

# Smart Navigator Booklet



**The Vanguard Series:** Paving innovative ways to combat trafficking and unsafe migration

Smart Navigator Booklet

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ISBN 978-0-918261-41-0

World Vision is a Christian humanitarian organisation dedicated to working with children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice. Motivated by our Christian faith, World Vision is dedicated to working with the world's most vulnerable people. World Vision serves all people regardless of religion, race ethnicity or gender.

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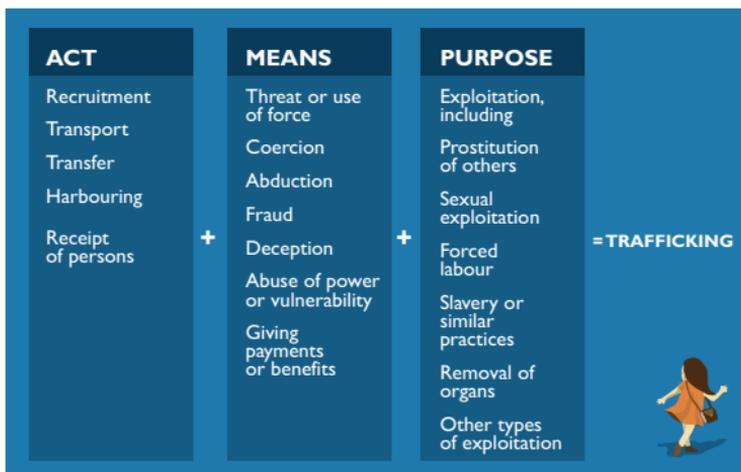
# What Is Trafficking?

## What Is Migration?

The international definition of trafficking, according to Article 3, paragraph (a) of the Palermo Protocol, is

the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

Trafficking has three elements, shown below:<sup>1</sup>



**Trafficking** is tricking or forcing people into exploitative forms of work that are very difficult to leave. Trafficking often involves taking victims from the place they live to another place by **force**, in order to **exploit** them.

- **Force:** People who are trafficked can be forced in different ways. Some are tricked by being told they will have a good job when they arrive, and then they are forced to do a different job. Others are locked in factories or on boats and cannot leave. Some people are told that the trafficker will do something bad to them or their family if they leave. These are different examples of force.

<sup>1</sup> UNODC, 'Human Trafficking' <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html?ref=menuaside>.

- **Deceit:** Describes the act of concealing or misrepresenting the truth, or of being dishonest.
- **Exploit:** When people use others, usually for profit, they are exploiting them. When people are trafficked, they may be exploited by being forced to work at a job they don't want to do, forced to work for little or no pay, forced to work that involves sex, or may have their organs removed for sale.

**Child trafficking:** If a child is exploited for labour, sex or body parts, this is considered trafficking. For children to be considered trafficked, they don't need to show they were forced or controlled. It is sufficient to show that there is an action by someone to place a child in an exploitative situation.

**Migration:** The word migration means the process of a person moving for work. The word migrant describes such a person.



# Laws and Conventions Related to Trafficking

## International Treaties

### **UNCRC**

In 1989 world leaders joined together as the United Nations to write the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The CRC lists the rights that youth under the age of 18 should have. The CRC has been signed by more countries than any other convention. China, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar have all signed. Since your country has signed the CRC, it means that your country has agreed that youth living there should have the rights it describes.<sup>2</sup>

### **Palermo Protocol**

The main international treaty to prevent trafficking is the Palermo Protocol.<sup>3</sup>

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2 For more information go to <http://www.unicef.org/crc/>.

3 The official name is 'The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.' For more information go to <http://www.palermoprotocol.com/general/the-palermo-protocol>.

It defines trafficking in persons as the

recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

The Palermo Protocol has been signed by 155 countries, including:

<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>China</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Lao PDR</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>2004</b>
<b>Thailand</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Vietnam</b>	<b>2012</b>

# National Laws Against Trafficking

Trafficking is criminalised in Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam, which are all destination countries for migrants.

## **Cambodia**

In terms of the law, a child is defined as a person under 18 years of age in Cambodia.

Trafficking is criminalised in Cambodia under the Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (2008). This law covers both men and women.

Rape is a criminal offense in Cambodia.

## **People's Republic of China**

The criminal law of China does not have a definitive definition of a minor. In some laws in China a minor is described as a person under the age of 18, but it is unclear if this is true in cases of trafficking.

The Criminal Law of the Peoples Republic of China criminalises trafficking. However, it only addresses trafficking of women and children, not of men (Articles 240, 241, 262).

Article 244 prohibits forcing employees to work by restricting their freedom.

Articles 358 and 359 prohibit forced prostitution.

Article 236 criminalises rape.

Article 416 places a duty on the state to rescue abducted women/children.

### **Lao PDR**

In regards to trafficking, the Lao Penal Law defines a minor as a person under the age of 18.

The Lao Penal Law (2005) criminalises trafficking (Article 134).

The Law on Development and Protection of Women (2004) also prohibits trafficking of women and children, specifically in Article 24.

### **Myanmar**

In regards to trafficking, The Anti-Trafficking In Persons Law (2005) describes a child as a person under the age of 18.<sup>4</sup>

Section 3a of this law criminalises trafficking.

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<sup>4</sup> The law distinguishes between children (under the age of 16) and youth (ages 16–18) but says that in terms of trafficking anyone under the age of 18 is considered a minor.

The Myanmar Penal Code criminalised rape in sections 375 and 356.

## **Thailand**



Section 4 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (2008) defines a child as any person under the age of 18.

Sections 4 and 6 criminalise trafficking in persons.

## **Vietnam**



The Law on Child Protection, Care and Education (2004) defines children as those under the age of 16. The Vietnam Penal Code (1999) does not define the age of a child.

Trafficking of women and children (not men) is criminalised in Vietnam under the Vietnam Penal Code (Articles 119 and 120).

Vietnam has a new Anti-Trafficking Law that was adopted in 2011 and took effect in January 2012. Trafficking is criminalised under this law, and the government has taken steps to implement this new law.

Rape is criminalised under the Penal Code (Articles 111–15).



# Checklist: Safe Migration

**Answer these questions when you first start having discussions about moving to take a job outside your community. Discuss these questions with your family.**

## Information About Your Destination



Checklist	YES	NO
Do you know where are you going? If yes, write the name of the town here: ..... .....		
Do you know anyone who lives in the town to which you are going? .....		
Do you have that person's phone number? .....		
Can you call that person to make a plan to meet when you arrive? .....		

## Information About the Journey



Checklist	YES	NO
Do you know how you will return to your home country when the job finishes?		
How much does the return trip cost? Write the amount here: .....		
How much does it cost to live in the place you are going if you don't get a job when you first arrive? Write the amount here: .....		
Do you have enough money to live for a while when you first arrive and for the return trip? (Remember, it is dangerous if you have to borrow money from the recruiter or employer to make the trip, or if you have to go into debt to pay a deposit to the recruiter. It is dangerous to arrive at a new job in debt to the recruiter or employer.)		
Are you travelling with friends?		

## Information About the Job



Checklist	YES	NO
Do you know anyone who has been hired through this person or a recruiter before? .....		
Does the person who got a job sometimes come home to visit? .....		
Does the person who got a job call his or her family? .....		
Does this job sound like other jobs you have heard about? .....		
Does it pay the same amount of money as other migration jobs you have heard about? (If it sounds too good to be true, it might be a lie.) .....		
Can the person who is organising the job for you tell you the name of the company you will work for? Write it here: .....		
Can the person tell you the address and phone number of the company? Write it here: ..... ..... .....		



## Checklist

YES

NO

Can you look up the name and address of the company on the Internet?

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Do you have a contract?

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If you do not have a contract, have you discussed the conditions of your work?

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Can you read and understand the whole contract?

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Do you agree with everything the contract says?

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## Documents



## Checklist

YES

NO

If you are going to another country, do you have a passport and a work visa for that country?

---

## People to Contact



### Checklist

YES

NO

Will you bring a mobile phone with you so that you can contact your family when you are away?

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Do you know an organisation or person to contact in the other town/ country – if something goes wrong and you need help and safety?

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Add your ideas here (country-specific examples).

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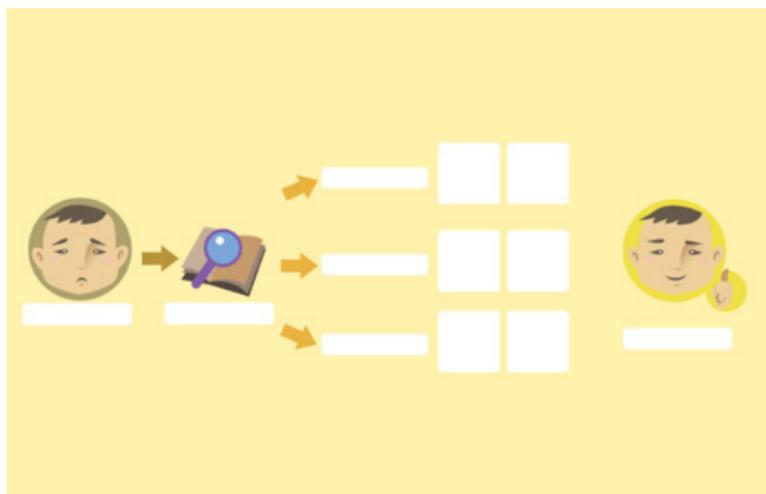
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**The more times you answer yes,  
the safer your plan is.**

# Decision Model





## Checklist: Safe Travel



### Check which you have completed



Explore the options for documented migration. It is safer.

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Fill out the Checklist: Safe Migration and the Important Documents before you leave.

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Memorise the phone number for calling home from the new country before you leave.

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Leave photocopies of your documents with someone you trust in your home (if you get in trouble or lose your documents, it will help your family to help you).

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Carry photocopies with you separately from the real documents.

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Travel with enough money to live for a while without a job and to return home.

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Keep your Smart Navigator Booklet, your documents and your money in a hidden safe place in your clothes.





## Remember:

Travel in a group with migrants like yourself (it is harder to trick several people at once, and being in a group means you have friends to ask for help).

Be suspicious of strangers (they may be traffickers).

If someone is trying to pressure you to hand over your documents, ask other travellers or officials to help you.

Don't follow strangers at the train or bus station.

Try to avoid getting in a private care or mini-bus.



# Checklist: Important Documents

This is a list of numbers and documents you should always carry with you when you migrate.

## **Make two photocopies of each of your documents.**

Leave one set of photocopies with your family, and take the other with you. Keep your own photocopies in a separate place from your real documents, so that if the real ones are lost or stolen, you have copies to show the authorities.



**Number or document you should try to get,  
Write numbers and addresses below if you  
have them:**

Telephone number of your own family.



Telephone number of person already in that job.



Telephone number of someone you know living in your destination.



Telephone number of helpline/NGO in place you are going – in case you need help.



Telephone number of police.



Name and address of place you will be working.



Name and address of your country's embassy, in the new, destination country.



Name and address of an NGO like World Vision in the new, destination country.





## Checklist: Do you have?

YES

NO

Passport (if travelling to another country).

Photocopy of passport (Only give other people photocopies, always hold on to your own passport.)

Visa for destination country (if travelling to another country).

Photocopy of visa.

Copy of your work contract.

A cell phone if possible. (You can usually get a new SIM card for your phone in a destination country.)

Enough money to pay for a return ticket to your home if you have problems.

Add your ideas here.

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The more things you have on this list, the safer you will be.

# Safety When You Arrive

## Things You Should Do When You Arrive



### Check once when you have done this



As soon as you arrive, ask for the name of the town and neighbourhood that you are in. Learn how to explain to people where you live. (This will help you explain where you are if you get into trouble.)

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Call your family as soon as you arrive (your Smart Navigator Booklet explains how to call home). Tell them where you are living, and if possible, give them a telephone number of a friend where they can call you.

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Call your parents regularly. It is good if you make a plan with your parents to call them once a week on the same day and time. This means that if you go missing and do not call, they will know that you are in trouble. Tell them if you have any problems. Talk to your parents about your problems.



Visit the place you will be working. Decide if the work conditions are OK.

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Keep in contact with the migrants you travelled with. Build a network of friends who are in the same situation as you. But remember, many people are trafficked by people that they know.

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Walk around your neighbourhood; learn where the police station is and where the bus station is.

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Ask if there is a community centre or NGO that offers services to migrants, or a place for migrants to meet. Visit these places.

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If you decide to send money home, ask your friends for a reputable way to send the money. Never send money home in an envelope because it may be stolen.





# How to Telephone Home

If you have a phone, you should bring it with you if you migrate. However, your SIM card from your country will not work in another country. You can usually buy a new pre-paid SIM card for your phone when you arrive in the new country.

If you don't have a phone, many destination countries, such as Thailand or Malaysia, have Internet cafes where you can pay to make a call home.

## To telephone to your own country you:

**Dial:** 001

**Then:** Your country code

**Then:** The number in your country, missing the first 0

**001 + country code + (no zero) + number.**

These are the country codes for different countries:

**Cambodia : 855**

**China: 86**

**Laos: 856**

**Vietnam: 84**

**Thailand: 66**

**Myanmar: 95**

(World Vision Country Staff, please keep all country codes but highlight the code relevant for your country.)

For example, **if your phone number in Cambodia** is 012 820 544, then to call home from Thailand

**you dial 001 855 12 820 544**

For example, **if your telephone number in Vietnam** is 018 442211, then to call Vietnam from Thailand

**you dial 001 84 18 442211**

# Emergency Telephone Numbers



## Cambodia

Phnom Penh:	<b>017 276 222</b>
Battambang:	<b>017 256 222</b>
Banteay Meanchey:	<b>017 260 222</b>
Siem Reap:	<b>017 258 222</b>
Kampong Thom:	<b>017 254 222</b>
Kampong Chhnang:	<b>017 326 222</b>

## China

青少年维权 Teenagers' Hotline	<b>12355</b>
妇女维权 Women's Hotline	<b>12338</b>
劳动维权 Labour Rights Hotline	<b>12333</b>
市长热线 The Mayor's Hotline	<b>12345</b>
报警热线 Police Hotline	<b>110</b>

The Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA) runs shelters across China where migrants can also turn for help.

## Vietnam

The following three telephone numbers can be used by migrants to access help in an emergency.

Anti-Trafficking Hotline: **1 800 1567**

Migrant Resource Center (MRC): **(844) 3936 6633**

Criminal Investigation Department, MPS: **0694 4037**

## Laos

**020 548 389 69**

## Myanmar

The anti-trafficking hotline numbers are:

**95-67-412555**

**95-67-412666**

**95-949-555666**

**95-949-555777**

**95-949-555888**

**95-949-555999**

UNIAP, UNICEF, IOM, Save the Youth, World Vision and AFXB have anti-trafficking programmes.

## Thailand

Migrants can call **1300** to get help. In some provinces the hotline number has an interpreter that speaks the languages from some neighbouring countries.

**1191** is the number to call to contact the anti-trafficking police.

**1417** is the number for teenagers to call for advice.



## What to Do If You Have Been Trafficked

- If you are being moved from one place to another by a trafficker, keep your eyes open for signs or markers. Try to figure out where you are. Look for train stations, highway numbers, town names, or prominent buildings. Remember details. This means if you can find a way to make a call, you can describe where you are.
- If you are being held against your will in a job like a brothel or a factory, try to learn the name of the place you are being held. **If it is safe**, talk to people around you to see if they know where you are.
- Remember the face of the trafficker.
- If you think you have been trafficked, make a plan before you act. Do not let the trafficker know that you think you have been trafficked; play along whilst looking for ways to escape.
- If you have been trafficked to sell sex, try to persuade the men to use a condom.
- Call the emergency telephone numbers from your Smart Navigator Booklet.
- If you have been trafficked and not receiving any salary, and the employer tells you that if you work for another year or two you will receive a lot of money at the end, do not trust the employer. Traffickers often try to trick migrants in this way, and the migrants do not receive the money.





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