

ANNEXES

Participants List

No.	Name	Position	Organization
Country: Cambodia			
1	H.E. TOCH Channy	General Director of Technical	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY)
2	Ms. PROM Sokhun	Director	Department of Anti-Human Trafficking and Reintegration of Victims, MoSVY
3	Mr. LAO Lin	Chief of Office	Anit-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Department, General Commissariat of Cambodia National Police (CNP), Ministry of Interior
4	Ms. CHOUP Sophany	Chief of Office	1st Overseas Placement Office, Department of Employment and Manpower, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training
5	Mr. LY Sothearak	Officer	Ministry of Justice
6	Ms. MOCH Sovannara	Director of Aftercare	International Justice Mission (NGO)
Country: Lao PDR			
1	Mr. Vongkham PHANTHANOUVONG	General Deputy Director	Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW)
2	Ms. Vannaly INPHAPHOM	Head of Division of Counseling	The Counseling and Protection Center for Women and Children, Lao Women's Union (LWU)
3	Ms. Keooudone THIPVANTHONG	Deputy head of Protection Division	The Counseling and Protection Center for Women and Children, LWU
4	Mr. Vanhnasai SOUVANNASOUK	Deputy Director of Investigation	Anti-Trafficking Department, Public Security
5	Ms. Kongseng PIENGPANYA	Program Coordinator	Village Focus International (NGO)
Country: Myanmar			
1	Ms. Aye Aye Kyaw	Police Colonel	Head of Law Enforcement Department, Against Transnational Crime Division Myanmar Police Force
2	Ms. Mi Ni Oo	Police Lieutenant Colonel	Anti-Trafficking in Person Division, Myanmar Police Force
3	Ms. Khine Su Lwin	Assistant Director	Department of Rehabilitation (DoR), Ministry of Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement (MSWRR)
4	Ms. Khin Swe Hlaing	Staff Officer	Temporary Shelter for Victims of Trafficking, Muse, DoR, MSWRR
5	Ms. Wai Wai Lat	Staff Officer	Information Center for Victims of Trafficking, DoR, MSWRR
6	Ms. Thwe Thwe Win	Group Leader , and Reintegration of Women	Sub – Working Group on Rehabilitation Myanmar Women Affairs Federation

No.	Name	Position	Organization
Country: Viet Nam			
1	Mr. NGUYEN Cong Hieu	Vice Director of Child Helpline and Anti-TIP Hotline 111	The Bureau of Child Protection, Department of Children Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Invalid and Social Affairs (MOLISA)
2	Ms. NGUYEN Thi Hai	Chief Head of Vietnam National Hotline	Department of Children Affairs, MOLISA
3	Ms. NGUYEN Minh Hoa	Counselor	Center for Counselling and Communication Service, Department of Child Affairs, MOLISA
4	Ms. NGUYEN Thi Thuy Ha	Specialist	Department for Social Vices Prevention, MOLISA
5	Mr. LE Quang Nguyen	Officer	Unit of Anti -drug trafficking and Crime Suppression Department, Border Guard Force
6	Mr. HOANG Minh Cuong	Officer	Department of Criminal Police, Ministry of Public Security
7	Ms. LE Thi Hong Luong	Coordinator	Blue Dragon Children Foundation (NGO)
Country: Japan			
1	Mr. Daisuke FUJIMORI	Deputy Counselor	Office of Assistant Chief Cabinet Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat
2	Ms. Haruko KAMEI	Director General	Office for Gender Equality and Poverty Reduction, Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department, JICA
3	Ms. Akiko SHIMIZU	Program officer	Office for Gender Equality and Poverty Reduction, Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department, JICA
Country: Thailand			
1	Ms. Sunee Srisangatrakullert	Director	Division of Anti-Trafficking in Persons (DATIP), MSDHS
2	Mr. Ratchapon Maneelek	Director	Coordinating Assistance and Protecting Group, DATIP, MSDHS
3	Ms. Wandee Triyotsin	Director	TIP Fund Group, DATIP, MSDHS
4	Ms. Monchaya Preecha	Director	Secretariat Group, DATIP, MSDHS
5	Mr. Rupawat Phonoy	Social Development Worker, Professional Level	DATIP, MSDHS
6	Ms. Payao Wongchit	Social Development Worker, Practitioner Level	DATIP, MSDHS

No.	Name	Position	Organization
7	Ms. Aungkana Inuoooy	Social Development Worker, Practitioner Level	DATIP, MSDHS
8	Ms. Nipaporn Chupakpian		Administration Group, DATIP
9	Mr. Pongsak Chucheunklin	Director	Phitsanulok Welfare Protection Center for VOT
10	Ms. Jidapa Meesin	Social Worker, Practitioner Level	Phitsanulok Welfare Protection Center for VOT
11	Act. Sub Lt. Santana Sriphe	Director	Nakhon Ratchasima Welfare Protection Center for VOT
12	Ms. Panee Jantan	Director	Chiang Rai Welfare Protection Center for VOT
13	Mrs. Sudarat Pansawat	Director	Surat Thani Welfare Protection Center for VOT
14	Mr. Arthit Rakthong	Director	Songkhla Welfare Protection Center for VOT
15	Mr. Woravit Phokaw	Director	Ranong Welfare Protection Center for VOT
16	Mr. Satethawut Wannakong	Social Worker, Practitioner Level	Ranong Welfare Protection Center for VOT
17	Mrs. Praiwan Pameto	Social Worker, Professional Level	Pathumthani Welfare Protection Center for VOT
18	Mr. Bancha Nisaiyok	Social Worker	Pathumthani Welfare Protection Center for VOT
19	Mr. Thanakrit Malairak	Legal Officer	Pathumthani Welfare Protection Center for VOT
20	Ms. Kamolphan Lakharn	Social Development Worker	Nonthaburi Welfare Protection Center for VOT
21	Ms. Sirisopa Tieansamruay	Social Worker, Professional Level	Nonthaburi Welfare Protection Center for VOT
22	Mrs. Nattaya Jitkoh	Chief	Ubon Ratchathani Provincial Social Development and Human Security office (PSDHS)
23	Mr. Thanom Jainanta	Social Development Worker	Phayao PSDHS
24	Ms. Phapaporn Chai-udonrunghareon	POCHT Officer	Phayao PSDHS
25	Mrs. Sangiam Chaiwong	POCHT Officer	Chiang Rai PSDHS
26	Mr. Saroj Yutim	Chief	Chiang Rai Home for Children and Families
27	Mrs. Anchan Wangrabob	Chief	Phayao Home for Children and Families

No.	Name	Position	Organization
28	Mr. Praiwan Kanchanawong	Chief	Ubon Ratchathani Home for Children and Families
29	Pol.Maj.Gen. Ittipol Ittisarnronachai	Deputy Commissioner	Immigration Bureau
30	Pol. Col. Banleusak Klib-ngeon	Deputy Commander,	Investigation Division, Immigration Bureau
31	Pol.Lt.Col. Thaweeep Changtor	Deputy Superintendent 1,	Investigation Division, Immigration Bureau
32	Pol. Capt. Wannaporn Glombanjong	Sub-Inspector,	Administration 3, General Staff Division, Immigration Bureau
33	Pol.Col. Thakoon Nimsomboon	Deputy Commander	Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division, Royal Thai Police
34	Pol.Lt.Col. Rawat Krithong	Inspector, Division 3	Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division, Royal Thai Police
35	Pol.Lt.Col. Rangsit Tariya		Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division, Royal Thai Police
36	Mrs. Krongkwan Traitongyoo	Diplomatic Service Officer, Professional Level	TICA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
37	Mr. Chinethai Rucsachart	Anti-TIP Expert	World Vision Thailand

Honored Guests/ Guest Speakers

No.	Name	Position	Organization
1	Gen. Surasak Srisak	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
2	Ms. Usanee Kangwanjit	Deputy Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
3	Ms. Yanee Lertkrai	Expert	National Committee on the prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons
4	Mr. Sebastian Boll	Regional Research Specialist	UN-ACT/ UNDP Regional Hub
5	Mr. Chen Samnang	Labour Counsellor	Royal Embassy of Cambodia
6	Mr. Siriphonh Phyatep	First Secretary	Embassy of Lao PDR
7	Mr. Phanthamith Khodphiboun	Third Secretary	Embassy of Lao PDR
8	Ms. Mami UENO	First Secretary	Embassy of Japan in Thailand

Observers

No.	Name	Position	Organization
Country: Cambodia			
1	Mr. KOU Phearith		Ratanak International
Country: Lao PDR			
1	Mr. Masaki AOKI	Representative	JICA Lao Office
Country: Myanmar			
1	Ms. Kanae TANAKA	JICA Expert/ Project Coordinator	Project on Capacity Development and Promotion of Networking on Assisting Victims of Trafficking
2	Ms. May Thaw Thaw Linn	National Staff	JICA Myanmar Office
Country: Vietnam			
1	Ms. Masako Iwashina	JICA Expert/ Chief Advisor	Project for Strengthening the Operation of Hotline for Counseling and Supporting Trafficked Survivors
Country: Thailand			
1	Mrs. Sarunchana Hongviwat	Social Worker, Professional Level	Division of Anti-Trafficking in Persons, MSDHS
2	Ms. Dollaya Rochanahastin	Social Worker, Practitioner Level	Division of Anti-Trafficking in Persons, MSDHS
3	Ms. Prissakarn Achakornluk	Social Development Worker, Practitioner Level	Division of Anti-Trafficking in Persons, MSDHS
4	Mrs. Pattariya Jiraporn	Social Development Worker	Division of Anti-Trafficking in Persons, MSDHS
5	Mr. Setthasath Yingyai	Foreign Relations Officer	Division of Anti-Trafficking in Persons, MSDHS
JICA/ International Organizations/ NGOs			
1	Ms. Nathalie Hanley	Programme Coordinator	IOM Thailand
2	Ms. Nini Aung	Project Officer	IOM Thailand
3	Ms. Naruephon Boonyaban	Project Assistant	IOM Thailand
4	Mr. George MAY		UN-ACT Regional Management Office
5	Ms. Pathapimath Weechokchansang	General Secretary	Live Our Lives Group (LOL)
6	Ms. Hitomi SATO	JICA Volunteer	Nakhon Ratchasima Welfare Protection Center for VOT
7	Ms. Sakura YAMAMOTO	JICA Volunteer	Phitsanulok Welfare Protection Center for VOT

Organizers

No.	Name	Position	Organization
Division of Anti-Trafficking in Persons, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security			
1	Ms. Rattana Nontapattamadul	Director	Protection ns Right Advocacy for Trafficked Persons Group, DATIP, MSDHS
2	Ms. Tantanat Sukhothitirat	Social Worker, Practitioner Level	Protection ns Right Advocacy for Trafficked Persons Group, DATIP, MSDHS
3	Ms. Warinthip Danpanitskul	Social Worker, Practitioner Level	Protection ns Right Advocacy for Trafficked Persons Group, DATIP, MSDHS
4	Ms. Wannisa Yubonchu		Protection ns Right Advocacy for Trafficked Persons Group, DATIP, MSDHS
5	Ms. Napatporn Tadsana		Protection ns Right Advocacy for Trafficked Persons Group, DATIP, MSDHS
6	Ms. Jitradee Singhakowin		Protection ns Right Advocacy for Trafficked Persons Group, DATIP, MSDHS
7	Mr. Jirasin Thongma		Protection ns Right Advocacy for Trafficked Persons Group, DATIP, MSDHS
8	Mr. Asadangkorn Bunyaji		Protection ns Right Advocacy for Trafficked Persons Group, DATIP, MSDHS
8	Mr. Tanapoom Srito		Protection ns Right Advocacy for Trafficked Persons Group, DATIP, MSDHS
9	Mr. Jalernpol Maneerat		Protection ns Right Advocacy for Trafficked Persons Group, DATIP, MSDHS
10	Mr. Chanatip Phommee		Protection ns Right Advocacy for Trafficked Persons Group, DATIP, MSDHS
Japan International Cooperation Agency			
1	Ms. Katsura MIYAZAKI	Chief Representative	JICA Thailand Office
2	Mr. Shigeki MIYAKE	Senior Representative	JICA Thailand Office
3	Ms. Chieko KAJISAWA	Representative	JICA Thailand Office
4	Ms. Ayaka MATSUNO	Chief Advisor	Project on Capacity Development on Assisting Victims of Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Regional Countries (CM4TIP)
5	Ms. Shoko SATO	Regional Cooperation Expert	CM4TIP
6	Mr. Tetsuro ODA	Project Coordinator	CM4TIP
7	Ms. Ratikorn Norasetaporn	Program Officer	CM4TIP
8	Ms. Chalalai Maklai	Project Assistant	CM4TIP
9	Ms. Anakavee Termsinsuk	Project Assistant	CM4TIP
MC			
1	Ms. Pusa Srivilas	Consultant	
2	Mr. Kobchai Songsrisanga	Senior Program Officer	JICA Thailand Office

Opening Speech of Gen. Surasak Srisak

Deputy Minister to Social Development and Human Security
for 9th Mekong Regional Workshop
The Project on Capacity Development on Assisting Victims of Trafficking in the
Greater Mekong Sub-regional Countries
22 January 2019, Ambassador Hotel

Dear Ms. Haruko Kamei, Senior Director, Office for Gender Equality and Poverty Reduction, Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department, JICA HQ

Mrs. Ayaka Matsuno, JICA Expert,

Mr. Chen Samnan. First Secretary, Embassy of Cambodia,

Mr. Siriphonh Phyathep, First Secretary, Embassy of Lao PDR,

Representative from GOs, IOs and NGOs from Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, Japan and Thailand,

Ladies and Gentlemen

In regard of Thai government, I am highly pleased to have this opportunity to welcome all of you to Thailand to participate in the 9th Mekong Regional Workshop “Towards well-knitted net of assistance for victims of trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region: Learning from the bilateral and regional cooperation experiences.”

Trafficking in persons is national and international agenda. Human trafficking is also considered as international crime in which GMS countries namely Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam and Thailand, are affected from such problem and seemingly becomes more severe these days.

To build a strong network of assistance for VOT in GMS is necessary. Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) have acknowledged the importance in building effective working network thus organizing the 9th Mekong Regional Workshop under the theme “Towards well-knitted net of assistance for victims of trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region: Learning from the bilateral and regional cooperation experiences.” It is a forum where anti-TIP practitioners can share TIP situation and problem-solving method at national, bilateral and regional levels, in particularly, regarding repatriation and social reintegration of VOT.

MSDHS and JICA have been conducting technical cooperation project for ten years, which is divided into two phases of project. The phase 1 project had been operated during 2009-2014 under bilateral technical cooperation scheme to strengthen capacity in VOT protection of MDT in Thailand. The phase 2 project has been conducted since April 2015 until April 2019 with its focus on strengthening capacity on VOT assistance in GMS countries. This year marks the fourth year of the Phase 2 Project.

Today's workshop has its objectives to review the existing bilateral/trilateral and regional cooperation mechanisms on anti-TIP, to discuss issues related to bilateral/trilateral and regional cooperation on anti-TIP and the way(s) to improve the cooperation mechanisms, as well as to share the good practice(s) and innovative approach which will lead to the strengthened network among the participants who are related to anti-TIP work.

I wish the participants would be able to learn from sharing and exchanging of their working experience especially in the fields of repatriation and social reintegration of VOT. The approach and information that will be shared by each country will be useful for further work and improvement in assisting VOT to be more effective and suitable with the situation of each country. Moreover, it will help promoting the network among the participants from GMS countries in providing assistance to VOT.

I would like to thank all the agencies from government, NGOs and IOs of Thailand and CLMV countries in attending this workshop and always conveying your kind support. And, we cannot forget to mention JICA who provides support and makes this workshop successfully happened.

Lastly, I wish this workshop all the success and further good cooperation among GMS countries and hope that we will collaborate to suppress and completely eradicate human trafficking issue.

Thank you

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Closing Speech of Ms. Katsura Miyazaki

Chief Representative, JICA Thailand Office
for 9th Mekong Regional Workshop
The Project on Capacity Development on Assisting Victims of Trafficking in the
Greater Mekong Sub-regional Countries
23 January 2019, Ambassador Hotel

Ms. Rattana Nonrhapattammadul, Director of Protection and Right Advocacy Group, Division of Anti-Trafficking in Persons (DATIP), Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. Dear all distinguished delegates from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam and Thailand, distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good afternoon.

My name is Katsura Miyazaki; I am Chief Representative of JICA Thailand Office. On behalf of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), it is a great pleasure and honor for me to say a few words on this auspicious occasion, the closing ceremony of the 9th Mekong Regional Workshop.

First, I would like to extend my heartfelt congratulations to all the participants for your active participation over these 2 days. Under the theme of the workshop this year “learning from the bilateral and regional cooperation experiences”, I heard that you have shared each country’s directions and ways in having bilateral and regional cooperation. Also, you have learned national referral mechanisms from the COMMIT process as well as some relevant materials such as Repatriation Handbook and Welcome Home Package. You have also actively discussed in the group work how to make the mechanism really work and way forward for future international cooperation.

JICA sees the importance of this TIP issue not just as it is. We rather take TIP as human security issue and it is one important elements for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As my colleague Ms. Kamei from JICA HQ put in her presentation, Trafficking in Persons (TIP) is among the targets to be tackled in order to achieve the goals in “Gender Equality (Goal 5)”, “Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8)” and “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (Goal 16)”. With this vision, we have continuously worked with our counterparts in several countries (including you all in this room) in realizing this vision and make it happen at the field. In the Mekong sub-regional countries, not only in Thailand, but also in Vietnam and Myanmar that we dispatched our experts to work with our counterparts.

Our CM4TIP Project in Thailand has been implemented since 2015 and will be complete by end of March this year. Without great partnership provided by DATIP throughout the project period, we would never have achieved in developing handbooks and numerous capacity building trainings for the Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) members to be more proficient in repatriation and social reintegration processes of the victims. In addition, the mechanism for collaboration across the borders like this Mekong Regional Workshop could have never accomplished without our Thai colleagues.

As this Mekong Regional Workshop is a part of the activities of the CM4TIP Project, this time will be the last one in Thailand. I remembered the trip to Bangkok to attend the 7th Mekong Regional Workshop when I was the senior director, Office of Gender Equality and Poverty Reduction in charge of CM4TIP Project at the JICA Headquarters. I found MRW very valuable in fostering strong network among participating countries and learning from each other. My participation in the 7th MRW was still one of my fond memories. And it is hard to believe that this Workshop will be the final one. Anyhow, we, JICA, owe our profound and deepest gratitude for 9 years of good collaboration to our Thai friends from the beginning of the phase one Project, until now in organizing this Workshop. Thank you very much.

Nonetheless, as mentioned at the beginning, human security and SDGs are our priority tasks, we will keep our close collaboration with our Thai counterpart. Moreover, as I mentioned that the projects in Vietnam and Myanmar are still ongoing, we will continue this network of friendship and work with you in combatting the trafficking in persons issues. Please kindly offer your cooperation to our experts too. Please feel free to contact JICA in your countries if you think of any possible collaboration.

Toward this end, again, I would like to express my sincere thanks to DATIP and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) and all staff concerned for their great contributions to the successful implementation of the workshop. This course would have never accomplished without the support from everyone here.

Lastly, I wish you a safe trip back to your home countries.

Thank you very much.

Thailand's Presentation

At the Ninth Mekong Regional Workshop

towards well-knitted net of assistance for victims of trafficking in the GMS
: learning from the bilateral and regional cooperation experiences

By Mrs. Rattana Nontapattamadul,
Director of the Group of Protection and Advocacy for Trafficked Persons,
Division of Anti-Trafficking in Persons,
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

Outline

- 1. Country Situation and Thailand's Response to Trafficking in Persons (TIP)**
- 2. Partnership**
 - **Bilateral Cooperation**
 - Thailand-Myanmar
 - Thailand-Lao PDR
 - Thailand-Cambodia
 - Thailand-Vietnam
 - **Multilateral Cooperation**
 - ASEAN
 - COMMIT



Number of Victims of Trafficking Assisted in the MSDHS Shelters (2017)

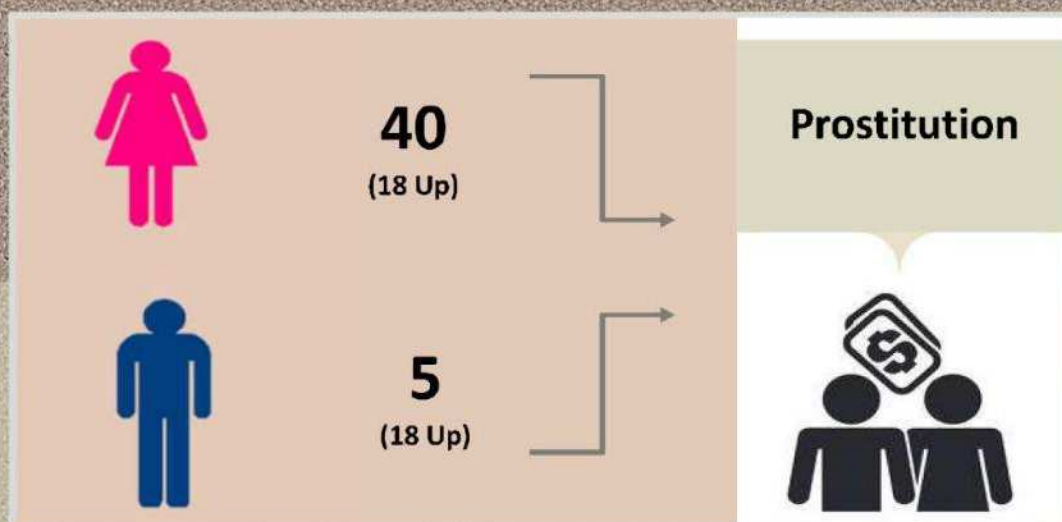
Nationality	Types of Exploitation (Sex/Age)																Total		
	Sexual Exploitation						Forced Labour						Begging						
	0 - 14		15 - 17		18 up		0 - 14		15 - 17		18 up		0 - 14		15 - 17			18 up	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Thai	1	31		85		4	3		3				1	3				1	132
Myanmarese			2	10		1	18	9	6	1	59	13							119
Laotian		1		17		1			2										21
Cambodian							3				16	1	1	1					22
Indonesian											9								9
Vietnamese											51								51
Malaysia											2	1							3
Ugandan						3													3
	1	32	2	112	0	9	21	14	6	4	137	15	2	4				1	
		33		114		9		35		10		152		6				1	360
				156						197					7				

Source: Thailand's Country Report on Anti-Human Trafficking Response (1 January – 31 December 2017)

Number of Thai Victims to Trafficking Abroad between 2015 - 2017 (Classified by Country)

Country	2015	2016	2017
Japan	8	5	8
Malaysia	5	2	0
South Africa	0	1	0
Bahrain	19	31	21
UAE	0	0	0
China	1	0	0
Taiwan	0	0	3
Switzerland	1	6	3
Denmark	2	3	8
Italy	0	4	0
Finland	0	1	0
Indonesia	38	0	0
Israel	0	1	0
USA	0	1	0
South Korea	0	2	2
Oman	0	23	0
Total	17	80	45

Number of Thai Victims to Trafficking Abroad in 2017 (Classified by Age and Gender)



- All of the rescued Thai victims of trafficking in 2017 were trafficked for **prostitution**.
- Most of them were female above the age of 18.

Thailand's Response to Trafficking in Persons

- Combating trafficking in persons has been at the top of Thailand's national agenda since the announcement of **"Zero Tolerance for Human Trafficking"** Policy in 2014.
- Other key proactive endeavors and mechanisms have been subsequently initiated including:

Increased budget allocation in 2018 by 13.5 percent from the previous year

The establishment of the National Policy Committee on Anti-Trafficking in Persons and Illegal Fishing (IUU)

The establishment of trafficking-specialized agencies under the Royal Thai Police, the Office of the Attorney General and the Court of Justice

2 Committees in accordance to the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act:

1. The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee
2. The Coordinating and Monitoring Anti-Trafficking in Persons Performance Committee

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act ...

1. 2551 (2008)

Enacted on June 5, 2008

2. Amended 2558 (2015)

Enacted on April 29, 2015

Additional amendments include:

- Granting authorities the power to temporarily shut down workplaces and suspend operating licenses of businesses (and vehicles) where trafficking is identified;
- The provision of protection and immunity from prosecution in order to protect those who report suspected incidents of trafficking from civil and criminal accuse/liability;
- The introduction of severer penalties if such offence causes victims' deaths.

3. Amended 2560 (2017)

Enacted on January 28, 2017

Additional amendments included:

- Revised definition of "exploitation" to include "practices similar to slavery";
- Revised definition of "forced labor or services" to include "seizure of identification documents and debt bondage";
- Increased legal punishment including the penalties for trafficking against children under the age of 15.



2. Overview of Partnership

National Level

Government Agencies

Private Sector

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

International Level

Bilateral Cooperation

- Signed MOUs/POAs
 - Thailand-Cambodia
 - Thailand-Vietnam
- Signed MOUs/Drafting POAs
 - Thailand-Lao PDR
 - Thailand-UAE
 - Thailand-China
- Revising MOU
 - Thailand-Myanmar
- Pending MOUs
 - Thailand-Brunei
 - Thailand-South Africa

Multilateral Cooperation

- UNTOC
- ASEAN
- COMMIT
- BIMSTEC

Technical Cooperation

- Ban Phon-Hong Victim Center
- Banteay Meanchey Victim Center
- Migration EU expertise
- Thailand-JICA (Japan)
- Winrock International

Bilateral Cooperation: Key Achievements in 2018

- **The MOU between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of United Arab Emirates on Cooperation in Combating Trafficking in Persons** signed on February 7, 2018 and covering 3 areas of cooperation:
 - 1) Protection of Victims
 - 2) Law Enforcement
 - 3) Repatriation and Reintegration of Victims
- **The MOU between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the People’s Republic of China on Cooperation in Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Person** signed on November 2, 2018 and covering 4 areas of cooperation:
 - 1) Protection
 - 2) Investigation and Prosecution
 - 3) Protection and Assistance for Trafficked Victims
 - 4) Capacity Building



Thailand-Myanmar Bilateral Cooperation

Overview

- Thailand is primarily a **destination country** where many Myanmar victims are trafficked for forced labor/services (in both construction and fishing industry) and sexual exploitation.
- Thailand is also a **transit country** for Myanmar victims to Malaysia.
- In 2017, 119 Myanmar victims of trafficking were given protection and assistance in the MSDHS Shelters and could be categorized by gender, age and types of trafficking as below:



The MOU between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar on Cooperation to Combat Trafficking in Persons

- Firstly signed on April 24, 2009.
- Later, had been reviewed and in 2018, finally received a mutual agreement on all provisions of the draft MOU at the 2nd Bilateral Reviewing Meeting.

- The revised MOU will emphasize on
 - 1) prevention in the country of origin
 - 2) repatriation and reintegration of trafficked victims including monitoring measures after successful returning.



The 2nd Meeting on the Review of MOU (August 9, 2018)

- **Current Status and the Way Forward**
- Currently, both sides are in the process of proposing the draft MOU in conformity with their own domestic procedures and in 2019, Thailand will serve as a host country for the revised MOU Signing Ceremony.

Thailand-Myanmar Case Management Meeting (CMM)

Objectives

- To share information and mutually develop mechanisms on protection, repatriation and reintegration of Myanmar victims of trafficking including searching for collective solutions to concerned obstacles.

Has been organized 22 times and made significant progress including:

- Rescheduling the meeting from every 6 month to every 8 month as well as agreed to conduct a review meeting in every 18 month
- Developing collaborative mechanisms on compensation and other financial assistances as requested by the Thai side
- Developing mechanisms on protection and assistance for Myanmar victims of trafficking (e.g. the publication and translation of Notification of Rights Handbook into victims' native languages, the promotion of employment both inside and outside the shelters)
- Searching for collaborative solutions to a delay in repatriation as well as in repatriation of specific cases (e.g. victims with social/psychological trauma)
- Scheduling a Survivor Gathering Meeting in Myanmar



Thailand-Myanmar Bilateral Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

- **Objectives**
- To exchange information and mutually develop standardized procedures on repatriation and re/integration of trafficked victims
- **Key progress:**
- 3 Signing Ceremonies (Procedures, 10 Annexes, and Action Plan)
- Training of Trainer on Management of Case and the Repatriations and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking held on August 16-17, 2018 in Bangkok, Thailand
- **Way Forward**
- Training of Trainer on the Monitoring of Reintegration of Trafficked Victims to be held in April, 2019

Training of Trainer (August 16-17, 2018)



Action Plan of SOPs Signing Ceremony (2017)

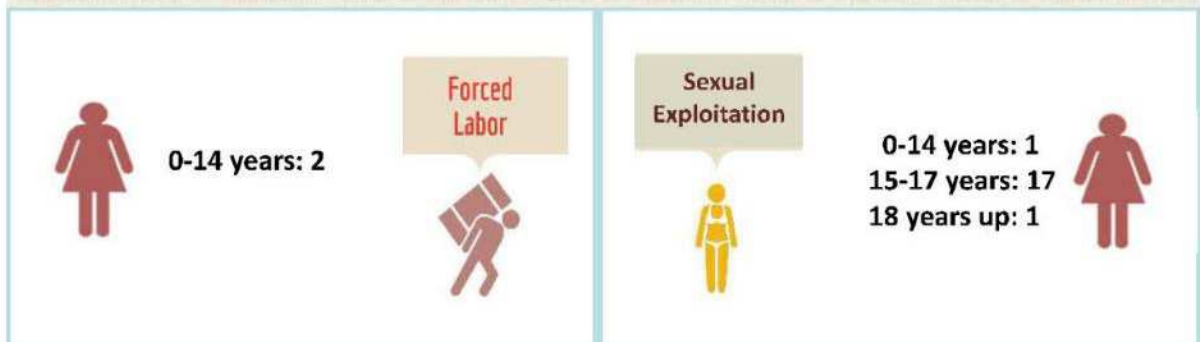


Thailand-Lao PDR Bilateral Cooperation



Overview

- Thailand is a **destination country** where most of Lao victims are trafficked for forced labor/services and sexual exploitation.
- In 2017, 21 Lao victims were given protection and assistance in the MSDHS Shelters and could be categorized by gender, age and types of trafficking as below:



The MOU between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on Cooperation to Combat Trafficking in Persons



The MOU Signing Ceremony (2017)



- Firstly signed in 2005 and later signed (the revised version) on July 12, 2017.
- The revised MOU emphasizes on
 - 1) Preventive Measures, especially in raising public awareness as well as in issuing and inspecting passports and border passes for travelling between the two countries
 - 2) Repatriation
 - 3) Reintegration
- **Current Status and the Way Forward**
- Currently in the process of drafting a POA and Thailand will serve as a host country for the Bilateral Meeting on the Draft POA later in 2019.

Thailand-Lao PDR Case Management Meeting (CMM)



The 16th Thailand-Lao PDR CMM Meeting



- Has been held 16 times and the two countries will take turns to host the meeting.
- The latest CMM Meeting was hosted by Thailand on August 21, 2018 including the conduct of the study visits on the following days at both the Phitsanulok and Pathum Thani Welfare Protection Centers for Victims of Trafficking.

The Reception Center for Victims of Trafficking Ban Phon-Hong, Lao PDR

- The MOU on the Establishment of the Reception Center for Victims of Trafficking in Ban Phon-Hong, signed in October 2015.

Current Status

- Lao PDR is currently looking for a suitable location and after successful selection, will inform the Thai side at the earliest.

Thailand-Cambodia Bilateral Cooperation

Overview

- Thailand is a **destination country** where many Cambodian victims are trafficked for forced labor/services and begging.
- In 2017, 22 Cambodian victims of Trafficking were given protection and assistance in the MSDHS Shelters and could be categorized by gender, age and types of trafficking as below:



The MOU between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia on Bilateral Cooperation for Eliminating Trafficking in Persons and Protecting Victims of Trafficking

- Firstly signed in 2003 and later signed the revised version on October 30, 2014 to

- 1) Expand the scope of protection
- 2) Emphasize on prevention in the country of origin
- 3) Promote occupational and educational opportunities



The MOU Signing Ceremony (2014)

- **The POA Phase I (2016-2018)** covering 6 areas of cooperation including repatriation and reintegration (e.g. technical workshop, CMMs ...)
- **Current Status and the Way Forward**
Cambodia will serve as a host country for the Bilateral Meeting on the Review of the Implementation of the POA Phase I and the Drafting of the POA Phase II later in 2019

The Reception Center for Victims of Trafficking Banteay Meanchey, Cambodia

- The MOU on the Establishment of the Reception Center for Victims of Trafficking in Banteay Meanchey, signed in August 2016.

Current Status

- As requested by Cambodia to add entrance and exist doors in the building plan, Thailand already revised and will later submit it to Cambodia for consideration.



Thailand-Vietnam Bilateral Cooperation

Overview

- Thailand is a **destination country** where many Vietnamese victims are trafficked for forced labor/services.
- In 2017, 51 Vietnamese victims were given protection and assistance in the Victim Protection Shelters and could be categorized by gender, age and types of trafficking as below:



18 years up: 51



The MOU between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Bilateral Cooperation for Eliminating Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and Assisting Victims of Trafficking

- Signed in March , 2008.
- POA Phase I (2009-2011) and Phase II (2012-2015)

Way Forward

- Vietnam has proposed a review on the MOU

Multilateral Cooperation: ASEAN

- On June 21, 2016, Thailand deposited its instrument of ratification for **the ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP)**. The Convention has come into force since March 8, 2017.
- **Bohol TIP Work Plan 2017-2020**, the first cross-pillar and multi-sectoral action plan covering 4 areas of action:
 - 1) Prevention
 - 2) Protection of Victims
 - 3) Law Enforcement and Prosecution of Trafficking Crimes
 - 4) Regional and International Cooperation



Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT)

- Signed in 2004 (the COMMIT MOU) to cover 5 areas of action
 - 1) Policy and Cooperation
 - 2) Law Enforcement and Judicial Process
 - 3) Protection and Reintegration
 - 4) Preventive Measures
 - 5) Monitoring and Evaluation
- **Sub-Regional Plan of Action IV-SPA4 (2015-2020)** emphasizes on the implementation of activities according to each country's domestic context

Thank You





9th Mekong Regional Workshop

Learning from the bilateral and regional cooperation experiences

CAMBODIA:

Name: Ms. **PROM** Sokhun
Director of Department Anti-Human Trafficking
and Reintegration of Victims
January 22-24, 2019

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1. Country situation on TIP

Cambodia is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Cambodian adults and children migrate to other countries within the region, including Thailand, Malaysia, South Korea and beyond. Many are subjected to forced labor on fishing vessels, in agriculture, in construction, in factories, in domestic servitude, or in the sex industry — often through debt bondage. Cambodian children and women/girls are trafficked for begging in Vietnam.

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1. Country situation on TIP (cont'd)

Most victims of trafficking are however not identified in Cambodia or elsewhere, and there is no accurate data on the number of victims of human trafficking. Cambodian women and girls are trafficked for sexual exploitation internally, particularly from rural to urban areas, and also to Thailand Malaysia. Vietnamese girls and women are trafficked to Cambodia for sexual exploitation. Cambodian women and girls are trafficked for domestic services in Thailand and Malaysia, while there is also a trend of Cambodian women and girls trafficked for forced marriage in China.

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2. Overview of anti-trafficking government law, policy and system

- Law on inter-country adoption
- Law on Protection and Promotion of the Rights of People with Disabilities
- Juvenile Protection Law
- The Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation along with its explanatory note

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2. Overview of anti-trafficking government law, policy and system (cont'd)

- Policy and Minimum Standards on the Protection of the Rights of Victims of TIP
- Minimum Standards on Residential Care for Victims of TIP and Sexual Exploitation
- National Guidelines on Identification and Victims of TIP for Appropriate Service Provision

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2. Overview of anti-trafficking government law, policy and system (cont'd)

- Standard Operating Procedures for Reintegration Support of Male Victims of Human Trafficking
- Policy and Minimum Standards on Alternative Care for Children
- Guidelines on Receipt and Handover of Victims of TIP between Cambodia and Viet Nam

6



3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries

1. Cambodia-China
2. Cambodia-Thailand
3. Cambodia-Vietnam

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3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries: TIP trend and statistics

Cambodia and China

China is a destination country for Cambodia. Both females/males are being trafficked for forced/fraudulent marriage, sexual exploitation and forced labour. Commercial/illegal surrogacy is the emerging issue.

Victims Repatriated from China

Year	Male	Female	Total
2015	0	82	82
2016	14	49	63
2017	0	50	50
Total	14	181	195

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3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries: TIP trend and statistics

Cambodia and China

Cooperation framework: COMMIT MoU, SPA IV, TIP Agreement in 2016 and PoA

Challenges: Different legal frameworks, limited implementation of the TIP Agreement

Way forward: Continue implementation of PoA

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3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries: TIP trend and statistics

Cambodia and Thailand

Thailand is a destination country for Cambodia. Both male and female are being trafficked in the various forms including sexual exploitation and forced labour.

Victims Repatriated from Thailand

Year	Male	Female	Total
2015	29	31	60
2016	31	69	100
2017	124	131	255
Total	184	231	415

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3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries: TIP trend and statistics

Cambodia and Thailand

Cooperation frameworks: ASEAN Convention on TIP and its PoA, COMMIT MoU and SPA IV and Bilateral TIP Agreement

Challenges: Information on repatriation of victims is not shared in a timely manner; prosecution perpetrators in the destination country faces a lot of difficulties.

Way forward: Review of joint PoA and development of SOP

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3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries: TIP trend and statistics

Cambodia and Vietnam

Vietnam is a destination country for Cambodia. Both male and female are being trafficked in the form of begging. Vietnam is also a transit country for Cambodian women and girls trafficked for forced marriage in China

Victims/Vulnerable People Repatriated from Vietnam

Year	Male	Female	Total
2015	144	93	237
2016	193	124	317
2017	149	104	253
Total	486	321	807

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3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries: TIP trend and statistics

Cambodia and Vietnam

Cooperation frameworks: Asean Convention on TIP and its PoA, COMMIT MoU and SPA IV; Bilateral TIP Agreement and SOP on Identification and Repatriation of Victims of TIP

Challenges: Family tracing

Way forward: Review PoA and SOP on Identification and Repatriation

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4. Regional anti-TIP framework: COMMIT

Cambodia has been involved in the COMMIT Process since its creation in 2005. Below are some key activities implemented in SPA IV:

- ✓ Development of NPA
- ✓ Guidelines on Victim Identification for Appropriate Service Provision
- ✓ Migration Policy
- ✓ TIP Agreement with China
- ✓ TIP Agreement with India
- ✓ Anti-Human Trafficking Day
- ✓ Etc.

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4. Regional anti-TIP framework: COMMIT

Advantages/benefits of COMMIT: Sharing progresses and lessons learned, building personal professional networks among the officials and creating space for CSOs and other actors; China is part of the process.

Expectation to COMMIT in the future: continue to work together to fight human trafficking in the GMS and be able to meet to discuss progresses, challenges and lessons as well as workplan

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5. Regional anti-TIP framework: ASEAN

Cambodia has been involved in ASEAN TIP framework. For example, Cambodia participated in the development and endorsed the ACTIP.

Activities implemented under ASEAN framework (2017-2020) in Cambodia:

- ❖ Disseminated ACTIP and its PoA
- ❖ Organized inter-faith forum on TIP prevention
- ❖ Train relevant stakeholders on the Guidelines on Victim Identification for Appropriate Service Provision

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5. Regional anti-TIP framework: ASEAN (cont'd)

- ❖ National Consultative Workshop on Second Draft of Regional Guideline and Procedure to address the Needs of Victims of Trafficking in Persons of ASEAN Commission on Women and Children.

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5. Regional anti-TIP framework: ASEAN

Advantages/benefits of ASEAN: sharing progresses and lessons learned, building personal professional networks among the officials and creating space for CSOs and other actors

Expectation to ASEAN in the future: a mechanism for the stakeholders in the region to work together to fight against TIP; continue to implement the current and future PoAs

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6. National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and Transnational Referral Mechanism (TRM)

Progress on development of NRM: two workshop were conducted in Cambodia and a victim database is being developed.

NRM in 2019: development of the Guidelines on NRM

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6. National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and Transnational Referral Mechanism (TRM)

Structure/format of TRM: through bilateral SOPs

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The 9th Mekong Regional Workshop



**Towards Well-Knitted Net of Assistance
for Victims of Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region:**
Learning from the Bilateral and Regional Cooperation Experiences
22-24 January 2019 | At The Ambassador Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand

LAO PDR



1

1. Country situation on TIP

- Laos is a source and, to a much lesser extent, a transit and destination country for women, children, and men subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor.
- Victims often migrants seeking better opportunities who experience labor or sexual exploitation after arriving in destination countries, most often Thailand
- Some migrates with the assistance of brokers charging fees, but many also cross borders independently with valid travel documents
- Many victims, particularly girls are under 18 years old are exploited commercial sex industry and in forced labor in domestic service, factories., Men and boys are victims of forced labor in fishing, construction, and agricultural industries .



2. Overview of anti-trafficking government law, policy and system

- Law on Anti-Trafficking in Persons
- National Plan Action on Anti-Trafficking in Persons 2017-2020
- National Steering Committee on Human Trafficking (NSC)
- Secretariat for NSC at the Ministry of Public Security base in the Department of Prevention and Anti-Human Trafficking



Overview of anti-trafficking government law, policy and system

- Department of Anti TIP under Ministry of Public Security serves as the Secretariat to this Committee
- Provincial Committee on Anti-TIP
- Secretariat to the National Committee on Anti-TIP, provincial and Capital
- Department of Anti TIP (ATD) and TIP Division in 17 provinces established
- The NSC is supported by Provincial Steering Committees in all 17 provinces
- Anti-Trafficking Divisions of the PS at the provincial level

3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries



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3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries: TIP trend and statistics

Lao PDR and Thailand

Number of Lao VOT returned from Thailand to Lao PDR through official channel by age and sex

Year	Male			Female			Total
	Under 18	Adult	Total	Under 18	Adult	Total	
2016	5	8	13	74	12	86	99
2017	5	2	7	23	7	30	37
2018	3	0	3	21	13	34	37
Total	13	10	23	118	32	150	173

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3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries: Existing cooperation framework

Lao PDR and Thailand:

- 12 July 2017 MOU Lao-Thai on cooperation to combating trafficking in persons especially women and children

- Case Management Meeting/CMM

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3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries: Challenges and way forward

Lao PDR and Thailand:

❖ Challenges:

The coordination does not smoothly enough because we do not have POA and SOP to implement the MOU yet

❖ Way forward:

Developing Plan of Action/POA and Developing Standard Operating Procedures /SOP

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3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries: TIP trend and statistics

Lao PDR and China

China is a destination country for Lao PDR. Most of female are being trafficked in the form of forced/fraudulent marriage, sexual exploitation and forced labour

Year	Male			Female			Total
	Under 18	Adult	Total	Under 18	Adult	Total	
2016	0	0	0	3	5	8	8
2017	0	0	0	3	12	15	15
2018	0	0	0	6	9	15	15
Total	0	0	0	12	26	38	38

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4. Regional anti-TIP framework:



Lao is one of the active member party in COMMIT process since 2004



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4. Regional anti-TIP framework:



Activities are being implemented under COMMIT framework, especially under Sub-Regional Plan of Action/SPA IV in Laos:

- Bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation with Thai, VN and China
- Awareness raising campaign along border with VN and China
- Develop National VID, in the process of development Victim Protection Guideline and NRM
- Develop database on TIP
- Develop TIP curriculums with police academy
- TIP law dissemination

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4. Regional anti-TIP framework:



Advantage of COMMIT Mechanism:

- The COMMIT process is gov't own the process in taking initiative of developing SPAs and bilateral plan
- COMMIT member could support their peer, sharing information, experiences, lessons learned on counter trafficking among member countries
- Collective voice and decision toward outside COMMIT member, learn from their/the peer to develop their own context on counter trafficking
- Allocate National budget to implement regionals, bilateral and national interventions

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4. Regional anti-TIP framework:



- ❖ The expectation to COMMIT in the future and How we will utilize the COMMIT mechanism:
 - The goal of COMMIT process/mechanism is to build system and sustainable of gov't member in the COMMIT process.
 - Recent years Lao gov't has build up that mechanism to strengthen and sustain the COMMIP process, with or without the COMMIT secretariat, as gov't has been build the mechanism within the gov't system,
 - such as issue the Prime Minister decree, on National Steering Committee, appointed its National Secretariat, at center and provincial level

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5. Regional anti-TIP framework: ASEAN

What activities are being implemented under ASEAN framework, especially under the Bohol TIP Work Plan (2017-2020) in Lao PDR



Launch of the Regional Review on Laws, Policies and Practices within ASEAN relating to the Identification, Management and Treatment of Victims of Trafficking, especially Women and Children



5. Regional anti-TIP framework: ASEAN

What is the advantage of ASEAN
What does Laos benefit from
ASEAN mechanism!

What is the expectation to ASEAN
in the future! How does Laos will
utilize the ASEAN mechanism!



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6. National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and Transnational Referral Mechanism (TRM)

What progress has been made towards developing an NRM in Laos:

- We are in the process of developing the Victim Protection Guideline on Anti-Human Trafficking and NRM is one part of the guideline
- The coordination of reported cases for required support services: Police (Article 33 of Law on Anti-Human Trafficking) then police have to coordinate with services providers in order for providing and assistance to the victims

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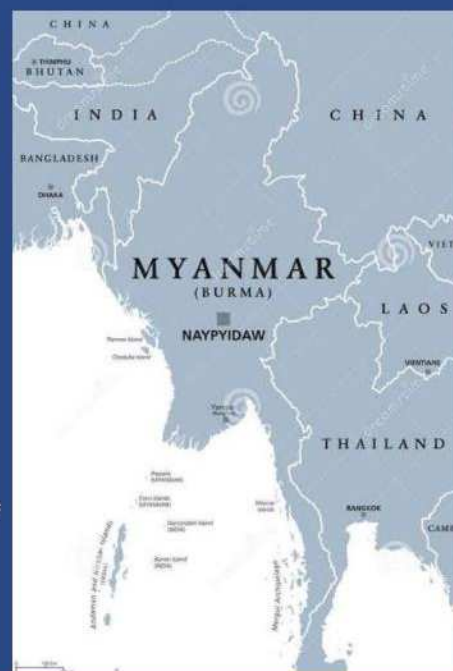
9th Mekong Regional Workshop on Learning
from the bilateral and regional cooperation
experiences

Country: Myanmar
Name : Myanmar Delegate
Department: Myanmar Police Force



Brief Country Profile of Myanmar

- Located in South East Asia Region
- Neighboring Countries: Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, Thailand
- Covers an area of 676,578 square kilometers
- Capital: Nay Pyi Taw (since 2005)
- Former Capital and Economic Center: Yangon
- Ethnic Groups: over 100
- Population: 51.4 Millions (Male-48.2%, Female-51.8%)*
- Urban Population: 29.6%, Rural Population: 70.4%*
- Population Density: 76 persons per square kilometers*



Situation of Human Trafficking in Myanmar

Country of Destination

- Trafficked to Develop Countries especially China and Thailand.

Country of Transit

- from neighboring to developed countries

Internal Trafficking

- Sexual exploitation and Labour exploitation

External Trafficking

- Labour exploitation
- Sexual exploitation
- Force Marriage / Surrogacy



Amendment of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law and arrangement to draft its rules

- The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law was promulgated on September 13, 2005 pursuant to the Law No. 5 of State Peace and Development Council.
- The law needs to be amended to keep it up to date and has been submitted to the State for approval.
- In addition, attempts are being made to be able to develop the rules for the law simultaneously.

Overview of Anti-Trafficking Law, Policy and System

- Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law (2005)
- National mechanism
- The third 5-Year National Plan of Action (2017- 2021)
- Human Trafficking Hotlines and Social Help Line
- Human Trafficking Community Watch Group established.
- National Guidelines on Return and Reintegration (2012)
- National Standard Procedure on Return and Repatriation (still process)

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National Mechanism

- Central Body for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons (CBTIP)
- Working Groups under CBTIP
 - WG on Prevention and Protection
 - WG on Legal Framework and Prosecution
 - WG on Repatriation, Reintegration and Rehabilitation
- National Task Force on NPA
- Anti-Trafficking in Person Division established in 24-1-2013 and support National Mechanism as the key department
- Monitoring and Evaluation Watch Group

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Cooperation between Myanmar and China

- According to the MoU, signed on November 11, 2009, Myanmar and China cooperate in combating trafficking in persons.
- In terms of implementation of the provision set forth in the MoU, following Border Liaison Offices – BLO were opened:
 - Muse - Rulli
 - Laukkai - Nahmsan
 - Lawe Jal - Kyanphone

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Meetings between Myanmar and China

- The Myanmar-China Meetings on Combating Trafficking in Persons have been taking place since 2005; the ninth meeting was held in China from 13 to 17, 2016; and the tenth meeting was hosted by Myanmar in Yangon from July 24 to 25, 2018.

The Aim

- The purpose of hosting the meetings is to implement the Myanmar-China MoU on Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons; and to alleviate the human trafficking crimes through special movement between Myanmar and China as well as cooperation in exchanging information, investigation of TIP cases and repatriation of trafficked victims.

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Cooperation between Myanmar and Thailand

- According to the MoU, signed on April 24, 2009, Myanmar and Thailand cooperate in combating trafficking in persons.
- In terms of implementation of the provision set forth in the bilateral MoU, following Offices of Border Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons have been established to date:
 - (a) Tarchilaik - Me Sai
 - (b) Kawthaung - Ranong
 - (c) Myawaddy - Me Soak

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Meetings between Myanmar and Thailand

- The Meetings between Myanmar Police Force and Royal Thai Police on Border Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons have been taking place since 2014; the 7th MPF-RTP meeting was held in Chiang Rai, Thailand on May 31, 2018;
- The Meetings between Myanmar Police Force and Department of Special Investigation on Border Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons have been taking place since 2004; the 18th MPF-DSI meeting was also held in Chiang Rai, Thailand on May 31, 2018;

The Aim

- The purpose of hosting the meetings is to exchange information on human trafficking between Myanmar Police Force, Royal Thai Police and Department Special Investigation, to assist in investigation of crimes and to enhance collaboration.

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The Ad-Hoc Meeting between Myanmar Police and Royal Thai Police

- An Ad-Hoc Meeting between MPF and DSI was conducted in Kawthaung, Myanmar from January 22 to 23, 2018.

Following were discussed during the meeting:

- 7 Bengalis arrested Thailand
- Young Myanmar girls discovered in a searched and raided massage parlor in Bangkok
- Compensation for Myanmar victims of trafficking
- Compensation for the victims trafficked and subjected to forced labor at Indonesian sea
- The case of missing Thet Ko Ko

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International Legal Framework

- Myanmar has :
 - CRC (1991)
 - CEDAW (1993)
 - Forced Labour Convention No.29(1955)
 - CTOC (2004)
 - TIP Protocol (2004)
 - SOM Protocol (2004)
 - COMMIT MoU (2004)
 - ASEAN Convention (2015)

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Regional Cooperation

- Myanmar - Thailand MoU (2009)
- Myanmar - China MoU (2009)
- Myanmar - Thailand SOPs on Repatriation, Reintegration of victims of trafficking
- Myanmar - India MoU (still in process)
- Myanmar- Thailand Case Management Meeting and Case Worker Visit
- BCATIP and BLO
- MPF-DSI/ RTP Meeting and MPF-China Meeting
- COMMIT Meeting
- SOMTC Meeting
- BIMSTEC Meeting

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Major obstacles to eradicate trafficking and emerging issues in relation to TIP

- Developing country
- Limited job opportunity
- Conflict Situation
- Natural and Men made disasters
- Lack of education

Way Forward

- Developing the National Referral Mechanism
- Research for effective reintegration assistances
- Capacities building for services provider
- Establish the Information Center for Victims of Trafficking at upper Myanmar collaboration with JICA

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Co-ordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking-COMMIT

- On October 29, 2004, Yangon, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons in Greater Mekong Sub-Region was signed by Ministers from 6 Greater Mekong Sub-region Countries: Myanmar, Cambodia, China, Laos, Thai and Vietnam.

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COMMIT Meetings

- After the Ministers had agreed to take turns hosting Senior Officials' Meetings – SOM annually, the 11th meeting was held in Vientiane, Laos on June 24, 2016 and Myanmar hosted the 12th meeting alternately from November 28 to 29, 2017.

The Aim

- The purpose of hosting the COMMIT Meetings is to provide common mechanisms for the writers of national reports on trafficking in persons; to more broadly discuss the significance and outcomes of the meetings; to develop the common guidelines on victim identification for GMS countries, to put ASEAN's Vision into action, to strengthen victim-centered approach, to address trafficking in persons effectively at regional/ global level; and to carry out the activities of 2015-2018 Sub-Regional Plan of Action (SPA).

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The decisions of COMMIT meeting

- To prevent the migrant workers from trafficked by recruiting employees fairly in order to protect them by the member countries of COMMIT by referencing the Guide Line.
- To extend SPA IV for one year.
- To implement the seven-priority tasks that include victims identification, capacity building, awareness.
- To be held SOM and IMM meetings in 2018 hosting by China.
- To temporarily consider the 14th SOM meeting will be held in 2019 hosting by Vietnam and to be corporately held IMM meeting with Vietnam if China could not hold it.

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The decisions of COMMIT meeting

- To temporarily consider the 15th SOM meeting will be held in 2020 hosting by Thailand and to be corporately held IMM meeting with Thailand if Vietnam could not hold it.
- To collaborate by UN-ACT in order to re-discuss and reply TOR of COMMIT countries.
- To provide accommodation expenses for three representatives of other countries by host country according to the TOR.
- To support and assist in anti-trafficking in persons of youth by the governments.

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Implementations of SPA IV frameworks

- Conducting trainings for responsible persons to protect the rights of trafficked victims/ reviewing and editing the TIP law in accordance with international standards.
- To prevent trafficking in persons cases, strengthening Migrant workers recruitment systems by identifying and researching of new trends and basic facts which become a vulnerable person.
- Protecting and identifying victims, National referring, drawing regional guidelines to refer to original country.

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Implementations of SPA IV frameworks

- Giving initial support and long term support to trafficked victims, and providing to reintegrate the trafficked victim with the family by making plan.
- Making sure the trafficked victims to get compensation or support in accordance with existing law.
- Strengthening the prosecution procedures, and publishing the information of investigation, prosecution and sentencing related to trafficking in persons cases.
- Establishing monitoring and evaluating teams and reporting, and drawing and implementing the frameworks based on the reports and trying to participate all social organization in implementing.

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Implementations of Bohol TIP frameworks

• Prevention

- Awareness raising about trafficking in persons and legal migration to public, posting the actions of anti-trafficking in persons on website, compiling teacher hand books for identifying and referring of trafficked victims.
- Researching and finding the ways and routes of trafficking in persons in aiming to specify preventive mechanism.
- Conducting capacity building workshops and TOT trainings to prevent trafficking in persons for concerned officers.

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Implementations of Bohol TIP frameworks

- Among ASEAN countries, enhancing the information sharing to INTERPOL or I-24/7 about losing and stolen of passport, making false document, black list of traffickers.
- Conducting awareness raising and training to migrants, and conducting meeting relating with information campaign for legal migration, and calibrating the national work plans in accordance with ACTIP and APA, conducting meetings on prevention of trafficking in persons.
- Researching the destination countries and sharing the best practices of case studies and operations.

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Implementations of Bohol TIP frameworks

Protection

- Gathering the best practices of the protection of TIP among ASEAN organizations, and strengthening the well-beings of trafficked victims.
- Providing health care for trafficked victims and survivors by communicating and cooperating with NOSSA.
- Discussing the possible cooperation mechanisms to combat trafficking in persons cases by notifying the responsibilities of private sectors.

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Implementations of Bohol TIP frameworks

➤ **Combating and prosecution of TIP**

- Identifying to establish biography collecting system of the people who will return from other countries after finishing their punishments.
- Identifying the use of passport to develop in collecting information about labour from travel and employment agencies which can be concerned with TIP cases.
- Communicating and cooperating with ASEANPOL mechanism to exchange the investigated information on judgement of TIP.
- Conducting joint-action or round-table practicing on handling TIP for judges and law enforcement officers.
- Establishing special court for TIP cases to support Council of ASEAN chief justices.
- Communicating with HSU, DGICM and ASLOM, and getting support from ASEAN law team.

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Implementations of Bohol TIP frameworks

- For the law enforcement officers, supporting to familiar with ASEAN handbook on international legal cooperation in TIP cases and ASEAN guideline on effective criminal justice response to trafficking in persons cases in relating with regional and international tools.
- Sharing the reports of SOMTC on combating transnational organized crimies including trafficking in persons cases.
- Encouraging trafficked victims and witness to attend the workshops on solving TIP crimes.
- Communicating with Bali process, and making sure to regard TIP crime as the extraditable offences in existing extradition treaty.
- Establishing regional registration system relating with victims and offenders.

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The Number of the victims from Thailand to Myanmar G to G Channel by age and sex

No	Year	Male			Female			Total
		Under 18	Above 18	Total	Under 18	Above 18	Total	
1	2016	11	58	69	8	4	12	81
2	2017	15	55	70	23	26	49	119
3	2018	12	88	100	11	16	27	127
	Total	38	201	239	42	46	88	327

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The Number of the victims from China to Myanmar G to G Channel by age and sex

No	Year	Male			Female			Total
		Under 18	Above 18	Total	Under 18	Above 18	Total	
1	2016	2	-	2	27	80	107	109
2	2017	3	-	3	39	142	181	184
3	2018	1	-	1	37	205	242	243
	Total	6	-	6	103	427	530	536

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The Number of the victims from Indonesia to Myanmar G to G Channel by age and sex

No	Year	Male			Female			Total
		Under 18	Above 18	Total	Under 18	Above 18	Total	
1	2016	1	92	93	-	-	-	93
2	2017	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
3	2018	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
	Total	1	100	101	-	-	-	101

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Cooperation with the neighboring countries: Existing cooperation framework

- Developed Myanmar - Thailand SOPs on Repatriation, Reintegration of victims of trafficking
- Conduct the Myanmar- Thailand Case Management Meeting regularly
- Myanmar Case Workers visit to Thailand Shelter

National Mechanism for R&R

- National Guidelines on Return and Reintegration (2012)
- National Standard Procedure on Return and Repatriation (still process)

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Cooperation Partners

- Myanmar Women Affair Federation
- IOM
- UNICEF
- World Vision
- Save the Children

9th Mekong Regional Workshop

Learning from the bilateral and regional
cooperation experiences

Vietnam country presentation

1

1. Country situation on TIP

Vietnam is a source and, to a lesser extent, a destination country for men, women, and children

- Subjected to sex trafficking in China, Cambodia, and Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore.
- Subjected to domestic servitude or forced prostitution in China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, and Taiwan.
- Subjected to forced labor in construction, fishing, agriculture, mining, logging, and manufacturing, primarily in Taiwan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Laos, Angola, UAE, and Japan; the United Kingdom and Ireland, continental Europe, ...
- Subjected to forced labor within the country

2

1. Country situation on TIP

Year	Cases	Suspects	Victims
2016	383	523	1128
2017	376	491	991
2018	211	276	386

- Women and children count for 90% of VOT
- Ethnic minority people count for 80% of VOT
- 85% of VOT are trafficked across the borders
- 75% of VOT are trafficked to China
- 80% of VOT are trafficked for sex trafficking

3

2. Overview of anti-trafficking government law, policy and system

2011	Law	Law on combating trafficking in persons
2017	Law	Revised Penal Code with new articles on human trafficking
2007	Prime Minister's Decision	Decision on reception and support for community reintegration of human trafficking related victims returning from overseas
2012	Decree	Decree 62 on identification of victims and protection of victims and their relatives
2013	Decree	Decree 09 on implementation of some articles of the TIP law
2013	Circular	Circular 35 on formalization and operation of shelter for victims
2013	Circular	Inter-agency Circular on guidance on cost norm and support for victims
2014	Circular	Inter-agency Circular on procedure for cooperation in identification, receipt, and repatriation of victims of human trafficking
2015	NPA	National Plan of Action to counter trafficking (2016-2020)
2016		Vietnam's National Day against Trafficking in Persons July 30 th
		Other relevant policies and regulations

4

2. Overview of anti-trafficking government law, policy and system

- The government established the National Steering Committee for prevention of crimes including TIP (the Steering Committee 138 in short) led by the Deputy Prime Minister, composing of 22 members from relevant ministries and agencies. MPS is a focal agency of the Steering Committee. It has offices at both national and provincial levels.
- The 138 Office issues the annual plan on combating TIP at national level, while each provincial sub-138 Office issues its provincial plan.

5

3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries: TIP trend and statistics

Vietnam and China

China is a primary destination country for Vietnam. 75% of Vietnamese victims are trafficked to China.

Both male and female are being trafficked in the various forms including forced/fraudulent marriage, sexual exploitation and forced labour.

Commercial/illegal surrogacy and human infants are the emerging issues.

6

3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries: Existing cooperation framework

Vietnam and China

- 2010 Vietnam and China inked the Agreement on Strengthening Cooperation on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking
- Plan to coordinate the implementation of the Agreement on strengthening cooperation against human trafficking crimes between the Government of Vietnam and the Chinese Government in the period of 2016 - 2020
- Ministerial Conference on Preventing and Combating Crimes
- Annual meeting on the implementation of the bilateral agreement on strengthening cooperation on preventing and combating human trafficking
- Implementation of the 3-month high peak period to combat human trafficking crime annually
- Provincial level cooperation between border provinces of the 2 countries for joint rescues, handover, letters exchange and regular meetings

7

3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries: Challenges and way forward

Vietnam and China

- Challenges

- + Vietnam and China share a long border. Human trafficking grows more complex with many tricks, methods and types used by traffickers
- + When handing over victims, many victims are not been identified, but including illegal immigrants

- Way forward

- + Complete the mechanism of information exchange through various forms: Hotline, liaison officers and clear the roles and responsibilities of focal points
- + Actively support the other party to investigate and collect evidences, timely arrest suspects, rescue victims, take testimony and inform each other ...

8

3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries: TIP trend and statistics

Vietnam and Cambodia

- Vietnam is a source but also a destination country for Cambodia. About 11% of Vietnamese VOT are sold to Cambodia in sex industry
- Cambodian children are forced to cross the border to Vietnam for begging on streets
- Recently trafficking rings coordinate together to transport Cambodian women and children to China and Vietnam plays as a transit country. In 2017, at least 10 cases were discovered
- Cambodia also plays as a transit country when traffickers take Vietnamese VOT to Thailand and other countries
- 2011 – 2015: Vietnam verified 20 cases at the request of Cambodia and received the handover of 192 VOT.

9

3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries: Existing cooperation framework

Vietnam and Cambodia

- 2005 - Agreement on Cooperation to Combat Trafficking in Women and Children 2005
- 2009 - Cooperation Agreement on Standard Operating Procedures on Identification and Repatriation of Trafficked Victims 2009
- 2012 - Agreement on the Amendment to the Agreement on Bilateral Cooperation for Eliminating Trafficking in Women and Children and Assisting Victims of Trafficking
- Plans of Action are developed for each period. The POA for the period of 2017 – 2020 is being implemented
- Provinces bordered by Cambodia signed agreements to cooperate and maintain regular 3-level meetings (commune, district and province) with Cambodian localities to exchange information, setting up a hotline, sending officers, exchanging letters and proposing to verify, resolve the case, organize thousands of border patrols
- Vietnam, Lao PDR, and Cambodia cooperate to fight human trafficking crimes together

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3. Anti-TIP cooperation with the neighboring countries: Challenges and way forward

Vietnam and Cambodia

- Challenges

- + The situation of trafficking in persons is still complicated, there are many trafficking rings and objects with new tricks, but the results of combat are still low
- + Cooperation in information exchange, investigation to arrest, transfer trafficking crimes between two countries is still slow or many cases are deadlocked and prolonged
- + Lack of documents guiding the implementation of the bilateral cooperation agreement on criminal extradition between the 2 countries

- Way forward

- + Develop the coordination mechanism for implementation of the Agreement
- + Strengthen the cooperation in verifying, identifying, and repatriating victims as well as to amend a Standard Process
- + Coordinate to investigate and handle human trafficking crimes

11

Bilateral Partnership on Combating TIP

Country	MOUs / SOPs	Year
Thailand	Agreement on Eliminating Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and Assisting Victims of Trafficking	2008
China	Agreement on Strengthening Cooperation on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking	2010
Lao PDR	Agreement on Cooperation in Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons and Protection of Victims of Trafficking	2010
Malaysia	Agreement on the Cooperation in Preventing and Combating Transnational Crimes	2015
The United Kingdom	Memorandum of Understanding on Anti-human Trafficking Cooperation	2018

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4. Regional anti-TIP framework: COMMIT

Vietnam's involvement in COMMIT

- Join in and become an active member of the COMMIT Process
- Work closely with the Regional COMMIT Steering Committee to improve cooperation effectiveness

Activities are being implemented under COMMIT framework, especially under Sub-Regional Plan of Action (SPA) IV

- Develop the 5-year National Action Plan for Human Trafficking Prevention and Fighting
- Promulgate the Annual COMMIT activities (43 activities in 5 areas in 2018). The COMMIT Steering Committee Vietnam organizes the annual preliminary review of activities in the framework of the COMMIT Process
- Gaps in national legislation on anti-trafficking in persons identified and revised in the New Penal Code got into effect in 2018 (as compared to the Human Trafficking Protocol and other relevant international standards)
- Strengthen the cooperation to combat human trafficking with COMMIT countries and non-COMMIT countries (Malaysia, UK)

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4. Regional anti-TIP framework: COMMIT

The advantage of COMMIT and Vietnam's benefit from COMMIT mechanism

- Create a high-level policy dialogue forum, with a multidisciplinary approach and a sustained and effective system of cross-border cooperation and collaboration to combat human trafficking
- Enhance national capacities to address human trafficking in order to facilitate Vietnam's engagement at the regional level
- Vietnam can cooperate more with China and other countries as China is the primary destination country for Vietnamese VOT

The expectation to COMMIT in the future

- Vietnam commits to maintain the implementation of the COMMIT Process in parallel with implementation of the NAP on TIP Prevention and Control in 2016-2020 period
- COMMIT countries need to further strengthen cooperation mechanism for exchanging and sharing information, ensuring that all information is handled quickly, accurately and promptly; strengthening criminal justice cooperation, protecting and repatriating victims, especially unifying the concept of victim criteria
- Investing in project resources for member countries, prioritizing funding and mobilizing enterprises and social organizations to support the prevention and control of human trafficking

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5. Regional anti-TIP framework: ASEAN

Year	MOUs/SOPs
2004	ASEAN Declaration against Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children
2004	Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance on Criminal Matters
2007	ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers
2015	ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

Activities are being implemented under ASEAN framework

- Ratified ACTIP and the Convention got into effect in Mar 2017
- Organized the workshop on the implementation of ACTIP in Sep 2017
- Develop the Plan of Action to implement ACTIP and the Bohol TIP Work Plan

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5. Regional anti-TIP framework: ASEAN

The advantage of ASEAN and Vietnam's benefit from ASEAN mechanism

- Joining in ASEAN mechanism affirms Vietnam's continued commitment to combating human trafficking and is consistent with the government's policy which declares fighting human trafficking as a national agenda. It also underscores the government's commitment to cooperate with ASEAN member states to jointly combat this crime
- Vietnamese VOT are trafficked to countries in the region so the mechanism improves the victim identification, protection and repatriation, ensure the best benefits for VOT and contributes to eliminate human trafficking in the region

How does Vietnam like to utilize the ASEAN mechanism?

- Develop coordination mechanisms, assign responsibilities to relevant ministries, agencies and localities to implement, monitor, and evaluate the implementation of ACTIP
- Propose and guide new regulations in the Criminal Code 2015, the 2015 Criminal Procedure Code to ensure compatibility with the provisions of ACTIP
- Develop research projects on international cooperation in criminal investigations; strengthen the signing and implementation of multilateral and bilateral MOUs/treaties in the field of mutual legal assistance on criminal and extradition.

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6. National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and Transnational Referral Mechanism (TRM)

Progress has been made towards developing an NRM in Vietnam

- Organized the preliminary 2-year implementation of the project "receiving, verifying, protecting and supporting VOT", under the program of 130/CP in the period of 2016-2020
- Organize a workshop to announce the Operational Guidelines on Referral and Reintegration Support for Trafficked Victims and pilot the implementation of guidelines in a number of key localities
- Reviewed and evaluated legal policies on receiving and supporting VOT, and proposed amendments to existing legal documents and policies on supporting VOT
- Continued to maintain the National Hotline for Children 111, established the transfer hub for victim referral and support in 63 provinces/cities
- Trained for MOLISA staff and other organizations in the whole country on human trafficking, especially in support for VOT

Plan for 2019 in developing the NRM further

- Review and amend Decree 09/2013 / ND-CP detailing some articles of the Law on Human Trafficking Prevention and Control, in which focus on victim referral and procedures on support for VOT
- Coordinate with JICA to implementing the project of strengthening the operation of the hotline to support VOT Phase II, build capacities for staff at provincial level

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6. National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and Transnational Referral Mechanism (TRM)

Proposal for a regional-level TRM

- A regional-level transnational referral mechanism is useful and essential
- Coordinate interdisciplinary with MPS, Border Guards, Women's Union to propose connection points in ASEAN countries so that cases for required support services can be received and referred to through the Hotline

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**The current Trafficking in Persons (TIP) situation in Japan
and
Japan's 2014 Action Plan to Combat TIP**

January 22, 2019
9th Mekong Regional Workshop
Towards well-knitted net of assistance for victims of trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region

Daisuke FUJIMORI
Deputy Counselor, Cabinet Secretariat, Japan

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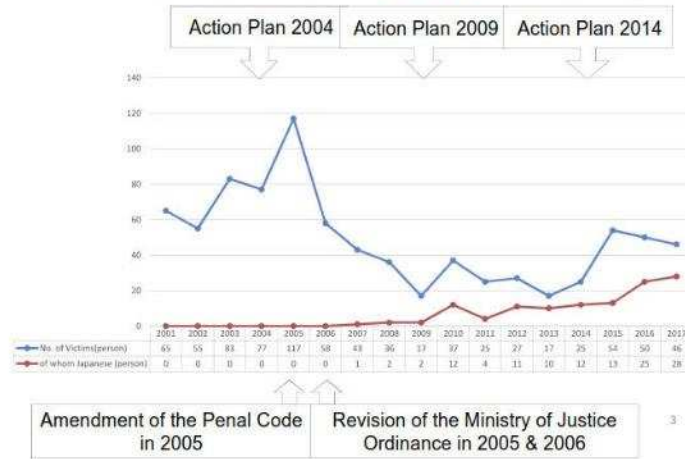
Outline

1. Recent situation in Japan on TIP
 - 1.1 Trends in the number of victims
 - 1.2 Trends in the number of cases of arrests made and number of arrested suspects
 - 1.3 Nationalities of the 46 victims and the 27 suspects
 - 1.4 Status of residence of the 18 foreign victims
 - 1.5 Examples of TIP
2. Framework of the Government of Japan to combat TIP
3. 2014 Action Plan to Combat TIP
 - 3.1 Background and features
 - 3.2 Overview
4. Measures to combat TIP
 - 4.1 Information sharing with governments of other countries
 - 4.2 Overview of the Technical Intern Training Act
 - 4.3 Educating people on the demand side of sexual exploitation
 - 4.4 Informing latent victims about agencies to which they can report the crime
 - 4.5 Contact Point Meeting with embassies in Tokyo

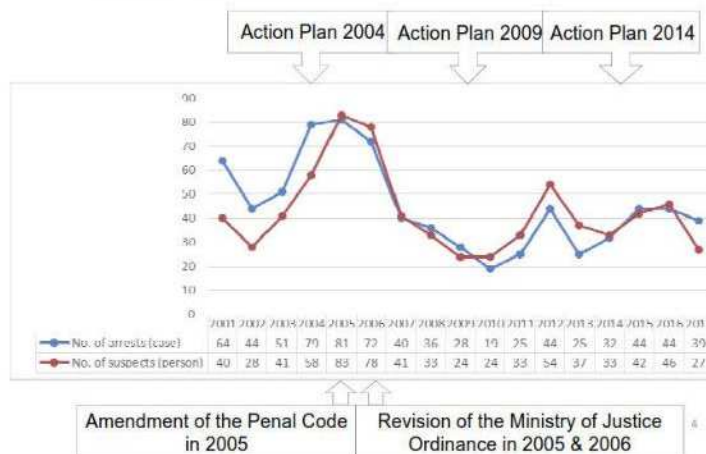
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1. Recent Situation in Japan on TIP

1.1 Trends in the number of **victims** (2001 to 2017)

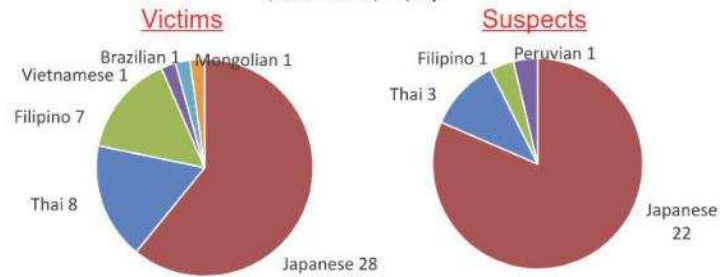


1.2 Trends in the number of **cases of arrests** made and number of **arrested suspects** (2001 to 2017)



1.3 **Nationalities** of the 46 victims and the 27 suspects (2017)

(Unit: No. of people)

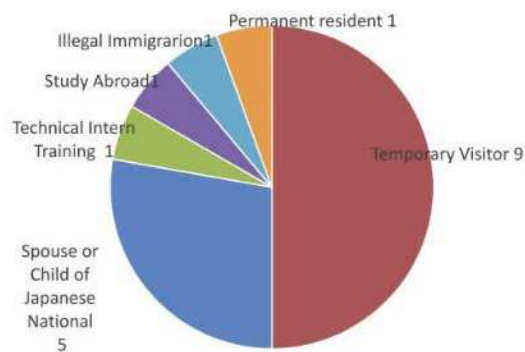


- **Thai:** 39 (2001), 40 (2002), 21 (2003), 48 (2004), 21 (2005), 3 (2006), 4 (2007), 18 (2008), 8 (2009), 12 (2011), 3 (2012), 6 (2013), 1 (2014), 10 (2015), 9 (2016)
- **Cambodian:** 2 (2003), 7 (2016)
- **Vietnamese:** 1 (2016)
- **Laotian:** 1 (2004)
- **Myanmar:** 0
- **China:** 4 (2002), 2 (2003), 1 (2008), 1 (2014)

Number of victims (2001 to 2016) 5

1.4 **Status of residence** of the 18 foreign victims (2017)

(Unit: No. of people)



6

1.5 Examples of TIP

- **Foreign victims** tended to be forced to work as “hostess” or forced to engage in prostitution at entertainment establishment.

[Case]

- A Thai woman was told that she could go **sightseeing in Japan free of charge**. She was then imposed with a large **debt** (to cover the cost of her travel) and was forced to engage in **prostitution** (to repay the debt).
 - A broker (a Thai female) had procured four victims (Thai females), made them live in the dormitories of entertainment establishment, forced them to engage in prostitution, and had siphoned the proceedings from their work.
 - The victims were granted **special permission to stay**, and after receiving livelihood support and medical services from **Women's Consulting Offices** they were repatriated through support from the **International Organization for Migration**.
- **Japanese victims** tended to be forced to engage in prostitution via online matchmaking sites etc..

7

2. Framework of the Government of Japan to combat TIP

Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime

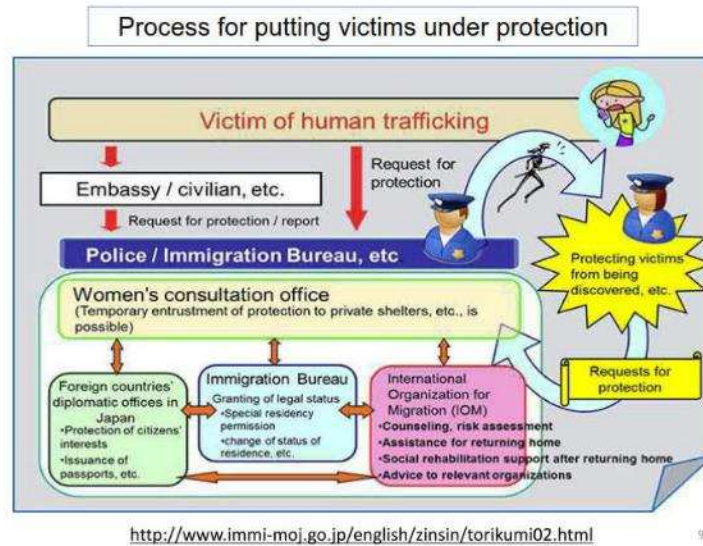
Council for the Promotion of Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons

Chairperson: Chief Cabinet Secretary

Members:

Minister of State for Special Missions (Gender Equality)
 Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission
 Minister of Justice
 Minister of Foreign Affairs
 Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology
 Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare
 Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry
 Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

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3. 2014 Action Plan to Combat TIP

<https://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/jinsintorihiki/pdf/english-ver.pdf>

3.1 Background and features

Background

1. Attention from international society to Japan's action against TIP
 2. Creation of "Japan, the safest country in the world"
 - Promotion of the utilization of human resources from abroad
 - Increase of foreign visitors towards the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics
 - Establishing social environment where women can further play an active role
- 3rd National Action Plan against TIP following 2004 and 2009

Features

- Close collaboration with the relevant government agencies, organizations, and NGOs at home and abroad
- Prevention of labor exploitation
- Promotion of identification of victims
- Assessment of the status of various measures through annual reports

3.2 Overview

1. Assessment

- (1) Assessment and analysis of the cases of TIP
- (2) Sharing information with foreign governments and related institutions

2. Prevention

- (1) Prevention of TIP through the thorough immigration control and residence management
- (2) Prevention of TIP for the purpose of labor exploitation

3. Promotion of identification of victims

- (1) Promotion of efforts based on "Measures for Identification of Victims"
- (2) Informing potential victims about agencies to which they can report the crime and the measures for protecting them
- (3) Strengthening consultation in foreign languages
- (4) Promotion of calling the attention of potential victims through overseas diplomatic establishments

*Red letters stand for newly introduced or revised items from 2009 action plan 11

4. Eradication

- (1) Strengthening of cooperation among relevant administrative agencies by the Law Enforcement Task Force against TIP
- (2) Thorough control of TIP by use of the Handbook on Measures against TIP
- (3) Crime control across borders

5. Protection and support of victims

- (1) Strengthening of protection
- (2) Provision of support to victims

6. Establishment of foundations for promotion of measures

- (1) Participation in international efforts
- (2) Acquisition of people's understanding and cooperation
- (3) Establishment of a ministerial-level meeting
- (4) Preparation of an annual report on TIP

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4. Measures to combat TIP

4.1 Information sharing with governments of other countries

- Since 2004, the Government of Japan has dispatched a Government Delegation on Anti-Human Trafficking Measures headed by a senior official from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and comprised of officials from relevant ministries and agencies to a total of 25 countries and regions.
- In January 2015, the Government Delegation was dispatched to Bangkok, Thailand, where the fifth meeting of the Japan-Thailand Joint Task Force on Counter-Trafficking in Persons was held. At the meeting, both countries shared their recent initiatives to combat TIP and discussed further coordination.

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4.2 Overview of the Technical Intern Training Act

http://www.moj.go.jp/ENGLISH/m_nyuukokukanri05_00002.html

In order to ensure proper acquisition of skills through technical training and protection of Technical Intern Trainees, MOJ and MHLW will take necessary steps such as establishing authorization process for implementing or supervising organizations and technical intern training plan, as well as establishing "Organization on Technical Intern Training" which engages in these activities.

Outline of the Act * Jointly submitted by MOJ and MHLW	
<p>1. Proper Control of Technical Intern Training This Act.</p> <p>(1) Sets the basic idea of the Technical Intern Training, prescribes responsibilities for those who are concerned, and settles the Principle of the Program (Related to Articles 1 to 7)</p> <p>(2) Requires every technical intern training plan drafted for trainees to be accredited, and prescribes criteria for accreditation (such as assessment on acquisition of skills), collection of reports, correction order, or revocation of accreditation (Related to Articles 8 to 10)</p> <p>(3) Requires implementing organizations to be registered (Related to Articles 17 to 19)</p> <p>(4) Requires Supervising organizations to be licensed and prescribes criteria for license, compliance matters, collection of reports, correction order, or revocation of license (Related to Articles 23 to 47)</p> <p>(5) With regards to human rights violations against trainees, defines prohibited acts and criminal sanctions for their violations, sets necessary measures for protection of trainees, including consultation service, information provision, and arrangement for transferring (Related to Articles 48 to 51)</p> <p>(6) Enables the competent minister to request cooperation to other ministries in charge of businesses and establishes "Regional Council on TITP" consisting of related agencies for each region (Related to Articles 57 to 59)</p>	<p>(7) Establishes Organization for Technical Intern Training as an authorized legal entity which is in charge of the duties below (Related to Chapter 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to accredit technical intern training plans set forth in (2) (Related to Article 12) • to request reports from implementing organizations and supervising organizations set forth in (2) as well as to carry out on-site inspections (Related to Article 14) • to accept registration set forth in (3) (Related to Article 18) • to carry out investigations regarding the license of supervising organizations set forth in (4) (Related to Article 24) • to consult with and give assistance to trainees (Related to Article 87) <p>2. Expansion of Technical Intern Training Program The Act enables limited high-quality implementing/supervising organizations to accept third level trainees (4th and 5th year's training) (Related to Articles 2, 9, 25, and 27)</p> <p>3. Other matters Other related amendments including that to the Immigration Control and Refugee Reception Act, which defines status of residence for technical intern training will be made.</p>
<p>Effective date November 1, 2017</p> <p>The date prescribed by Cabinet Order within a period of no more than one year counting from the date of promulgation. However, the provisions on the establishment of the Organization on Technical Intern Training will be effective on the day of promulgation.</p>	<p>Enactment date : November 18, 2016 Promulgation date : November 28, 2016</p>

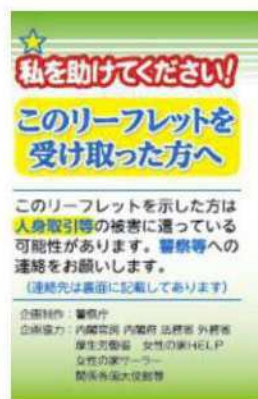
4.3 Raising awareness of the demand side for sexual exploitation

(Poster)
(Cabinet Office)



http://www.gender.go.jp/policy/no_violence/no_jinshin/pdf/jinsintorihiki28e.pdf 15.

4.4 Informing latent victims about agencies to which they can report the crime
(Leaflet) (National Police Agency)



(the part written in Japanese)



(the part written in English)

16.

4.5 Contact Point Meeting with embassies in Tokyo



Source: National Police Agency July, 2017

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Thank you very much for your attention

For more information, please see

"Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons (Annual Report)"

<https://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/jinsintorihiki/dai4/eigoban.pdf>

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9th Mekong Regional Workshop

JICA's assistance to anti-TIP in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region

Haruko Kamei

Office for Gender Equality and Poverty Reduction
Japan International Cooperation Agency

23 January 2019

独立行政法人 国際協力機構



Topics

1. JICA Profile
2. Overview of Trafficking in Persons
3. JICA's Assistance to TIP in the Region
4. Remaining Challenges and Way Forward



1. JICA Profile

- ✓ JICA is the world's largest bilateral ODA implementing agency in terms of its operational scale (about 20 US\$ bn/year).
- ✓ JICA operates Japan's all ODA modalities, such as technical cooperation, grants, and concessional loans, in an integral manner.
- ✓ JICA works in over 150 countries and regions. It has 96 overseas offices.

The Government of Japan's Policy

(1) Development Cooperation Charter (Feb. 2015)

Objectives: Contributing to securing peace, stability and prosperity of the international community.

Priority Policies:

- "Quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth
- Sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society
- Building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges

(2) Japan Revitalization Strategy (2013)

(3) National Security Strategy (2013)

(4) Partnership for Quality Infrastructure (2015)

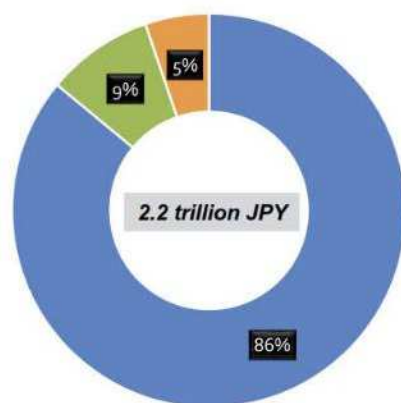
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Japan International Cooperation Agency



JICA's Comprehensive Approach through Various Modalities

JFY2017 Scale of Operation



■ Finance and Investment	1,888.4 bn JPY
■ Technical cooperation	192.3 bn JPY
■ Grant Aid	115.1 bn JPY

Finance and Investment

■ ODA Loans

Sovereign-based lending with concessional conditions (similar to development finance provided by Multilateral Development Banks) to finance development projects.

■ Private-sector Investment Finance

Lending or equity investment to private-sector entities.

Technical Cooperation

- JICA supports human resources development, R&D, technology dissemination and the improvement of institutional frameworks required to advance economic and social development in recipient countries.

Grant Aid

- JICA offers assistance in the form of grants with no repayment obligations to provide the goods and services necessary for economic and social development in developing countries.

Fiscal year runs from April to March next year.



Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project in India



Assistance in agricultural production in Uganda

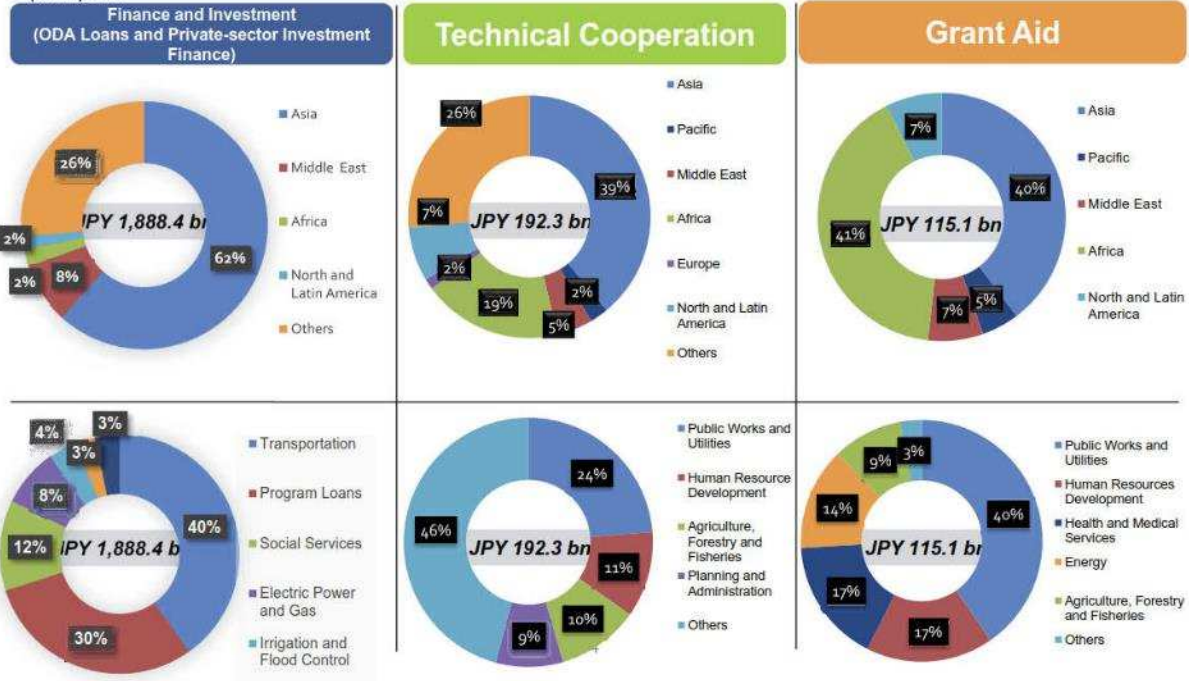


Rural water supply in Ethiopia

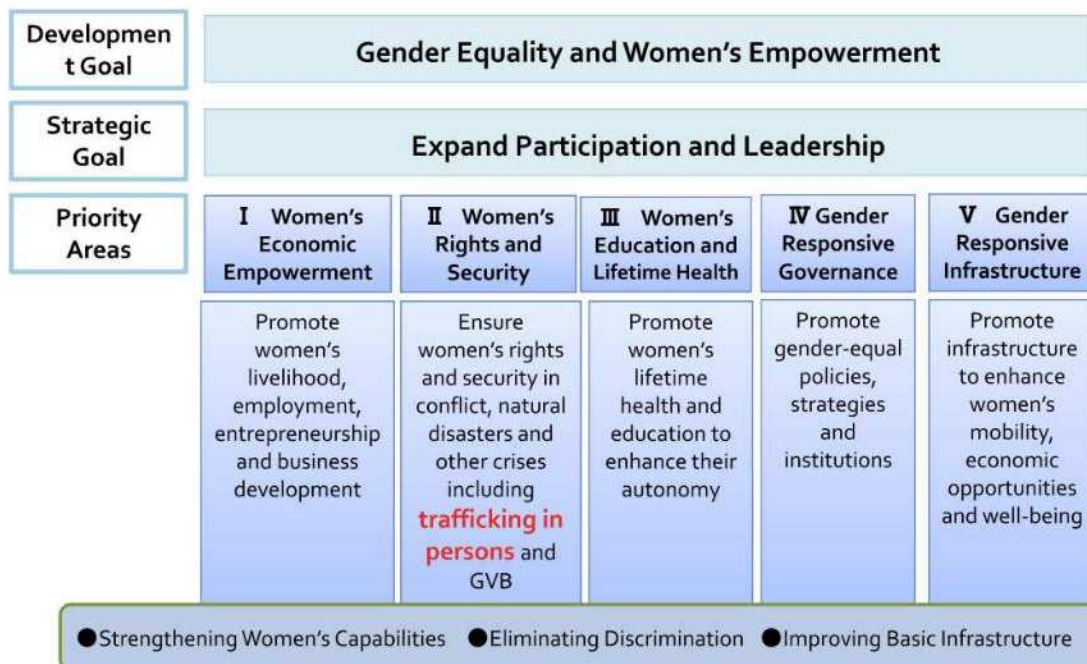


Three main arms of operations/ breakdown (FY2017)

- JICA aims to contribute to the promotion of international cooperation as well as the sound development of Japanese and global economy by supporting the socioeconomic development, recovery or economic stability of developing regions.
- In FY 2017, JICA has dispatched 11,098 people as experts to developing regions and received 17,138 people from developing regions as training participants.



JICA's Overall Strategies and Actions towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment



jica **2. Overview of Trafficking in Persons**

Trafficking in Persons (TIP) :

- ✓ a serious crime and a grave violation of human rights
- ✓ Almost every country in the world is affected by trafficking, whether as a country of origin, transit or destination for victims.

Diversity of trafficking patterns



6

jica **SDGs and TIP**

5 GENDER EQUALITY

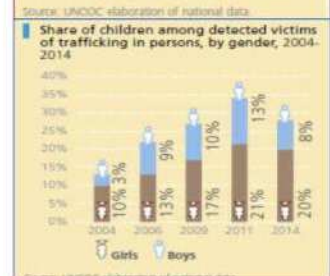
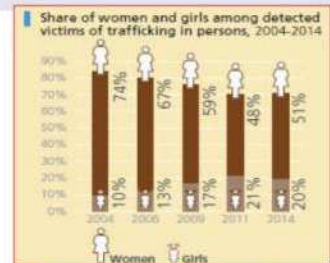
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children



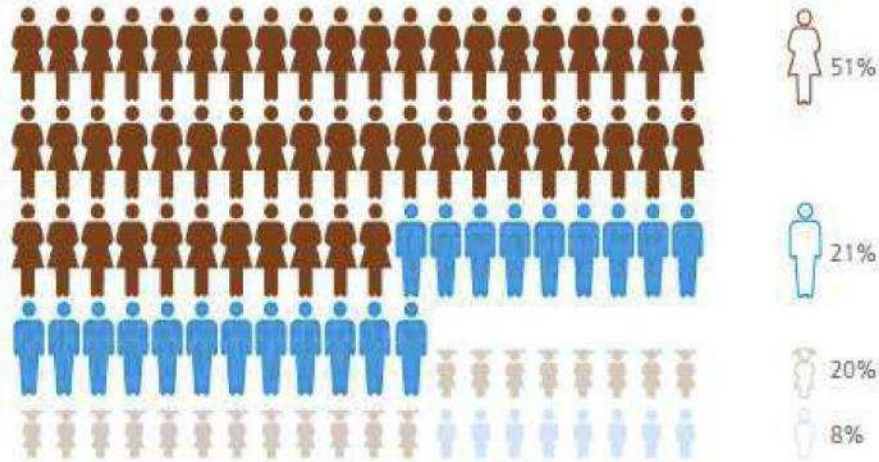
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Source: UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons

jica **Women and Girls Detected the Most**



■ Trafficking victims can be women, men, boys and girls

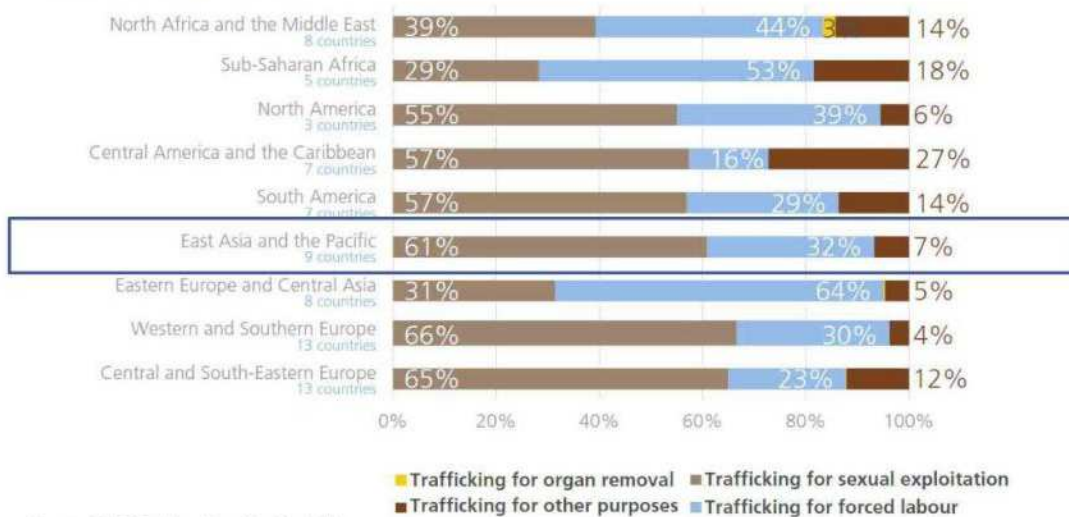


Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

Source: UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016

jica **Forms of TIP in East Asia and Pacific**

■ Share of forms of exploitation among detected trafficking victims, by region of detection, 2012-2014 (or most recent)

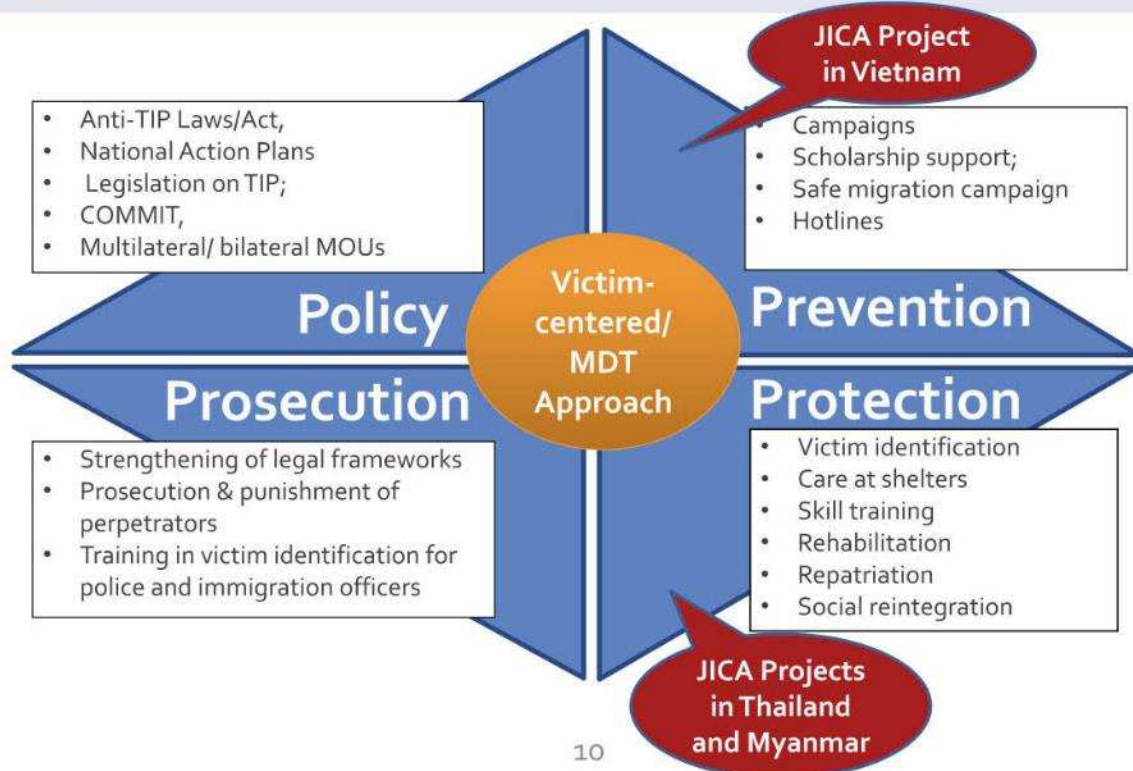


Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

Source: UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016



4P(Framework for Combating TIP)



3. JICA's Assistance to TIP in the Region

Study on Trafficking in Persons in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam (2005-2008)

MYANMAR

Project on Capacity Improvement of Recovery and Reintegration Assistance for Trafficked Persons
2012-2016

Project on Capacity Development and Promotion of Networking on Assisting Victims of Trafficking
July 2018-July 2021

THAILAND

Project on Strengthening Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDT) for the Protection of Trafficked Persons
2009-2014

Project on Capacity Development on Assisting Victims of Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-regional Countries
April 2015-March 2019

VIETNAM

Project for the Establishment of Anti-Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Hotline
2012-2016

Project for Strengthening the Operation of Hotline for Counselling and Supporting Trafficked Survivors
October 2018-October 2021

<Knowledge Co-creation Program in Japan>
"Promotion of Networking among ASEAN Countries on Anti-Trafficking in Persons since 2012"

Mekong Regional Workshop in Thailand since 2007 (organized by JICA & Thai Gov)

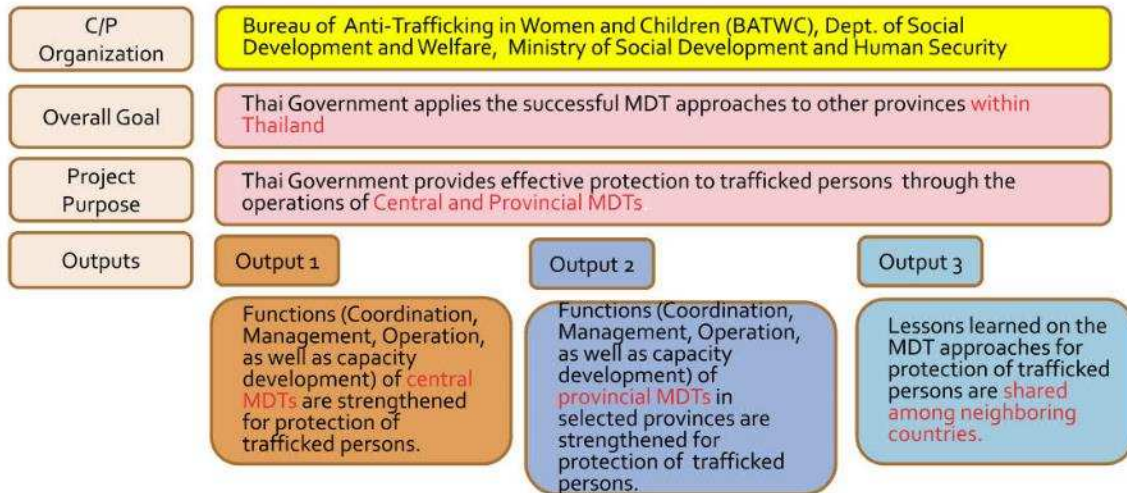
Flow of People & Trade

jica **3-1. Projects in Thailand**

Phase 1

Project on Strengthening Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDT) for the Protection of Trafficked Persons in Thailand (2009-2014)

Project Framework



jica **3-1. Projects in Thailand**

MDT (Multi-Disciplinary Team) Approach

- ✓ MDTs are groups of professionals from diverse disciplines who come together to solve issues. In Japan, the fields of medical and social services use MDTs.
- ✓ The MDT on anti-TIP consists of public prosecutors, police, social workers, psychologists, medical workers, lawyers, and NGOs and other concerned personnel protect the trafficked persons. DATIP(former BATWC) is a coordinator of the MDT team.



jica **3-1. Projects in Thailand**

Phase 2

Project on Capacity Development on Assisting Victims of Trafficking in the GMS Countries (2015-2019)

Project Framework

C/P Organization	Division of Anti-Trafficking in Persons (DATIP), Ministry of Social Development and Human Security		
Overall Goal	Support measures for Victims of Trafficking (VOT) are provided effectively in the Greater Mekong Sub-regional (GMS) Countries.		
Project Purpose	Assistance for building new lives of VOT and trafficked persons (both Thai and foreign) rescued/protected in Thailand is improved.		
Outputs	<p>Output 1</p> <p>Capacity of MDT members especially social workers/case managers and VOT peer support groups in Thailand assisting social reintegration is enhanced.</p>	<p>Output 2</p> <p>Collaboration among Thai social workers/case managers and other related agencies working on VOT repatriation is improved.</p>	<p>Output 3</p> <p>Support mechanism/structure(s) for VOT social reintegration and repatriation in neighboring countries are enhanced.</p>

14

jica **Project Target Areas**



Source: S.Momose

15

jica **3-2. Projects in Myanmar**

Phase 1

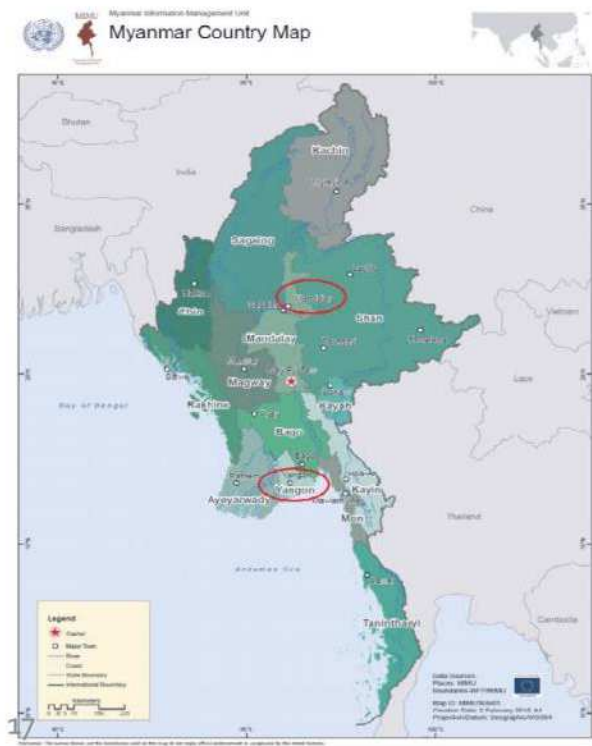
Project on Capacity Improvement of Recovery and Reintegration Assistance for Trafficked Persons in Myanmar (2012-2016)

Project Framework

C/P Organization	Central Body for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons (CBTIP), Ministry of Home Affairs(MHA)	
	Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division (ATIPD), Myanmar Police Force, MHA	Department of Social Welfare (DSW), MSWRR
Overall Goal	Trafficked Persons receive better protection support and services from Victims Support Agencies (VSAs).	
Project Purpose	Protection support and services for trafficked persons by VSAs in the target areas are improved.	
Outputs	<p>Output 1</p> <p>Multi-Sectoral TOT Trainings The capacity of social welfare staff and social workers of Victim Support Agencies (VSAs) to protect trafficked person is enhanced.</p>	<p>Output 2</p> <p>Pilot Activities Pilot activities for protection of trafficked persons are planned and implemented.</p>
Major Outcomes Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed 72 core trainers from various agencies, including DSW, ATIPD/ATTF, MWAFF/MMCWA, GAD, etc. 2,323 service providers received trainings Enhanced cooperation among victim support agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 pilot projects were successfully implemented. In Yangon, Information Center for Trafficked Persons was established. In Mandalay, the victim gathering was conducted in cooperation with ATTF and MWAFF/MMCWA
		<p>Output 3</p> <p>TIP Handbook + Experience Sharing with GMS & ASEAN Practical tool and information on protection of trafficked persons are developed and shared among VSAs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TIP Handbook was officially authorized by the Government of Myanmar More than 5,000 TIP Handbooks were distributed Myanmar officials (DSW, ATIPD, etc) actively participated the Annual ASEAN Seminar in Japan and shared their experience.

jica **Project Target Areas**

1. Yangon
2. Mandalay
3. High Risk Areas

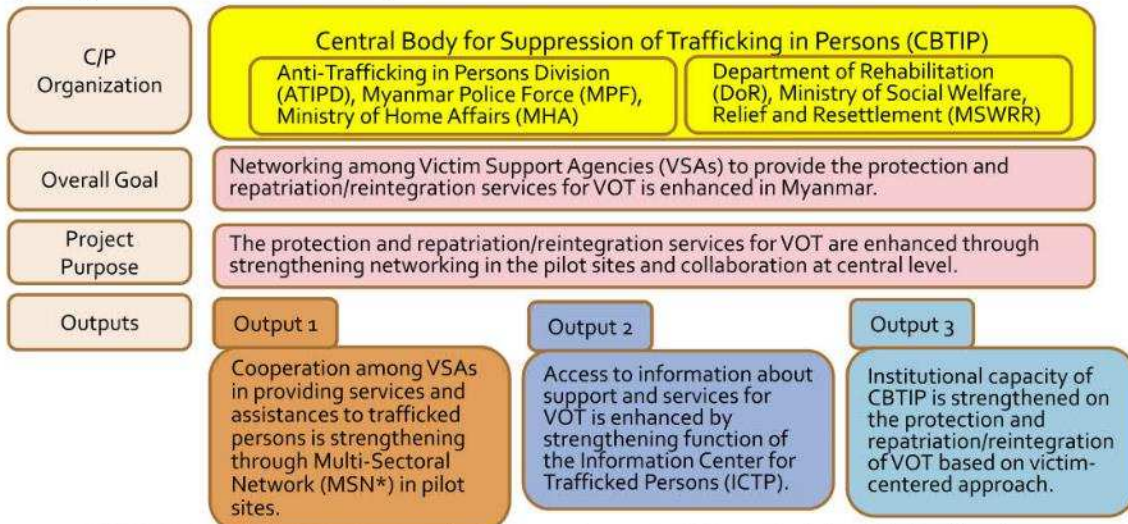


jica **3-2. Projects in Myanmar**

Phase 2

Project on Capacity Development and Promotion of Networking on Assistance Victims of Trafficking (2018-2021)

Project Framework



*MSN: The initiative aiming to strengthen cooperation among VSAs particularly at the local level

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jica **Project Target Areas**

1. Nay Pyi Taw
2. Yangon
3. Mandalay
4. Other Areas

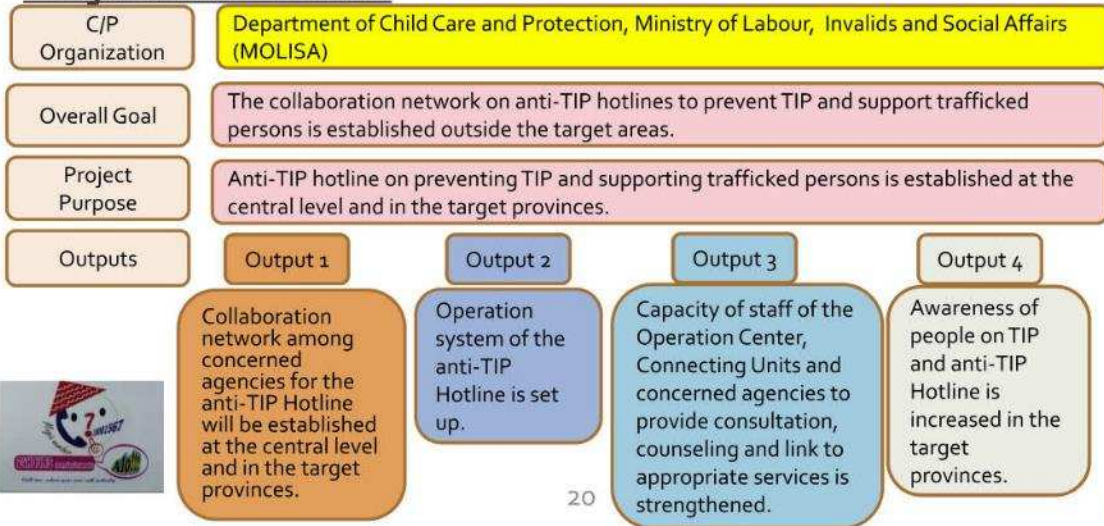


jica **3-3. Projects in Vietnam**

Phase 1

Project for the Establishment of Anti-Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Hotline in Vietnam (2012-2016)

Project Framework



20



jica **Project Target Areas**

1. Operation Center:
 - Hanoi (Capital)
2. Connecting Units:
 - Ha Giang ①
 - An Giang ②



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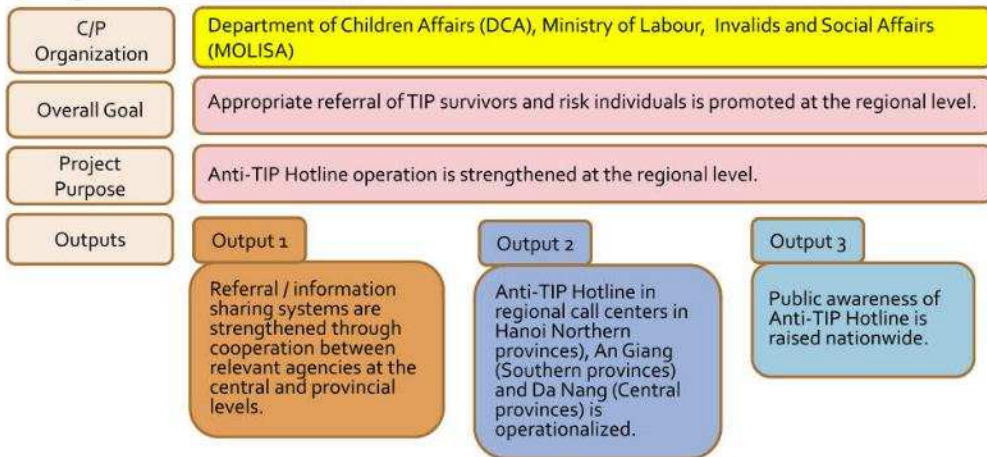


3-3. Projects in Vietnam

Phase 2

Project for Strengthening the Operation of Hotline for Counseling and Supporting Trafficked Survivors (2018-2021)

Project Framework



Project Target Areas

- Regional Call Centers**
- Hanoi (Capital) ①
 - Da Nang ②
 - An Giang ③
- And Nationwide**





4. Remaining Challenges and Way Forward

- ◆ Increased connectivity in infrastructure
 - ✓ Increased mobility among people and economic activities for prosperity: source of growth 😊
 - ✓ Increased risk of TIP 😞
- ◆ Increased virtual connectivity among people
 - ✓ Unleashing potential of innovation and better changes 😊
 - ✓ Increased complexity in prevention of TIP 😞

24



4. Remaining Challenges and Way Forward

Challenges: cross-border trafficking

MAP 15 Origins of trafficking victims detected in East Asia and the Pacific, 2014 (or most recent)



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

25



4. Remaining Challenges and Way Forward

- Regional framework established
 - COMMIT
 - ASEANACTIP
- Bilateral efforts in a form of MOU & SOP
- JICA's assistance for cross-border TIP until today
 - Regional workshop
 - Knowledge co-creation training course in Japan for ASEAN countries
 - Handbook by CM4TIP; Repatriation handbook for foreign victims
- ◆ **Way Forward**
 - Capturing new trends and sharing of good practices by;
 - Mechanism to capture cross-border data and strategic analysis
 - Further strengthening and encouraging regional efforts
 - In parallel, continuous efforts needed to sustain progress by each country



Thank you !

Lessons Learned from the Project on Capacity Development on Assisting Victims of Trafficking in Persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-Regional Countries (CM4TIP Project)



January 23, 2019

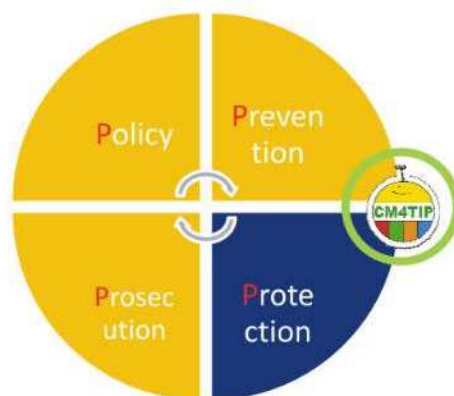
Ms. Rattana Nonthapattamadul,
Director Protection and Right Advocacy Group, DATIP



CM4TIP – Project Overview

CM4TIP Project is a joint project between Thai and Japanese Gov't

- Implementation of the current project: 2015.4 – 2019.4 (4 years)
- Predecessor project was implemented for 5 years (2009 - 2014)
- Counterpart: DATIP, MSDHS
- Focused on **Protection**



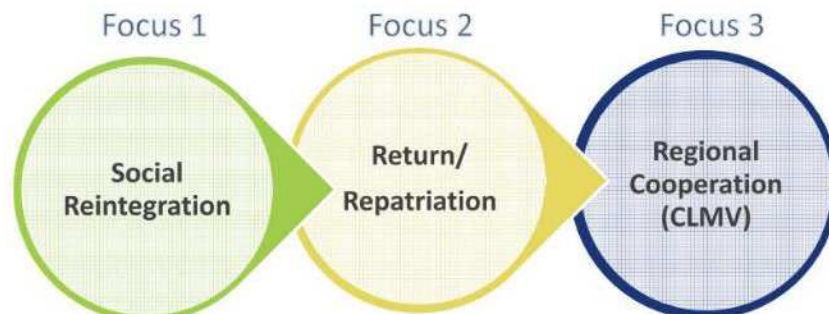
Supporting the Thai's "Zero Tolerance to Human Trafficking" Policy

- 2014 National agenda: **Zero Tolerance to Human Trafficking policy**
- National Policy, Strategies and Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons (2017-2022)



CM4TIP – Project Purpose

Assistance for building new lives of victims of trafficking and trafficked persons (both Thais and foreigners) rescued and protected in Thailand is improved

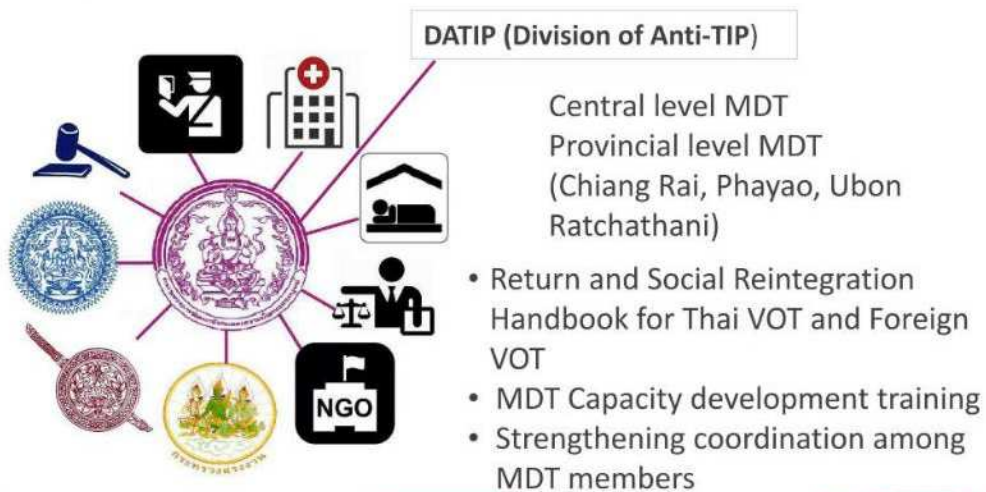




Project Strategy



1 Capacity Development of MDT (Multi-Disciplinary Team)





Return and Social Reintegration Handbook for Thai VOT

- A practical reference book for practitioners, assistance providers to Thai victims of trafficking
- A foundational reference book for Thai National Referral Mechanism (NRM)
- Joint initiative of IOM, JICA and DATIP
- Being developed through several consultation meetings with stakeholders



Thai – Japan Workshop for MDT capacity building and coordination

- 31 organizations (GO and NGO) from all over Thailand
- 57 participants (35 Female, 22 Male participants)
- 10 – 13 days program in Japan
- For MDT members' capacity building and partnership building
- Strong focus on gender sensitive and victim-centered approach





Activities at the Provincial level

MSDHS Volunteers (OPM) training in Phayao



Border area cooperation between Ubon Ratchani & Champasak



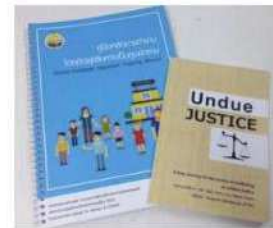
GO – NGO collaboration for an integrated MDT annual plan in Chiang Rai



2

Victim-Centered Approach

- Capacity development of VOT Peer Support Group
- Delivery of VOT's voice to MDT via Forum
- Publication of VOT experiences
- Provision of VCA training to MDT members especially shelter staff and case managers
- Promote VOT's better access to information



3

Regional and Bilateral Dialogue



- Regional dialogue through the annual Mekong Regional Workshop
- A study to follow up Lao VOT for policy dialogue
- Assistance for effective bilateral cooperation



Mekong Regional Workshop



8th Mekong Regional Workshop 2018
Exploring “Successful” Social Reintegration for Victims of Trafficking and Good Initiatives to Promote it



Mekong Regional Workshop

- A venue for sharing countries' situations and initiatives to combat trafficking in persons, and learning from each other
- 6th and 7th MRW – gathered information regarding resources and services available for repatriation and social reintegration
- 8th MRW – social reintegration
- 9th MRW – regional cooperation, sharing the repatriation handbook for foreign VOT (CMB, LAO, VN)



The Study to Follow Up Lao VOT

- The study was conducted by VFI, an NGO, in collaboration with Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW), Lao PDR and the CM4TIP project
- Includes information about repatriation and social reintegration processes, VOT profile, TIP experiences and assistance, good practices and challenges
- Will be a basis of policy dialogue to promote seamless social reintegration assistance to Lao VOT in Thailand and Lao PDR

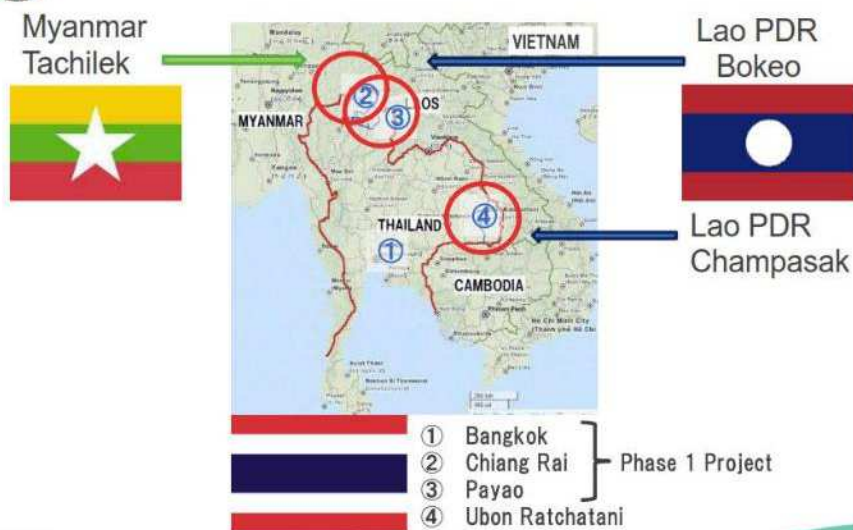


Assisting Bilateral Cooperation for Seamless Repatriation and Social Reintegration

- Repatriation handbook for foreign VOT (CMB, LAO, VN)
- Follow-up study of Lao VOT for policy dialogue
- MDT capacity development training/workshops at the border target areas
- Bilateral cooperation at the border target areas



Project target provinces and border areas





Achievements in Regional and Bilateral Cooperation

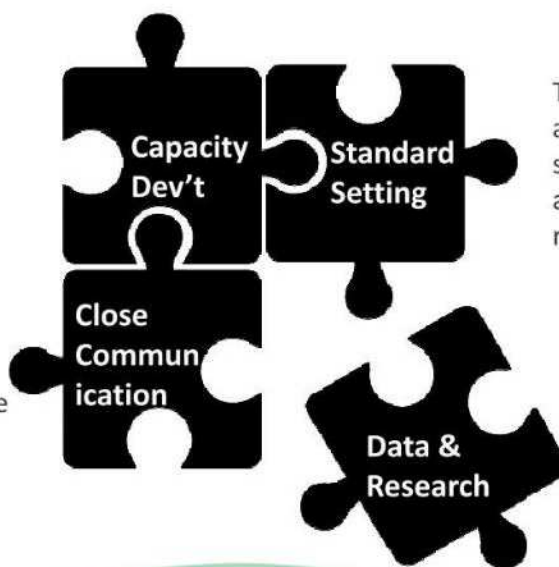
- Regional networking and knowledge sharing strengthened through MRW
- The Follow-up study of Lao VOT is ready to be shared for policy dialogue
- Flow of repatriation process with concerned organizations visualized (CMB, LAO, VN)
- District level cooperation agreement reached between Sirindhorn (TH) and Phonethong (LAO)



Lessons Learned in Regional Cooperation

For each side of bilateral cooperation, CD continues to be needed

It is essential to keep the communication line tight and frequent for better info sharing



To achieve seamless assistance for VOT, standard setting among countries is required

Solid data and information contributes to implement better policies



(Tran-)National Referral Mechanisms in CTIP: Experiences from the COMMIT Process

Sebastian Boll
Regional Research Specialist, UN-ACT/UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub
Bangkok, 23 January 2019

NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process



Outline

1. The Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT Process)
2. The COMMIT Process and Victim ID, Referral and Services
3. Towards NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process
4. Q&A/Discussion

NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

The COMMIT Process (1)

- Established in 2004 between the countries of the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS): Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam)
- UN-ACT serves as Secretariat
- Provides a multi-country, multi-stakeholder framework to TIP in the GMS
- Works on the basis of multi-year Sub-regional Plans of Action (SPAs)



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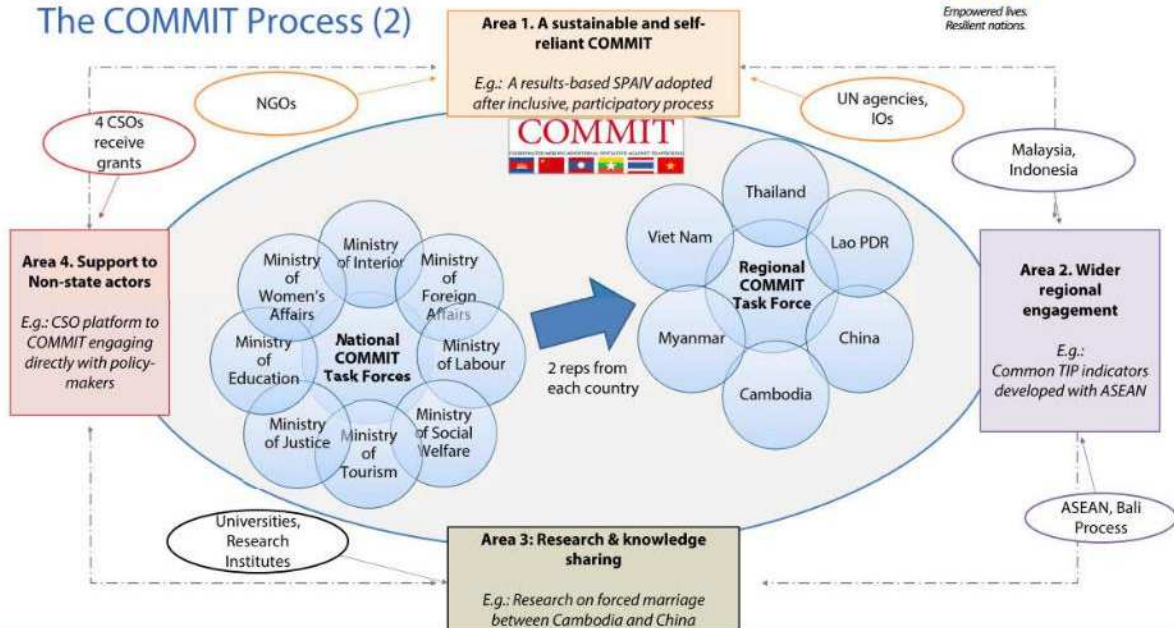
Slide No. 2

NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

The COMMIT Process (2)



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Slide No. 3

NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process

The COMMIT Process (3)

- SPA IV developed in an extensive consultation process including civil society actors
- Constitutes a results-based framework including a set of indicators to measure progress
- Governments select indicators to report against, setting baseline data and defining annual progress markers
- UN-ACT compiles regional, disaggregated data for monitoring and reporting purposes



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Slide No. 4

NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process

Victim ID, Referral and Services in COMMIT (1)

- Effective victim identification procedures and protection/support mechanisms fundamental to COMMIT's work since inception
- In the 2004 MoU, all six governments committed themselves to:
 - ✓ Article 8: "Adopting appropriate guidelines and providing training for relevant officials to permit the rapid and accurate identification of trafficked persons (...)"
 - ✓ Article 17: "Providing all victims of trafficking with shelter, and appropriate physical, psycho-social, legal, educational, and health-case assistance"
 - ✓ Article 18: "Adopting policies and mechanisms to protect and support those who have been victims of trafficking"



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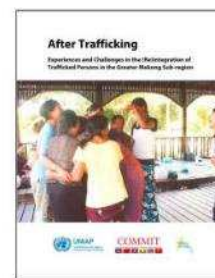
Slide No. 5

NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process



Victim ID, Referral and Services in COMMIT (2)

- In 2010, COMMIT launched a Regional (Re)Integration Initiative, which involved:
 - 1) A series of **National Practitioners Forums** in each of the GMS countries;
 - 2) A **research project capturing the voices of 252 trafficked persons** - identified and unidentified as well as assisted and unassisted – in all 6 countries



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Slide No. 6

NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process



Victim ID, Referral and Services in COMMIT (3)

- 3) Support to practitioners in providing (re)integration services
- 4) Specific initiative to improve facilities, services and networks in rehabilitation shelters



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Slide No. 7

NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process



Towards NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process (1)

- Such commitments reiterated and strengthened through SPAIV
- SPA IV, Outcome 4.1: “Victims of Trafficking are Identified”
 - ✓ Output 4.1.1: “Standardised regional identification procedures, based on commonly agreed indicators of potential trafficking cases, agreed, implemented and reviewed”
- SPA IV, Outcome 4.2: “Victims of trafficking in persons receive appropriate protection and rights-based assistance”
 - ✓ Output 4.2.1: “National referral mechanisms to support victims of trafficking operationalized”

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Slide No. 8

NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process



Towards NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process (2)

- Led to the development and adoption of 2 key documents in 2016:
 - ✓ Identifying Victims of Trafficking and Associated Forms of Exploitation Common Indicators for First Responders [COMMIT Indicators]
 - ✓ Victim Identification and Referral Mechanisms: Common Guidelines for the Greater Mekong Sub-region [COMMIT Guidelines]



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Slide No. 9

NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process



Towards NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process (3)

- The latter provides the foundation for the establishment of NRMs/TRM in COMMIT
- The NRMs are likely to differ from country to country
- The framework is process-oriented, outlining relevant steps to be taken in developing NRMs, along with certain key features to be incorporated as agreed by COMMIT members
- The TRM it needs to be flexible but also provide for sufficient commonality, making effective regional coordination key during the entire process

NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process



Towards NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process (4)

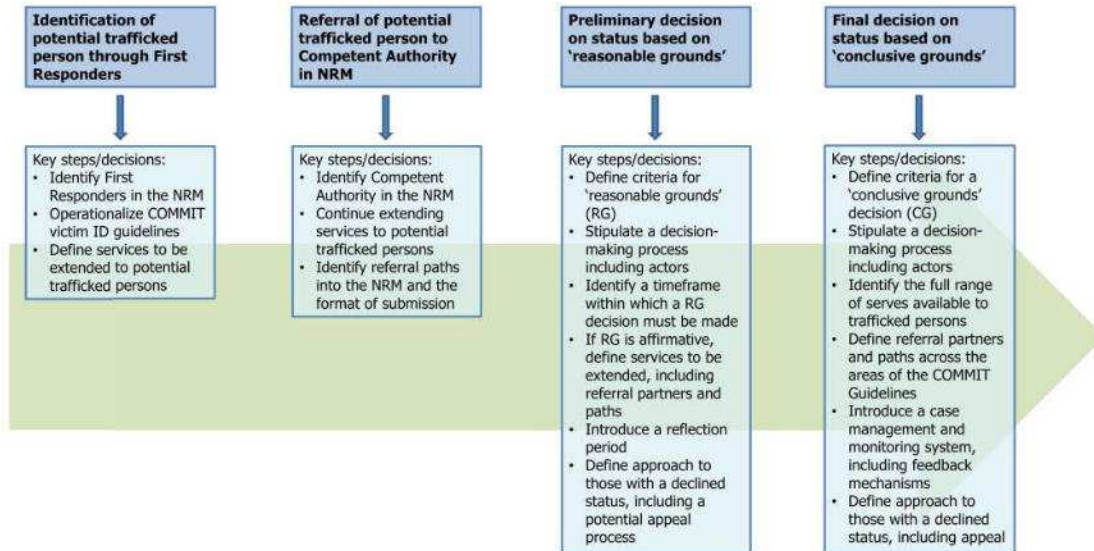
- The process will involve the following 3 key components:
 - 1) Assessment
 - 2) Institutional Anti-Trafficking Frameworks
 - 3) Capacity Development

NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Towards NRMs and TRMs in the COMMIT Process (5)



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Slide No. 12



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub

United Nations Service Building, 3rd Floor
Rajadamnern Nok Avenue
10200, Bangkok
Thailand

Tel: +66 (0)2 304 9100

E-mail: registry.th@undp.org

Website: <http://www.asia-pacific.undp.org>

Facebook: www.facebook.com/undpasiapac

Twitter: @UNDPAsiapac

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
Division of Anti Trafficking in Persons

UN-ACT
United Nations Action for Cooperation
against Trafficking in Persons

JICA

IOM
UN MIGRATION

Introduction of the recently development tools for effective bilateral and regional cooperation

Notification of Rights for VOT (multi languages)

Repatriation Handbook

Welcome Home Package

Notification of Rights for VOT (multi languages)

Repatriation Handbook

Welcome Home Package

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
Division of Anti Trafficking in Persons

UN-ACT
United Nations Action for Cooperation
against Trafficking in Persons

JICA

IOM
UN MIGRATION

Notification of Rights for VOT (multi languages)

Repatriation Handbook

Welcome Home Package

Notification of Rights for VOT (multi languages)

Repatriation Handbook

Welcome Home Package

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
Division of Anti Trafficking in Persons

UN-ACT
 United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons

The rights of Trafficked persons

Notification of Rights

สิทธิ
 Notification of Rights
 ผู้เสียหาย

ສິດທິ
 ຂອງຜູ້ຖືກເອກະຮ້າຍ
 ແຈ້ງການສິດທິໃນການ

សិទ្ធិរបស់
 ជនដែលត្រូវបានជញ្ជូនពីកម្ពុជា

Quyền
 của người bị buôn bán

受害者權利
 通知

The rights of Trafficked persons

Rights

in accordance with the laws concerning trafficked persons

If they WISH to receive protection:

- Receive protection from agencies**
 Shelters from government or non-governmental agencies
- Income from work during the protection period**
 Receive at least the minimum wage for those who wish to work outside the shelter
- Anti-Human Trafficking Fund**
 Cost of living, medical expenses, repatriation cost, occupation fund, etc.
- Accrued wage from employers**
 Based on the negotiation with the employer, such as wage, overtime, etc.
- Compensation as witnesses in criminal cases**
 In cases involving Sexual offences
- Restitution from the offender**
 Courts have the authority to order convicted offenders to pay restitution to victims

If they do not wish to receive protection*

- Anti-Human Trafficking Fund
- Accrued wage from employers
- Compensation as witnesses in criminal cases
- Restitution from the offender

* Remarks: trafficked persons might be invited later to provide more information. Travel expenses will be borne by the inviting agency with consideration on safety of trafficked persons and their families.

Receive protection from agencies

Government and non-government organizations shelters

Division of Anti-Trafficking in person
02202 9073 - 6

Social Assistance Center
1300 (24 Hours)

Government shelters

Accommodation Services

Orientation

3 Meals per day

Counselling

Vocational Training

witness preparation

Education

Employment

Recreational Activity

Reintegration

Average duration in shelters

0- 3 Month(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Verify documents ▪ Inform rights ▪ Request for information ▪ First reception ▪ Advise/counsel ▪ Healthcare services/ Physical Examination ▪ Physical and psychological rehabilitation ▪ Legal assistance ▪ Compensation claims ▪ Vocational training ▪ Job placement
3- 6 Months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Witness preparation for legal proceedings ▪ Life Skills training prior to return ▪ Return and reintegration to family / place of origin

Income from work during the protection period

Receiving at least the minimum wage for those who wish to work outside the shelter

Section 37, Anti-Trafficking Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008)

Receive protection in the shelter

↓

No longer than 1 week

In the case of non-Thai citizens, applies for a temporary stay in the Kingdom

↓

No longer than 1 week

Coordinate with the Department of Employment to find a suitable job.


↓

In 15 Days

Make an agreement with the employer on working hours and wages

Remarks:

- Trafficked persons may be able to work in the shelter.
- Trafficked persons are allowed to work outside the shelter, only within the designated province where the shelter is located.



Anti-Human Trafficking Fund


- ➔ **Cost of living** 3,000 baht per person limited to 3 times a year
- ➔ **Medical expenses** 30,000 baht person limited to 3 times a year
- ➔ **Cost of rehabilitation therapy** Limited to 20,000 baht
- ➔ **Compensation due to inability to work** 300 baht per day limited to 1 year
- ➔ **Consumer goods** 3,000 baht per person limited to 3 times a year
- ➔ **Accommodation fee**
- ➔ **Cost of education/ training**
- ➔ **Cost of legal proceedings/compensation claims**
- ➔ **Cost of returning to place of origin**
- ➔ **Cost of returning to Thailand**

Based on the approval of the Anti-Human Trafficking Fund Committee, on a case by case basis.

Division of Anti Trafficking in Persons
0 2202 9031 - 2

Accrued wage from employers

The amount of unpaid wages that trafficked persons are entitled from employers




Based on the negotiation with the employer

- Wages
- Overtime pay
- Holiday pay
- Holiday Overtime Pay

Compensation as Witnesses in Criminal Cases


Injured persons in criminal cases involving sexual offences
(According to the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act)



The Rights and Liberties Protection Department pay no more than 30,000 Baht

Restitution from the offender

Courts have the authority to order convicted offenders to pay restitution to victims



Section 35, Anti-Trafficking Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008)

Compensation*

- ➊ **Damage to property**
 - Travel expenses
 - Commission
 - Property values that the offender seized / destroyed.
 - Medical expenses (actual cost)
 - Loss of revenue
 - Loss of career opportunities
- ➋ **Other forms of damage**
 - Violation of human dignity
 - Physical and emotional suffering
 - Loss of reputation
 - Damage to mental and physical capacities
 - Loss of happiness and well-being
 - Loss of freedom and liberty

* The compensation that each person receives depends on the facts of the case, the severity, the duration, the impact of the action.
* The highest amount was 900,000 Baht, received from the date of conviction onwards.

Form for Rights' Notification of Trafficked Person

At
 Date Month Year

I, Mr. / Ms. / Miss Age Nationality
 Identification Card Number/Identification Document

I am a Thai citizen returning to Thailand from (country)
 Received victim identification by (agency) (Country)
 Identified as a trafficked victim, rescued and repatriated back to Thailand by
 Royal Thai Embassy IOM Return by myself Agency

- This repatriation is voluntary return involuntary return
- I have been informed by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security officials that in accordance with the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 2008, I have the following rights:
- Should I wish to receive protection, I shall be entitled to the right to receive appropriate assistance for food, accommodation, medical care, physical and psychological rehabilitation, education, training, legal assistance and return home in safety and dignity.
 - The temporary right of residence in the Kingdom of Thailand, with the possibility of the temporary right to work, as stipulated by law.
 - The right to safety and protection for trafficked persons and their families before, during and after the prosecution of traffickers. Trafficked persons, as witnesses in the legal proceedings against traffickers, shall be protected under the Witness Protection Act.
 - The right to claim compensation, compensatory damage and restitution while pursuing a criminal case against traffickers. This assistance shall be provided free of charge as part of support services for trafficked persons.
 - The right of trafficked persons not to be prosecuted for the following crimes: their illegal entry into the Kingdom as prescribed by the Immigration Act; false reports and allegations to state officials, fraudulent use of identity or travel documents as prescribed by the Criminal Code; offences as prescribed by the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act; and working without a work permit as prescribed by the Working of Alien Act. However, judicial officials are able to prosecute trafficked persons with the crimes mentioned above when permitted in writing by the Minister of Justice.
 - The right to receive financial assistance from the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund

I acknowledge and understand my rights as a trafficked person.
 I do not wish to receive protection support due to
 You can contact me at
 I wish to voluntarily receive protection support at
 and I am willing to abide by all the rules set forth by the protection shelter.

.....
 Assisted Person

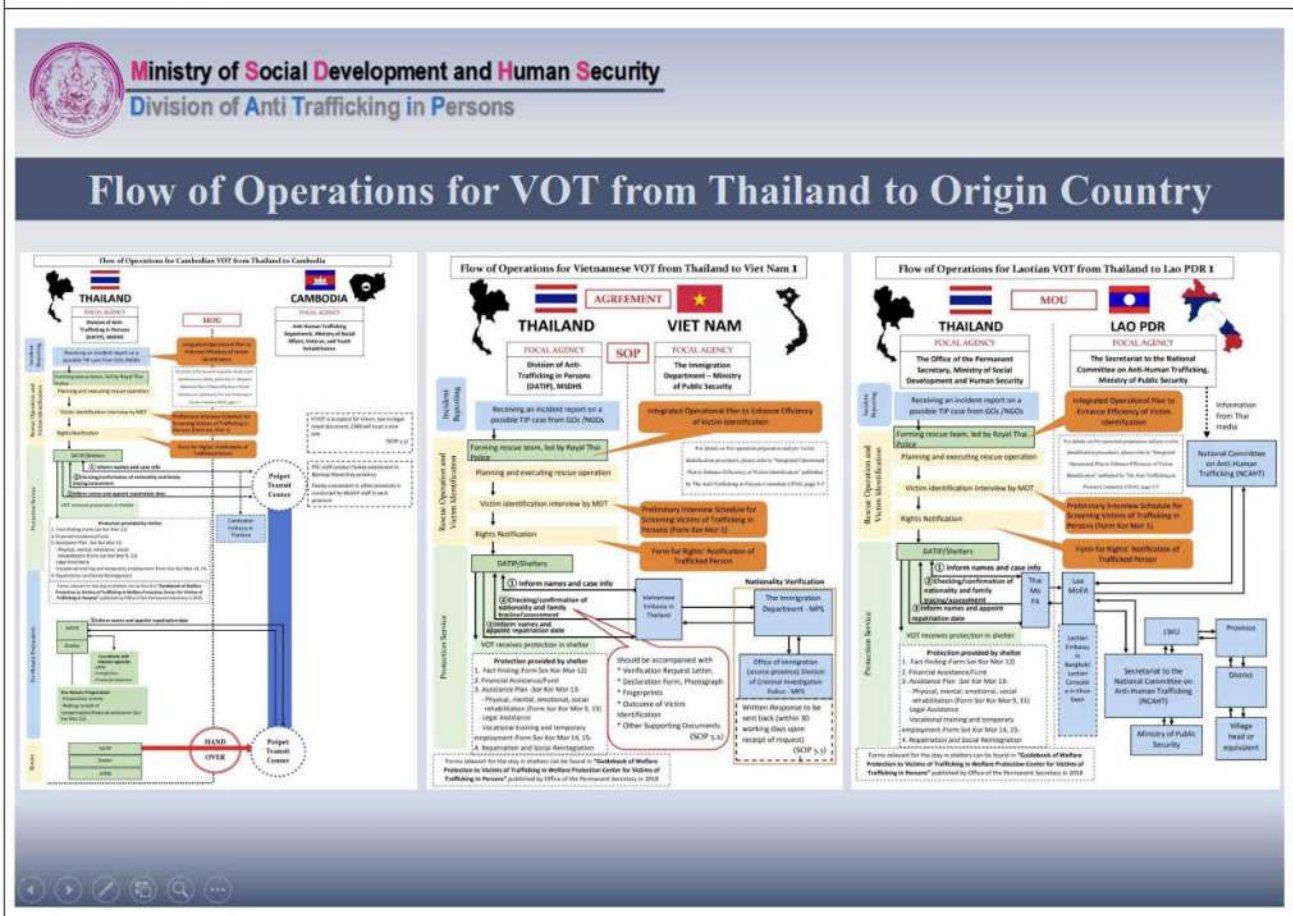
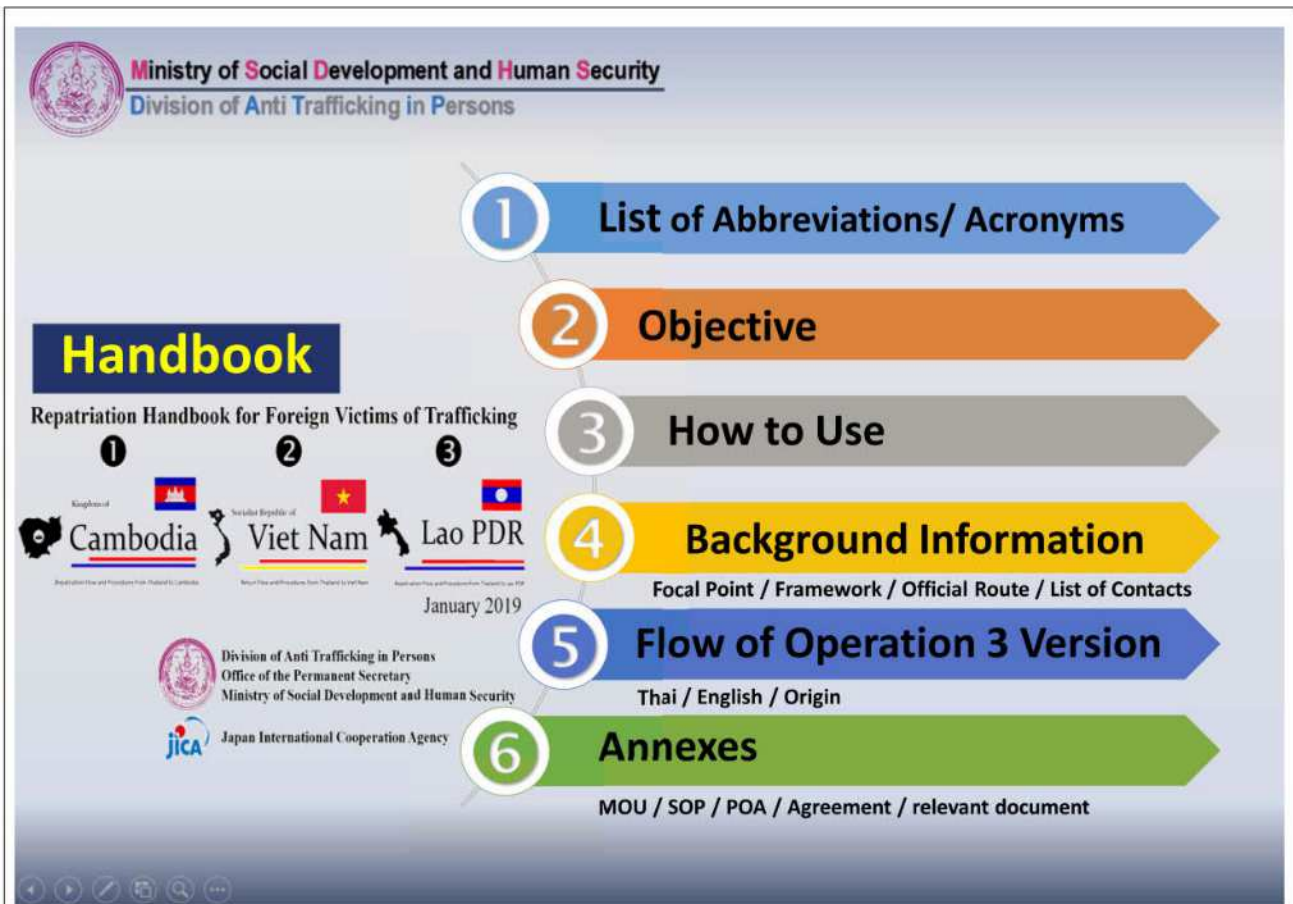
 Witness

.....
 Officials


 Witness/Interpreter

Division of Anti Trafficking in Persons 0 2202 9074 – 6

Social Assistance Center 1300 (24 Hours)









Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
Division of Anti Trafficking in Persons


- Definition of human trafficking
- Sample case/assessment
- FAQ
- Notification of Rights
- Assistance service & contact information (emergency / social / legal / fund / job / embassy)





ยินดีต้อนรับกลับบ้าน

ชุดข้อมูลหน่วยงานที่ให้ความช่วยเหลือทางสังคม





Q&A

Thank you

Group Work Presentations

CAMBODIA

Good practices and Innovative Approaches

- Good cooperation with Vietnam and Lao
 - Having Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
 - Shared willingness to work together in terms transferring and receiving the VoTs
 - Good cooperation between the polices of the two countries
 - Having monthly meeting with the border police
 - Setup Ad Hoc meeting in case of having any emergent tasks
 - The local authorities cooperated really well when visiting the targets survivors.

Good practices and Innovative Approaches

- Good cooperation with Thailand
 - MoU with Thai Government
 - Regular meeting at Srah Keo province
 - Procedures of receiving and transfer
 - ✓ Still, we having some challenges related to the communication – sometimes the responses were late
- National Committee for Combating Trafficking (NCCT)
 - Six working groups under NCCT
- Protection Group meeting quarterly

Tools to Improve the Cooperation

- MoUs/Agreements, SOP, Victim Identification Guidelines, Policy and Minimum Standard of Residential Care, Monitoring Tools, Anti-Trafficking Law
 - Monitor regularly to the shelter to assess the applications and service provision to the survivors

Tools to Improve the Cooperation

- Setup a clear regional mechanism for the protection of the victims of trafficking
 - This needs to be aligned with the national mechanism
- Regular meeting at the regional/COMMIT level
- Alignment of the law on protection of victims at the regional level
- Strengthen capacity of police in terms of investigation and cooperation

Working with External Partners

- Collaborate with NGO partners regarding referral and service provisions to the survivors
- Having MoUs with each NGOs (both International and Local)
- Quarterly Meeting with NGOs

Working with External Partners

- Expectation and Advantage
 - Funding
 - Experiences
 - Technical supports
 - Supports to the survivors

Emerging Issues

- Surrogacy
 - Drafting law on Surrogacy
 - Train and share to the service providers and local authorities (Front line officers)
 - Strengthening border crossing

Vietnam group

1. Good practice and innovative approach.

- 2010 Vietnam and China inked the Agreement on Strengthening Cooperation on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking
- Plan to coordinate the implementation of the Agreement on strengthening cooperation against human trafficking crimes between the Government of Vietnam and the Chinese Government in the period of 2016 - 2020
- Ministerial Conference on Preventing and Combating Crimes
- Annual meeting on the implementation of the bilateral agreement on strengthening cooperation on preventing and combating human trafficking
- Implementation of the 3-month high peak period to combat human trafficking crime annually
- Provincial level cooperation between border provinces of the 2 countries for joint rescues, handover, letters exchange and regular meetings

Vietnam group

2. Tool to improve the cooperation

In cooperation with Cambodia:

- + Improve formation exchange, investigation to arrest, transfer trafficking crimes between two countries
- + To Develop documents guiding the implementation of the bilateral cooperation agreement between the 2 countries
- + Supply this document to Molisa, Police, Border guard.

3. Working with external partners

- Vietnam is working with a number of UN agencies (IOM, UNACT, UNODC, ...) and other bilateral development assistance agency and NGOs (JICA, Blue Dragon, Hagar, World Vision,) on combating against human trafficking
- Current framework: International cooperation in anti-TIP is stipulated in the Law on human trafficking combat and prevention 2011 and the National Plan of Action
- Expectation to JICA – Hotline project
 - Public awareness of anti-TIP Hotline is raised nationwide.
 - JICA plays a role as a focal point for communication between GMS countries

4. Emerging issues

- New trends: surrogacy and baby trading
- How to address the emerging issues
 - Investigate to assess the situation
 - Review the law to fill the loopholes
 - Raise awareness for the community

Lao PDR

1. Good Practice: Innovative Approach

1.1 Commit Process:

Objective: To build the cooperation among the 6 countries in the Mekong Sub Region on combating human trafficking.

Activities and results:

It's result to have the bilateral agreements such as Lao – Thai MOU, Lao - Vietnam MOU, Lao – China agreement etc..on anti human trafficking

1.2 Lao – Thai cooperation:

Activities: Case Management Meeting which will be conducted every 3 months in order to help VOT quickly.

Innovation approach to Improve: This activity should be duplicate for Lao – Vietnam and Lao – China cooperation

2. Tools to improve cooperation

- Develop SOP for working together under Lao – Thai
- Develop POA between Lao – Vietnam and Lao – China
- Develop SOP for working together between Lao – Vietnam and Lao - China

Existing tools

- MOU Lao – Thai
- POA and SOP between Lao – Thai are under developing
- Commit: SPA IV

Repatriation Chart

- NRM in Lao is in the process of developing

3. Working with External partner

3.1 National secretariat for anti human trafficking is a central body to coordinate with relevant ministries and external partners, the cooperation are.

- Relevant ministries working closely with INGOs and UN agencies such as MOPS has cooperation with UNODC, UNACT. MOLSW work with Village Focus International, Sengsavang, world vision, IOM. Lao Women Union work with UNICEF, IOM, UNACT. Etc....

The cooperation between Govt & Govt.

- Projects under the cooperation between government and government for example: ATTIP project which under the cooperation and funding by Australian Government.
- JICA

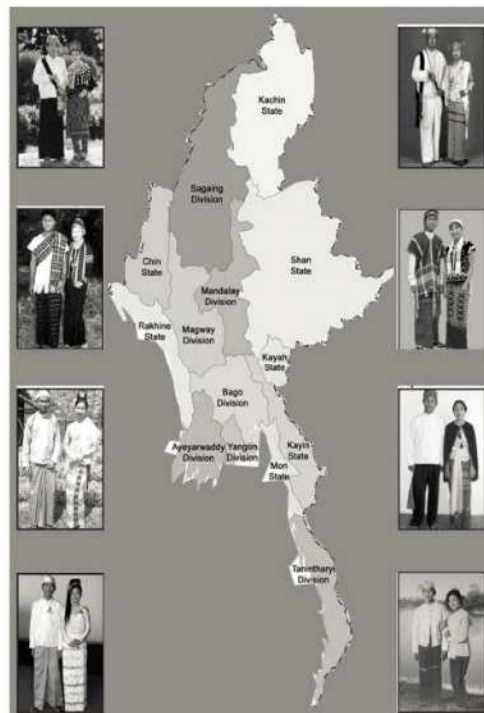
Expectation and advantage from External partners

- Financial and technical Supports
- Linkages among bilateral and regional cooperation.



9th Mekong Regional Workshop on Learning
from the bilateral and regional cooperation
experiences

Country: Myanmar
Name : Myanmar Delegate
Department: Myanmar Police Force



1. Good Practice and Innovative Approach Myanmar - Thai

Based on the MOU with Thai (24 April 2009)

- Myanmar – Thai Case Management Meeting (quarterly)
 - Already implemented 22 times!
- Innovative Case Worker Visit
- Using Very close and various cooperation channels with Thai
 - MPF-DSI Meeting
 - MPF- Royal Thai Police regular meeting
 - BCATIP (Tarchilake- Mesai, Kawthaung- Ranong, Myawaddy- Mesout)
 - Senior Official Meeting between Myanmar – Thai
- **Example of good and innovative practice**
 - Link with line application between Thai & Myanmar social welfare officers (Case by case)
 - Victims in Thai side can contact or interview or consulting directly with Myanmar social welfare officers.
- Social workers joint training (implemented in 2018)

1. Good Practice and Innovative Approach Myanmar-China

- Based on the MOU with China (11 Nov 2009)
 - Muse_ Rulli, Laukai- Nahmsan, Lawe Jal-Kyanphone (Border lasion Offices)
- Close cooperation with all the level of the both government
 - Senior Official Meeting between Myanmar- China (yearly, CBTIP members attends)
 - BLO meeting between China- Myanmar (monthly)
- **Examples of Good Practice**
 - ATTF encourages Myanmar Victim in China to contact via we-chat to ATTF group, and send photos of place, perpetrators, etc to ATTF by themselves.
 - ATIPD/ATTF disseminate ATIPD/ATTF numbers and hotline numbers at boarder areas and other areas. Victim's friends often contact ATTF police on behalf of survivors. Because sometimes, survivors does not know how to contact ATTF.
 - Pamphlet (Myanmar, Chinese, Shan, Kachin
 - Billboards with hot line number are available all over the place

3

Tools to improve the cooperation

- Thai-Myanmar MOU is in process of amendment at final stage; to be in line with domestic law (Myanmar 2005 tip law). This is to be able to prosecute TIP cases in trend with current situation.
- Repatriation, reintegration process – SOP is available (plan of action is available between My-TH)

4

- UNICEF, IOM, UNODC, UN-ACT – technical and direct victim assistance
- JICA, ACCTIP(Australia) – technical support
- INGO (Save the Children, World Vision) need MOU
 - Prevention, technical cooperation and direct victim assistance, technical support , financial support
- Local NGO(MWAF, MMCWA, CSO) – family tracing and follow-up process

2016 Seminar on Promotion of networking among countries on Anti-Trafficking

5

New trend

- Victim turned into trafficker
- Surrogacy between China-Myanmar (victim doesn't know their location in China) huge business gang around 200 – 300 women victims in 2018 x 4 cases
- Under investigation process
- Victims survival x 2 women ---- from that place
- ++++ pictures of nearby place, hotline number

2016 Seminar on Promotion of networking among countries on Anti-Trafficking

6

1. Good practice and innovative approach

- 1.1 Measures to deny entry of risk groups under Section 12 of the Immigration Act, including strict screening of migrants, both at regular check points and security check points.** มาตรการปฏิเสธการเข้าเมืองของกลุ่มเสี่ยงตาม ม.12 พ.ร.บ.เข้าเมือง รวมถึงความเข้มงวดในการคัดกรองคนเข้าเมืองทั้งด่านตรวจคนเข้าเมืองและด่านความมั่นคง
- 1.2 Integrating the works and information with NGOs** บูรณาการการทำงานและข้อมูลต่างๆกับหน่วยงาน NGOs
- 1.3 Using data base system to increase penalties to dissuade using illegal labor.** ใช้ระบบฐานข้อมูล เพิ่มอัตราการลงโทษ เพื่อลดความต้องการใช้แรงงานที่ผิดกฎหมาย

2. Tool to improve the cooperation

- Apply clearer immigration screening process by using new technologies such as biometrics, finger-print scanning, retinal scanning. มีการคัดกรองที่ชัดเจนมากขึ้นในการตรวจคนเข้าเมือง โดยนำเทคโนโลยีเข้ามาใช้ เช่น Biometrics แสกนลายนิ้วมือ ม่านตา
- Cooperating mechanisms such as BCATIP (cooperation among anti-TIP forces of Myanmar and provincial forces กลไกความร่วมมือ เช่น BCATIP (ความร่วมมือระหว่างตำรวจต่อต้านการค้ามนุษย์เมียนมา + จังหวัด)

3. Working with external partners

- Domestic such as Women Protection Foundation,

ภายในประเทศ เช่น มูลนิธิพิทักษ์สตรี กลุ่มหญิงสู้ชีวิต มูลนิธิศูนย์พิทักษ์สิทธิเด็ก

- From other countries such as ภายนอกประเทศ เช่น Jica, IOM, UN, Save the children, Stella maris, A21, Night Light, ZOE, IJM, ILO, World Vision, Friends International

4. Emerging issue

▶ VOT from Non-GMS countries ประเด็นกลุ่มผู้เสียหายจากประเทศ Non-GMS

▶ Human smuggling ขบวนการลักลอบคนเข้าเมือง