-trafficking.org/how.html> for more information.

COMMIT has fuelled major progress in anti-human trafficking efforts since its inception in 2004. In 2004, the six Governments of the Greater Mekong Sub-region (Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam) signed a historic Memorandum of Understanding against Trafficking in Persons. This MOU, signed at the Ministerial level, committed the governments to a response to human trafficking meeting international standards, highlighting the need for multi-lateral, bilateral, and government-NGO cooperation to fight human trafficking.

UNIAP serves as Secretariat to the COMMIT Process, and as such is mandated to provide technical, financial, monitoring, reporting, and logistical support to activities under COMMIT. Based on its existing work and mandate as an inter-agency coordinating body, UNIAP is able to draw on its extensive network of partners throughout the region to provide technical and financial assistance to all aspects of the COMMIT Process, and also works with partners to ensure that programs and activities are aligned with government priorities in the COMMIT Sub-regional Plans of Action and National Plans of Action.²

The inter-ministerial meeting of the state council is responsible for coordinating China's anti-trafficking efforts and carry out its daily work through an office set up under it. Each ministry/department carries out their work as laid out in the action plan. Under the guidance of the central government, provincial and local authorities execute according to the local contexts and needs. The Ministry of Public Security is the lead ministry whose anti-trafficking office is responsible for the relevant specific work

The Chinese government has always attached great importance to anti-human trafficking work. Especially in the past five years, the Chinese government has shifted its focus from prosecution alone to a holistic approach to deal with the trafficking problem by issuing the 1st National Plan of Action (NPA), establishing the comprehensive coordination mechanism, as well as emphasizing on prevention, prosecution and protection.

In 2010 China ratified the Palermo Protocol, and since then has amended and adjusted its domestic laws and policies accordingly. As a result of the Eighth Amendment to its Penal Code in 2012, forced labour is more clearly defined as a crime and its measurement of penalty has been increased. In 2013, the newly issued 2nd NPA broadened the definition of human trafficking from affecting only women and children to men as well, consistent with the international definition.

Ms. He, the National Project Coordinator of UNIAP China, welcomed everyone for being present and committed to anti-trafficking work in general and specifically in China. Participants included many key actors in anti-trafficking work, including Mr. Chen director of the anti-trafficking office of the Ministry of Public Security, Ms. Xiong from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and multiple other relevant government ministries and UN and international agencies. Dr. Lisa Rende Taylor, Chief Technical Adviser from the UNIAP regional office gave a brief introduction to the purpose and hopeful outcomes of the workshop. She explained this meeting would be focusing on the long-term anti-trafficking efforts in China and how these efforts can be improved and implemented effectively through the multi-organizational outlets involved.

Geoff Manthey, the event's facilitator, introduced himself and the work he has been carrying out across the region during the Consultation Workshops. Mr. Manthey began his discussion by asking members to introduce themselves and to describe their "dream goal" related to human

² See <http://www.no-trafficking.org/commit.html>

trafficking. After the introductions he asked all the participants to identify key problems or obstacles currently in the anti-trafficking work in China.

Identifying Main Problems

Participants worked in groups to discuss and set out what the main problems in tackling trafficking are at the regional, country and community level. Questions were posed to guide discussion. Participants were asked what the most critical problems that should be addressed by anti-trafficking work were and whether the problems affecting marginalized groups are being captured and if current anti-trafficking efforts adequately address the problems men, women and children. Participants were divided into three groups and identified the following themes and specific issues.

During the consultation, participants discussed main issues and challenges in human trafficking and identified problems as follows:

Prevention of trafficking:

1. Government departments responsible for prevention work, lack awareness of their responsibilities and motivation for cooperation.
2. Lack of in-depth research into the demand side of the issue, lack of specific measures to address the demand in a comprehensive manner (issues such as causes of forced marriages, and immigrant employment due to regional economic development gap, demand for child adoption, etc.).
3. Communities and schools where high-risk populations, concentrated living and learning, should play a greater role in preventing trafficking.
4. Inadequate social services for migrant/stay-behind children such as pre-school education and family care.
5. Traditional patriarchal values and bias against women render women and children vulnerable to trafficking
6. Lack in evaluation of impact in advocacy and publicity campaigns aimed at preventing trafficking

Prosecution of traffickers and rescue victims

1. Sentencing and penalty standard for the perpetrator is not unified, in some cases the penalty is not harsh enough.
2. In rescue operations of women and children, timely professional social workers and the psychological counsellors to assist victims are not adequate.
3. More thorough deliberation about the best interest and arrangement of rescued children.
 - At present, rescued children whose biological parents when not found, are temporarily placed in institutions such as welfare homes. Whether this is in the best interest for these children should be further studied.

4. Rescue operations are not cost-effective, which in turn affects the local authorities' motivation to find and rescue the trafficked victims.
5. During the special campaign, cross-regional cooperation under the unified supervision by the ministry of public security has been running very well, but this cooperation is limited to the duration of the special campaign. Therefore a long-term mechanism should be established for cross province police cooperation.
6. International police cooperation needs to be improved in details.

Rehabilitation, assistance and protection of victims

1. Lack of related research, including in-depth study into the issues such as service requirements for the victim, guardianship of rescued children where biological parents could not be traced, as well as privacy and confidentiality rights of the victim have been inadequate.
2. It has been a challenge for the interim care service providers such as welfare centres and civil affairs departments to cater to the rescued children whose biological parents cannot be found. Statistics show that in 2012, about 40% of the rescued children are yet to find their biological parents and are still under the care of welfare and relief agencies.
3. Service providers need to improve their skills and adopt a client oriented attitude to better assist victims with effective services, including education, vocational training, medical, and psychological counselling. At the same time, a practical training model should be explored to meet the needs on how to organize on-the-job trainings that won't take staff away from their daily job, which can improve skills and instil sound values. This remains a challenge and funding, expertise and implementation models are yet to be identified. In addition, there are not enough evaluation and supervision mechanisms for services provided. There is a lot of room for improvement.
4. Temporary relief agencies are still using relief funds for vagrants and beggars to assist trafficking victims. In China there is no organization solely responsible for this work. Instead, shelters shoulder the responsibility accordingly when the need arises..
5. Others: it remains unclear whether we should provide compulsory assistance to disabled and minor victims. If yes, who has the mandate to do so? Another issue is victim identification. Since 2012, shelters started to differentiate VOTs from general clients. But only less than 5% of the assisted claim to be trafficking victims. If a person who has been actually a victim but not knowing or saying so he/she will not be registered as victims.
6. Smooth link and transition between interim care (shelter) and long-term reintegration remains a challenge, i.e. coordination among origin, transit and destination, referral among temporary relief agencies and reintegration service providers. After completing temporary relief aid agency, for example, it is not clearly regulated to which service providers a victim should be referred to for long-term reintegration after leaving the shelter. Lack of effective follow up will increase the likelihood of re-trafficking.
7. Assistance mechanism for foreign victims has not yet been established due to dearth of facilities and lack of cross-sector cooperation mechanism. Language barrier is one of the main factors that affect assistance to the foreign victims especially those from the GMS

countries. Responsibilities and limits of authorities of those service facilities are unclear. Because MPS has not set up transit centres across the country, foreign victims are either placed in shelters or in a temporary place, which has potential personal security risks. At the same time, provision of health, family tracing, education, counselling requires cooperation among different departments, and the inter-sectoral cooperation mechanisms haven't been established. Coordination between different functional departments needs to be improved, including coordination between police and shelters, shelters and border liaison office. Funding is also a challenge.

8. Comprehensive Approach - Joint efforts by various departments need to be put into practice, to ensure equal and adequate employment opportunities, and make efforts to eliminate poverty and other root causes of human trafficking.

Labour exploitation/forced labour

Participants generally believed that at present China's forced labour problem is not outstanding. China's labour costs are still low, whereas the consequences for breaking the law are dire, so labour trafficking problem is not grave although there are isolated cases of mentally disabled people being enslaved. Labour trafficking is an important form of human trafficking internationally. In consideration of its grave violation of human rights, we have highlighted here because, we want to strengthen the research into and the fight against it. The second NPA has recognized this type of crime as one form of human trafficking.

1. Definition of labour trafficking is not clear. There is no unified opinion of its boundary, contents and manifestation. We need to strengthen research about its prevalence and nature as well as deal with it more stringently. Improve intelligence collection and reporting mechanisms. Investigation of this kind of cases should also be strengthened to uproot the entire criminal gangs. At the same time, intelligence should be more proactively shared among the shelters, the labour inspection department and the police. Inter-sectoral coordination mechanism should be improved to better deal with the perpetrators and protect the victims. For example, clamp down on illegal agents requires industry and commerce to work together with labour inspectors. Procedure for transfer of illegal labour cases from labour inspection departments to public security departments should be regularized, including the methods to obtain evidence clarified. Although there are specific instructions issued by the central government regarding this procedure, their implementation on the ground is not smooth.
2. Under the existing labour inspection regulations, the inspectors can only resort to an administrative penalty. The labour inspection department has no authorities to close down the work place or execute the penalty with force. When encountered with refusal of enforcement, the labour inspection department can only hand the case over to other departments. There should be a specific law on labour inspection.
3. Lack employment regulations for the mentally disabled and no specific policy to guide management of this issue. If regulated with too heavy a hand, the employment for disabled persons will be impacted.
4. Need to further promote the public awareness of the forced labour, strengthen prevention.

Organizing and Prioritizing Main Problems

Participants worked together under the instructions of the facilitator to group and prioritize the main problems identified above. The criteria for making the prioritization included: i) whether solving this problem would have significant impact on human trafficking; ii) whether there would be enough support to solve the problem; and iii) would we have the capacity and comparative advantage to work on the problem. As a means to prioritize the issues identified, participants were invited to select the three themes or issues that resonated most with them through a voting process. Each participant was asked to place coloured dots next to the three issues that they felt were most pressing. The Secretariat and Facilitator then grouped overlapping themes and tallied the votes together to identify six topics. The issues selected as most important would then be adopted as the chosen themes for further analysis.

According to the above mentioned a series of challenges and gaps, the participants selected the most important and urgent three items by votes.

- **Research on demand side of the issue and holistic approach to deal with the issue**
- **Cross- sector coordination**
- **Assistance to foreign victims**

Problem Analysis

After the three main problems were prioritized, Mr Manthey, divided the participants into three groups, where each group was given one main problem for close scrutiny and analysis, where “problem trees” were developed for each priority problem to support the analysis. Beginning with the problem that was identified and positioned as the trunk of the problem tree, participants then brainstormed about the major causes of the problem by asking, “what is causing this to happen?” They then identified a number of policy constraints; capacity weaknesses, social problems and cultural norms, and these became the roots of the tree. The problem analysis was designed to help participants develop a clear understanding not only of the surface problems, but also their underlying causes and constraints. The aim was to help all participants develop a common understanding of the chosen topics.

Stakeholders were also asked to discuss the effects of the problems. ‘Branches’ were created on the problem tree to illustrate how the problem affects the region, country or community. The process involved identifying the most direct effects of the problem, classified under the same categories as were used for the analysis of the causes. In the problem tree, the effects of the higher-level problems are captured in the boxes above the trunk.



Based on the problem tree, participants analysed the causes and root causes of the main issues

Group I: Demand side of the issue and holistic approach to deal with the issue

Discussion revolves around three specific types of trafficking, i.e. forced labour and forced prostitution, forced marriage and adoption.

Causes

First:

1. Insufficient legal and safe information channels on employment, marriage and adoption agent
2. High profit from trafficking
3. Consequences of breaking the law are minimal
4. Low awareness of victims
5. Poor vocational skills and employment capacity of victims
6. Unbalanced gender ratio at birth
7. Sympathies for buyers
8. Inadequate legal adoption channels

Secondary:

1. Poor cross- sector coordination

2. Lack of awareness and poor mechanism for discovering and reporting cases at the grass root level
3. Weak response to the demand side of the issue due to imperfect legal framework
4. Prefer boys to girls
5. Insufficient targeted legal education and propaganda
6. Insufficient advocacy by the government
7. Inadequate government supervision and social forces involvement

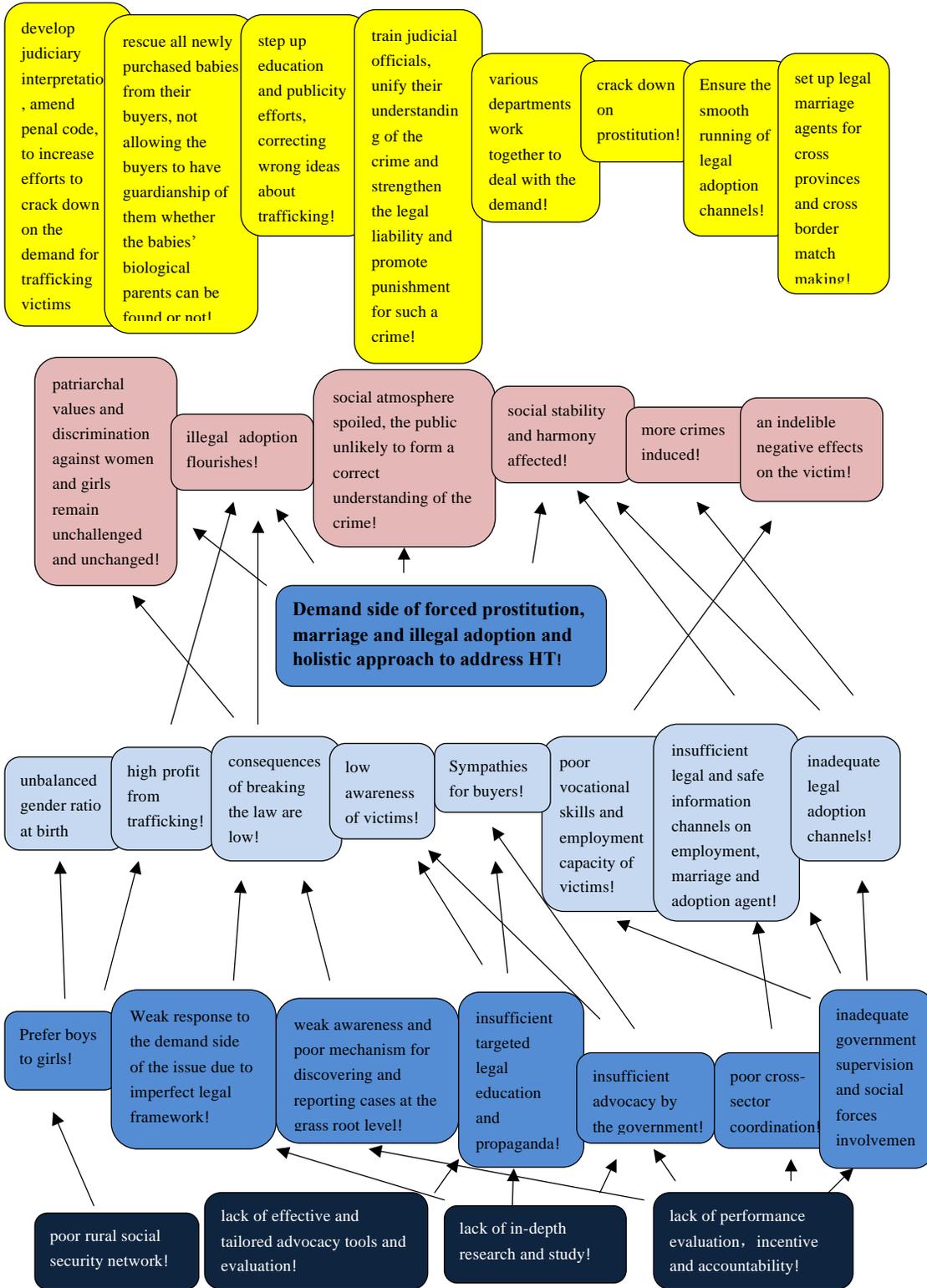
Third:

1. Lack of performance evaluation, incentive and accountability
2. Lack of in-depth research and study
3. Poor rural social security network
4. Lack of effective and tailored advocacy tools and evaluation

Effects

1. Patriarchal values and discrimination against women and girls remain unchallenged and unchanged
2. Illegal adoption flourishes
3. Social atmosphere spoiled, the public unlikely to form a correct understanding of kidnapping crime
4. Social stability and harmony affected
5. More crimes induced
6. An indelible negative effects on the victim

"#\$%&'()*+,-./:;<=>?@A



Group II: Cross-sector coordination

Causes

First level

1. Division of labour among ministries and departments are unclear which results in fuzzy zones or gaps in anti-trafficking work
2. Inter sectoral coordination mechanism has problems in practice, esp. at the local level

Second Level

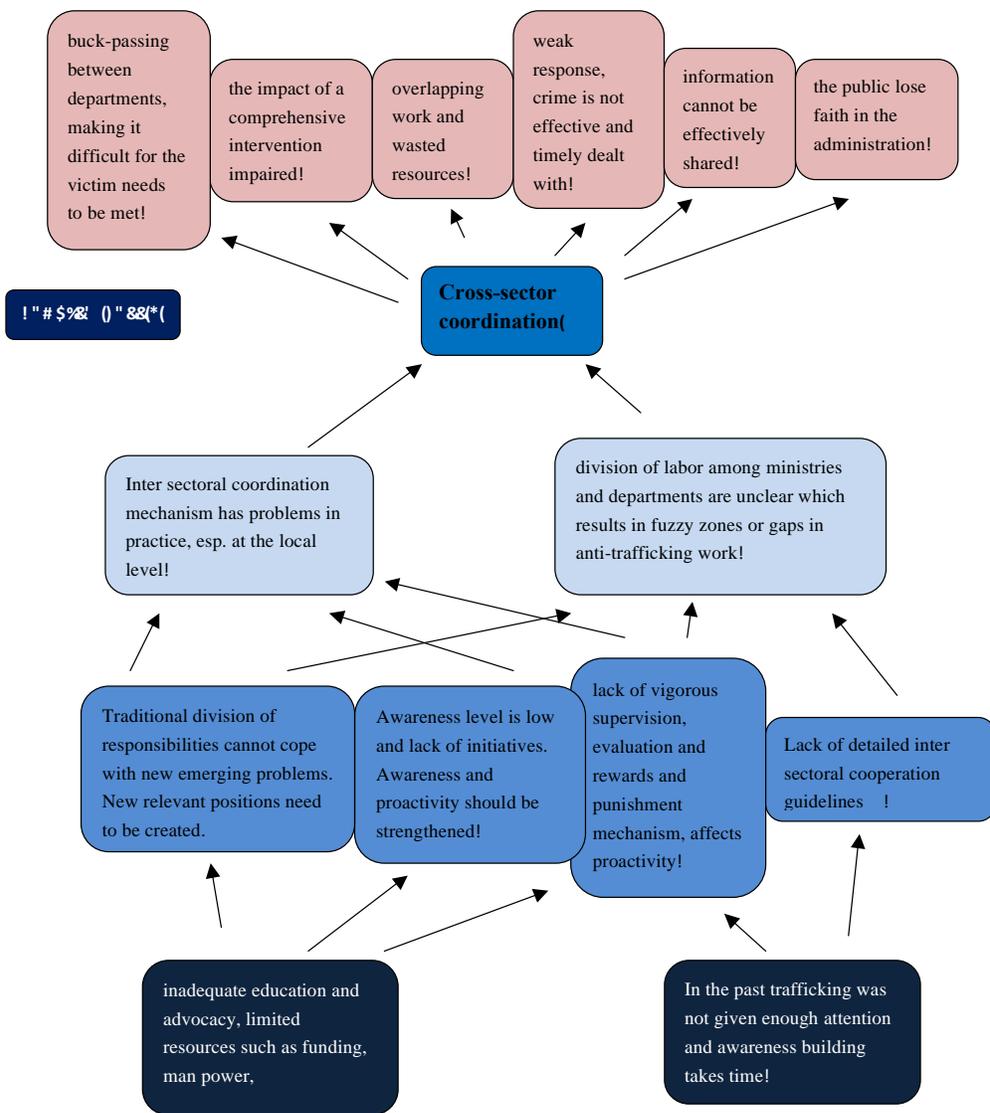
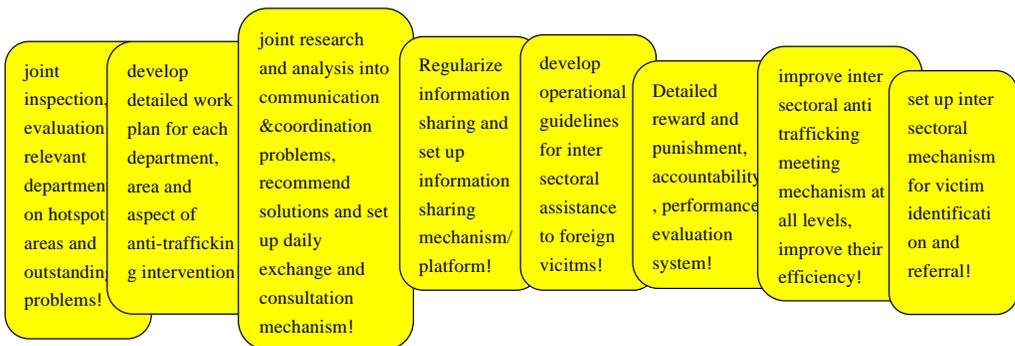
1. Traditional division of responsibilities cannot cope with new emerging problems. New relevant positions need to be created.
2. Awareness level is low and lack of initiatives. Awareness and proactivity should be strengthened
3. Lack of detailed inter sectoral cooperation guidelines
4. Lack of vigorous supervision, evaluation and rewards and punishment mechanism, affects proactivity

Third level:

1. Inadequate education and advocacy, limited resources such as funding, man power,
2. In the past, trafficking was not given enough attention and awareness building takes time.

Effects

1. Buck-passing between departments, making it difficult to meet the needs of victims
2. Overlapping work and wasted resources
3. Weak response, crime is not dealt with effectively
4. Information cannot be effectively shared
5. The public loses faith in the administration
6. The impact of a comprehensive intervention impaired



Group III: Foreign VOT assistance

Causes

First level:

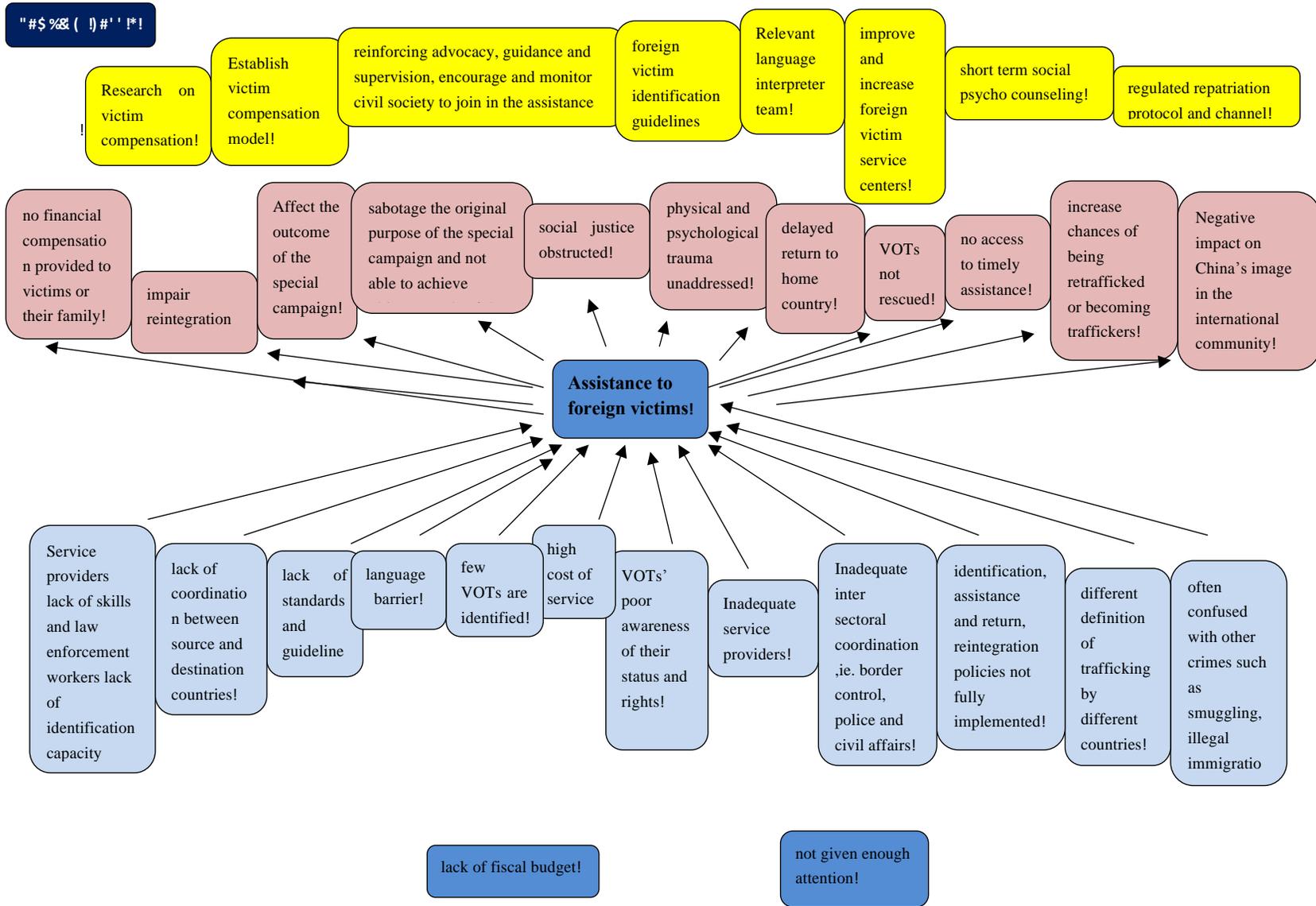
1. Service providers lack of skills and law enforcement workers lack of identification capacity
2. Lack of standards and guidelines for assistance
3. Language barrier
4. Few VOTs are identified
5. Service provided is of high costs and hence unmanageable
6. VOTs' poor awareness of their status and rights
7. Lack of coordination between source and destination countries
8. Inadequate inter-sectorial coordination, including border control, police and civil affairs
9. Inadequate service providers
10. Identification, assistance and return, reintegration policies are not fully implemented
11. Different definition of trafficking by different countries
12. Often confused with other crimes such as smuggling, illegal immigration

Second level

1. Lack of fiscal budget
2. Not given enough attention

Effects

1. Impair reintegration
2. No financial compensation provided to victims or their families
3. Affect the outcome of the special campaign
4. Against the original purpose of the special campaign and not able to achieve ultimate goals of the campaign
5. Social justice obstructed
6. Physical and psychological trauma unaddressed
7. Delayed return to home country
8. Not rescued
9. No access to timely assistance
10. Increase chances of being re-trafficked or becoming traffickers themselves (victims become perpetrators)
11. Negative impact on China's image in the international community



Vision Statement

Mr Manthey divided the participants into five groups in order to brainstorm the development of a vision statement. He asked each group to develop a vision statement that provided a clear goal for the country's anti-trafficking community to aim for over the next five-year period, to address each of the five main problems identified above. Mr Manthey emphasized that the vision statements should be high-level goals on which the anti-trafficking community as a whole can focus their efforts.

After the brainstorming session, the participants listed out the following vision statements from each of three groups.

Group I: Addressing demand

Vision: *By addressing towards specific types of HT, such as forced labor, forced prostitution, forced marriage and adoption the demand for such issues drops significantly. Strengthened comprehensive intervention, improved legal framework, strengthened legal propaganda and education”*

Group II: Inter-sectorial coordination

Vision: *New relevant positions created, focal points designated to ensure sustainability, effective reward and punishment mechanism established. Smooth inter sector coordination achieved.*

Group III: Foreign victim assistance

Vision: *All victims have access to timely and effective assistance*

Results Map

Participants created a “Results Map” following discussions on the measures (and structures) that need to be in place to achieve the vision and objectives identified above. The guiding question for this exercise was “what must be done and put in place to achieve the vision that has been developed in a particular area?” Participants were encouraged to take each major problem identified on the trunk of the problem tree and reword it as the immediate positive result with longer-term positive results or effects, articulated as clearly and concretely as possible. The approach taken by participants in developing the results map was to set out the targeted aims in the following lists.

Group I: Addressing demand

1. Develop judiciary interpretation, amend penal code, to increase efforts to crack down on the demand for trafficking victims
2. Rescue all newly purchased babies from their buyers, not allowing the buyers to have guardianship of them whether the babies' biological parents can be found or not
3. Step up education and publicity efforts, correcting wrong ideas about trafficking
4. Train judicial officials, unify their understanding of the crime and strengthen the legal liability and promote punishment for such a crime
5. Various departments work together to deal with the demand

6. Crack down on prostitution
7. Ensure the smooth running of legal adoption channels
8. Set up legal marriage agents for cross provinces and cross border match making

Group II: Inter-sectorial coordination

1. Develop detailed work plan for each department, area and aspect of anti-trafficking intervention
2. Joint research and analysis by relevant department into communication and coordination problems, recommend solutions and set up daily exchange and consultation mechanism
3. Joint inspection, evaluation by relevant departments on hotspot areas and outstanding problems
4. Develop operational guidelines for inter-sectorial assistance to foreign victims
5. Regularize information sharing and set up information sharing mechanism/platform
6. Detailed reward and punishment, accountability, performance evaluation system
7. Improve the inter-sectorial anti trafficking meeting mechanism at all levels, improve their efficiency
8. Set up inter-sectorial mechanism for victim identification and referral



Group III: Foreign victim assistance

1. MOU with more countries for bilateral cooperation under the COMMIT framework
2. Research on victim compensation
3. Establish victim compensation model

4. Reinforce advocacy, guidance and supervision, encourage and monitor civil society to join in the assistance to victims.
5. Foreign victim identification guidelines and protocols established
6. Improve and increase foreign victim service centres
7. Relevant language interpreter volunteer team
8. Short-term psycho-social counselling
9. Regulated repatriation protocol and channels

Mr Geoff Manthey, closed the event by thanking all participants for their contributions and by stating that the results from this Consultative Workshop will feed into the next phase of the anti-trafficking work in the region. Some excellent ideas were presented. The Report will be shared with all participants, for comments concerning misunderstandings and/or omissions only and additional comments that were not discussed or agreed upon will not be included.

Annex: Attendance List

Consultation Workshop on Strategic Visioning for Post-2013 Coordinated Anti-trafficking Efforts in China

On March 14-15, 2013

No.	Name	Institution	Position	Tel.	E-mail
1.	Mr. Chen Shiqu	MPS	Director	13911933798	chenshiqu@188.com
2.	Ms. Guo Ye	ACWF	Director	13426399339	guoye3017@126.com
3.	Ms. Wan Yan	Consultant	Former DG of NWCCW	13521618138	wynwccw@hotmail.com
4.	Ms. Gao Jie	NWCCW	Deputy Director	13910120289	gaojie@nwccw.gov.cn
5.	Mr. Wu Yuefu	MCA	Officer	15901527976	wuyuefu@mca.gov.cn
6.	Mr. Fang Jixing	MOHRSS	Officer	13311335550	
7.	Ms. Xiong Wenqin	MOFA	Third Secretary	18201013622	xiong_wenqin@mfa.gov.cn
8.	Ms. Zhang Ying	ACWF	Deputy Director	13910709570	
9.	Mr. Zhang Zhiwei	CUPSL	Director	13910190978	beijingzzw@126.com
10.	Ms. Ellie Wong	IOM	PO		EWONG@iom.int
11.	Mr. Wang Daming	UNICEF	Child Protection Specialist		dwang@unicef.org
12.	Mr. Geoff Manthey	Individual	Facilitator		
13.	Dr. Lisa Rende Taylor	UNIAP	CTA		
14.	Ms. He Yunxiao	UNIAP	NPC	13910686830	yunxiao.he@public.un.org.cn
15.	Ms. Wang Yi	UNIAP	IA	13811788171	yi.wang@public.un.org.cn
16.	Ms. Wu Yiping	UNIAP	PA		yipping.wu@public.un.org.cn

17.	Ms. Wang You	UNIAP	intern		
18.	Mr. Zhang Hao	UNIAP	intern		
19.	Ms. Hu Meiyuan	Individual	interpreter	13910011196	