

KEY EVENTS RELATING
TO MIGRATION/HUMAN
TRAFFICKING

1954

300 day grace period for civilians to move freely into or out of either zone. Between 130,000-140,000 people moved North, transported by Polish and Soviet ships. Some 928,000 people (mainly Catholics) moved South, along with 120,000 military personnel

1955

Highland resettlement programmes moved tens of thousands of Montagnard families

1946 - 1948

Around 50,000 Vietnamese fled into Thailand

CONTRIBUTIONS
DURING SHARED
LEARNING EVENTS

1959

1959 Constitution: the focus on central state forms of power

1946

1946 Constitution: First democratic Constitution remained in effect in Viet Minh-controlled areas and in North Viet Nam throughout the First Indochina War following partition in 1954

KEY
POLITICAL
EVENTS

1858 - 1940

French colonial period - country split into three administrative areas: Tonkin (the North), Annam (the Centre) and Cochin China (the South)

1939 - 1945

WWII

1940 - 1945

Japanese occupation

1945

Ho Chi Minh proclaimed an independent Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

1949

Communists under Mao Tse-tung came to power in China and Korean War began. Events in China and Korea led to the war in Viet Nam being redefined as a war to stop the spread of Communism

1802 - 1945

Nguyen dynasty

1930

Ho Chi Minh founds Indochinese Communist Party (ICP)

1946 - 1954

Resistance War against French occupation

1954

Viet Nam partitioned into North and South
Geneva Accord

1800

1950

**‘VULNERABILITY’ TO
HUMAN TRAFFICKING:
A STUDY OF VIET NAM,
ALBANIA, NIGERIA
AND THE UK**

University of Bedfordshire in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Timeline devised during Shared Learning Event – for further detail see: www.beds.ac.uk/trafficking

1963

Claim that 8 million people, including 200,000 Montagnards, were living in 6,000 completed 'hamlets'

—

Strategic hamlet' programme collapsed when President Diem assassinated

1965

An estimated 500,000 internally displaced

1962

Diem regime instituted a 'strategic hamlet' programme aimed to relocate villagers in contested areas inside fortified perimeters. Villagers forced into new settlements and old homes burned

1973

Estimated that a total of around 10 million people had been displaced in South Viet Nam since 1954

1975

Return to the Village' programme initiated for those displaced by the war in Saigon and other cities

—

In Hong Kong, Danish container ship, the Clara Maersk, offloaded 3,743 'boat people' rescued in the South China Sea

—

Arrivals of 'boat people' in Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia

—

Voluntary agencies in Thailand established the Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) to coordinate support services

—

Worldwide appeal for commitments to resettle Indochinese refugees issued

1974

UNHCR office established in Hanoi

1976

New Economic Zones (NEZs) became keystone to a new five year development plan involving relocation of people

1977

Departures by boat increased and by the end of 1977 more than 15,600 people had reached the shores of first asylum countries in Southeast Asia

1978

Boat departures of mainly Vietnamese of Chinese origin continue to rise

—

Cable from UNHCR Headquarters sets a precedent that boat cases from Viet Nam be considered prima facie of concern to UNHCR, giving them de facto refugee status, the protection of UNHCR and opportunities to seek 'durable solutions'

—

People's Republic of China received 130,000 Vietnamese across their border and, in June 1978, sent two ships to Viet Nam to 'bring home persecuted Chinese'

—

3,300 people arrive in Hong Kong aboard the boat Huey Fong

—

By end of 1978, 61,729 'boat' refugees were in camps across Southeast and East Asia

1979

'Boat people' trying to reach Europe cause international concern

—

Invitation to 71 nations to join the Convention on Refugees and the Protocol on Southeast Asia held in Geneva in 1979. A wide range of measures to speed up processing faster and larger scale resettlement programme designed to divert refugees from Viet Nam or other Southeast Asian channels; and encourage non-refoulement to other countries initiated by Margaret Thatcher, British Minister of UK

—

Orderly Departure Programme established for Canada and other humanitarian visas operationalised from 1980

1979 - 1981

1,500 'quota' refugees accepted into the UK through the Boat People Scheme. Refugees (BCAR) and Ockenden Venables. Labour government in 1979. Hong Kong camp under British government. According to the Home Office, across UK in groups of 'nuclear families'. Subsequently

Emphasized central planning and party

1978

SVR joins the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON)

1961-1965

North Viet Nam's First Five Year Plan

1954

French defeat at town of Dien Bien Phu

1955

Land development programmes in the Central Highlands, straddling the border zone between North and South and home to an estimated one million people from 20 different ethnic groups

1955 - 1975

Resistance War Against America

1968

Tet Offensive - military campaign launched on 30 January 1968 by Viet Cong and North Vietnamese People's Army against South Vietnamese forces and US armed forces

1973

Ceasefire agreement in Paris and US troops pull-out

1969

Ho Chi Minh dies

1975

North Viet Nam offensive on South and whole country controlled

—

Evacuation plans from South Viet Nam - around 65,000 Vietnamese people evacuated

—

Private banks and other financial and lending institutions abolished

1976

North and South officially reunified as the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

1976

Saigon renamed Ho Chi Minh City

1976 - 1980

Second Five Year Plan

ing to leave Viet Nam
al concern

ions to attend a meeting
Displaced Persons in
eld in Geneva in July
e of commitments for
scale resettlement,
ned to make departures
derly and through safe
dorsed the principles of
and asylum. Conference
ret Thatcher, Prime

e Programme (ODP)
ses of family reunification
tarian cases and
om 1980

ees' from Viet Nam accepted
gh British Council for Aid to
(subsequently Refugee Council)
nture/Save the Children under
nt and 10,000 from Hong
newly elected Conservative
ommodation-led 'dispersal'
ps of four to ten 'nuclear
ent secondary migration.

1981

Thailand impose 'Humane Deterrence'
policies to deter new arrivals by
keeping the borders open whilst
closing doors to resettlement and
other UNHCR camp activities

1983 - 1992

Arrivals of Vietnamese
families into UK under the
2000 Programme

1984

Number of ODP movements
exceed regional boat arrivals
for the first time

1985

Articles 115 and 149 of 1985
Penal Code defined trafficking/
trading in women and children
with punishment of 5-20 years
imprisonment

1986

By the end of 1986 more
than 115,000 Vietnamese had
travelled safely and legally to
receiving countries through
the ODP

1987

IOM began operations in Viet Nam
—
IOM Viet Nam office began
running the Migration Health
Assessment Programme in Ho Chi
Minh City

1989

On 14 June 1989 over 70 countries
attended the International
Conference on Indo-Chinese
Refugees and adopted the
Comprehensive Plan of Action
(CPA). The CPA introduced a
new method for dealing with
Vietnamese asylum seekers and
set a cut-off point of 14 March 1989
for prima facie status. New arrivals
to be screened individually and
those screened out repatriated.
Temporary refuge introduced
—

1990

IOM responded to a request from
the Government and arranged
for the evacuation of some 14,000
Vietnamese workers from Iraq
before the Gulf War began

1991

IOM signed a Memorandum
of Understanding with the SRV
establishing an official relationship
—
IOM opened its Mission in Hanoi
and official took over the ODP
from UNHCR

Hong Kong carries out mandatory
repatriation
—

IOM established an office in Ho
Chi Minh City to work with UNHCR
and the Department of External
Relations (previously known as the
External Relations Office), part of
the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of
the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
(SRV), on the implementation of the
Orderly Departures Programme
(ODP) to provide medical
examinations and arrange travel for
migrants

1990-1995

Large number of people
crossed border from Hai
Phong to Hong Kong

1980

1980 Constitution: Recognised and
guaranteed the citizens' rights
to freedom of speech, the press,
assembly and association

1981 - 1985

Third Five Year Plan
Socio-economic crisis with
high inflation rate of 774.6%
in 1986

1978 - 1989

War with Khmer Rouge in
Cambodia

1986

Doi Moi economic
liberalisation

1986 - 1990

Fourth Five Year Plan

1992

1992 Constitution: identified
three forms of ownership
people, collective and pr
- in different production
business organisations

1980s-1995

Vietnam-Soviet Labour Cooperation
Agreement - around 500,000 people
estimated to be sent for study
abroad and participate in different
labour export schemes in USSR
countries

1985

1990

1993

In cooperation with VINACONEX and LOD - two leading labour export companies, IOM provided English training courses to migrant workers prior to their placement overseas

1996

IOM began implementation of a project to provide "Return and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficked Returnees" in cooperation with the Women's Union of Lang Son province

1997

In cooperation with the central Viet Nam Women's Union IOM organised seminars on prevention of trafficking in women and children in the north and south. These seminars are the first of their kind in Viet Nam

1998

IOM implemented a pilot "National Anti-Trafficking Information Campaign" with the Viet Nam Women's Union in 8 provinces and cities

1999

Trafficking in persons criminalised under Articles 119 and 120 of the Vietnamese Penal Code - definition of trafficking in line with Palermo Protocol - considered that forced labour and labour exploitation therefore not included in definition

2000

IOM and the central Viet Nam Women's Union implemented a National Anti-Trafficking information Campaign in selected provinces and cities of Viet Nam to raise awareness about the dangers of trafficking

IOM began its participation in the organizations multi-year regional programme for the Return and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficking Victims in countries of the Mekong Sub-Region

IOM launched its visa application assistance service to help Vietnamese wishing to emigrate to Canada

2002

With IOM assistance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs performed the role of secretariat for the Inter-governmental Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants. Viet Nam hosted the 7th APC Plenary Meeting

2004

IOM provided assistance to the Viet Nam Women's Union with capacity building in the prevention of trafficking in women and children, and to the Little Rose Shelter in Ho Chi Minh City with the reintegration of trafficked and vulnerable children

National Steering Committee established to direct implementation of NPA

2005

IOM began providing visa application assistance to people wishing to visit or migrate to Australia

2004 - 2010

National Plan of Action (NPA) on Preventing and Combatting Trafficking in Women and Children

2004 - 2009

2,935 Vietnamese victims of trafficking (Ministry of Public Security (MPS))

Review of NPA highlights 1,586 cases of human trafficking and 2,888 perpetrators

2006

Bilateral agreement between Royal Government of Cambodia and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on cooperation to Eliminate Trafficking in Women and Children and Assist Victims of Trafficking (signed on 10 October 2005)

1995 onwards

Returnees of 1980s Labour Cooperation Agreement with USSR, many remained in these countries up to the present day, others have moved to other countries

2001

Pacific Links Foundation starts working in Viet Nam

1998

Vietnam joins Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation

1994

US lifts 30 year trade embargo

1995

Viet Nam joins Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN)

2000

2005

2007

IOM study on understanding violence against female migrant workers in Viet Nam

—
IOM proposed establishing Assessment Centres and self-help groups for trafficked women in An Giang, Bac Giang and Lao Cai provinces

2008

An Giang Province Assessment Centre completed

2009 - 2012

IOM published three research reports under the framework of Joint Programme on Gender Equality – and initiative between the UN and Viet Nam government:

1. Gender and Remittances
2. Sex Work and Mobility
3. Trafficking of Boys

2009

Assessment Centre in Lao Cai began providing support to returnees who had experienced trafficking

2009 - 2016

1,747 Vietnamese nationals were referred to the UK National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for human trafficking

2010

New cooperation agreement signed between the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and IOM

2011

IOM assisted Viet Nam in the country's repatriation of 10,500 Vietnamese labour migrants from Libya

—
First specific anti-trafficking law in Viet Nam approved

—
Government of Viet Nam recognised the existence of 'internal' trafficking

2012

Law on Prevention, Suppression against Human Trafficking

—
First migration profile of Viet Nam published by Government of Viet Nam and Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Overview of Vietnamese Migration Abroad

—
Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) opens in Hanoi in cooperation with the Department of Overseas Labour of the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs

—
Assessment Report on Reintegration Support Models for Victims of Trafficking in Viet Nam published

—
IOM joined the UN Delivery As One approach in Viet Nam

2011 - 2015

Second National Plan of Action (NPA) on Preventing and Combatting Trafficking in Women and Children

2009

Hagar was set up under a collaboration with the Vietnamese Women's Union to provide holistic services for VoTs

—
Revised Penal Code

—
Viet Nam and China sign a bilateral agreement on anti-trafficking

2010-2015

UK Returns and Reintegration Fund programme piloted in Viet Nam

2011-2016

World Vision implemented the 'End Trafficking in Persons Programme

2013

2013 Constitution: Opened more space for private participation in the economic sector

2013

IOM organised the first regional anti-human smuggling workshop in Hanoi

—
Large gender and migration project implemented in Dong Thap province with Asia Development Bank and Vietnamese counterparts, including the Vietnamese Women's Union

—
Migrant Health Assistance Programme opened in Hanoi

2014

Policy workshop organised on management of Viet Nam irregular migration

—
Series of Training of Trainers and detection of trafficking smuggling

—
In cooperation of the Border provincial Viet Nam Women communication campaign on irregular migration from Viet Nam was undertaken in 3 target areas: Nghe An, Ha Tinh and Vinh

—
IOM study on migrants' vulnerability

2014

The British Embassy in Viet Nam cooperated with the Centre for Training and Community Development (CTD) and the Institute of Human Studies, Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences to conduct a research study entitled 'The Current Situation of Vietnamese Returnees from the United Kingdom'

2007

Viet Nam joins the World Trade Organization

2010

2015 - 2016

Project on Strengthening Government Capacity to Support Vulnerable Migrants in the Greater Mekhong Sub-Region and Malaysia

2015 - 2018

Project on Capacity Building and Communication Campaign to Prevent People Smuggling in Viet Nam

2015 - 2017

Project on Addressing Migrant Vulnerabilities to Prevent Human Trafficking and Protect Victims, Particularly Children, in Targeted Special Economic Zones and Economic Corridors in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam

Project on Upholding the Rights of Migrant Workers in Special Economic Zones by ensuring that Supply Chains are Exploitation-free: Viet Nam, Cambodia and Lao PDR

2017

IOM and Department of Social Vices Prevention (DSVP) conduct one-day training for DSPV officers of provision of direct reintegration assistance to returned victims of trafficking

2015

IOM, in collaboration with the Consular Department of MOFA, organized a regional workshop on migrants in times of crisis in the Greater Mekong Sub-region and Malaysia

IOM reinforced its efforts in the prevention and protection areas of human trafficking in the targeted special economic zones and economic corridors mainly in Tay Ninh and Quang Tri provinces

IOM provided humanitarian assistance for the safe humanitarian return of a total of 111 Vietnamese fishermen from the Federated States of Micronesia and 1 from Papua New Guinea

2016

30 July declared as National Day on Anti-Trafficking in Persons by Prime Minister

IOM Viet Nam and Department of Social Vices Prevention deliver first counter-trafficking lesson for high school students in Tay Ninh

Vietnamese ranked second highest in the UKs NRM with 519 referrals

Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) opens in Nghe An in cooperation with the Women's Union of Nghe An

2015

Revised Penal Code

Vietnam signs Free Trade Agreement with European Union

Modern Slavery Act in UK

2016-2020

National Program Against Trafficking

2016

First National Anti-trafficking Day in Viet Nam

Viet Nam Migration Profile 2016 published

Decision No.2546 QD-TTg Released on Program on Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking during 2016-2020

2017

Call for Action by UK Prime Minister Theresa May at UNGA

2018

Revised Penal Code into effect

30 July 2017

The first Counter Trafficking Network Joint Statement between the UN agencies, Embassies, NGOs and civil society

2015

Vietnam officially participates in the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

Revision of the Criminal Code

Viet Nam listed as one of the top 10 remittance recipients by World Bank - receiving \$12.3 billion, 8% of GDP

2017

Revision of the Criminal Code with article 151 on Trafficking of Persons under 16

2015 onwards

Economy shows positive signs of recovery

2015