
People's Republic of China third and fourth combined report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. CRC/C/CHN/3-4, 6 June 2012.

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Care-related sections (Extract)

III. General principles (arts. 2, 3, 6 and 12)

A. Non-discrimination (art. 2)

37. China has adopted various approaches to assist and settle children orphaned by AIDS, **including adoption, placement in foster families, placement in foster institutions and raising in simulated families**. Ninety per cent of children orphaned by AIDS have received assistance and schooling support. The provinces of Henan and Yunnan and the Xinjiang Autonomous Region, which are key areas for AIDS prevention and treatment, have enacted and perfected rescue and settlement policies for AIDS orphans, **establishing AIDS orphan rescue and settlement advisory centres and developing basic rescue and settlement services**.

38. Henan province gives 200 RMB of aid per person per month to children orphaned by AIDS, 65 RMB of living support expenses per person per month to minors in one-parent families where the other parent has been lost through AIDS, and not less than 30 RMB of living support per person per month to rural families suffering hardship because of AIDS. It has established a preliminary system of categorized aid with a stable source of funds. Henan province has also enacted numerous preferential measures to encourage fostering and adoption, and has established "Sunshine Homes" in areas where there is a concentration of the AIDS cases, so ensuring that AIDS orphans are settled in a timely and appropriate manner.

V. The family environment and substitute care (art. 5, arts. 9–11, art. 18, paras. 1 and 2, arts. 19–21, art. 25, art. 27, para. 4, and art. 39)

A. Parental guidance (art. 5)

83. China has a fine tradition of placing importance on family education. The Law on the Protection of Minors provides that parents or other guardians shall learn about family education and properly carry out their duties of guardianship when raising and educating minors. The China Children's Development Programme (2001–2010) stipulates placing importance on and improving family education, enhancing the

publicising of and theoretical research into family education knowledge, **organizing various types of parent schools, and helping parents establish correct views on child care and education and gain a scientifically-based grasp of educational principles and methods.**

84. The All-China Women's Federation and women's federations at county level and above in the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities have all set up departments for child-related work. Neighbourhoods (townships) have established **family education guidance groups and instruction bodies, whilst villages (residents' committees) have opened family education information stations.** These various bodies, with teams of full- and part-time staff and volunteers, form a family education guidance network that covers the whole country.

85. The China Family Education Society is a national-level public academic organization. Currently, it has a total of 37 group members and more than 300 members. The 31 provincial, autonomous regional and municipal women's federations and over 70 per cent of county-level women's federations have all established family education societies and research groups, and have inaugurated over 30 periodicals and magazines on family education. **Nationally, there are over 430,000 parent schools of different types, and over 110,000 community-based family education guidance centres.**

86. In May 2007, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Civil Affairs, ACWF and other bodies issued The All-China Family Education Work Plan for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. This called for the publicising and popularizing of knowledge about family education and scientific methods of child-rearing, with the aim of achieving a general awareness rate of more than 95 per cent in regard to parents' knowledge of family education and scientific child-rearing. It also called for a massive development of parent schools of different types to cater for the needs of different groups, to promote instruction in family education within the community. The Plan further called for a **greater emphasis on and enhancement of family education for rural children left behind by migrant parents and migrant children,** and the establishment of a batch of schools for the parents or guardians of such children. Provincial governments and women's federations subsequently passed their own family education work plans for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, so enhancing the work of family education.

B. Parental responsibilities (art. 18, paras. 1 and 2)

87. The Chinese Government recognises that the survival, development and growth of children is dependent on the level of love and care given by parents, good family living conditions and a good policy environment.

88. **Articles 21 and 23 of the Law on the Protection of Minors stipulate the duty of parents to bring up, protect and education their children.** Article 23 provides that where parents do not carry out their responsibilities of guardianship or where they violate the legitimate rights and interests of minors under their charge, the people's court may, in accordance with applications made by relevant persons or institutions, revoke their status as guardian; those parents whose status as guardian has been so revoked must still continue to bear the costs of child-rearing, in accordance with the

law. This provision is one of the highlights of the revised Law on the Protection of Minors; in comparison to the previous provision of “changing the child-rearing relationship”, the new provisions of “revoking status of guardian” and “continuing to bear the costs of child-rearing” legally ensure against negligent parents shirking their child-rearing responsibilities.

89. In order to increase dissemination of knowledge about family education, the ACWF has named a set of model schools for parents of rural children left behind and migrant children, with each area disseminating and popularising scientific knowledge about family education through these model parent schools, as well as through parent schools established in townships (towns), schools for parents of children of the floating population, and schools for parents who are new to the cities. Areas such as Shandong have set up rural parents’ classrooms, to assist and guide the parents of children left behind in earnestly shouldering their child-rearing responsibilities and duties.

C. Separation from parents (arts. 9, 21 and 25)

90. Article 16 of the Law on the Protection of Minors provides that when parents cannot perform their duty of guardianship with respect to minors because they work elsewhere or for other reasons, they shall entrust such duty to others.

91. China has worked hard to explore a work model for the care of children left behind. Firstly, it has developed the role of the main channels of school education: **schools have established personal history files and contact card systems for children left behind, carrying out dynamic management of students’ and parents’ circumstances.** It has **enhanced the functions of boarding schools, ensuring care of children left behind in respect of both schooling and everyday life.** Schools have launched courses in mental health education, and established psychiatric advice clinics and mental health advice mailboxes, so as to help children left behind with their psychological and emotional problems. It has launched themed educational activities, so that children left behind can learn how to learn and to do things, learn how to love and be loved, and learn how to manage and look after themselves. It has mobilized and encouraged teaching staff, where appropriate, to make regular home visits to those children left behind who are not boarders, and to give timely feedback on the children’s situation to their guardians.

92. In addition, China has developed the function of community services, constructing integrated grass-roots support networks involving the joint participation of government, schools, families and communities. For instance, making use of village committees, schools and cultural centres to provide activity venues for children left behind; **establishing “children’s homes”, so as to provide children left behind and their families with facilities that integrate play, leisure, education, health and psychological support;** initiating guidance and training in family education for children left behind, so as to strengthen guardians’ awareness of their responsibilities; organizing partnership groups of volunteers with children left behind to offer support, and so on.

93. **From 2004 to 2007, the State has invested 11.3 billion RMB in implementing rural boarding school construction projects in the central and western regions, with a**

total of 8,300 schools constructed under the projects. From 2008 to 2009, a further 1.34 billion RMB was invested in these projects, thus effectively solving the problems of study and daily life for children left behind.

D. Family reunification (art. 10)

94. China is proactive in creating conditions that promote family reunification. For instance, after rescuing and giving temporary assistance to vagrant minors, **the relevant departments will explore ways to send them back to their native place to be reunited with their relatives.** To give another example, in 2008, Jiangsu province launched an activity entitled “Happiness Express”, which made use of the summer period to organize trips for children left behind to go to the city to be reunited with their parents.

95. The Measures for the Administration of Examination and Approval of Foreigners’ Permanent Residence in China, promulgated in August 2004, marked the formal implementation of China’s “green card” system, and persons seeking family reunification are one of the target categories for the issuing of green cards. According to statistics, from 2004 to the end of 2008, a total of 179 minors were approved for and issued with green cards for reasons of reunification with relatives; of these, 87 were male and 92 were female.

E. Recovery of maintenance for the child (art. 27, para. 4)

96. Article 23 of the Law on the Protection of Minors provides that parents whose status as guardians has been revoked must still bear the cost of child-rearing, in accordance with the law. Articles 21, 37 and 48 of the Marriage Law also make provision as to the right of minors to child-rearing costs.

97. As early as 1991, China’s juvenile courts began exploring the use of special trials for civil cases involving the rights and interests of minors, chiefly handling cases involving minors as one party or both parties in civil litigation, recovery of child-rearing costs, and change of custody. From 2002 to 2008, the people’s courts concluded 174,852 cases involving disputes over child-rearing costs.

98. In May 2007, the Guangzhou court used for the first time a **“social ombudsman” system in hearing a case involving recovery of child-rearing costs by a minor.** The duties of these officers are to investigate the child-rearing situation before the trial by interviewing the child and the parents, to make school visits and talk to teachers as Part of the investigation, and to write an investigation report. They are to read out the report in court, urge and monitor the execution of the court’s ruling after trial, observe and take care that the minors are not abused or abandoned, observe whether the rights and interests of the minors have deteriorated after the trial, and provide necessary assistance to minors whose rights and interests are violated.

F. Children deprived of their family environment (art. 20)

99. With regard to paragraph 49 of the Committee's concluding observations on the previous report, in December 2007, the National Information System for Orphaned and Handicapped Children was initiated, and relevant information is being steadily updated and input. **According to the statistics, by the end of December 2009, there were a total of 712,000 orphans, of which 90,000 were in institutional care and 622,000 were living in individual households in the community.**

100. Children's welfare agencies are the main bodies responsible for Chinese children's welfare services, and include children's welfare homes, the children's departments of social welfare institutes, SOS Children's Villages, orphan schools, rehabilitation centres for children with disabilities, and community-level special education classes. **Currently, nationwide there are a total of 290 specialized children's welfare agencies and 800 general welfare agencies with children's departments, which have taken in a total of 90,000 orphans and abandoned infants.**

101. With regard to paragraph 51 of the Committee's concluding observations on the previous report, China has adopted the following measures. Firstly, to strengthen the institutional framework, a series of compulsory industry standards have been rolled out, such as the **Provisional Measures for the Management of Social Welfare Agencies, and the Basic Standards for Children's Social Welfare Agencies**. The **Measures for Management of Family Foster Care (2003)** make provision regarding aspects such as the choice of foster families, the fostering process, and standards of care. The **Opinions on Strengthening Orphan Rescue Work (2006)** require that departments put in place preferential policies in regard to nine aspects including orphans' daily lives, medical treatment, rehabilitation and education. The **Circular on Formulating the Minimum Subsistence Standard for Raising orphans**, rolled out in February 2009 by the Ministry of Civil Affairs, determines that the minimum subsistence standard for the raising of those orphans in individual households should be 600 RMB per person per month. It requires that each locality decide its own local standard for the raising of orphans on the basis of this standard, and that they establish a mechanism by which the standard is automatically adjusted against the average standard of living and the price inflation index. In June of the same year, the Ministry of Civil Affairs issued its **Guiding Opinions on Formulating the Minimum Subsistence Standard for Raising Children in Welfare Agencies**, which recommends that the minimum subsistence standard for raising children in social welfare agencies should be 1000 RMB per month.

102. **Secondly, over 80 per cent of children provided for by children's welfare agencies have disabilities and are difficult to place for adoption by families. China is continually perfecting the functions of its children's welfare agencies, and has been transforming from a simple child-raising model to a multi-functional model that includes child-raising, medical care, special education and rehabilitation, as well as aspects such as skills training.** The "Blue-sky Plan", which was started in 2006 and incorporated into the State's Eleventh Five-Year Plan in 2007, involves a Central Government investment of 1.5 billion RMB from 2006 to 2010 to improve the conditions of children's welfare agencies. By 2008, this plan had already invested

980 million RMB in subsidizing the building, upgrading and expansion of children's welfare agencies in 276 cities.

103. **Thirdly, adopting innovative substitute care models. First, actively choosing for orphans and abandoned infants families who wish to adopt, who are caring and whose conditions are right. Second, placing children who are under the care of civil administrative departments in foster families. Third, forming relatively independent and stable small family units within children's welfare organizations, with hired "parents" looking after the orphans and abandoned infants.**

104. Fourthly, laying on training for those in the profession and for children's social workers, including diversified child-raising models, theoretical knowledge and practical skills, and psychological counselling and support for children.

105. After the Wenchuan earthquake in Sichuan on 12 May 2008, the Chinese Government put forward the following requirements regarding the rescue and settling of orphans. First, protection of children's rights; second, active initiation of medical care and rehabilitation of disabled orphans; third, earnest safeguarding of orphaned children's right to receive a good education; and fourth, taking care of the housing and employment needs of orphans after they have reached adulthood. **It was also required that orphans' identity be confirmed as quickly as possible, and that various methods for long-term settlement of orphans be adopted, such as supervision by relatives, adoption by families, placement in foster families, and raising in simulated families or foster institutions.**

G. Adoption (art. 21)

106. With regard to paragraph 52 of the Committee's concluding observations on the previous report, on 27 April 2005, China ratified the Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption. The functions of the Central Authority as stipulated in Articles 15 to 21 of the Convention are carried out by the China Centre of Adoption Affairs. In accordance with the requirements of the Hague Convention, in January 2008, the General Affairs Office of the Ministry of Civil Affairs issued a **Circular on the Issuing of 'Intercountry Adoption Qualification Certificates' to Adopters in Cases Involving Registration for Foreign Adoption**, with an accompanying sample of the said certificate.

107. China is continually enhancing institutional safeguards in respect of adoption work. In August 2008, the Ministry of Civil Affairs formulated the **Standards for Adoption Registration Work**, which provide concrete operational standards for the thorough implementation of such laws and legal regulations as the Adoption Law, the Measures for Registration of Adoption of Children by Foreigners in the People's Republic of China, the Measures for Registration of Adoption of Children by Chinese Citizens, and the Regulations on the Jurisdiction of Overseas Chinese and Chinese Residents of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Undertaking Adoption Registration and on the Necessary Documents and Supporting Evidence to be Produced. **In September 2008, departments including the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the Ministry of Public Security jointly issued a Circular on Solving the Problem of Unauthorized Adoption of**

Children by Domestic Citizens, which required that all departments properly publicize the importance of legal adoption and adoption registration, and carry out related work.

108. China has signed adoption agreements with 17 countries including Ireland, Australia, Belgium, the US and Singapore. In order to facilitate adoptees in tracing their roots and making return visits, the Ministry of Civil Affairs in April 2006 issued a Circular on Handling the Admission of Foreign Adopters and Adopted Children Making Return Visits to China to Retrace their Roots. To date, a total of 1,690 people from 486 adoptive families from 10 countries including the US, Canada and the Netherlands have been admitted for return visits to China to retrace their roots.

109. With regard to paragraph 53 of the Committee's concluding observations on the previous report, adoption registration fees in China are implemented in accordance with a fiscal policy whereby income and expenditure are kept separate, with adoption registration fees for each level of registration agency directly contributing to local fiscal revenues. Civil administration departments at all levels in China implement rigorous management and are subject to inspection by auditing departments, in accordance with management measures regarding the use of donations and relevant financial regulations.

110. China ensures that the greatest rights and interests of the child are taken into account in cases involving foreign adoption. Firstly, work procedures have been unified and standardized. The Stipulations on the Work of Social Welfare Agencies Sending Children for Overseas Adoption, enacted by the Ministry of Civil Affairs in 2003, detail the process, criteria and requirements at each stage, from acceptance of an abandoned infant into an institution, to examination and approval of eligibility for foreign adoption, through to handling of adoption registration. Secondly, to regulate the operations of foreign adoption agencies launching cooperative initiatives on intercountry adoption in China, from 2003, the China Centre of Adoption Affairs implemented an appraisal system for foreign adoption agencies seeking cooperation, in accordance with the Basic Conditions to be Met by Foreign Adoption Agencies Cooperating with the China Centre of Adoption Affairs, and the Temporary Provisions and Requirements of the China Centre of Adoption Affairs in Respect of Foreign Adoption Agencies Engaging in Intercountry Adoption in China. Thirdly, strengthening verification checks on foreign families coming to China to adopt, in aspects such as marriage, age, health condition, occupation, income and whether the applicant has any criminal record.

H. Elicit transfer and non-return of children abroad (art. 11)

111. To target criminal groups enticing children and organizing them to participate in illegal cross-border activities, China has stepped up its investigation and combating of such cases, and promptly takes back children of Chinese nationality who, after verification, are confirmed as being from the Chinese mainland and who have been detained abroad. On 30 July 2006, the Belgian immigration authorities, during a border entry inspection, found eight children on a flight from Beijing to Brussels without papers. After verification, China promptly repatriated these children. For other instances, see Chapter VIII.

I. Maltreatment and neglect (art. 19), and physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration (art. 39)

126. China has initiated medical relief and appraisal work in regard to victims of violence. **Numerous provinces and municipalities such as Hubei and Wuxi have established centres for appraisal of injuries from domestic violence, and many hospitals have become interventional hospitals against domestic violence, where victims' case histories can directly be used as evidence.** In January 2006, the Xi'an Abuse Prevention and Treatment Centre for Children was established, with a comprehensive rescue and assistance system. This included treatment and care for children who have suffered physical abuse, sexual abuse and harm to their health as a result of negligence of care, psychological counselling of children and parents by a psychiatrist, following the child's physical treatment and rehabilitation; and follow-up monitoring by a social worker by telephone calls and family visits after the child has recovered and been discharged from hospital.

J. Periodic review of treatment (art. 25)

129. China periodically reviews the settlement of disadvantaged children such as orphans and those with disabilities. In 2005, the Ministry of Civil Affairs conducted a general survey of the circumstances of orphans nationwide. The results of the survey demonstrated that: (1) **the total number of children whose parents were both dead and who in practice had no-one to bring them up was 573,000, of whom 363,000 orphans received different degrees of relief through government institutions, and nearly 10,000 orphans received relief through non-governmental charitable organizations.** (2) In regard to the protection of orphans in cities, 53,000 received basic guaranteed subsistence assistance, accounting for 67.5 per cent of the total number of orphans with household registrations in cities or towns. On average, each person in practice received RMB 1,826 per year. (3) In the countryside, 125,000 orphans enjoyed rural "five guarantees" treatment, accounting for 25.17 per cent of the total number of rural orphans. On average, each person received RMB 1,191.1 in subsidies per year; 116,000 orphans were identified as qualifying for rural special hardship relief, accounting for 23.41 per cent of the total number of rural orphans. (4) **The total number of orphans who had not received any relief at all from the government and community was 202,000, approximately accounting for 35.2 per cent of the total number of orphans.**

VI. Basic health and benefits (art. 6, art. 18, para. 3, arts. 23, 24, and 26, art. 27, paras. 1–3)

B. Children with disabilities (art. 23)

136. According to the 2006 National Sample Survey on Disability, **China has 5.043 million children with disabilities, constituting 6.08 per cent of the disabled population as a whole.** Of these, 241,000 have visual disabilities, constituting 4.8 per cent of the total number of children with disabilities; 205,000 have hearing disabilities, constituting 4.1 per cent of the total; 369,000 have speech disabilities, constituting 7.3 per cent of the total; 899,000 have physical disabilities, constituting 17.8 per cent of the total; 1.749 million have intellectual disabilities, constituting 34.7 per cent of the total; 145,000 have psychiatric disabilities, constituting 2.9 per cent of the total; 1.435 million have multiple disabilities, constituting 34.7 per cent of the total. Among children with disabilities, males account for 59.04 per cent, whilst females account for 40.96 per cent, the gender ratio of male to female being 144.17:100. Children with disabilities in towns and cities account for 19.20 per cent, whilst those in the countryside account for 80.80 per cent. For related data, see Annex X.

141. China has formed a preliminary system for offering early rehabilitation training and services to children with disabilities. The system is centred on institutions for the rehabilitation training of children with disabilities, whilst relying on the support of communities and families. [...]

142. With regard to the education of children with disabilities, according to the Second National Sample Survey on Disability, there were 2.46 million school-age children between the ages of six and 14 with disabilities, of whom 63.19 per cent were receiving compulsory education, either in ordinary schools or in special education schools. **By the end of 2009, there were a total of 1,672 special education schools, with 428,100 children with various disabilities attending school.** There were a total of 257 special education institutions at the senior high-school level, 95 of which were ordinary high schools with 5,464 students attending school, 162 middle-level vocational education institutions, with 9,932 persons attending school, and 14 tertiary special education colleges (departments, majors), which in 2008 enrolled 1,032 students with disabilities; ordinary higher-level colleges in 2008 enrolled 6,273 students with disabilities.

143. In 2007, the Ministry of Education and the National Development and Reform Commission issued a “Programme for the Construction of Special Education Schools in the Central and Western Regions during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan”. The Central Government and local governments jointly invested in **the construction and renovation or expansion of 1,160 special education schools in China’s central and westerns regions, and have basically succeeded in setting up one independently established special education school for each prefectural-level city and for counties with a population of over 300,000 or where the number of children with disabilities**

is relatively large. The Central Government has provided earmarked funding of RMB 3.8 million for each newly-constructed school and RMB 2.8 million for each renovated school, to be used for construction of school buildings and provision of facilities for education and rehabilitation training. It is anticipated that through the implementation of this project, all the schools in the project will meet or basically meet the standards for the construction of special education schools and the requirements on provision of facilities as promulgated by the State, thus basically ensuring that the requirements for children with disabilities to receive nine years of compulsory education are fulfilled.

VIII. Special protective measures (arts. 22, 30, 32–36, art. 37 paras. 2–4, arts. 38–40)

A. Children in emergency situations (arts. 22, 38 and 39)

1. Refugees (art. 22)

185. With regard to paragraph 82 of the Committee's concluding observations on the previous report, China has consistently and conscientiously carried out its obligations as a State party to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its protocols. Currently, within the borders of the Chinese mainland there are some 20 refugee children from Pakistan and Iraq. The Chinese Government respects the principle of family reunification, acknowledges the refugee status gained by refugee children through their parents' identity as refugees, and protects the legitimate rights and interests of refugee children's parents and relatives in respect of their refugee children.

E. Vagrant children

235. Article 17 of Amendment (VI) to the Criminal Law, passed in 2006, provides for the addition of an article after article 262 of the Criminal Law, reading as follows: "Whoever, by means of violence or coercion, organizes disabled persons or minors under the age of 14 to go begging shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention and shall, in addition, be fined; and if the circumstances are serious, he shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall, in addition, be fined."

236. With regard to paragraph 86 of the Committee's concluding observations on the previous report, China has stepped up its investment in providing relief to vagrant children. **In May 2004, the Ministry of Civil Affairs allocated RMB 30 million to fund the construction of 84 institutions for the relief and protection of vagrant children.** From 2006 to 2010, China will invest a total of RMB 1.12 billion for use in constructing and renovating facilities for the relief and protection of vagrant children, of which RMB 700 million will be provided by the Central Government, with local governments matching it with RMB 420 million. By 2010, nationwide, over 90 per cent of prefectural-level cities, and county-level

cities with relatively heavy task-loads, will be equipped with facilities for the relief and protection of vagrant children.

237. China adopts measures for the relief and settlement of vagrant children. The Measures for the Administration of Relief for Vagrants and Beggars without Assured Living Sources in Cities, promulgated in 2003, provides that the State shall encourage and support social organizations and individuals in the relief of vagrants and beggars. **The Standards for the Construction of Relief and Protection Centres for Vagrant Minors**, which came into force on 1 December 2008, provide that rooms for use by vagrant minors in such facilities, including those for education, cultural and sports activities, and medical services, shall not occupy less than 70 per cent of the total floor area of the building; in order to help minors who have been long-term inmates of such centres to master a skill, educational rooms must include special skills training rooms; to provide psychological support and correction for minors receiving assistance, centres must also be equipped with rooms for offering psychological guidance, including counselling and cathartic treatment.

239. From 2003, the Ministry of Civil Affairs and UNICEF have jointly organized relief programmes for vagrant children in Zhengzhou. Zhengzhou Centre for the Relief and Protection of Vagrant Children and Young People has achieved several “firsts” for China: **it has organized “simulated families” and “fostering by families”**; it has sent mobile relief vehicles to search proactively for vagrant children; social workers have become involved in the relief work for vagrant children; it has opened all-day relief and assistance centres and primary schools that take in vagrant children on a voluntary basis for vocational skills training; vagrant children who have been escorted home receive joint follow-up visits by the centres and community organizations to prevent them from relapsing back into vagrancy. **From 2005 to 2006, more than 2,000 vagrant children have been given relief and assistance and 84 per cent of them have returned to their homes.**

IX. Sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (art. 34, and status of implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography)

A. Active adoption of measures to prevent the occurrence of child abduction and trafficking

243. With regard to paragraphs 5 and 7 of the Committee’s concluding observations on the report on the Protocol, in order to realize the Stockholm Agenda for Action and the Yokohama Global Commitment, in December 2007, China rolled out its first anti-trafficking action plan, the **National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Women and Children (2008–12) (Annex III)**. An inter-agency joint meeting system was established to coordinate action to combat abduction and trafficking of women and children, made up of 31 departments including the

Ministry of Public Security, forming a framework for anti-abduction and trafficking efforts in which the government takes overall responsibility, the public security organs take the lead, and the various other departments make concerted efforts to implement comprehensive measures. The said plan of action determined the guiding philosophy, target tasks and concrete measures of the counter-abduction and trafficking efforts, comprehensively regulating the concrete measures and division of responsibilities for the implementation of the plan, which covered different areas of counter-trafficking work including **prevention, combating, rescue, return and rehabilitation of victims, and international cooperation**. Provinces including Fujian, Hainan, Heilongjiang, Yunnan and Gansu variously formulated action plans to combat abduction and trafficking of women and children, in accordance with the local situation.

248. **First, training has been provided for children and parents so as to raise anti-abduction readiness and to enhance people's ability to distinguish crimes and to protect themselves.** To target the problem of migrant workers' children becoming an easy target for abduction and trafficking, women's federations everywhere have organized parent schools for the floating population, opened up training classes, laid on events such as lectures on legal knowledge, and called for the incoming migrant population to pay careful attention to the management and education of their children, and to send their children to regular educational institutions, so as to reduce the probability of children being abducted. In 2005, the All-China Women's Federation, the Ministry of Public Security and other bodies launched an activity to promote "Safe Families", in order to raise the legal awareness of families and an awareness of the need to be vigilant regarding safety. Non-governmental bodies established kindergartens and preschool educational institutions to accept migrant children. Examples include the Loving Hearts Kindergarten, established in Kunming in 2005, which charges low fees, and the Migrant Children's Activity Centre, established in Nanning in 2006.

