

**1946 - 1948**

Around 50,000 Vietnamese fled into Thailand

**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

**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

**1802 - 1945**

Nguyen dynasty

**1858 - 1940**

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

**1930**

Ho Chi Minh founds Indochinese Communist Party (ICP)

**1939 - 1945**

World War II

**1940 - 1945**

Japanese occupation

**1945**

Ho Chi Minh proclaimed an independent Democratic Republic of Vietnam

**1946 - 1954**

Resistance War against French occupation

**1949**

Communists under Mae 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

**1954**

Viet Nam partitioned at the 17th parallel into North and South at Geneva Accords

French defeat at town of Dien Bien Phu

**1955 - 1975**

Resistance War Against America

**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

**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

**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

**1955**

Highland resettlement programmes moved tens of thousands of Montagnard families

**1959**

1959 Constitution: Emphasized the focus on central planning and state forms of property

**1961-1965**

North Viet Nam's First Five Year Plan

**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

**1969**

Ho Chi Minh dies

**1970**

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

**1973**

UNHCR office established in Hanoi

**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

**1974**

UNHCR office established in Hanoi

**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

**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

**1978**

SVR joins the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON)

**1976 - 1980**

Second Five Year Plan

**1978 - 1989**

War with Khmer Rouge in Cambodia

**1979 - 1981**

1,500 'quota refugees' from Viet Nam accepted into the UK through British Council for Aid to Refugees (BCAR) [subsequently Refugee Council] and Ockenden Venture/ Save the Children under Labour government and 10,000 from Hong Kong camp under newly elected Conservative government. Accommodation-led 'dispersal' across UK in groups of four to ten 'nuclear families'. Subsequent secondary migration

**1979**

'Boat people' trying to leave Viet Nam cause international concern

Invitation to 71 nations to attend a meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in Southeast Asia held in Geneva in July 1979. A wide range of commitments for faster and larger scale resettlement, programme designed to make

**1980**

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

**1983 - 1992**

Arrivals of Vietnamese families into UK under the 2000 Programme

**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

**1985**

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

**1984**

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

**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

**1981 - 1985**

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

**1986**

Doi Moi economic liberalisation

**1986 - 1990**

Fourth Five Year Plan

**1987**

IOM began operations in Viet Nam

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

**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

**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

**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

**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

**1992**

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

**1992**

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

**1990-1995**

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

**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

**1994**

US lifts 30 year trade embargo

**1995**

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

**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

**1998**

Vietnam joins Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation

1800

1950

1970

1980

1990

1999

**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

**2001**

Pacific Links Foundation starts working in Viet Nam

**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

**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 - 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

**2004 - 2010**

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

**2006**

Bilateral agreement between the 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)

**2005**

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

**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

**2009**

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

**2008**

An Giang Province Assessment Centre completed

**2009 - 2016**

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

**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**

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**

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

**2011 - 2015**

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

**2010-2015**

UK Returns and Reintegration Fund programme piloted in Viet Nam

2010

**2012**

Law on Prevention, Suppression against Human Trafficking takes effect

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

**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

**2013**

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

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

**2014**

Policy workshop organised by IOM on effective management of Viet Nam's diverse regular and irregular migration

Series of Training of Trainers (ToT) on prevention and detection of trafficking and people smuggling

In cooperation of the Border Guards and provincial Viet Nam Women's Union, a communication campaign to deter potential irregular migration from Viet Nam to Australia was undertaken in 3 target provinces including Nghe An, Ha Tinh and Vung Tau

IOM study on migrants' vulnerability to malaria

**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'

**2015 onwards**

Economy shows positive signs of recovery

**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

**2015**

Revised Penal Code

Vietnam signs Free Trade Agreement with European Union

Modern Slavery Act in UK

**2015**

Vietnam officially participates in the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

Revision of the Criminal Code

2015

**2015 - 2016**

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

**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

**2015 - 2018**

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

**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

**2016-2020**

National Program Against Trafficking

**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 UK's NRM with 519 referrals

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

**2017**

IOM and Department of Social Vices Prevention (DSVP) conduct one-day workshop on ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP)

**2017**

Call for Action by UK Prime Minister Theresa May at UNGA

**30 July 2017**

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

**2018**

Revised Penal Code into effect

2018

2000

2005

## '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](http://www.beds.ac.uk/trafficking)