

ANNEX



8th Mekong Regional Workshop

On Assisting Victims of Trafficking in Building New Lives:

Exploring “Successful” Social Reintegration for Victims of Trafficking
and Good Initiatives to Promote It.

7-9th March, 2018 at the Twin Towers Hotel, Bangkok

Workshop Program

1 st Day (March 7)		
1	09:00- 09:15	Welcome Speech by Mr. Shigeki Miyake, Senior Representative, JICA Thailand
2	09:15 – 09:45	Opening Speech by Suwaree Jaiharn, Technical Advisor for Social Development, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS)
3	09:45 - 10:15	Keynote Speech by Ms. Ayaka Matsuno, JICA Expert/Chief Advisor, JICA-CM4TIP
4	10:15- 10:30	Group Photo Session
5	10:30 – 10:45	Coffee Break
6	10:45 – 11:00	Introduction of Participants
7	11:00 – 11:30	Country Presentation: Thailand
8	11:30 – 12:15	Presentation on Guideline on Handling of the Property of Organized Criminal Organizations Associated with Human Trafficking by Ms. Suwaree Jaiharn, Technical Advisor for Social Development – MSDHS
9	12:15 – 13:15	Lunch
10	13:15 – 14:00	Presentation on the Regional Guidebook on Social Reintegration by Mr. Paul Buckley, UN-ACT
11	14:00 – 14:45	Presentation on the Social Reintegration Handbook for Thai VOT by Dr. Ratchada Jayagupta, Asian Research Center for Migration
12	14:45 – 15:00	Coffee Break
13	15:00 – 15:35	The Current TIP situation in Japan and Japan’s 2014 Action Plan to Combat TIP by Ms. Mari Shigenari, Deputy Counselor, Cabinet Secretariat, Japan
14	15:35 – 16:10	Presentation on Japan’s Effort and Challenges on Protection and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking by Ms. Tomoko Ohashi, Director of Aichi Prefecture Women’s Counseling Center
15	16:10 – 16:30	Q&A Session with Japanese presenters
16	18:00 – 20:00	Welcome Reception with Dinner



2 nd Day (March 8)		
1	09:00 – 9:30	Country Presentation: Cambodia
2	09:30 – 10:00	Country Presentation: Lao PDR
3	10:00 – 10:30	Country Presentation: Myanmar
4	10:30 – 10:45	Coffee Break
5	10:45 – 11:15	Country Presentation: Vietnam
6	11:15 – 11:45	NGO Experience presented by CWCC, Cambodia
7	11:45 – 12:00	Q & A session on the presentations above
8	12:00 – 13:00	Lunch
9	13:00 – 13:30	Presentation on Progress of the Project on Capacity Development on Assisting Victims of Trafficking in Persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-Regional Countries, by Ms. Ayaka Matsuno, Chief Advisor (JICA CM4TIP)
10	13:30 – 13:50	Spotlight on the Project Activity: Thai-Lao boarder cooperation at the provincial level (Ubon Ratchathani – Champasak experience)
11	13:50 – 14:00	Introduction to group work
12	14:00 – 15:00	Group work
13	15:00 – 15:15	Coffee Break
14	15:15 – 16:15	Group work presentation
15	16:15– 16:30	Closing Speech by Ms. Sune Srisangatrakullert, Director of DATIP, MSDHS
3 rd Day (March 9)		
1	06:30 -	Leave Hotel
2	10:00 – 12:00	Field Visit to Nakhon Ratchasima Welfare Protection Center for VOT (Baan Narisawat)
3	12:00 – 13:00	Lunch at Baan Narisawat
4	13:00 – 18:30	Return to Bangkok



No.	Name	Position	Organization
Participant			
Cambodia			
1	H.E. Channy Toch	General Director	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSAVY)
2	Mrs. Sokhun Prom	Director	Department of Anti-Human Trafficking and Reintegration of Victims, MoSAVY
3	Mr. Khemlin Ku	Deputy Director General	Ministry of Justice
4	Mr. Lin Lao	Chief of Office	Anit-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Department, General Commissariat of Cambodia National Police (CNP), Ministry of Interior
5	Mr. Ravuth Ouk	Chief of Office	Department of Employment and Manpower, Ministry of Labour
6	Mrs. Panhavichetr Pok	Executive Director	Cambodian Women's Crisis Center (CWCC)
7	Mr. Tith Lim	National Program Coordinator	UN-ACT Cambodia
China			
8	Mr. Jianfeng Chen	Director	Anti-Trafficking Office, Ministry of Public Security
9	Mr. Haibo Hao	Director	Social Affair Department, Ministry of Civil Affairs
Japan			
10	Ms. Mari Shigenari	Deputy Counsellor	Office of Assistant Chief Cabinet Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat
11	Ms. Tomoko Ohashi	Director	Aichi Prefecture Women's Counselling Centre
Lao PDR			
12	Mrs. Khambonh Soulivong	Deputy Head of the Secretariat Division	Anti-Human Trafficking Department, Ministry of Public Security
13	Mr. Khampheng Chanthamexai	Technical Staff	Social Welfare Department, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
14	Ms. Vannaly Inphaphom	Deputy Head of Protection Division	Counseling and Protection Center for Women and Children, Lao Women's Union
15	Ms. Thongkhoun Kaochantha	Technical Staff	Counseling and Protection Center for Women and Children, Lao Women's Union
16	Mrs. Vatsalinh Bounmixay	Technical Official	Young Pioneer Department, Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union
17	Ms. Kongseng Piengpanya	Program Coordinator	Village Focus International (VFI)
18	Mr. Gnokda Xayyachak	Deputy Chief	Champasak Labour and Social Welfare Department
19	Mr. Bounmy Khamvongphachanh	Chief	Phonethong Labour Division



No.	Name	Position	Organization
Myanmar			
20	Mr. Win Naing Tun	Director General	Ministry of Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement, Department of Rehabilitation
21	Mr. Htun Naing	Pol.Col	Myanmar Police Force, Anti- Trafficking in Persons Division
22	Mr. Zaw Min Thant	Pol.Lt.Col	Myanmar Police Force, Anti- Trafficking in Persons Division
23	Ms. Khine Su Lwin	Assistant Director	Ministry of Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement, Department of Rehabilitation
Thailand			
24	Ms. Suwaree Jaiharn	Technical Advisor for Social Development	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
25	Ms. Pinya Chamroonsat	Director	Nonthaburi Welfare Protection Center for VOT
26	Mr. Arthit Raktong	Director	Songkla Welfare Protection Center for VOT
27	Ms. Patarapond Uparirat	Director	Pathumthani Welfare Protection Center for VOT
28	Mr. Pongsak Choochunklin	Director	Phitsanulok Welfare Protection Center for VOT
29	Mrs. Nattaya Jitkor	Director	Ubon Ratchathani PSDHS
Vietnam			
30	Ms. Dang Huong Giang	Vice Head of Information – Education – Communication	Vietnam Women's Union
31	Ms. Nguyen Thi Mai	Deputy Director	Da Nang Social Work Center / Department of Labor, Invalid and Social Welfare of Da Nang City
32	Ms. Le Thi Thao	Counselor of Anti TIP Hotline /	Center of Consultation and Communication Service / Department of Children Affairs/ MOLISA
33	Ms. Nguyen Thi Thu Cuc	Social worker	Social Child Protection of An Giang Province
34	Mr. Nguyen Giang Nam	Official	Division 6, Criminal Police Department, Ministry of Public Security
35	Ms. Nguyen Van Anh	Director	Center for Studies and Applied Sciences in Gender – Family – Women and Adolescents (CSAGA) (nominated by UN- ACT Vietnam)
36	Ms. Ha Thi Van Khanh	National Program Coordinator	UN-ACT Vietnam



No.	Name	Position	Organization
Honored Guest			
37	H.E. U Myo Myint Than	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	The Embassy of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
38	Ms. Saranpat Anumatrajki	Assistant Permanent Secretary	Permanent Secretary Office, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security



No.	Name	Position	Organization
Observers			
39	Mr. Sokvibol Bun	Charge d'Affaires	Royal Embassy of Cambodia
40	Mr. Yuki Nagata	First Secretary	Embassy of Japan in Thailand
41	Mr. So Pyay Nyain Chan	Second Secretary	The Embassy of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
42	Mr. Chan Aye	Deputy Chief of Mission	The Embassy of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
43	Pol. Col. Thant Zin		The Embassy of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
44	Mr. Dang Quang Sanh	Third Secretary	Embassy of Vietnam
45	Mr. Anthony Charles Posnett	Cambodia Field Office Director	Ratanak International
46	Mrs. Chanpisey Leng	RAP Project Manager	Ratanak International
47	Mr. Shinichiro Yoshida	Assistant Director	JICA China Office
48	Ms. Feixue Li	Assistant Resident Representative	JICA China Office
49	Ms. Chu Xuan Hoa	Senior Program Officer	JICA Vietnam Office
50	Ms. Watsamon Lukbua	Foreign Relations Officer	DATIP, MSDHS
51	Mr. Samroum Waiwasa	Social Development Officer	DATIP, MSDHS
52	Mr. Auswin Jumpa	Social Development Worker, Professional Level	Chiang Rai PSDHS
53	Mrs. Sangiam Chaiwong	POCHT Officer	Chiang Rai PSDHS
54	Lt. Jg. Laksaneeya Sriwatthanachai	Social Development Worker, Professional Level	Ubon Ratchathani PSDHS
55	Mr. Natthawut Chinarat	Legal Officer	Ubon Ratchathani PSDHS



No.	Name	Position	Organization
56	Ms. Songpilart Wongyai	Social Worker, Professional Level	Phayao PSDHS
57	Mrs. Kittiya Saisa-ard	Social Worker, Senior Professional Level	Chanthaburi PSDHS
58	Ms. Sasiporn Mannontarat	Social Worker, Professional Level	Phuket PSDHS
59	Ms. Tawan Ngaosri	Social Worker	Pathumthani Welfare Protection Center for VOT
60	Ms. Sirisopa Tiansamrouy	Social Worker, Professional Level	Nonthaburi Welfare Protection Center for VOT
61	Mrs. Parawee Kutbungpraw	Psychologist	Chiang Rai Welfare Protection Center for VOT
62	Ms. Prakaidao Chotklang	Psychologist	Nakorn Ratchasima Welfare Protection Center
63	Ms. Nattanan Suwanjinda	Social Worker, Practitioner Level	Songkla Welfare Protection Center for VOT
64	Mr. Praiswan Kanchanawong	Chief	Ubon Ratchathani Home for Children and Families
65	Mr. Jarun Siriwan	Chief	Chiang Rai Home for Children and Families
66	Mrs. Charoensri Chaikhat	Social Development Officer	Phayao Home for Children and Families
67	Mr. Aphiwat Wiriyaphirom	Social Worker, Practitioner Level	Nakorn Ratchasima Home for Children and Families
68	Lt. Soramongkhon Mangalasiri	Director	Displaced Persons Policy Coordinating and Illegal Migration, Ministry of Interior
69	Ms. Sukanya Poopattanakul	Director	Overseas Employment Administration Division, Ministry of Labour
70	Ms. Suwaree Chai-wong	Chief of Rights Promotion and Protection Section	Department of Social Development and Welfare
71	Mrs. Sujittra Kaewkrai	Director	Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice
72	Mrs. Ampawan Joraden	Justice Officer, Professional Level	Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice



No.	Name	Position	Organization
73	Pol. Col. Pirat Nasomwas	Deputy Commander	Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division
74	Ms. Orawan Permpoon	Counselor	Protection of Thai Nationals Abroad Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
75	Ms. Chonticha Daoruang	Director of Litigation Division 3	Anti-Money Laundering Office
76	Capt. Prasertsak Mala	Deputy Director of Internal Security Affairs Bureau	Naval Operation Department, Navy
77	Mr. Anan Promsri	Deputy District Chief	Sirindhorn District
78	Ms. Natalie Hanley	Programme Coordinator	IOM
79	Ms. Ni Ni Aung	Project Officer	IOM
80	Ms. Poonchailai Siri wattana	Project Assistant	IOM
81	Ms. Yupawadee Patano		AAT
82	Mr. Philip Wilkinson	National Child Protection Coordinator	World Vision Foundation of Thailand
83	Mr. Chinethai Rucsachart	Anti-Human Trafficking Specialist	World Vision Foundation of Thailand
84	Ms. Sudarat Sereewat	Executive Director	FACE Foundation
85	Ms. Apiradee Thienthong	Deputy Chief	USAID Thailand CTIP Project
86	Ms. Pornpan Kanjanathiwat		Chiang Mai University
87	Pol. Lt. Col. Thawatchai Narinrat	Deputy Commissioner 2 of Investigation Division	Immigration Bureau, Royal Thai Police
88	Mr. Sitthipop Niyomdech	Chief	Criminal Investigation Division, Ministry of Justice
89	Pol. Lt. Col. Phumsit Tangwitdecha	Deputy Superintendent	Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division, Royal Thai Police
90	Pol. Lt. Col. Suppasert Poobrasert	Inspector	Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division, Royal Thai Police
91	Pol. Col. Banluesak Khlbingern	Deputy Commander of Investigation Division	Immigration Bureau, Royal Thai Police
92	Ms. Pattaporn Pommanuchatip	Provincial Public Prosecutor	Office of the Attorney General, Ministry of Interior
93	Mrs. Phatchara Khaisaeng	Legal Officer, Senior Professional Level	Anti-Money Laundering Office



No.	Name	Position	Organization
94	Mr. Pongthorn Suphakarn	Foreign Relations Officer, Professional Level	Command Center of Prevention on Labour Trafficking, Ministry of Labour
95	Dr. Ratchada Jayagupta		ARCU
96	Ms. Yumi Hashimoto	JICA Volunteer	Phitsanulok Welfare Protection Center for VOT
97	Ms. Kaori Sano	JICA Volunteer	Nakorn Pathom School for Deaf
98	Mr. Yuji Watanabe	JICA Volunteer	Chiang Rai Welfare Protection Center for VOT
99	Ms. Mika Kataoka	JICA Volunteer	Nonthaburi Welfare Protection Center for VOT
100	Ms. Kenichi Tamada	JICA Volunteer	Ranong Welfare Protection Center for VOT
101	Mr. Pongpan Thansopha	Social Development Officer	
102	Ms. Kesorn Terdlar		
103	Ms. Pongthong Oonura	Legal Advisor	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
104	Mr. Pa Wongtoh	Social Development Officer, Practitioner Level	MSDHS
105	Ms. Jidapa Meetian		
Organizers/ Host			
106	Ms. Rattana Nonthapattamadul	Director	Protection and Right Advocacy Section, DATIP
107	Mr. Hiroo Tanaka	Chief Representative	JICA Thailand Office
108	Ms. Chieko Kajisawa	Representative	JICA Thailand Office
109	Ms. Harue Tomino	Special Advisor	Office of Gender Equality and Poverty Reduction, Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department, JICA HQ
110	Ms. Ayako Sawauchi	Program Officer	JICA Thailand Office
111	Ms. Ayaka Matsuno	Chief Advisor/ JICA Expert	JICA-CM4TIP
112	Ms. Shoko Sato	JICA Expert/ Regional Cooperation	JICA-CM4TIP
113	Mr. Tetsuro Oda	Project Coordinator/ JICA Expert	JICA-CM4TIP



No.	Name	Position	Organization
114	Ms. Kaori Kawarabayashi	Regional Project Manager	UN-ACT Regional Management Office
115	Mr. Paul Buckley	Regional Technical Specialist	UN-ACT Regional Management Office
116	Ms. Ubonwan Boonrattanasamai	Thailand National Program Coordinator	UN-ACT Thailand
Staff			
117	Mr. Kobchai Songsrisanga	MC	JICA Thailand Office
118	Ms. Pusa Sirivilas	MC	Individual Consultant
119	Ms. Pawinee Parnitudom	Documenter	UN-ACT Regional Management Office
120	Mr. Koichi Kaida	Documenter	UNDP Intern
121	Ms. Ratikorn Norasethaporn	Program Officer	JICA-CM4TIP
122	Ms. Maesama Chunviruch	Project Assistant	JICA-CM4TIP
123	Ms. Chalalai Maklai	Project Assistant	JICA-CM4TIP
124	Ms. Warinthip Danpanitskul	Staff	DATIP
125	Ms. Noodchanad Sae-tang	Staff	DATIP
126	Ms. Napatporn Tadsana	Staff	DATIP
127	Mr. Chalernpol Maneerat	Staff	DATIP
128	Ms. Pornchalearm Deejai	Liaison of Cambodia	DATIP
129	Mr. Satta Phetju	Liaison of Cambodia	DATIP
130	Ms. Tantanat Sukhothitirat	Liaison of Lao PDR	DATIP
131	Ms. Phutita Sriprapha	Liaison of Lao PDR	DATIP
132	Mr. Setthasath Yingyai	Liaison of Myanmar	DATIP
133	Ms. Nawaphat Junkrajang	Liaison of Myanmar	DATIP
134	Mrs. Sarunchana Hongviwat	Liaison of Vietnam	DATIP
135	Ms. Rosana Abdulhadi	Liaison of Vietnam	DATIP
136	Ms. Nattida Luangsuksophon	Liaison of Thailand	DATIP
137	Ms. Dollaya Rochanahastin	Liaison of Thailand	DATIP
138	Ms. Hathaichanok Khueanwan	Liaison of Thailand	DATIP
139	Ms. Nunnaphat Thiangtae	Liaison of Thailand	DATIP
140	Ms. Panadda Rodsud	Liaison of Thailand	DATIP
141	Ms. Thiamther Nampoch	Liaison of Thailand	DATIP



Welcome Speech by Mr. Shigeki Miyake Senior Representative, JICA Thailand Office

Dear all distinguished delegates from Cambodia, China, Japan, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam and Thailand, distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Japan International Cooperation Agency-JICA, I would like to express a hearty welcome to all of you here today on this auspicious occasion, the opening Ceremony of for 8th Mekong Regional Workshop.

First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to express our deepest gratitude to our co-host, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, for extending and securing their support in organizing this Workshop.

We are gathered here today with a common goal, that is, a strong determination to eradicate human trafficking in our region. There is no doubt that this trafficking in persons has become one of the major problems that is threatening the security of our fellow citizens.

Japan is not free from human trafficking. It is considered as one of the destination countries for men, women, and children subjected to trafficking in persons, where many are exploited in forced prostitution and many of them come from the Mekong region. In order to solve this problem effectively, Japan sees cooperation with the countries of this region vital.

JICA has been addressing human trafficking as a pressing issue which needs to be tackled in this region. JICA is committed to address human security in the world, and addressing human trafficking is an integral part of our JICA strategy to realize human security for all. JICA has worked together with relevant authorities in conducting preliminary studies in Cambodia and northern Thailand and has dispatched fact finding survey missions to Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam, and Thailand from 2005 to 2007. Technical cooperation projects started in Myanmar and Vietnam in 2012. The Myanmar project aimed to strengthen capacity of relevant organizations and to improve protection support and services for trafficked persons, while the Vietnam project aimed at the establishment of anti-human trafficking hotline. Now JICA is working with the concerned agencies in both countries to formulate the second phase of technical cooperation projects.

In Thailand, we launched a five-year project in 2009. Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children (BATWC) under the MSDHS has been closely working with JICA in strengthening a group of various professions from governmental agencies and NGOs who directly work in this field, or as we call them Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs), to better understand and succeed in protecting trafficked persons in Thailand.

Since 2015, we are working with MSDHS again on the second phase project called Project on Capacity Development on Assisting Victims of Trafficking in the Greater Sub-Regional Countries, or shortly CM4TIP. In this project, the ultimate objective is to support the victims of trafficking in building their lives by bringing up the level of services for safe repatriation and sound social reintegration of the victims of trafficking.



Today we hold this workshop as one of the essential activities of the Project which aims to intensify activities in the Mekong region utilizing our long experience in Thailand. This time, we also received technical contribution from the United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT) in connecting government agencies, people, and organizations in providing resources for anti-TIP efforts even more effectively.

I have heard from our expert team that the theme of this year is “social reintegration”. In this regard, we hope that we will have a common vision on how social reintegration should work for victims of trafficking and how to effectively assist their reintegration. This year, for the first time in Mekong Regional Workshop, we invited civil society representative as a part of official country delegation with a technical assistance from UN-ACT. Civil society is a very important actor in facilitating social reintegration of victims of trafficking. Thus, we hope that having civil society representatives in this workshop will contribute to facilitate partnership building among different actors.

Lastly, I sincerely trust that this seminar be both fruitful and enriching to all the participants and bring about a better understanding and friendship between Japan and all countries in the greater Mekong region. I hope that you will both deepen your knowledge and enjoy this workshop course as well as your stay in Thailand.

Thank you



Opening Speech by Ms. Suwaree Jaiharn
Technical Adviser on Social Development, MSDHS

Distinguished Delegates of Cambodia, China, Japan, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam, Representatives of Government Sector, International Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Royal Thai Government, I would like to express our sincere appreciation for the opportunity to welcome all participants to Thailand to attend 8th Mekong Regional Workshop which is organized under the theme of Assisting Victims of Trafficking Building New Lives: Exploring “Successful” Social Reintegration for Victims of Trafficking and Good Initiatives to Promote It.

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security together with Japan International Cooperation Agency or JICA have implemented the Project on Capacity Development on Assisting Victims of Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub - Regional Countries or CM4TIP Project which is a technical cooperation between Thailand and Japan (between Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and JICA) The CM4TIP Project, which is a four year project, has started its implementation from April 2015 and will continue its operation until April 2019.

This year, CM4TIP Project is coming to its 3rd year and has its annual action plan to organize Mekong Regional Workshop which aims to share information on the situation of human trafficking and assistance on social reintegration for victims of trafficking among Mekong Sub Regional Countries. Also, this workshop is expected to build and strengthen international cooperation network among the countries in this sub region.

I hope that this workshop will achieve in strengthening regional cooperation that will lead to more effective and strategic social reintegration of victims of trafficking in Mekong Sub Regional Countries and enhance connectivity among government sector, NGOs, civil society and other related organizations to work in collaboration for the greatest benefit of the victims of trafficking.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all agencies from government sector, NGOs, international organizations and representatives of Cambodia, China, Japan, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam and Thailand for participating and continuing support for this workshop. I also would like to extend my thanks to all those who involve in the preparation of this workshop.

Finally, I look forward to a fruitful achievement from this very important workshop which, hopefully, will lead to a good cooperation in Mekong Sub Regional Countries and hope that we will work in collaboration to eliminate human trafficking.

Thank you.



Keynote Speech

“Working together towards a world free from threats and fears”

by Ms. Ayaka Matsuno, JICA Expert/Chief Advisor of CM4TIP Project

Dear Colleagues/Friends/ Good morning everyone,

On behalf of JICA, I am very honored to stand in front of you to deliver this keynote speech at the 8th Mekong Regional Workshop.

Representatives from 7 countries, namely Cambodia, China, Japan, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam are here at this workshop to discuss the common challenges that we face in assisting victims of human trafficking.

Before we dive into the two-day-long discussion on the social reintegration of victims of trafficking, I would like to share the reason behind JICA’s commitment to stop human trafficking, and our vision of a world free from threats and fears.

JICA is mandated to work to realize human security for all, by the Japan’s Development Cooperation Charter.

We are here to work together with you, to make the world a better place, where no one needs to live under threats and fears.

I said human security...

But what is Human Security? What does human security mean to us?

When I was working in Dhaka, Bangladesh, supporting a project for street children, I visited a NGO-run drop-in-center several times where street children can drop in at any time, and take some rest and use a kitchen to cook a meal by themselves.

The first time I visited there, I was astonished by the scene I saw at the drop-in-center. There was a clean but very empty space where children can sleep. It was a spacious room, but only at the corner, I could see more than 10 street children sleeping on top of each other, just like you see sea lions lay on top of each other to warm up on the beach.

Why?

I asked the NGO worker. “Why do they sleep on top of each other when they have plenty of space to sleep separately?”

The NGO worker told me that, that is the way they sleep on the street, protecting each other from vicious people who harass them, kidnap them, and abuse them. They need to stay together on the street to feel safe, and to help each other in case of emergency. That is why they sleep like that, and even in the drop-in-center, they still keep their guard up, to feel secure.



Can you imagine going to sleep with the fear of being hurt for no reason other than they are sleeping on the street?

Can you imagine having to constantly watch your back when you walk on the street even during daytime? Can you imagine to wear three layers of underpants to gain some extra time if someone tries to pull down your pants to molest you?

We, as people, need to feel secure, in order for us to hope for the future, be creative, and move forward with our lives one step at a time.

Even if it is a small step we may take each day, we need to first have a secure ground.

Human security is to realize this secure ground, based on which we can take the next step forward in life.

Everyone needs human security. Everyone deserves to have human security...

Now, let us think about our target group, victims of human trafficking.

I would like to share a story about Saa (Saa is not her real name). If you are interested in her story, please have a look at our booklet called Undue Justice.

Saa is a Thai woman, who went to South Africa to work as traditional Thai masseuse.

She was forced to work for long hours, and did not receive any money from her employer. The only money she received was the tips from her customers.

She was deeply in debt because of her trip to South Africa, and her debt grew exponentially with unreasonable interest rate.

Because of her debt, she became bonded, and forced to work like a slave.

Slave....

Saa was enslaved by those who trafficked her, and she worked and worked without proper food, without rest, without freedom.

She felt scared, she felt lost, and she felt hopeless.

After much struggle, she finally managed to help herself to return home, with the support from her family, and eventually helped others who were caught in the similar situation with the help of Thai government. Her victory to get out of the slavery-like situation was wonderful, but her life after returning to Thailand posed to her yet another challenge.

Her reintegration back to her own village was not easy. Although no one in her village knew the details of her case, many villagers gossiped about her working as prostitute in South Africa, speculating and sensationalizing her life there.



Saa could not stand to live in her village with the villagers' eyes on her with disdain, pity and even cruel curiosity. Saa wanted to stay in her village to live with her aged father, who needed her support, but she had to give up her idea to be with him.

She lost her hometown, she left her father. She is still heavily in debt and living in fear and uncertainty.

Today, we are here to discuss the social reintegration of victims of trafficking just like Saa.

It is not an easy task for anyone, but without proper reintegration, her human security will not be restored.

JICA is committed to work towards ensuring human security for everyone in the world, especially for socially vulnerable people, like Saa.

JICA has been addressing the human trafficking issue in the region for the last 9 years. Apart from a project based in Thailand, we had been working with the Myanmar government, and the Vietnamese government through a stand-alone technical cooperation project in both countries.

Our Myanmar project focuses on the development of national capacity of social workers in order to protect victims of human trafficking effectively and sustainably. Our Vietnam project focuses on strengthening networks of protection through establishing national and regional level hotline operations.

And our project based in Thailand not only addresses the national need to develop capacity of Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) but also strengthens regional cooperation through individual country consultations, regional-level information sharing and network building, and support for bilateral cooperation.

Today's Mekong Regional Workshop is an integral part of our project strategy to bring the countries in the Mekong Region together, and to take joint action to protect victims of trafficking with a common vision. This year, we hope that we will have a common vision on how social reintegration should work for victims of trafficking and how to effectively assist their reintegration.

Finally, JICA is honored to host this workshop together with Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Government of Thailand. I would also like to extend our sincere appreciation to UN-ACT for its technical contribution to this year's workshop.

I would like to conclude my keynote speech by wishing you a successful and fruitful workshop. I trust that through this workshop, the participating countries will unite to ensure the social reintegration of victim of trafficking.

Together, let us work to realize the human security of victims of trafficking.

Together, let us work towards a world free from threats and fears for all.

Thank you very much,



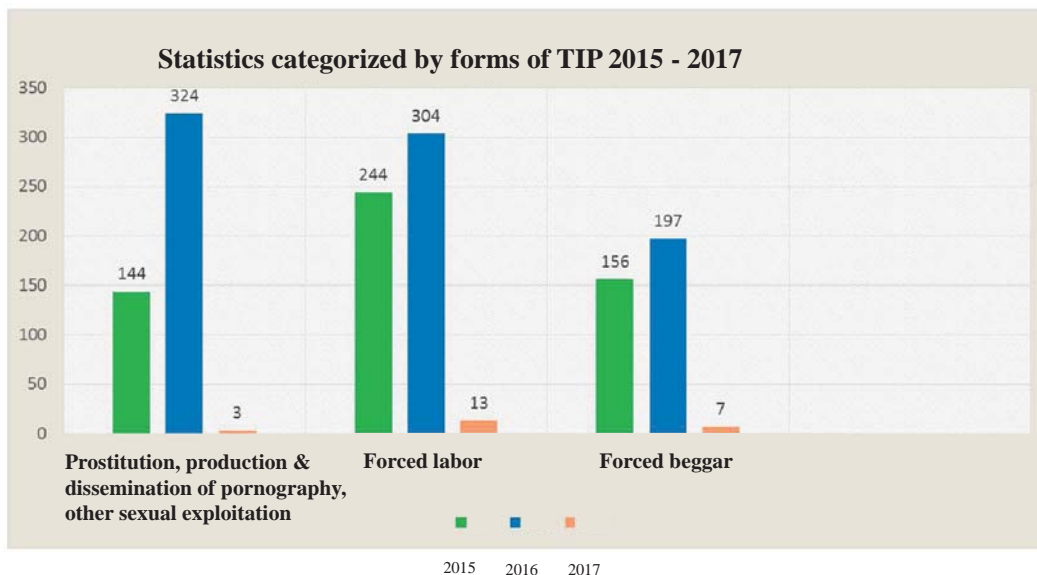
Repatriation and Social Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking Thailand

Ms. Patarapond Uparirat
Director of Pathumthani Welfare Protection Center for VOT

1



Thailand Human Trafficking Situation



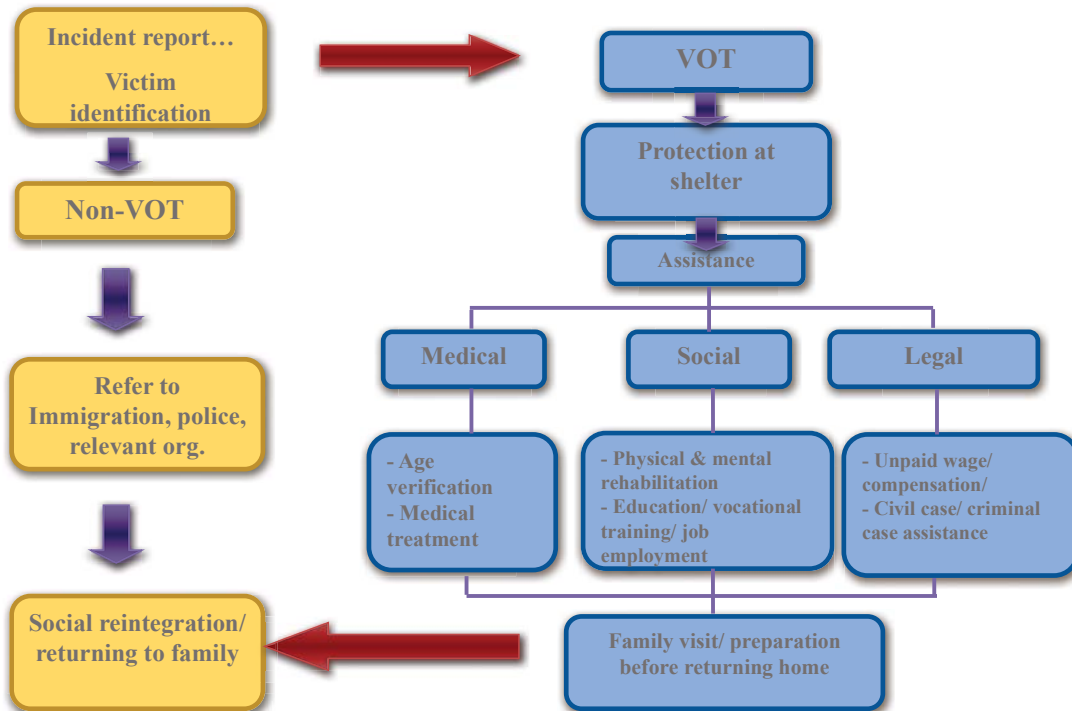
2

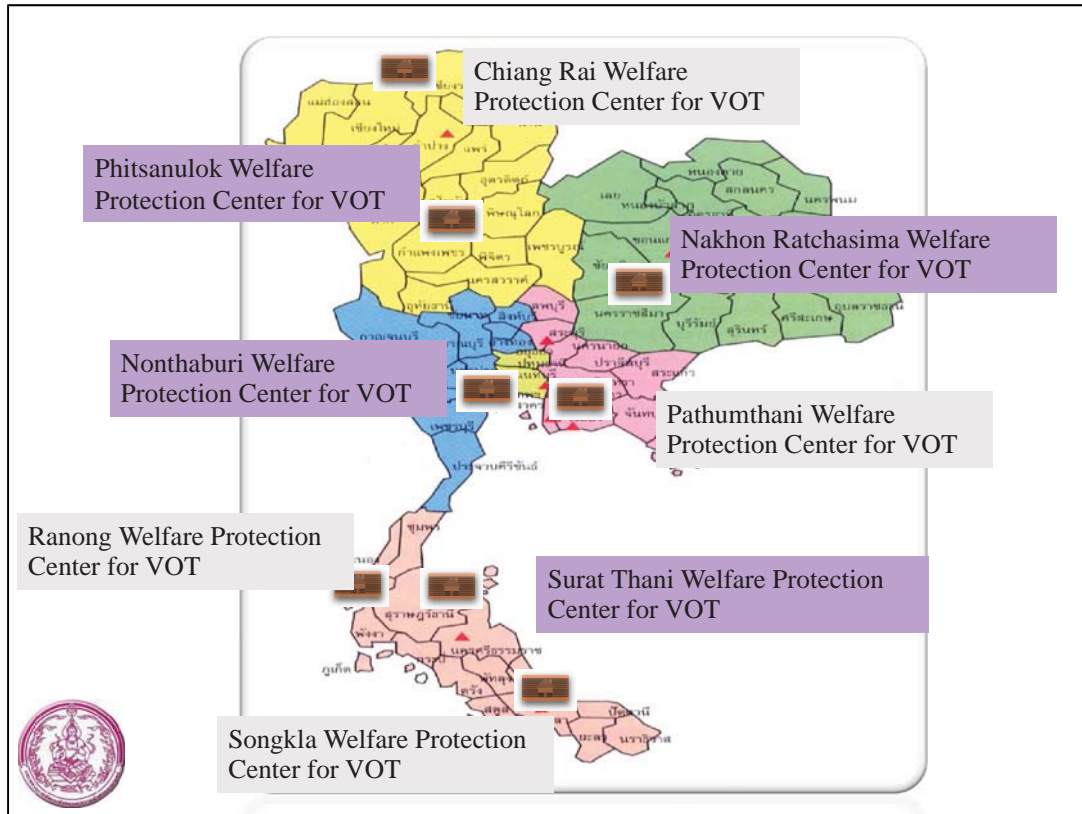


Prevention and Suppression of TIP




Welfare Protection of VOT





Statistics of Assisted VOT in 2017

Nationality	2017
Thailand	132
Myanmar	119
Laos	21
Cambodia	22
Indonesia	9
Vietnam	51
Malaysia	3
Uganda	3
Total	360

 **Repatriation and Social Reintegration**

Preparation before repatriation

Repatriation

Strengthening life skills for preparation before returning home

Vocational training and providing knowledge before working outside

7

 **Repatriation and Social Reintegration**

Social Reintegration

Follow-up and Evaluation

Case Management Meeting

Living with family and having stable job

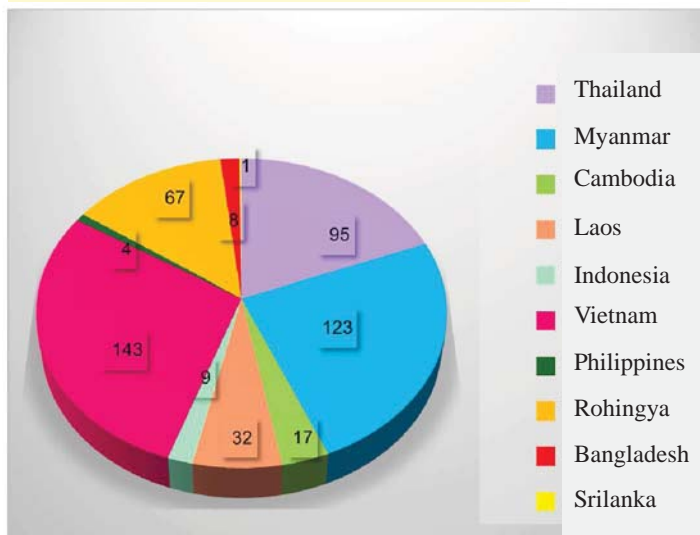
Survivor Gathering program



Numbers of VOT Returning to Domicile in 2017

337 foreign VOT trafficked in Thailand have already been repatriated to domicile

95 VOT



67 Rohingya settled in the third country (36 are VOT/ 31 are irregular migrants)



Successful Case of Social Reintegration

Case Study 1

- Case of Myanmar male and female VOT (spouse) who were forced to work at a farm in Phetchaburi Province
- Protected at Pathumthani Welfare Protection Center for VOT on 16 November 2012
- VOT had been working at the farm for 17 years.
- They did not receive their wage. The employer also had violent behavior such as collecting numbers of guns and often shooting gun in neighboring area.
- The VOT had attempted to escape twice; however, the employer could capture them back.



Case Study 1 (cont.)

- The family members (father, mother, and children) were forced to live separated. They were charged of living expenses by deducting from their wages; in other words, they were bonded. The employer threatened that if they escape, their child would be killed. These acts of the employer were for the purpose of forced labor.
- After the shelter, the VOT were provided of accommodation. All of them (father, mother and 3 children) stayed together at the shelter.

11

Assistance Provision and Welfare Protection

- VOT, as witness, were protected as per Witness Protection Act 2004. Witness Protection Office, Department of Rights and Liberties Protection, had an order to provide protection to the witness by police at a confidential, convenient and safe place.
- When the case stayed at the shelter, police officers were assigned to protect the witness for 24 hours.

12



Assistance Provision and Welfare Protection (Cont.)

- While working for the employer, VOT was injured which caused him disabled arm, backbone fixation and chronic wound around coccyx area which required continuing medical treatment.
- The shelter coordinated with relevant agencies to refer the case for medical treatment such as Thanyaburi Hospital, Pathumthani Hospital and Nakhon Pathom Hospital.

13

Assistance Provision and Welfare Protection (Cont.)

- He had a surgery to remove fracture plate from his back at Nakhon Pathom Hospital. When he returned to the shelter, the surgery wound was severely infected and needed medical treatment at Pathumthani Hospital. During his stay at the hospital, police provided 24-hour security protection.
- After returning to the shelter, there was a professional nurse provided basic medical treatment.

14



Assistance Provision and Welfare Protection (Cont.)

- Psychologist and social worker provided counseling and assistance planning for VOT and family.
- Request for TIP Fund for male VOT (husband) which comprises of
 - Medical treatment 98,703 THB
 - Loss of income 20,000 THB
 - Living allowance (3 times) 9,000 THB
 - Consumption goods 3,000 THB
 - Transportation to domicile

15

Assistance Provision and Welfare Protection (Cont.)

- Request for TIP Fund for female VOT (wife) which comprises of
 - Loss of income 20,000 THB
 - Living allowance (3 times) 9,000 THB
 - Consumption goods 3,000 THB
 - Transportation to domicile
- Moreover, the shelter also provided job for them both inside and outside the shelter with highest consideration of their safety.

16



Assistance Provision and Welfare Protection (Cont.)

- Pathumthani Shelter provided legal assistance for both civil and criminal cases, and claiming compensation for VOT.
- On 24 July, 2017, Phetchaburi Court had a final verdict of Supreme Court No. 1340/2560 dated 11 April, 2017 ordering the offender for 8 year and 9 month imprisonment and compensation of 900,000 THB.
- The shelter repatriated the case and family to domicile on 4 August, 2014.

17

Case Study 2

- Cambodian male VOT, case of forced labor on a fishery boat in Somalia territorial waters.
- Protected at the shelter on 5 May, 2017
- Repatriated to domicile on 28 December, 2017

18



Assistance Provision and Welfare Protection

- As the VOT was protected at the shelter, the VOT received primary health check by a nurse. The VOT had been found of urogenital symptom and backache, so he was sent to Thanyaburi Hospital. Later, he was sent to see a specialist at Pathumthani Hospital and was diagnosed of having kidney stone.
- He had a surgery on 16 June 2017 and went back to the shelter on 21 June 2017. He regularly saw the doctor as appointed until fully recovered.

19

Assistance Provision and Welfare Protection (Cont.)

- For assistance on legal prosecution, the VOT was taken to file the case at Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division (ATPD).
- On 28 August 2017, the shelter conducted a consultation meeting to discuss upon claim for compensation of TIP accused. The meeting resulted into the decision to request for 570,000-THB of compensation. Nevertheless, the VOT wanted to claim for 1 million THB.
- On 15 September 2017, VOT gave a testimony as the witness to the court (prehearing).

20



Assistance Provision and Welfare Protection (Cont.)

- Request for TIP Fund for VOT which comprises of

- Living expenses 3,000 THB
- Medical expenses 25,298 THB
- Vocational support 27,000 THB

Total 55,298 THB



8th Mekong Regional Workshop

March 7, 2018

The Twin Towers Hotel, Bangkok



Guideline on Handling of the Property of Organized Criminal Organizations Associated with Human Trafficking

Criminal Organizations Associated with Human Trafficking

By

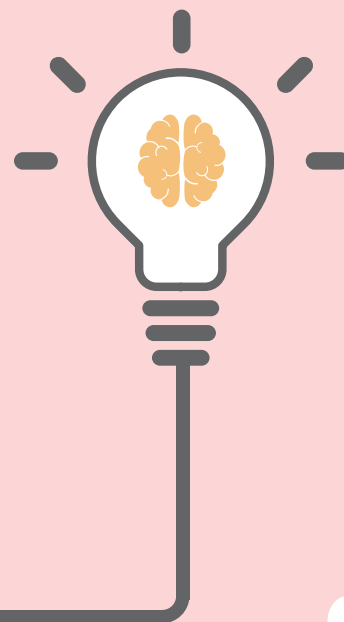
Mrs. SUWAREE JAIHARN

Technical Advisor for Social Development
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

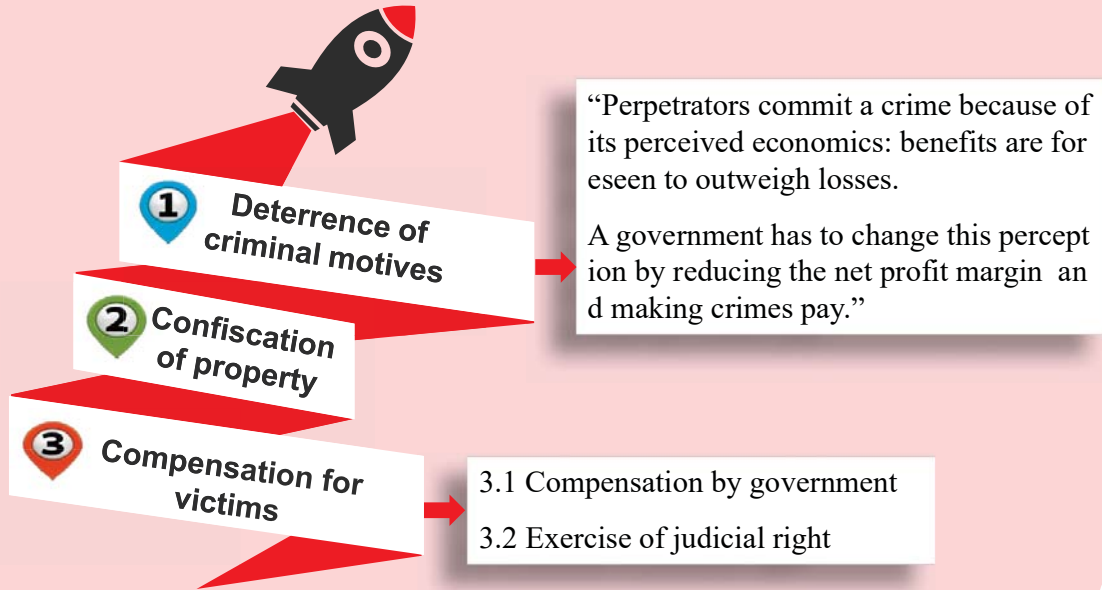


Motive

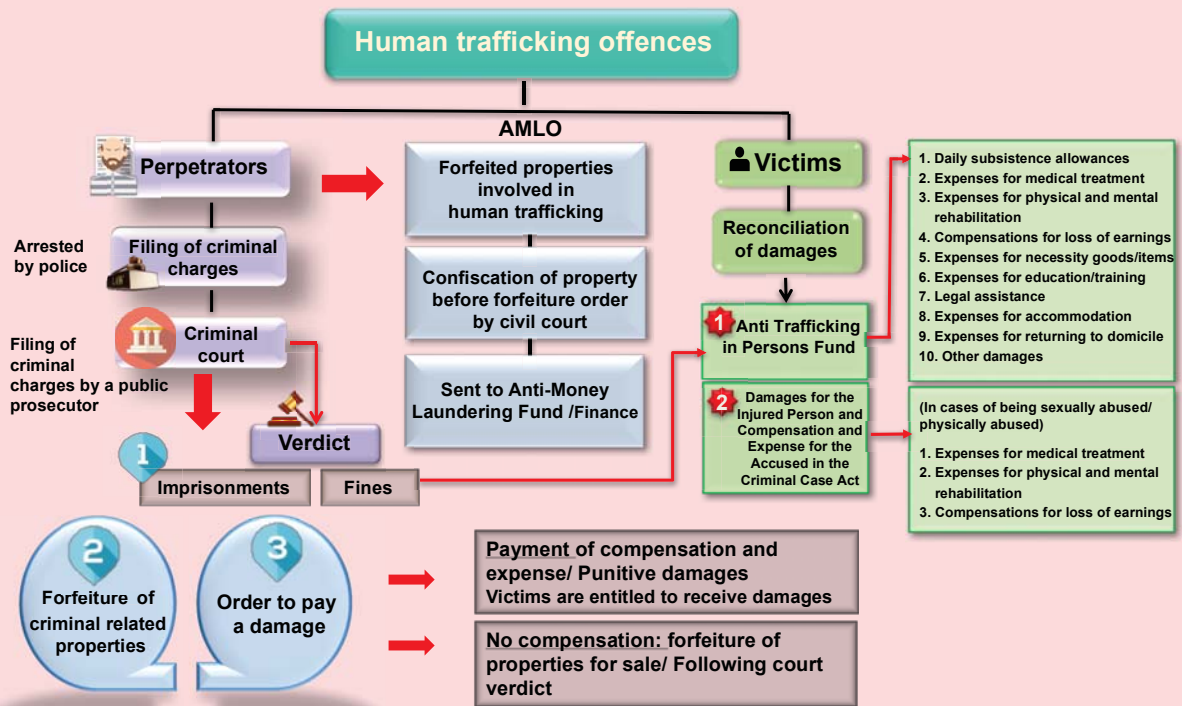
- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 01 | Crimes associated with human-trafficking have now rapidly expanded and become a global threat, caused by income inequalities, globalization, and an ineffective legal system. |
| 02 | According to the data from UNODC in 2013, a transnational organized crime is a big business. In Asia-Pacific, for instance, it was estimated to generate almost one hundred billion dollars of revenues which then used to expand other criminal activities. |
| 03 | Government's measures are ineffective to counter crimes associated with human - trafficking due to a net profit margin that makes human-trafficking one of the most profitable businesses. |
| 04 | Government's measures are not aligned with an international standard because a government does not use money of the perpetrators to provide a compensation for a damage in this first place. |
| 05 | There is still an implementation gap in terms of forfeiture of properties of organized crimes dealing with human trafficking, which allows the perpetrators to transfer or convert their properties elsewhere, and leaves victims with no financial compensation. |

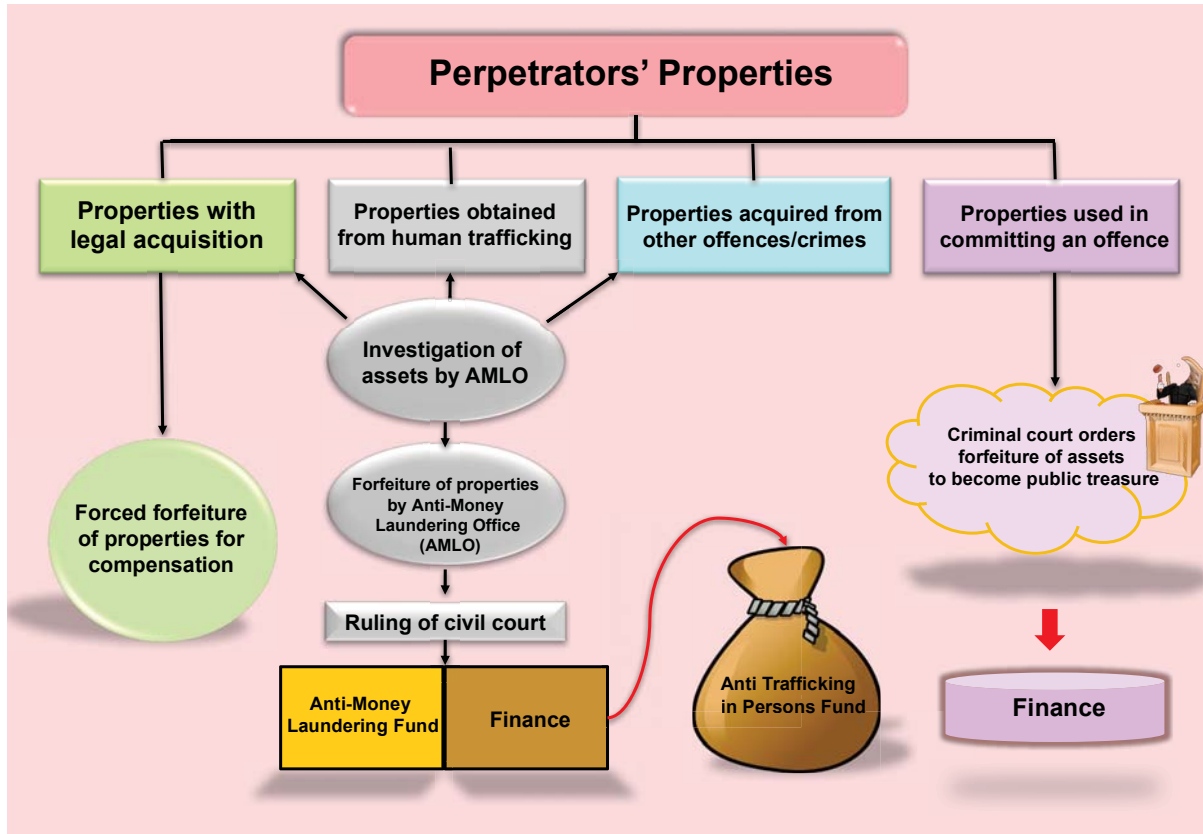


Concepts and Theories



Measures to handle property of organized criminal organizations associated with human trafficking





Implementation gaps



01

Victims from human trafficking do not receive compensations or damages from property of the accused in accordance with an international standard because most of the property is forfeited under Anti-Money Laundering Act

02

Victims are entitled to the following remedies from the government:

- Anti Trafficking in Persons Fund
- Damages for the Injured Person and Compensation and Expense for the Accused in the Criminal Case Act

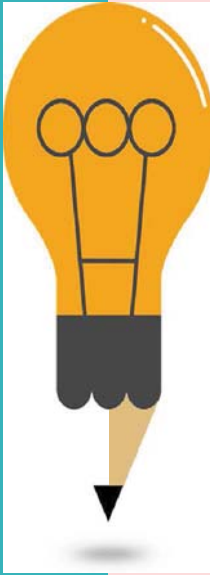
03

In a circumstance that an accused is required by court to pay damages but there is insufficient property to be forfeited and no asset investigation, it may result in a failure to forfeit property for sale.

04

Procedures of legal execution of forfeiture of properties in civil cases are lengthy and perpetrators are able to transfer or convert their properties elsewhere during court proceedings.

Solutions

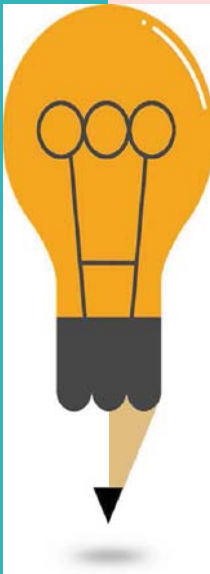


01

Solution 1: Money involved in human trafficking forfeited should be sent to the Anti Trafficking in Persons Fund and used as compensations for victims as opposed to using government budget.

- Consideration of a revision of Anti-Money Laundering Act to include a provision for sending money forfeited from human trafficking to the *Anti Trafficking in Persons Fund*, and amendments of regulations concerned within the *Fund* to be able to receive the forfeited money.

Solutions (continue)

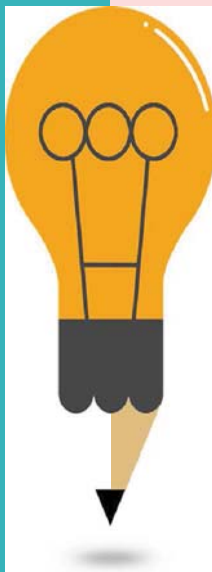


02

Solution 2

Collaboration with Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO) for developing an agreed code of conduct for not handling of property obtained from money laundering in human trafficking cases, and, in substitution, assigning Ministry of Social Development and Human Security to conduct legal execution as imposed by a court ruling.

Solutions (continue)

**03**

Solution 3

Consideration of an amendment of the Anti Trafficking in Persons Act to include a similar mechanism as provided in the Anti-Money Laundering Act in order to mandate Ministry of Social Development and Human Security with legal procedures to handle property associated with human trafficking offences including investigation of assets, seizure, confiscation, and forfeiture of property to be sent to the Anti Trafficking in Persons Fund.



Supporting the Reintegration of Trafficked Persons: Guidebook for the Greater Mekong Sub-region

8th Mekong Regional Workshop, MSDHS/JICA | 7 March 2018
Bangkok, Thailand

Outline

1. Background to the Guidebook
 - a. The COMMIT Process
 - b. 'After Trafficking' research
2. Terms and concepts in reintegration
3. Checklist for successful reintegration
4. Service areas in the Guidebook



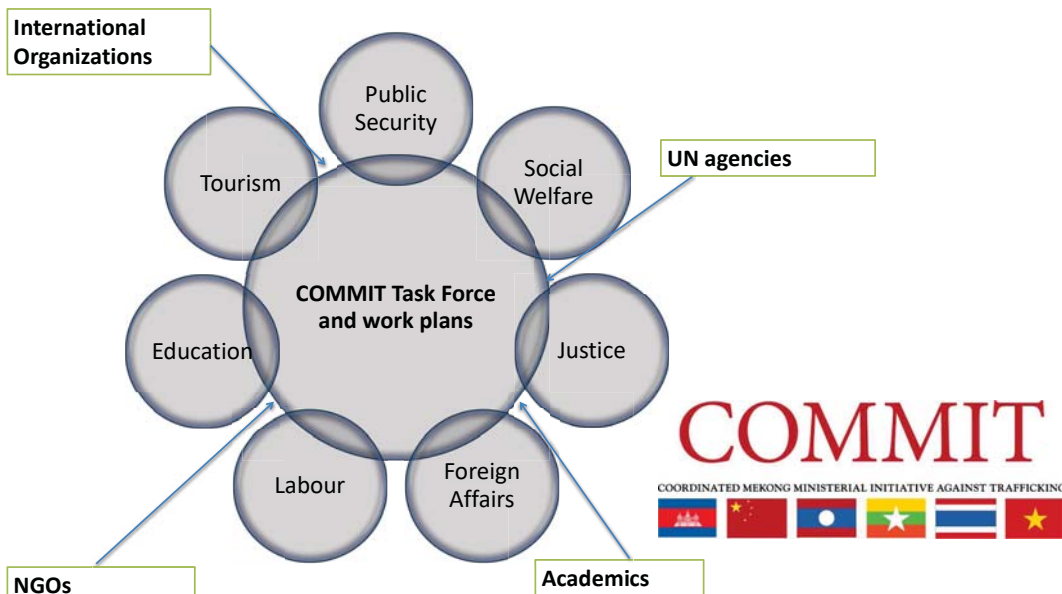
COMMIT Process and SPA IV



- Established in 2004 through an MoU between the countries in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS: Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam)
- COMMIT is a multi-country and multi-stakeholders framework against human trafficking, engaging relevant government agencies, IOs, CSOs and the private sector
- UN-ACT serves as its Secretariat, providing technical, financial and coordination support
- Multi-year Sub-regional Plans of Action (SPAs); currently in SPA IV (2015–2018) implemented through annual national workplans



COMMIT Taskforce model

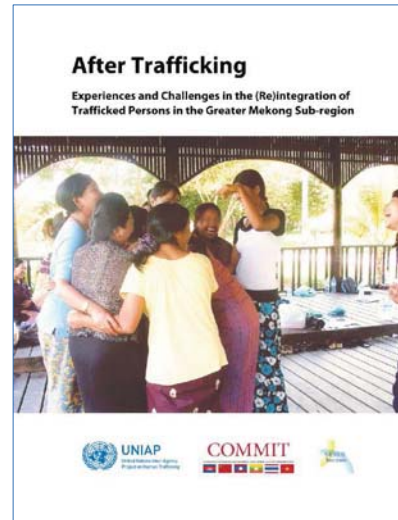




COMMIT and reintegration



- A key focus area for the COMMIT governments through different plans and agreements
- ‘After Trafficking’ research released in 2014 based on extensive research on experiences of trafficked persons in the GMS
- More than 250 trafficked persons interviewed in all six countries, in collaboration with governments and civil society
- Guidelines for Victim identification and Referral Mechanisms agreed (2016)



Understanding needs of trafficked persons



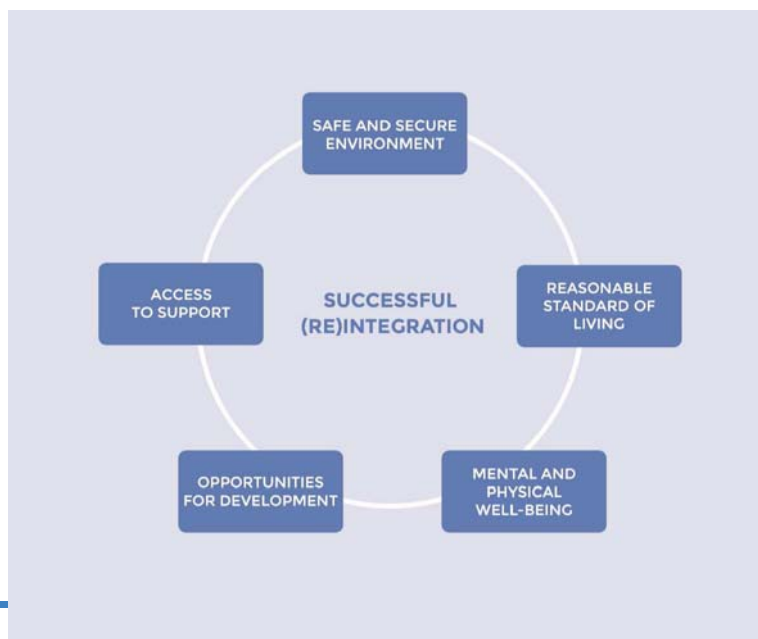
Table #1. Regional sampling frame. COMMIT regional (re)integration study		
	Identified	Unidentified
Assisted	Trafficked persons who are identified as trafficked by anti-trafficking stakeholders and assisted within the anti-trafficking (AT) framework or the more general social assistance system.	Trafficked persons who have not been identified as trafficked but have received formal assistance, whether anti-trafficking assistance or within social assistance programmes.
Unassisted	Trafficked persons who have been identified as trafficked but not assisted within the anti-trafficking or general social assistance framework. This includes the following variations: 1) being identified but assistance was not offered or available, 2) being identified but did not need assistance, and/or 3) being identified but declined assistance.	Trafficked persons who are never identified as trafficked and never assisted within the anti-trafficking framework or more generally through non-trafficking service providers.



Defining terms and concepts



What is successful reintegration?



Successful reintegration



Safe, satisfactory and affordable place to live	Access to a safe, satisfactory and affordable place to live, whether provided by an organisation, institution or privately arranged.
Physical well-being	Healthy physical condition and a general sense of physical well-being.
Mental well-being	Mental well-being, including self-esteem, confidence and self-acceptance
Legal Status, protection and representation	Having legal status as a citizen (i.e. having been registered at birth) and access to her/his identity documents, or in the case of foreign trafficking victims, being provided with temporary or permanent residency. In the case of children, this includes the appointment of a legal guardian when required.
Safety and security	Being physically safe and well, including safety from exposure to threats or violence by the trafficker, or by others within the family or community/country.
Economic well-being including professional employment and economic opportunities	A satisfactory economic situation – for example, the ability to earn money, support family members and so on – as well as access to economic opportunities, which might include employment or income generation activities



Successful reintegration



Education and training opportunities	Access to school re-enrolment, educational and training opportunities, including formal and informal schooling, professional/vocational training, life skills and so on. This is of particular importance for children who have not achieved the minimum level of schooling.
Healthy social environment and interpersonal relationships	Positive and healthy social relations, including vis a vis peers, family, spouses/intimate partner and the community. This includes not being exposed to discrimination, stigma, marginalisation and so on. Key, in the case of children, is stable family relationships (and ideally reunification) or other appropriate, preferably family based, alternative care options.
Best interests assured in the legal process	The individual's involvement in the legal/judicial process related to the trafficking experience being undertaken in their best interests and with their informed consent.
Well-being of victims' families and dependents	The overall well-being of trafficked persons' dependents and close relatives, including children, spouses, parents, siblings and so on

Checklist for successful reintegration



Programming

Should be individually tailored	Make services available from trafficking-specific organisations or institutions
Ensure a comprehensive package of reintegration services	Ensure adequate case supervision
Comprehensive services should be available to all trafficking victims	Refer cases for assistance
Trafficked persons should be fully informed about what services are available and to which they are entitled	Offer community-based services and support
All assistance and services should be voluntary	Services should be available in the native language of the victim
Services should be offered by trained professionals	Accountability to trafficked persons
Service providers should be sensitized and sensitive	Ensure beneficiary participation
Ensure cultural sensitivity	Support the empowerment of trafficked persons
Ensure high quality services and programmes	Establish and adhere to ethical guidelines and codes of conduct



Checklist for successful reintegration



Special attention to children

Policy/Advocacy

Appointment of a legal guardian	Foster and enhance partnerships and referrals amongst service providers
Specialised, child friendly services for trafficked children	Establish a national referral mechanism
Professionals are trained in working with children	Advocate for transnational referral systems
Programmes adhere to child protection policies	Draft and implement ethical guidelines and codes of conduct
Child participation in the reintegration process	Design and implement programmes and policies to tackle stigma and discrimination
	Ensure budget allocation for reintegration

Service areas for successful reintegration



The research demonstrated that supporting successful and sustainable reintegration requires the following services, depending on the particular case:

1. Housing, care and accommodation
2. Medical assistance
3. Psychological support and counselling
4. Education and life skills
5. Economic empowerment programmes
6. Administrative support
7. Legal assistance and support
8. Safety and security assessments
9. Family assistance, mediation and counselling
10. Case management

Service areas

1. Housing, care and accommodation

- Ensure access to temporary, emergency housing
- Ensure access to long-term housing options
- Identify alternative accommodation when unable to return home
- Ensure that all shelter stays are voluntary
- Conduct family assessments

2. Medical assistance

- Ensure access to emergency and on-going medical care
- Consider health needs of victims' families
- Map medical services
- Provide adequate and appropriate medical care; and provide information
- Ensure that all medical treatment is voluntary and provided with the victim's informed consent
- Help navigate administrative barriers to healthcare
- Educate and sensitise medical personnel about the impacts of trafficking and how to work with trafficking victims (adhering to codes of conduct)

Service areas


3. Psychological support and counselling


- Offer professional counselling and psychological support
- Train counsellors and psychologists and regulate the provision of assistance
- Develop a network of counsellors and psychologists
- Provide alternative forms of psychological and/ or emotional support
- Offer counselling to support victims/witnesses in legal proceedings
- Train service providers to identify trauma and psychological problems
- Establish TORs for non-professionals in counselling and support
- Provide counselling and support to victims' families

4. Education and life skills


- Offer education options to all trafficked persons
- Work toward school reinsertion wherever possible
- Ensure that trafficked persons are offered literacy and numeracy skills support
- Offer life skills programmes
- Support the ancillary costs of formal education

Service areas




 **5. Economic empowerment programmes**


- Offer individualised and high-quality vocational training
- Training should translate into adequate skill set
- Vocational and business training should be provided by specialists
- Conduct labour market assessments
- Offer economic opportunities in destination countries

 **6. Administrative support**

- Provide all necessary documentation to trafficked persons
- Train and sensitise administrative staff
- Anticipate practical and logistical barriers
- Provide information about administrative procedures
- Assist victims with administrative procedures when needed

Service areas



 **7. Legal assistance and support**

- Provide full information about legal procedures and obtain informed consent
- Develop mechanisms to ensure that victims are informed about their legal case
- Provide legal representation to victim/ witnesses
- Provide a service provider or victim advocate to accompany victim/witness through legal proceedings
- Ensure that participation in legal proceedings does not require staying in a shelter, or detention
- Provide freedom of movement and work opportunities for victim/witnesses, while abroad
- Regularly update victims/witnesses about the case
- Address language barriers

Service areas



8. Safety and security assessments

- Undertake risk assessments and family risk assessments
- including input from trafficked persons
- Monitor safety and security regularly over time
- Implement plans for emergency responses and intervention options
- Work with law enforcement and the relevant authorities when facing risks
- Inform trafficked persons of options for additional safety



9. Family assistance, mediation and counselling

- Assist family members to support reintegration success
- Help trafficked persons establish contact with family members before return and reintegration
- Undertake direct work with families to address problems
- Explore alternative integration options
- Budget for family assistance needs

Service areas



10. Case Management

- Conduct an individual needs assessment
- Design and monitor reintegration plans, in collaboration with each trafficking victim
- Coordinate and facilitate services on behalf of trafficking victims
- Develop a case management system for working with trafficking victims
- Implement procedures for case management and supervision
- Develop resources to support long-term case management
- Case management should be voluntary and conducted in accordance with needs of trafficked persons
- Address language barriers

Further **resources, research and suggested reading** are referenced in the guidebook covering all areas of reintegration




Online resources



The Reintegration Guidebook can be found on the UN-ACT website:
<http://un-act.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Final-Reintegration-Guidebook-3.pdf>



The screenshot shows the UN-ACT website homepage. At the top left is the UN-ACT logo. To its right is a navigation menu with links for Home, Background, Resources, Forum, Updates, Opportunities, and Contact, followed by a search icon. Below the navigation is a large banner image featuring a man in a white turban and a woman in a colorful patterned shirt. A blue text box on the right side of the banner reads "The United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT)". Below the banner, the text "United Nations Action for Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons" is centered, followed by the website URL "www.un-act.org". A small line of text below the URL states: "is the online resource centre for the United Nations Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT)". At the bottom of the page, a small line of text reads: "UN-ACT was established in 2014 to ensure a coordinated approach to more strategically and effectively combat trafficking in persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) and beyond."



United Nations Action for Cooperation
against Trafficking in Persons

Regional Management Office

UN Secretariat Building, Block A, 12th Floor
Rajadamnern Nok Avenue
10200, Bangkok
Thailand

Tel: +66 (0)2 304 9100 ext. 2310
E-mail: unact@undp.org

Website: www.un-act.org
Facebook: www.facebook.org/notrafficking
Twitter: @UN_ACT



Social Reintegration Handbook for Thai Victim of Trafficking

PREPARED BY

THE ASIAN RESEARCH CENTER FOR MIGRATION (ARCM)
AT THE INSTITUTE OF ASIAN STUDIES,
CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

GRANTED BY

JICA: JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
AND MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND
HUMAN SECURITY

3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS

3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS

MAIN OBJECTIVES

- 1) To implement essences of the handbook for developing the social reintegration process of Thai victim of trafficking. This handbook is also developed by a collaboration of concerned stakeholders, to shed light on all social reintegration process for an effective collaboration.
- 2) To be a practical handbook of all relevant organizations working on social reintegration process of Thai victim of trafficking.



RESEARCH DESIGN: DATA COLLECTION: SITE SELECTION

➤ Ubonratchathani province

- Ubonratchathani Provincial Social Development and Human Security

➤ Nakhon Ratchasima

- Nakorn Ratchasima Provincial Social Development and Human Security
- Naree Sawat Protection and Occupational Development Center
- Nakhon Ratchasima Provincial Public Health Office
- The Nakhon Ratchasima Institute for skill Development Region 5
- Nakhon Ratchasima Polytechnic College
- Nakhon Ratchasima Shelter for Children and Families
- Nakhon Ratchasima Labour Protection and Welfare Office

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DATA COLLECTION:: SITE SELECTION

• Chiang Rai and Payao

- Chiang Rai Provincial Public Health Office
- Chiang Rai Provincial Social Development and Human Security
- Chiang Rai Shelter for Children and Families
- Ban Mae Chan School
- Destiny Rescue Foundation
- New Life Foundation Center, Chiang Rai
- DEPDC/GMS- The Development and Education programme for Daughters and Communities Center in the Mekong Subregion, Mae Sai
- World Vision Foundation, Chiang Rai
- Payao Provincial Social Development and Human Security
- YMCA, Payao
- Interview with victim of trafficking

3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-
JICA-MSDHS

Data Collection

Chonburi

- Chonburi shelter for children and families
- Women and Family Development Learning Center in Honor of 36th Birthday Anniversary of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn.
- Anti-TIP Center (Baan Kru Ja)
- A21 (international NGO)

Bangkok and vicinity

- Department of Labor welfare and Protection, MOL
- Alliance Anti-Traffic :AAT.
- Inception workshop (October 6, 2017) – Key informants, focus group discussion (FGD)
- Consultative / mid-term workshop (January 31, 2018) – Key informants and informants from all region (welfare and occupational development centers : female, and male shelters).

3/7/2018-ARCM-
IAS-CU-JICA-
MSDHS

DEFINITION OF REINTEGRATION

- Reintegration refers to **“a process of assisting and following up of victim of trafficking. The reintegration also includes the preparedness of VOTs’ families, and communities. The ultimate aim of reintegration programs is to ensure that the victim of trafficking can be safely integrated with their communities, be protected, be able to access to justice, and living with dignity in the society”**.

Social Reintegration of Thai VOT

The reintegration of VoT, normally refers to “a component of the **Protection** process for VoT. The reintegration aims to recover / rehabilitate and provide socio-economic assistance for VoT as well as provide opportunities for VoT to be able to live in the communities and being well accepted as a members of the communities and are not vulnerable to re-trafifcked”.

3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS

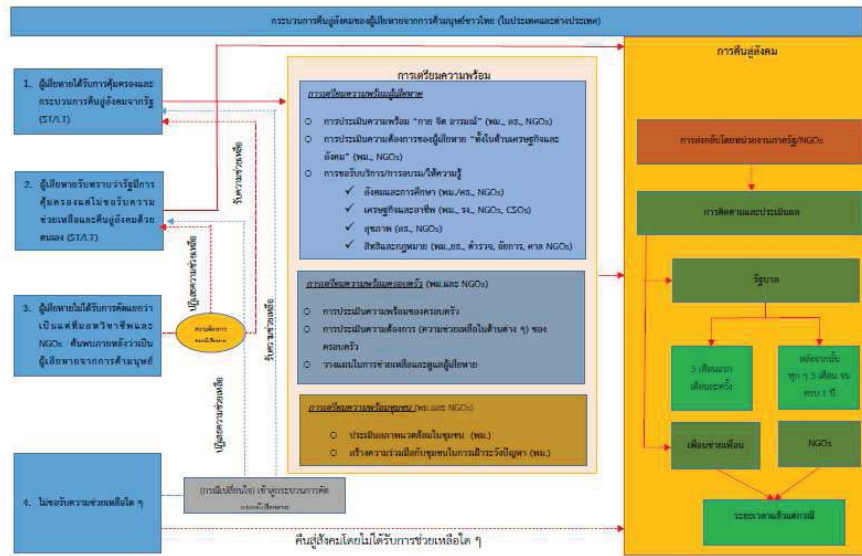
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Roles of MDT in Social Reintegration of Thai VOT

- MDT referred to “a group of individual who have been trained to collaborate in a systematic way, using their diverse range of skills and expertise to solve certain problems based on the same targets and objectives. They work collaboratively on problem assessment, planning and co-operation from the beginning until the end of the social reintegration process”.
- Member of multidisciplinary teams are designed based on nature of the problems and targeted group. Most of the members comprises of representatives from government agencies, NGOs and other relevant sectors.



แผนภูมิที่ 1 ภาพรวมกระบวนการคืนถิ่นของผู้เสียหายจากการค้ามนุษย์ชาวไทย

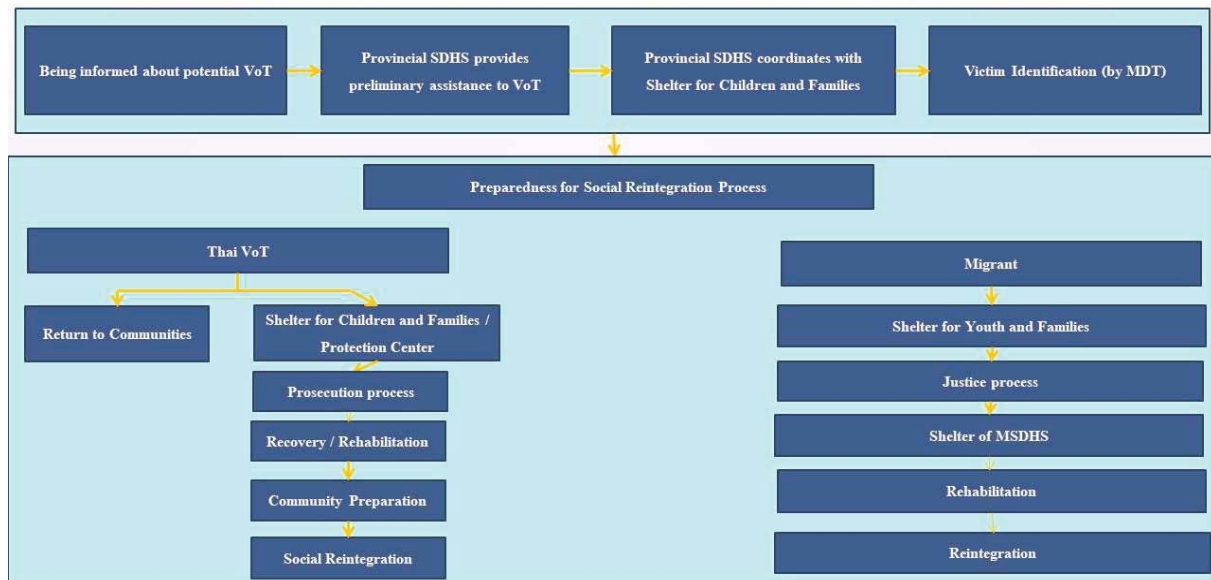


Flowchart I: Social Reintegration Process of Thai Victim of Trafficking

Flowchart 2: Flowchart of Thai VOT protection process in Thailand (official victim identification)



Flowchart 3: Assistant process for VOT (Children and Families Shelter) 3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS



3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS

Considerations: Essential Factors for a Successful Multidisciplinary Team

- Trusting each other
- Having respect for all colleagues
- Collaborating with the team for planning
- Clarifying and specifying tasks and responsibilities of each organization (in consistent with targets, objectives, systems, and process)
- Being able to provide suggestion (s) and recommendation (s)
- Having an positive attitude to assist other people
- Practitioner needs to truly understand the needs of victim of trafficking



3/7/2018-ARCM-HAS-CU-JICA-MSDH6

Peer Support Group

- According to interviews with VOT---
 - Victims of trafficking mostly trust and feel comfortable to provide related information with people who ever faced similar or same experiences.
- The peer support group may be named differently. However, the main principle of the establishment is to have **access to victims of trafficking who return to their communities and provide the information on social protection and legal assistances**, also including social reintegration.
- In addition, the peer support group also plays a vital role in sharing information, provide consultation and protection to victims of trafficking.

3/7/2018-ARCM-HAS-CU-JICA-MSDH6

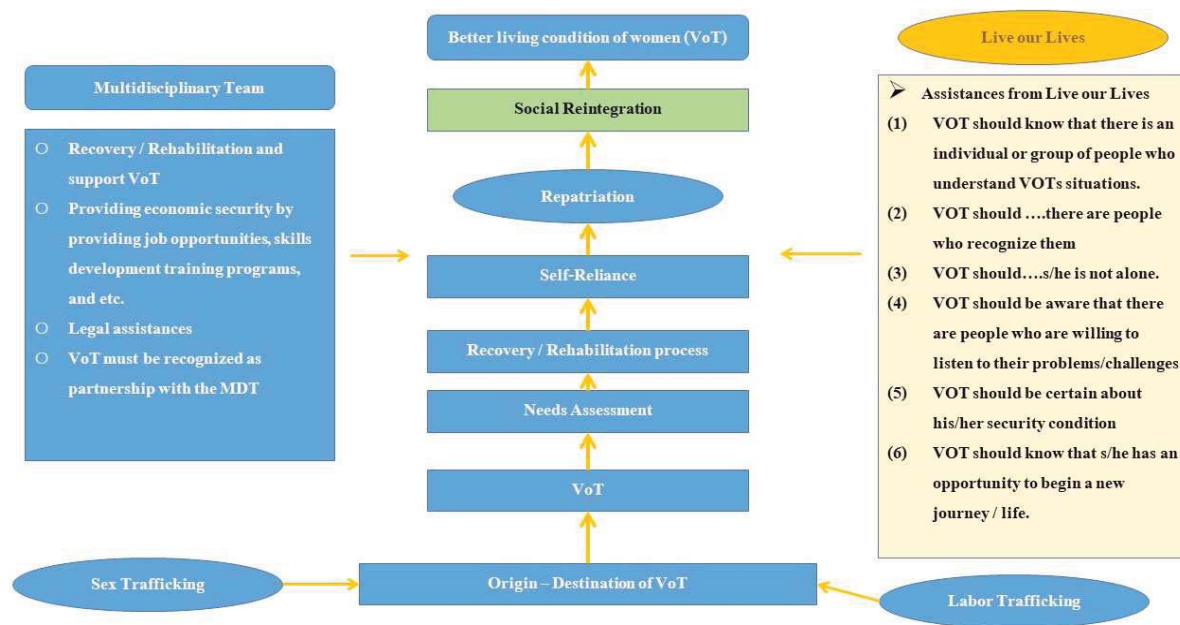
Suggested effective / alternative assistances for Social Reintegration

- Practical process
- Building trust
- Building mental security
- Providing consultation services
- Providing activities and services in which can be options for VoT
- Preparing and presenting information about rights of VoT to the VoT
- Provide temporary shelter
- Establishing self-help group which provides socio-economic assistance

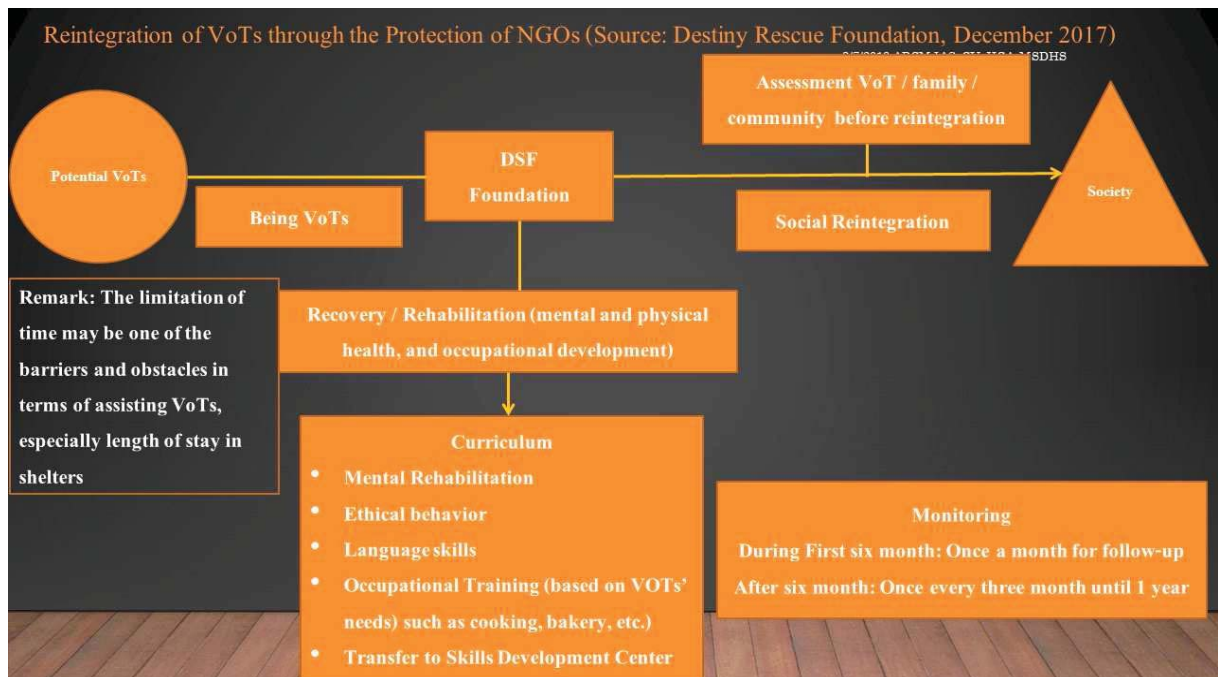
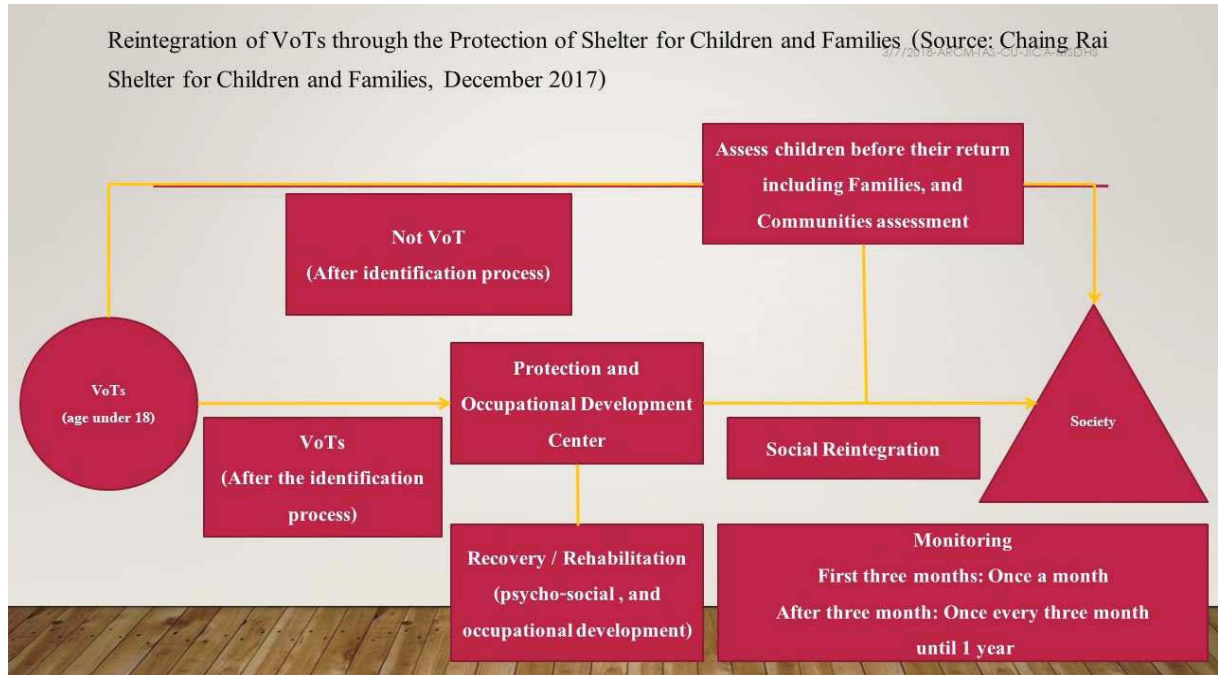
Assistances for VoT provided by Peer Support Group

- Pick up VoT at the airport
- Sharing experiences and provide consultation for VoT when s/he needed.
- Taking the VoT to see the doctor and advising about information about rights and welfare provided for the VoT
- Meeting up with the inquiry officials together with the VoT, to help alleviating the fear and tension from unfamiliar circumstances
- Accompany the VoT to the court and help preparing documents as well as explain about the process and legal process
- Provide recommendation (s) about legal assistance and lawyer
- Simulate situation before entering into legal process
- Encourage VoT to build / re-build their self-esteem.
- Provide the information and help the VoT to access into assistant fund
- Participate in the campaign related to the promotion of assisting the reintegration of the VoT

3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS



3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS
Pinhathai Nhunuaif (2012). Model of reintegration for VoT



3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS

Challenges / Concerns:

1. Building understanding among the VoTs
2. Building understanding among the communities
3. coordination between VOTs and concerned agencies
4. insufficient officials / human resources for monitor and follow up *individual case*
5. Timely prosecution process
6. Monitoring and Evaluation
7. Sometimes the reintegration process may not be successful

• SUCCESSFUL FACTORS

- REINTEGRATION PLAN (ESP DESIGNED FOR INDIVIDUAL-VICTIM CENTRIC APPROACH)
- MECHANISMS TO PROVIDE URGENT ASSISTANCES
- RESPECT /LISTEN TO THE DECISION OF VOTS
- CONSULTATION
- COMMUNITY ASSISTANCES
- MENTALITY OF VOTS
- EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
- HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES
- LEGAL ASSISTANCES
- SKILLS DEVELOPMENT
- JOB OPPORTUNITIES

3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS

Rights of VoTs

3/7/2018-ARCM-HAS-CU-JICA-MSDH8

- Rights of assistances
 - A victim of trafficking in persons shall not be held criminally
 - Rights to claim for compensation from traffickers
 - Rights to claim for compensation from funds provided for VoT
 - Rights for their privacy
 - Rights to get protection from traffickers
- **Rights to return home**
 - **Rights to claim for his/her rights**
 - **Rights to claim for accessing to justice**
 - **Rights to access into information**
 - **Rights to have legal assistance**
 - **Rights to access the remedy**
 - **Rights to receive medical assistance**
 - **Rights to access into social assistance**
 - **Rights for specific groups, such as women, and child rights**

INDIVIDUAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT :

3/7/2018-ARCM-HAS-CU-JICA-MSDH8

- **Base of Human Rights Practices**
- **Gender equality / non-discrimination**
- **Psycho-Social**
- **Participation of VoTs**
- **Do not blame VoTs**
- **All related data should be kept confidentially**
- **Accessibility to resources related to the social reintegration**



Situation Evaluation

Examples: Situation Evaluation form from Thailand Reception Home/Protection and Occupational Development

3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS

Individual Reintegration Plan

3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS

- Adaptation of families and VoTs
- Health and Medical Services
- Financial Supports and Funds
- Support for dependents under VoTs in case the VoTs are head of the household
- Legal Assistances
- Provide skills and occupational training programs
- Job opportunities
- Safety



3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS

Social Reintegration Handbook for Thai Victim of Trafficking

- A) Social Services**
- B) Economic Empowerment**
- C) Health Services**
- D) Legal Assistance**

A) SOCIAL SERVICES

- Services provided by Government, NGOs, CSOs, IO, others
- Follow up process
- Exist strategy (ies)

3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-
JICA-MSDHS



3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS

Social Services: Funds and Opportunities available for VOT

Social Services, Fundings, and Opportunities

- **Funds available from PMJ**
- **Funds for Prevention and Prosecution of Trafficking**
- **Health Services (Psycho-Social services)**

3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-
JICA-MSDHS



B) Economic Empowerment

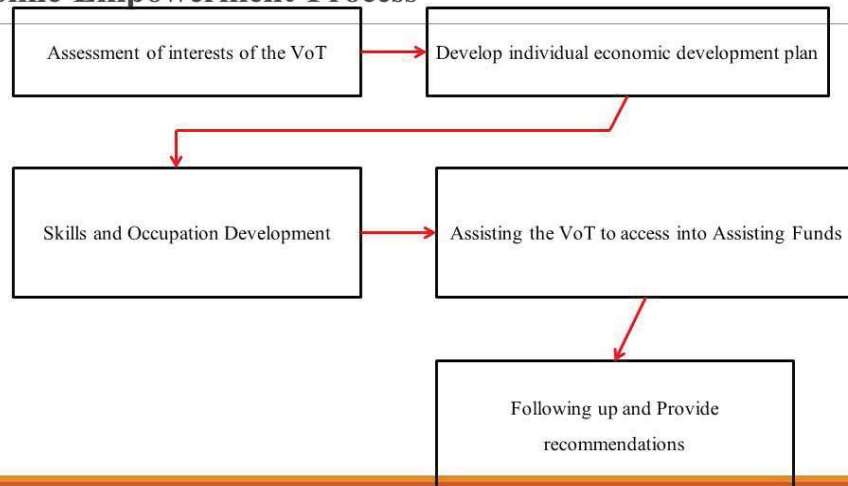
3/7/2018-
ARCM-IAS-CU-
JICA-MSDHS

Economic Empowerment

- Assessment of individual interest and capacity for job opportunity
- **Collaborating with Ministry of Labor (Department of Employment, and Department of Skills Development)**
- Local job matching opportunities and resources

3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS

Economic Empowerment Process



3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS

Health Services:

- How to access to medical care
 - OSCC in every hospital in Thailand
 - Physical and mental services
 - Counselling services

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3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS

ขั้นตอนการเรียกค่าสินไหมทดแทนในคดีค้ามนุษย์ (RESTITUTION FOR VOT)

3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS





3/7/2018-ARCM-IAS-CU-JICA-MSDHS

Case Studies: Successful Cases in social reintegration

- Identify funds and services received
- Difficulties faced
- The key to success



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

March 7, 2018
EIGHTH MEKONG REGIONAL WORKSHOP
MDT APPROACH IN PROTECTING TRAFFICKED PERSONS

Mari SHIGENARI
Deputy Counselor, Cabinet Secretariat, Japan

1

Outline

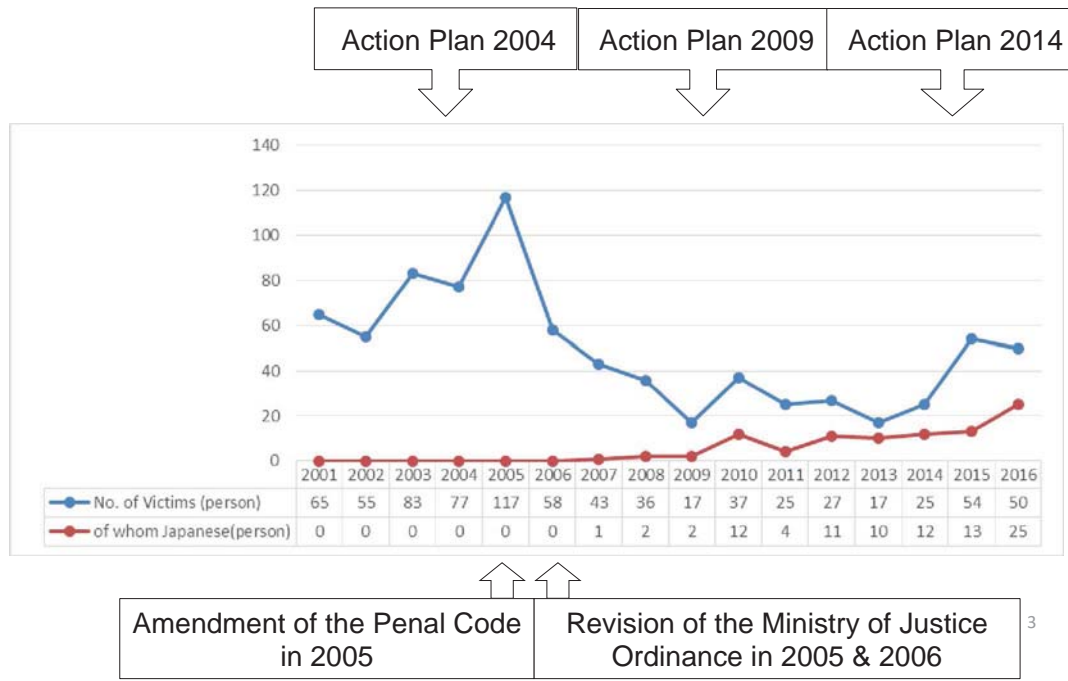
1. Recent situation in Japan on TIP
 - 1.1 Trends in the number of victims
 - 1.2 Trends in the number of cases of arrests made and number of arrested suspects
 - 1.3 Nationalities of the 50 victims and the 46 suspects
 - 1.4 Status of residence of the 25 foreign victims
 - 1.5 Examples of TIP
2. Framework 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

2

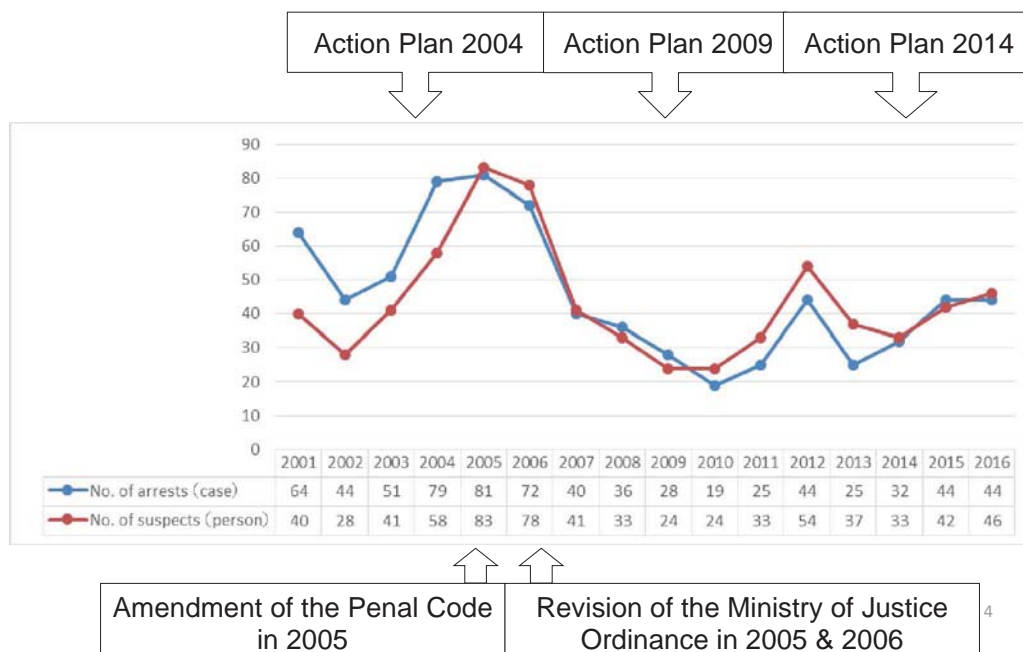


1. Recent Situation in Japan on TIP

1.1 Trends in the number of victims (2001 to 2016)

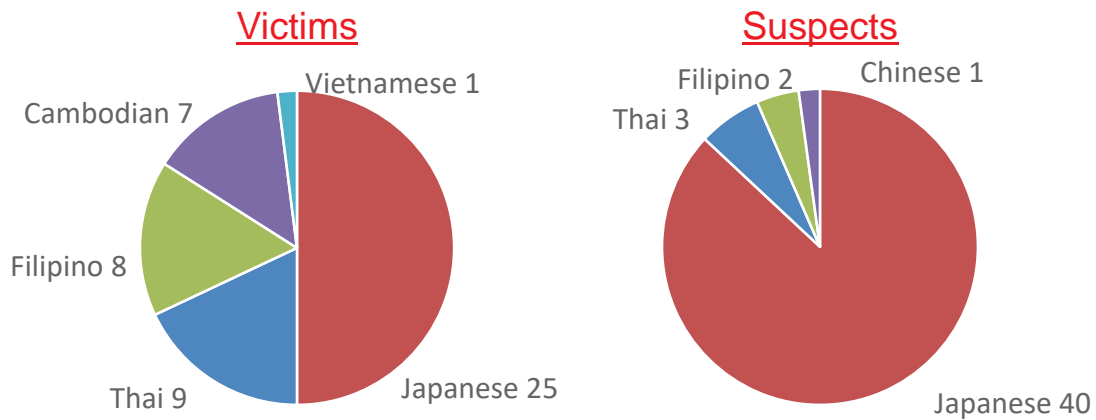


1.2 Trends in the number of cases of arrests made and number of arrested suspects (2001 to 2016)



1.3 Nationalities of the 50 victims and the 46 suspects (2016)

(Unit: No. of people)



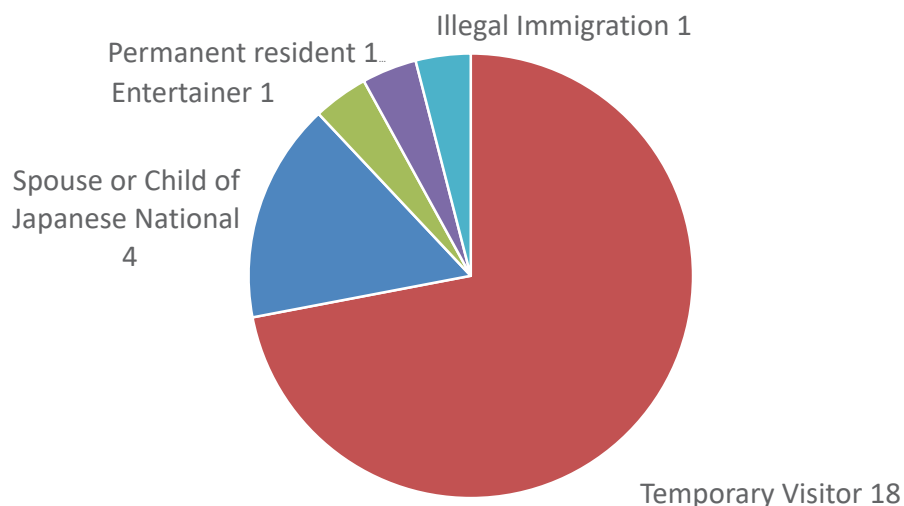
- Thai: 39 (2001), 40 (2002), 21 (2003), 48 (2004), 21 (2005), 3 (2006), 4 (2007), 18 (2008), 8 (2009), 12 (2011), 3 (2012), 6 (2013), 1 (2014), 10 (2015), 9 (2016)
- Cambodian: 2 (2003), 7 (2016)
- Vietnamese: 1 (2016)
- Laotian: 1 (2004)
- Myanmar: 0
- China: 4 (2002), 2 (2003), 1 (2008), 1 (2014)

Number of victims
(2001 to 2016)

5

1.4 Status of residence of the 25 foreign victims (2016)

(Unit: No. of people)



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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..

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2. Framework of the Government of Japan to combat TIP

Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime

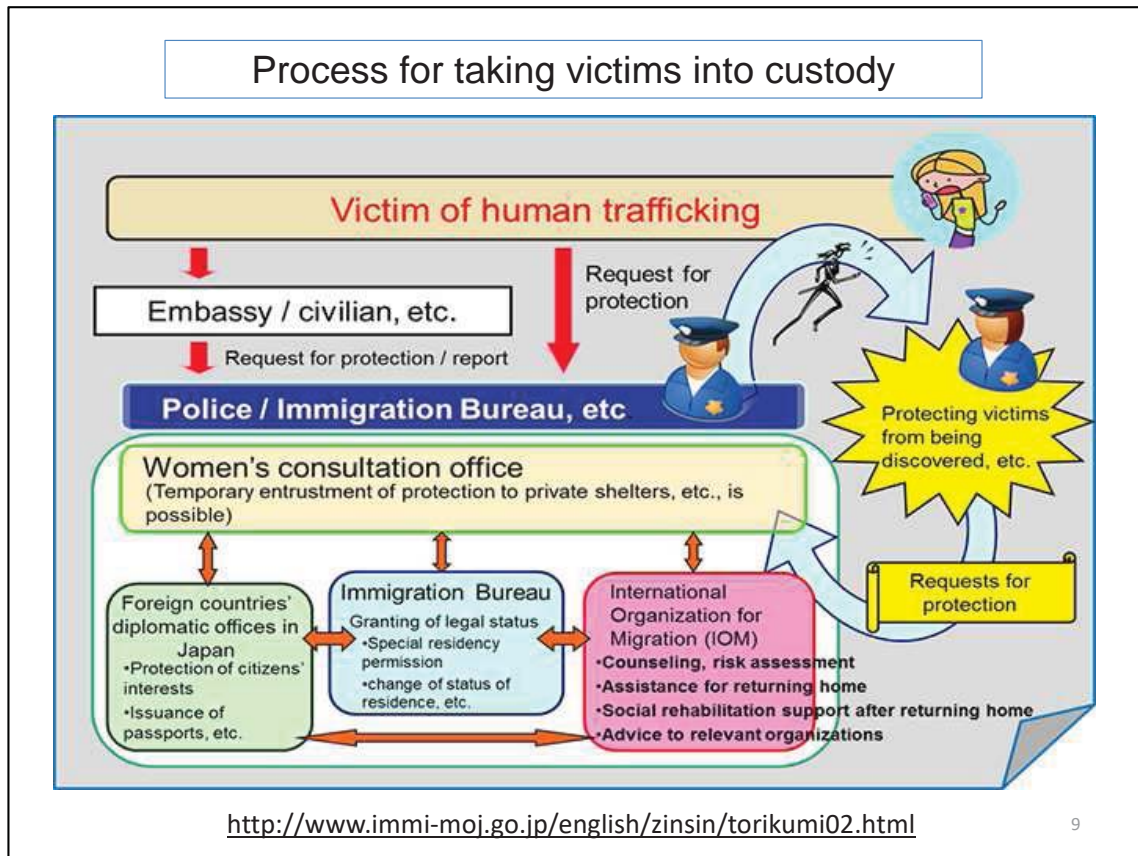
Council for the Promotion of Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons

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 foreign human resources
 - Increase of foreign visitors towards the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics
 - Establishing 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

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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

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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 24 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

1. Proper Control of Technical Intern Training

This Act,

- (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 3 to 7]
- (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 16]
- (3) Requires **Implementing organizations to be registered** [Related to Articles 17 to 18]
- (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 45]
- (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 46 to 51]
- (6) Enables the competent minister to **request cooperation to other ministers in charge of businesses** and establishes ‘**Regional Council on TITP**’ consisting of related agencies for each region [Related to Articles 53 to 56]

- (7) **Establishes Organization for Technical Intern Training as an authorized legal entity** which is in charge of the duties below: [Related to Chapter 3]

- 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]

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, 23, and 25]

3. Other matters

Other related amendments including that to the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, which defines status of residence for technical intern training will be made.

Effective date **November 1, 2017**

Enactment date : November 18, 2016
Promulgation date : November 28, 2016

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.

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4.3 Educating people on the demand side of sexual exploitation

(Poster)
(Cabinet Office)

Could it be?

Have you ever noticed someone like this around you?

- Several women living together in a small apartment room are picked up by a van every day and brought back home at night. They seem not to be allowed to go out on their own.
- Several foreigners are working at a factory. They seem to be working long hours every day while getting yellowed. One of the workers does not seem to be getting medical care, despite suffering a serious injury to his/her leg.
- A young girl gets out of a car driven by a man and enters a hotel. There are marks on her face suggesting that she has been beaten.

Be aware!
Human trafficking is occurring in Japan!

Human trafficking consists of acts such as the transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, using means such as force, threats, abduction or fraud, for the purpose of exploitation, such as prostitution and forced labor. It causes severe psychological and physical damage to victims.

Forced prostitution is a grave violation of human dignity and human rights and must never be tolerated.

Human trafficking and child prostitution, whether committed in Japan or abroad, are heinous crimes and subject to punishment.

You can help the victims of human trafficking by reporting to the nearest Police Station or Immigration Office. Your information could lead to their rescue.

<http://www.gov-online.go.jp/useful/article/201111/3.html>

HELP
警察署
入国管理局
外国人労働者
労働相談
児童相談所
女性センター
相談窓口
警察署

Human Trafficking is a crime.
If you are a victim of human trafficking,
please report to the police
or other authorities.

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

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4.4 Informing latent victims about agencies
to which they can report the crime

(Leaflet) (National Police Agency)

★
私を助けてください!

このリーフレットを受け取った方へ

このリーフレットを示した方は
**人身取引等の被害に遭っている
可能性があります。警察等への
連絡をお願いします。**
(連絡先は裏面に記載してあります)

企画制作：警察庁
企画協力：内閣官房 内閣府 法務省 外務省
厚生労働省 女性の家HELP
女性の家ワーカー
関係各国大使館等

(the part written in Japanese)

Were you brought to Japan and tricked into prostitution/the sex industry or forced labor? The Police, the Regional Immigration Bureaus, the Women's Consulting Offices, NGOs and other organizations will protect these trafficking victims. Please don't be afraid to call one of the following phone numbers or show the page marked with ★ to someone to seek help.

① The Police 110
② The Regional immigration Bureaus:
0570-013904
Sapporo: 011-261-7502
Sendai: 022-256-6076
Tokyo: 03-5796-7112
Nagoya: 052-559-2150
Osaka: 06-4703-2100
Hiroshima: 082-221-4411
Takamatsu: 087-822-5852
Fukuoka: 092-623-2400
③ The Counseling Center for Women-Anti Trafficking Project (NGO)
(Monday - Friday, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.)
03-3368-8855, 045-914-7008
④ Contact information on related Embassies in Japan (See other pages)

(the part written in English)

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4.5 Contact Point Meeting with embassies in Tokyo



Source: National Police Agency July, 2016

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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/dai3/eigoban.pdf>

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The Eighth Mekong Regional Workshop

The Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking in Japan

Effort and Challenges regarding Victims' Assistance to Social Reintegration

Wednesday March 7th, 2018

**Tomoko Ohashi, Director of
Aichi Prefecture Women's Counseling Center**

Today's Contents

1. The position of the Women's Counseling Office (Women's Counseling Center) in terms of combatting Trafficking in Persons
2. The role of the Women's Counseling Office (Women's Counseling Center) and status in terms of the Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking
3. The status in terms of assistance and protection of Victims of Human Trafficking at the Aichi Prefecture Women's Counseling Center.



1. The position of the Women's Counseling Office (Women's Counseling Center) in terms of combatting Trafficking in Persons

2

Overview of Action Plan to combat Human Trafficking - 2014

Situation Surrounding Human Trafficking

- Interest of the international community in Japan's effort to combat Human Trafficking
- In light of more foreigners being hired, an increase in the number of foreign visitors, and the promotion of women's social advancement, it is imperative to strengthen the measures in combatting human trafficking to create "Japan – the Safest Country in the World"

Structure of Action Plan to combat Trafficking in Persons - 2014

① Thorough understanding of the actual conditions of Human Trafficking

② Prevention of Human Trafficking

- Prevention of Human Trafficking through the Immigration Bureau and through residency control.
- Prevention of Human Trafficking for labour exploitation purposes
 - Fundamental review and optimization of the Foreign Technical Intern Training Program
 - Dissemination of information such as legal protection to foreign technical training interns.
 - Strict enforcement of laws related to labour standards.

③ Promoting the recognition of Victims of Trafficking

- Appropriate responses by cooperation of various contact point agencies.
- Publicizing measures to protect victims to agencies where they may be reports of potential victims.
- Strengthening agencies to cope with foreign languages.
- Call attention to potential victims of human trafficking by diplomatic establishments and such abroad.

※ Red text refers to new measures (including those incorporated into the current plan).

④ Eradication of Human Trafficking

- Strengthening cooperation among relevant administrative bodies by the task force to enforce measures to combat human trafficking related laws
- Usage of Manual on Human Trafficking Crackdown for thorough crackdowns.
- Cross-border crime crackdowns

⑤ Protection and support of Victims of Trafficking

- Strengthening the protection function
 - Provision of temporary custody for VOT including men.
 - Strengthening the protection of foreign technical training interns.
- Support of victims
 - Provision of information to victims during the investigative process
 - Publicizing information and the provision of legal aid to victims
 - Support of foreign victims to repatriate voluntarily.

⑥ Establishment of a base to promote measures to combat Human Trafficking

- Conclusion of the Human Trafficking Protocol
- Securing the understanding and cooperation of the Japanese public & others.
- Establishment of a ministerial council
- Creating an annual report on TIP

3



Procedures for Handling Victims of Human Trafficking (Measures concerning the Recognition of Victims)

(June 23rd, 2010 – Agreement at the Liaison Meeting of the Ministries concerned with Victims of Human Trafficking)

● Procedures for Handling Victims of Human Trafficking (Measures concerning the Recognition of Victims)

● Response to trafficking cases in each administrative agency (*Partial excerpt*)

«Police» «Japan Coast Guard» «Prosecution» «Immigration Bureau»
«Labour Administration related bodies» «Other»

◀ Counseling Offices, Child Guidance Centers▶

• Response of each of the contact points

The Women's Counseling Office or Child Guidance Center should actively and appropriately respond when there is consultation or protection request from victims of trafficking in or the prefectural police.

• Protection of Victims

Based upon a request for protection from the relevant administrative agency or when the person his or herself identifies as the victim of trafficking, it must be kept in mind that it is highly likely that the victim may be harmed by malicious employers, brokers, etc. Therefore, each agency's role, and the need to contact them should be explained to the victim and after receiving permission, the relevant agencies such as the police of the Immigration Bureau are to be contacted if necessary to facilitate cooperation and to take protective measures.

• Implementation of such matters like Protection and Aid at Women's Counseling Centers, etc.

At the Women's Counseling Office, we work to secure cooperation with related government agencies, embassies in Tokyo, the IOM and NGOs, to provide clothing, food and shelter for the affected women, in improving the night time security system, and to enrich an assistance while under protection according to the situation of each victim. In addition, if the victim is a child, then appropriate protective measures in collaboration with the child guidance center are taken as necessary. If more appropriate protection is expected, temporary protection consignment to private shelters etc. may be carried out.

Procedures for handling human trafficking cases (measures concerning protection of victims)

(July 1st, 2011 – Agreement at the Liaison Meeting of the Ministries concerned with Victims of Human Trafficking)

Procedures for Handling Victims of Human Trafficking (Measures concerning the Protection of Victims) (*Partial excerpt*)

1. Focus on Protecting the Victims

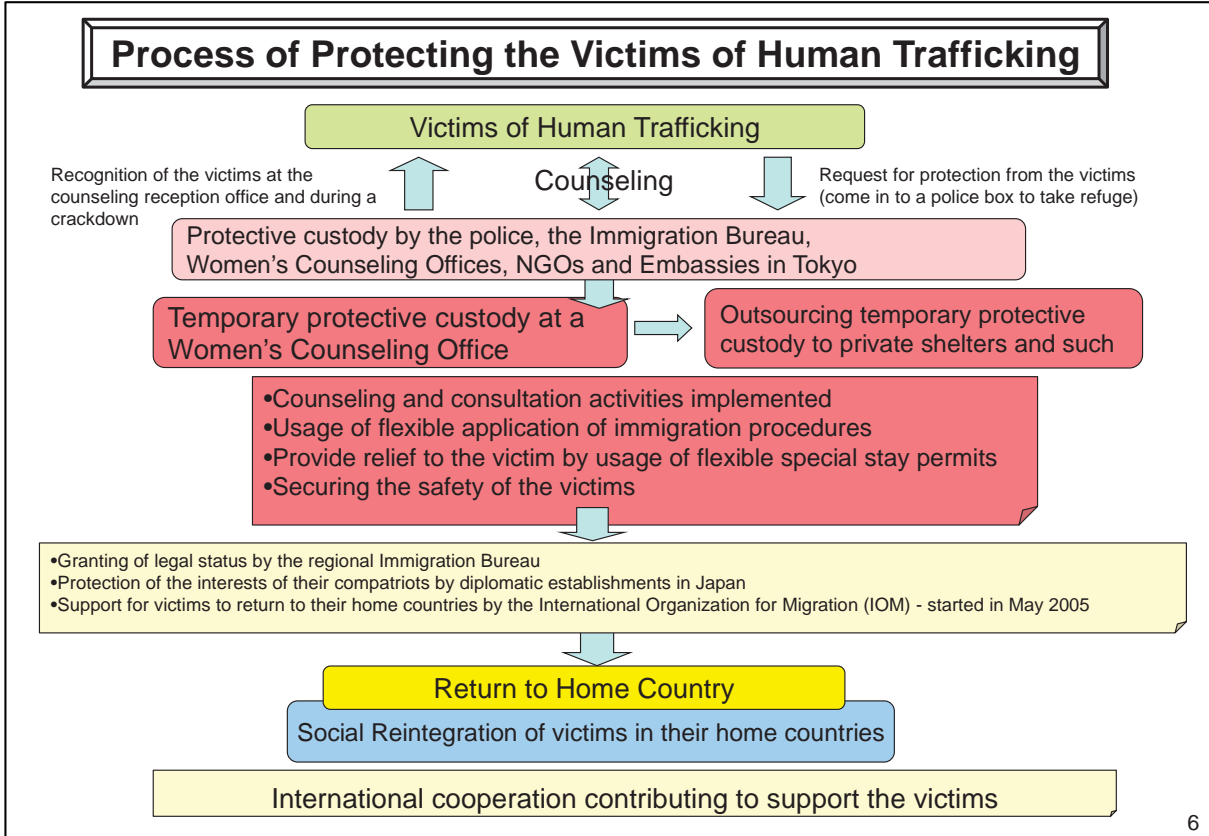
(4) Consideration of the medium to long term stays of the victims.

It is necessary to provide support taking into consideration the longer stay period of victims in Japan as they may need to cooperate in criminal proceedings, be involved in divorce procedures in the case of fake marriages, and/or due to security problems in their home countries, etc. Stress may occur due to the differences in language, lifestyle habits, group living, and restrictions on their activities. Therefore, counselling and other necessary support is needed, while taking into consideration the hopes of the victims.

3. Measures concerning the protection of victims

(1) At each of the contact points of the relevant administrative agencies, such as the police, the Immigration Bureau, the Legal Affairs Bureaus, Women's Consulting Offices, Child Guidance Centers, the Labour Standards Offices, and the Head Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, if the consulter is judged to be a victim of trafficking or a person who may be a victim of trafficking, the protection of the person should be considered. If needed, a prompt report or notification should be given to the police, the Immigration Bureau, the Japan Coast Guard, a Women's Counseling Office or a Child Guidance Center to receive expert judgment and to facilitate mutual cooperation. In such a case, information should be fully shared among the relevant agencies to smoothly protect the victim of trafficking.

(9) Women's Counseling Offices should strive to cooperate with the police, the Immigration Bureau, other relevant administrative agencies, foreign embassies in Tokyo, IOM (International Organization for Migration) and NGOs to protect female victims of trafficking temporarily. Support during protection is to be irrespective of nationality or age, is to be based upon the condition of the victim and is to include the following: provision of clothing, food, and shelter; consideration for living quarters and bathing; consideration of diet; establishment of a night security system; appointment of necessary interpreters; provision of counseling, medical care, and the like; and provision of information about the legal assistance for victims. In the case of a child victim, the Child Guidance Center should give the victim psychological care and treatment. For example, if needed, it should have a child psychologist or such interview the victim and have a physician diagnose the victim. If high-level expertise is needed, the Child Guidance Center should cooperate with a specialized medical institution to provide psychological care.



2. The role of the Women's Counseling Office (Women's Counseling Center) and status in terms of the Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking



Regarding the Women's Counseling Office (Women's Counseling Center)

□ Women's Counseling Office (Women's Counseling Center)

We are a public institution that aims to consistently provide seamless and professional assistance such as consultation, protection, independence assistance, etc. to those women who have to face complicated and serious problems, by which their body and mind are hurt, and/or had their human rights are infringed upon.

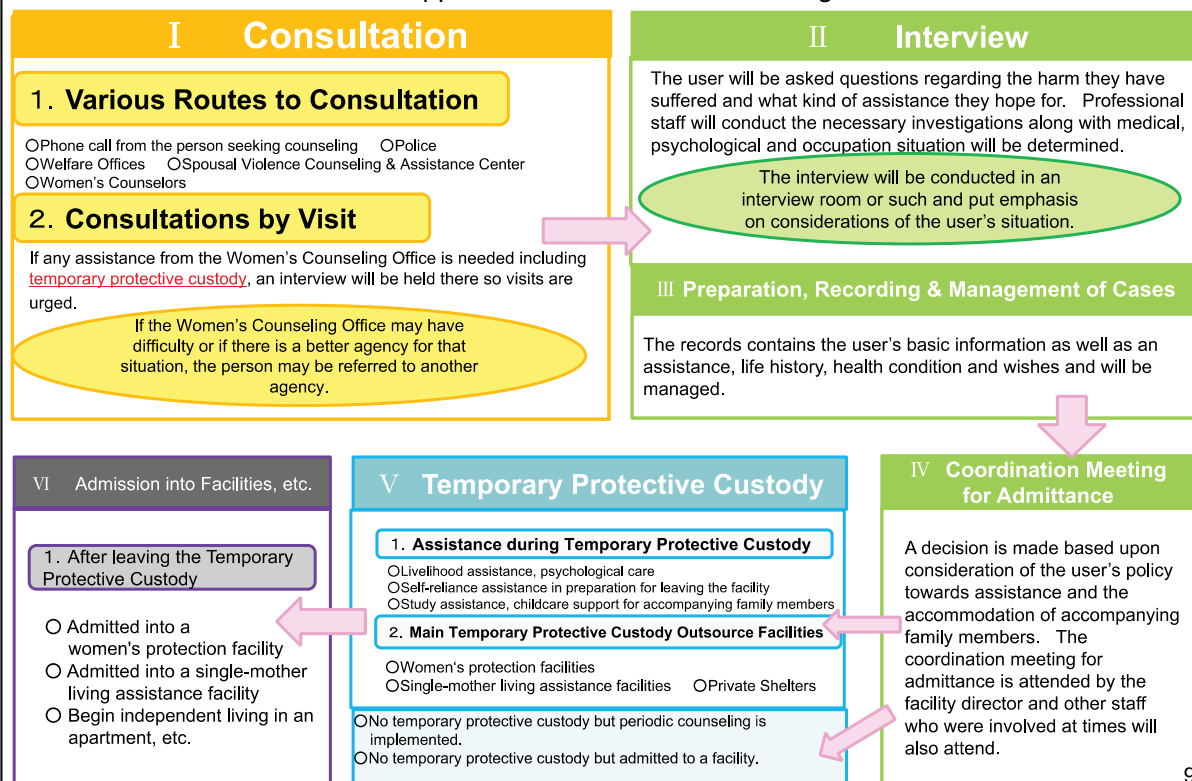
From "The Women's Counseling Office Guideline (March 2014 edition)"

- Offices have been established in each prefecture, based upon the prostitution prevention law.
- Each office also plays a role as a "Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Center" based on the law concerning prevention of violence from spouses and the protection of victims
- At least one place in each prefecture for a total of 49 locations around Japan (as of April 1st, 2016)
- The Women's Counseling Office provides a function of Temporary Protective Custody in its annex.

8

Basic Flow of Procedure for Support at the Women's Counseling Offices

Based on "Women's Counseling Offices Guideline" (March 2014)



9

**Status of the Protective Custody of Victims of Trafficking in Women's Counseling Offices & such**

- Victims in protective custody are all women and 409 women in total. Of those, 402 women are under the care of the Women's Counseling Office.
- Filipino, Indonesian and Thai people make up 88.5%.
- 95.8 % of the counseling route leading to protective custody is the police or the Immigration Bureau.
- There are a total of 20 people under 18 years old. The youngest is 14 years old. The average age is 25.5 years old.

Gender Equality in Employment / Children and Families Bureau - Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (as of March 31, 2016)

① Record of Protective Custody by year (total 409 persons)

2001	1 person	(1 Thai person)
2002	2 persons	(2 Thais)
2003	6 persons	(3 Thais, 3 Filipinas)
2004	24 persons	(15 Thais, 4 Taiwanese, 3 Indonesian, 1 Korean, 1 Columbian)
2005	117 persons	(64 Filipinas, 40 Indonesian, 6 Taiwanese, 4 Thais, 2 Chinese, 1 Korean)
2006	36 persons	(17 Indonesian, 12 Filipinas, 4 Thais, 2 Taiwanese, 1 Korean)
2007	36 persons	(19 Filipinas, 5 Korean, 5 Thais, 4 Indonesian, 1 Romanian, 2 Taiwanese)
2008	39 persons	(22 Thais, 11 Filipinas, 3 Taiwanese, 2 Chinese, 1 Bangladeshi)
2009	14 persons	(7 Filipinas, 4 Thais, 2 Chinese, 1 Taiwanese)
2010	33 persons	(25 Filipinas, 4 Japanese, 3 Thais, 1 Korean)
2011	35 persons	(13 Indonesian, 11 Filipinas, 10 Thais, 1 Chinese)
2012	13 persons	(8 Filipinas, 4 Thai, 1 Taiwanese)
2013	6 persons	(4 Thais, 1 Filipina, 1 Japanese)
2014	28 persons	(23 Filipinas, 3 Japanese, 2 Thais)
2015	19 persons	(9 Filipinas, 9 Thais, 1 Japanese)

10

② Record of Protective Custody by Prefecture (Total 409 persons)

Akita 18	Ibaraki***13	Tochigi 35	Gunma 11	Chiba 31
Tokyo city ** 41	Kanagawa 11	Nagano 43	Gifu 39	Aichi 72
Osaka 11	Hyogo 8	Tottori 9	Shimane 14	Okayama 14
Hiroshima * 9	Yamaguchi 10	Tokushima 3	Kagawa 3	Fukuoka 8
Kumamoto 7	Kagoshima 2			

Fukushima , Saitama , Niigata , Shizuoka , Mie , Oita , and Okinawa each 1 person

*Six women were transferred from Shimane prefecture and are not included in this total.

**Three women were transferred from Gunma and one women's protection was entrusted from Nagano prefecture and so these were not included in this total.

***One woman was transferred from Okayama prefecture and is not included in this total.

③ Record of Outsourced Cases for Temporary Protective Custody (137 out of 409 persons)

From April 1, 2005 to March 31, 2016, temporary protective custody for 137 persons was outsourced

Breakdown: 51* to Women's protection facilities, 47 to Single-mother living support facilities, 39 to Private shelter, 1 to Child self-reliance assistance home

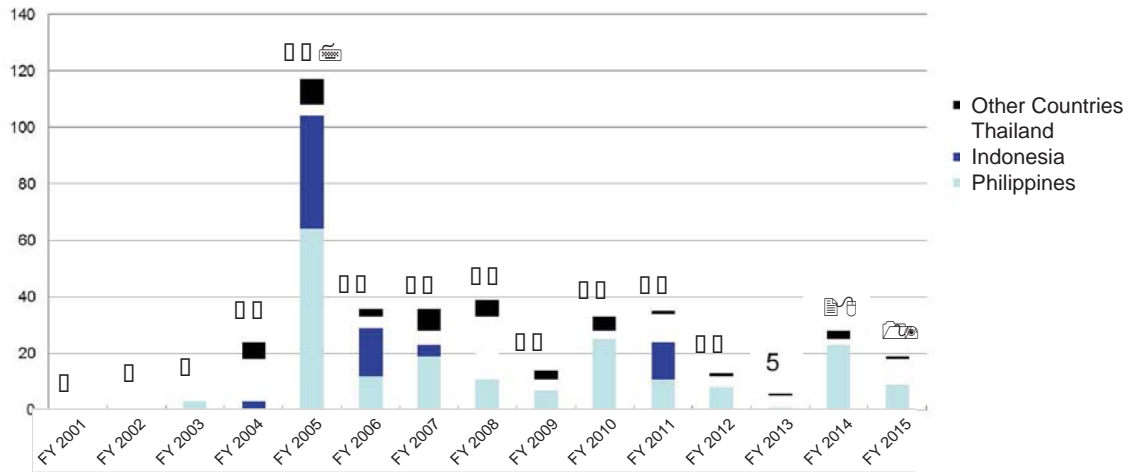
* One person is not included in the total because the outsource occurred twice

④ Average number of days in protective custody is 45.1

11

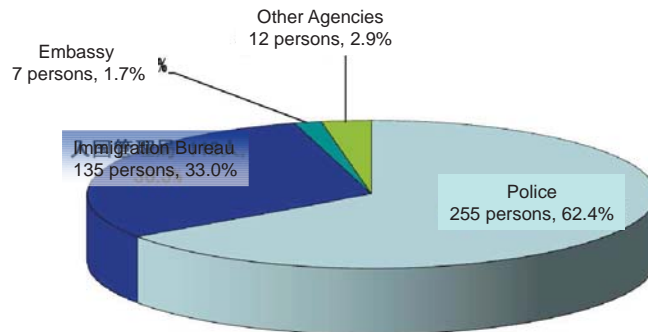


Record of Protective Custody of the Victims of Trafficking by nationality (FY2001-2015 409 persons)



12

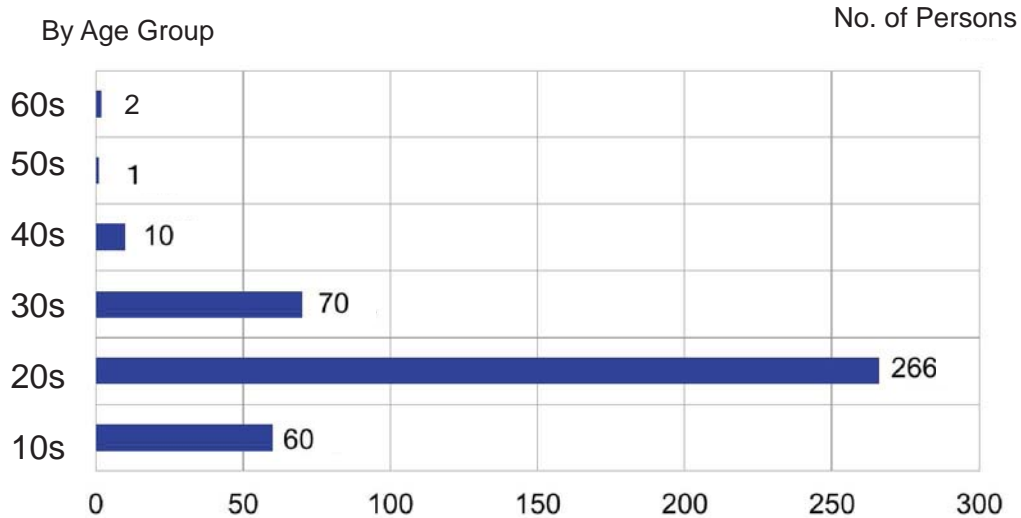
Consultation Intermediaries for Victims of Trafficking (FY2001-2015 409 persons total)



13



Record of Protective Custody of the Victims of Trafficking by age group
(FY2001-2015 409 persons)



14

Record of Protective Custody of Victims of Trafficking under the Age of 18
(FY2001-2015)

(number of persons)

	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	total
Women's Consulting Office	1	3	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	14		
Child's Consulting Office	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6		
total	1	8	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	20		

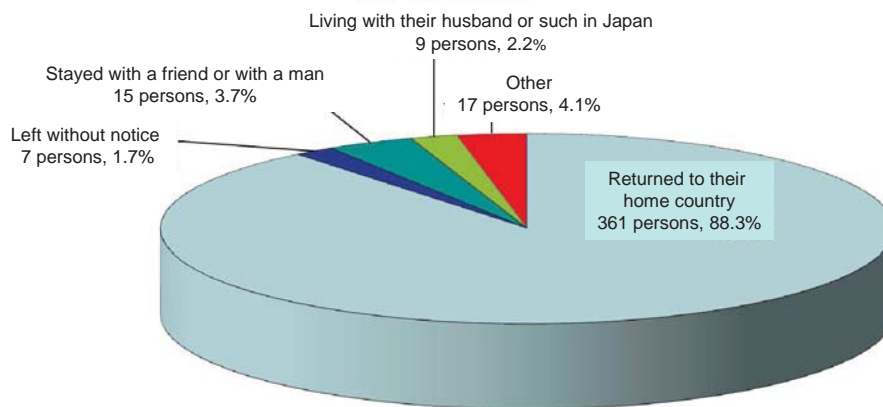
14 yrs	0
15 yrs	0
16 yrs	0
17 yrs	0
total	0

Philippines	0
Japan	0
Indonesia	0
China	0
Thailand	0
Columbia	0
total	0

Aichi prefecture	0
Ibaragi prefecture	0
Chiba prefecture	0
Tochigi prefecture	0
Gunma prefecture	0
Chiba prefecture	0
Tokyo	0
Yamaguchi prefecture	0
Okinawa prefecture	0
total	0

15

Status of the Victims of Trafficking After Discharge (FY2001-2015 409 persons total exiting the system)



16

3. The status in terms of assistance and protection of Victims of Human Trafficking at the Aichi Prefecture Women's Counseling Center.

Aichi Prefecture Overview



18

Aichi is a prefecture with a population of approximately 7.53 million, and has land of approximately 5,173 square kilometers

There is a vast plain from the west to the south eastern part of the prefecture, and numerous industries are very active in this area.

Aichi has many automobile-related and machine tool companies that have developed into the core industry of the prefecture including the Toyota Motor Corporation.

Since 1977, the shipment value of manufactured goods in the prefecture has been continuously number one in all of Japan.

These industries coexist in equilibrium with traditional local industries such as textiles and ceramics, agriculture and fishery – resulting in an abundantly rich prefecture.



□ Prefectural office location

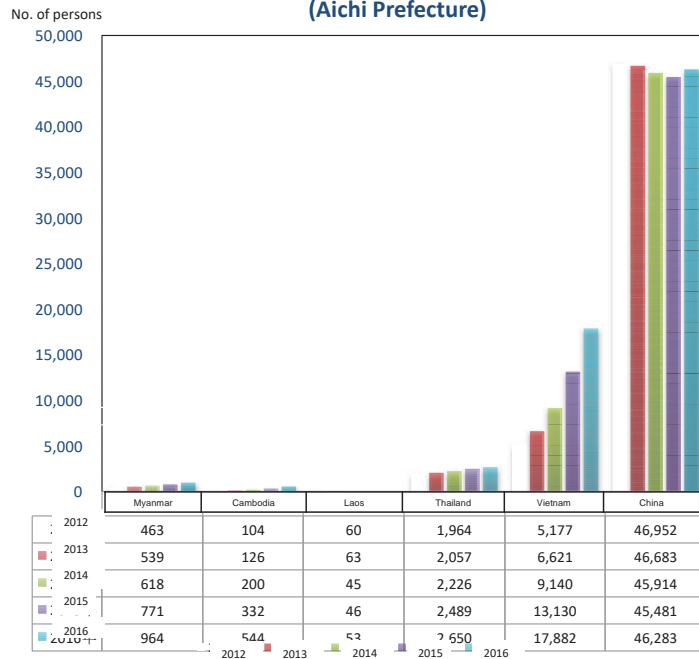
19

Aichi Prefecture Status of no. of foreign residents

- As of end December 2016, No. of foreign residents within Aichi prefecture: **224,424**
- Increase from end of Dec. 2015: 15,073 persons
- No. of persons by nationality (place of origin) (as of end Dec. 2016)
 - ① Brazil 51,171
 - ② China 46,283
 - ③ Korea · Korea 33,436
 - ④ Philippines 33,390
 - ⑤ Vietnam 17,882
 - ⑥ Peru 7,571
 - ⑦ Other 34,691

Source: Ministry of Justice "Foreign Residents Statistics"

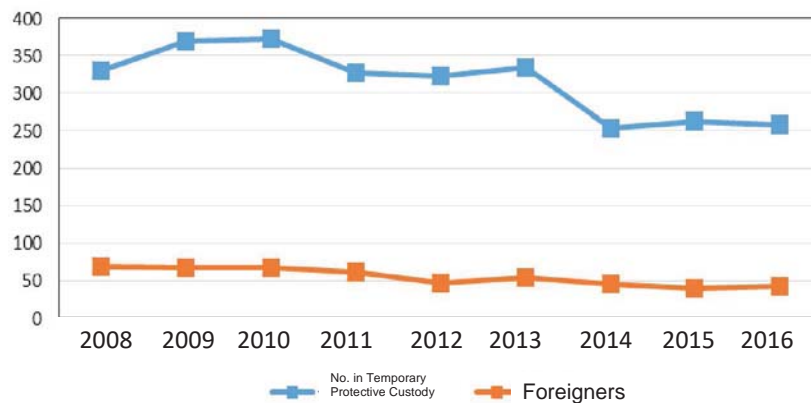
Transition of Foreign Residents originating from the Mekong Region and China (Aichi Prefecture)



20

Statistics on No. of Cases in Temporary Protective Custody at Aichi Prefecture Women's Counseling Center (Fiscal Year 2008 – 2016)

Total No. of Cases of those in Temporary Protective Custody and
Transition in No. of Cases of Foreigners in Protective Custody



Reason for temporary protective custody:

- ① Violence by husbands and others (78.9%) ② Violence by children and parents (8.1%) ③ Homeless (7.8%) ④ Trafficking in persons (3.9%) ⑤ Other (1.3%) ※Fiscal Year 2016 results

Major nationalities of foreigners in temporary protective custody (by place of origin) <Cumulative total for 2008 - 2016>

- ① Philippines (59.0%) ② Brazil (15.4%) ③ China (9.9%) ④ South Korea (4.6%) ⑤ Indonesia (1.8%) Peru (1.8%) ⑥ Thailand (1.6%) ⑦ Vietnam (1.0%), ⑧ 15 other countries (4.9%)

21

Regarding (Female) Victims of Trafficking

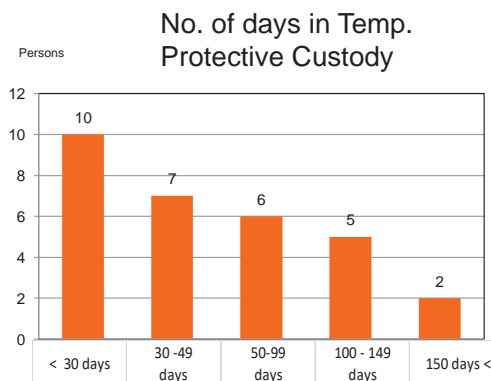
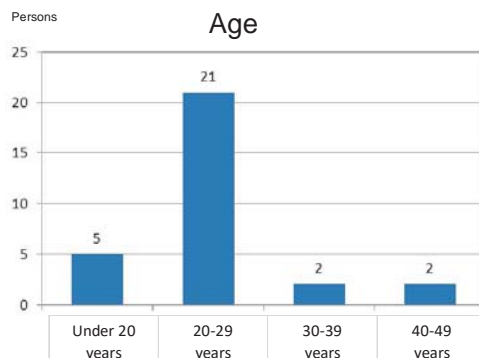
— Status of Protection and Contents of Assistance —

22

Characteristics of Women who are under Protective Custody as Victims of Trafficking (1) Fiscal Year 2008 - 2016

Number of persons protected: 30 (29 Filipinas, 1 Thai)

- Average age: 24.9 years (youngest age 18, oldest age 48 years)
- Average no. of days in protection: 61.5 days
(minimum 3 days, maximum 183 days)





Characteristics of Women who are under Protective Custody as Victims of Trafficking (2) Fiscal Year 2008 - 2016

«Health condition at admittance & medical service scheme used»

- insomnia, headache, toothache, exhaustion from overwork
- free to low-cost medical treatment program, consultation with a health nurse
(many do not like to seek medical consultation)
- consciousness disturbance due to overdose, nervous breakdown,
dissociative disorder □ paid by public expenditure (hospitalization)
- pregnancy □ free to low-cost medical treatment program
- dislocated joint □ paid by public expenditure
- urethritis □ free to low-cost medical treatment program
- cystitis suspicion □ free to low-cost medical treatment program
- facial eczema, pyoderma
 - free to low-cost medical treatment program

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【Example of assisted case】 Ms. “A” (from Thailand – in her 20s)

No. of days in protective custody	34 days (result of assistance: repatriation)
Circumstances leading to protective custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Was working after graduating from a vocational school in Thailand. She was told by an acquaintance in Thailand that a high salary was possible by working at a Thai restaurant in Japan. Wanting to make the life of her family easier, she decided to work at a Thai restaurant in Japan through the introduction of this acquaintance. · The status of residence was "Japanese spouse, etc." · Her passport was seized by the man who met her at the airport and she was taken to work at a bar. She was forced to go out with the male clients and be engaged in prostitution. · When she said she wanted to return to Thailand, she was threatened to pay back a bundle of cash she owed. · About a week after arriving in Japan, she ran away from the dormitory (apartment), borrowed a telephone at a nearby company and asked the Thai Embassy for help.
Condition of Ms. “A” during temporary protective custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Strongly desiring to repatriate and much anxiety. Request to contact family and talk with somebody in her own language. · Physical symptoms also present, such as headache, nausea, and physical anxiety of perhaps being pregnant.

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【Example of assisted case】 Ms. “A” (from Thailand – in her 20s)

Details of assistance in terms of daily life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Arrangement for a Thai interpreter. An opportunity was provided for Ms. A to speak directly to the interpreter on the phone. · The Immigration Bureau, IOM, Thai Embassy were contacted and Ms. A's story was heard directly by telephone or interview. · In terms of her anxiety about being pregnant, a pregnancy test was conducted, and Ms. A was informed of the result. · Health check was done by a public health nurse, and she was informed that if necessary, consultation with a medical institution was possible. · Information on divorce procedures was provided by a lawyer. · Escort services to various locations was provided (for attorney consultation, immigration paperwork, health check-up, souvenir shopping)
Assistance by concerned agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Police: a hearing, coordination with related organizations, transport at repatriation · Immigration Bureau: survey by personal interview, change of status of residence · Embassy: dispatch of volunteer interpreter, insertion of Thai language documents, implement personal interview, issuance of temporary passport, contact with family · IOM: telephone and interviews to reduce her concerns; lending of Thai language books, etc.; and assistance for repatriation by coordination with relevant agencies · Lawyer (defence counsel for victims of trafficking): her divorce proceedings by delegation
Request for after Repatriation	Want to return to her family first.

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【Example of assisted case】 Ms. “B” (from the Philippines – in her 20s)

No. of days in protective custody	96 days (repatriation)
Circumstances leading to protective custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · After hearing stories from a friend how debt repayment is possible if one works in Japan, she was offered a sham marriage to legally stay in Japan and conducted a ceremony in the Philippines and then came to Japan. · Her passport was seized on the day of entry into Japan and she lived in the owner's house and was made to work as a bar hostess at a Philippine pub everyday. · Before coming to Japan, she was promised to a monthly salary of 70,000 yen, but even after 1 month she got only 30,000 yen. ※Two Filipinas who worked in the same pub presented themselves to the Immigration Bureau saying "We want to return home" shortly before Ms. B. · When the police searched the Philippine pub owner's house, Ms. B was discovered and taken into protective custody as there seemed to be a high possibility of her being a victims of trafficking. After that, the Women's Counseling Center was contacted to provide protective custody and she was admitted to the center.
Condition of Ms. “B” during temporary protective custody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · When she first came, she broke down crying, hit herself by the head and tried to throw herself down the stairs - in a general state of confusion. She calmed down when placed in a separate facility (an entrusted party for temporary protective custody) where there was another Filipina resident.

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**【Example of assisted case】 Ms. “B” (from the Philippines – in her 20s)**

Details of assistance in terms of daily life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement of a Tagalog interpreter. • The staff went to the entrusted facility and interviewed Ms. B, to consult with her on any problem in daily life. When Ms. B expressed her desire to contact IOM, this was coordinated with IOM. • Because the admittance period became long, a shopping agency was asked to buy non-necessary items such as beverage and sweets. • As she was treated for multiple physical conditions, a public health nurse visited regularly and conducted health checkups and arranged necessary hospital visits. • Information on annulment of marriage (annulment of marriage) procedure by lawyers.
Assistance by concerned agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police: a hearing, coordination with related organizations, transportation at repatriation • Public Prosecutor's Office: a hearing • Immigration Bureau: survey by personal interview, change of status of residence in Japan • IOM: telephone and interviews to reduce her concerns; lending of DVDs, etc.; and assistance for repatriation by coordinating with relevant agencies • Lawyer (defence counsel for victims of trafficking): annulment of her marriage proceedings by delegation
Request for after Repatriation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would like to run a small business with her family.

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Support that Walks with the Victim**□ Considerations reached through Cases □**

- The temporary protective custody station is only a place to live and care should be taken to make the person feel safe and protected. Specifically, any visits outside or such should be informed in advance. Any coordination with related agencies should first be discussed and the principle's intention should be confirmed. Furthermore, in conversations with the person, do not scrutinize any subject the person is unwilling to discuss, such as details of harm received.
- Take care of the health of the person. If there are any complaints of mental or physical matters, promptly take measures such as planning a consultation. In addition, even if the person does not make any complaints, observe the state of health at all times, and if necessary, urge medical consultation so that any medical treatment can be conducted promptly.
- Enrich communication. Provide opportunities for conversations in the person's native tongue to ease the feeling of anxiety and loneliness. For this reason, an interpreter should be arranged. Also, staff who support everyday life should devise efforts to communicate, such as with body language.
- Have a stance of respecting the customs, culture and values of the person's country of origin. Employees should take interest in the life and culture of the person's country of origin and try to learn on their own so that they can be of support.
- Provide enjoyment in everyday life. Offering music CDs of the country of origin, books and movie DVDs in their mother tongue, as well as offer programs of handicrafts and crafts, and exercises such as yoga etc.

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Issues related to Support

□ Institutional issues in Japan

In the Japanese system, the temporary protective custody station is just a place to temporarily consider the next step with peace of mind and is a mechanism aimed at independence by using the system of welfare after leaving. For victims of human trafficking, it is possible to provide information on legal assistance as support for repatriation. However, it is impossible to provide consultation and training for independence while staying in Japan, so after repatriation, support in the country of origin is necessary.

It is not possible to protect male victims in the framework of the Women's Counseling Office (Women's Counseling Center).

□ Protective environment issues

Since the period of temporary protective custody of victims of trafficking is often long compared to those who are in protective custody for other reasons, it is desirable to provide an environment that is considerate of human rights.



**EIGHTH MEKONG REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON ASSISTING VICTIMS OF
TRAFFICKING TO BUILD NEW LIVES: EXPLORING “SUCCESSFUL”
SOCIAL REINTEGRATION FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND GOOD
INITIATIVES TO PROMOTE IT**

Bangkok, 7-9 March 2018

Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSAVY)

Presented by Mrs. Prom Sokhun, Director,

Department of Anti-Human Trafficking and Reintegration of Victims

CAMBODIA

1



OUTLINE

1. Introduction
2. Overview of Anti-trafficking Government Law, Policy and System
3. Partnership on Repatriation
4. Service Provision and Resources on Repatriation
5. Partnership on Social Reintegration
6. Service Provision and Resources on Social Reintegration
7. Case of “Successful” Social Reintegration
8. Gaps, obstacles and challenges in Assisting Social Reintegration
9. Way Forward

2



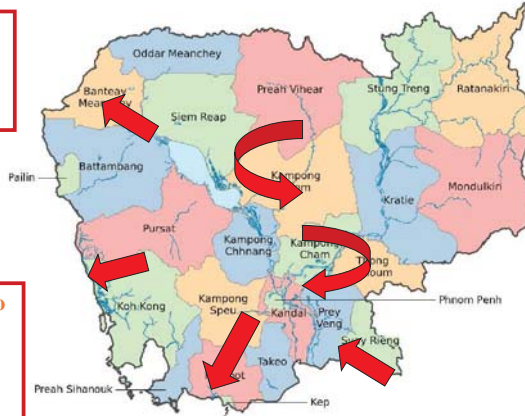
1. Introduction

CAMBODIA recognized as a *sending*, *receiving* and *transit* country for trafficking in persons

In-country Trafficking

- Rural to urban
- Province to province

as a *sending* country to Thailand, onwards to other parts of Southeast Asia, Malaysia, Korea, China and other region

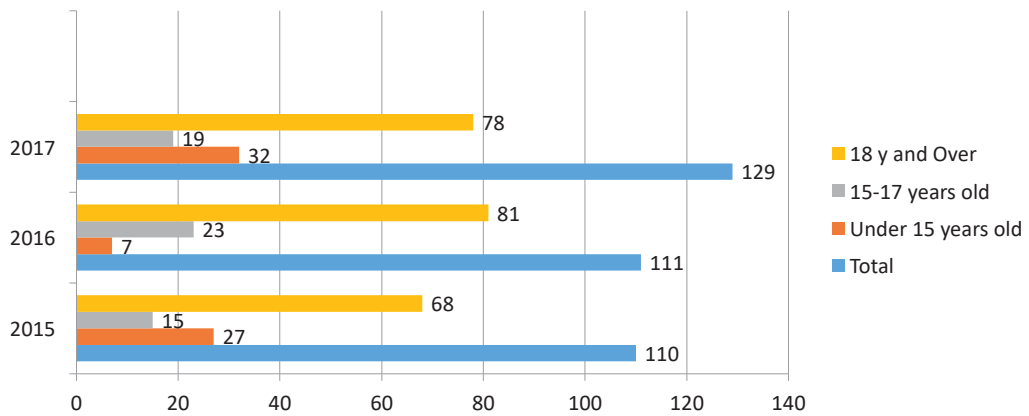


As a *receiving* country for Vietnamese and Chinese
as a *transit* country for...
Vietnamese, Chinese, ...

3



Number of Trafficked Persons Rescued (2015-2017)



Activity and Result Report of NCCT, 2015, 2016 and 2017, Law Enforcement Working Group

4



2. Overview of Anti-trafficking Government Law, Policy and System

2.1. Key international & Regional legal framework:

- Universal Declaration on Human Rights in 1948
- International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights in 1976,
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1981,
- Convention on The Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1990,
- UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime in 2000,
- UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol) in 2000,
- ASEAN Convention on TIP and its Regional Action on TIP in 2015
- COMMIT MOU in 2004 and COMMIT Sub-Regional Plan of Action IV (SPAIV) in 2015-2018

5



2. Overview of Anti-trafficking Government Law, Policy and System

2.2. Domestic Laws and Policies:

- Constitution in 1993
- Criminal Code in 2009, Criminal Procedure in 2007
- Labor Law in 1997
- Juvenile Justice Law in 2016
- Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation in 2008 (“LSHTSE”) in 2008,
- Sub-decree No.190 on the Management of Sending of Cambodian Workers Abroad through Private Recruitment Agency in 2011,
- Guidelines on Forms and Procedures for Identification of Victims of Human Trafficking for Appropriate Services Provision in 2015,
- Policy and the Minimum Standards on Protection of the Rights of Victims of Human Trafficking (the “Minimum Standards”) in 2009,
- Minimum Standards for Residential Care for Victims of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation in 2014,
- A National Five Year Plan of Action for Counter Trafficking (2014-2018),
- Policy on Labor Migration for Cambodia (2015-2018),

6



2. Overview of Anti-trafficking Government Law, Policy and System (Cont'd)

2.3. System/mechanism:

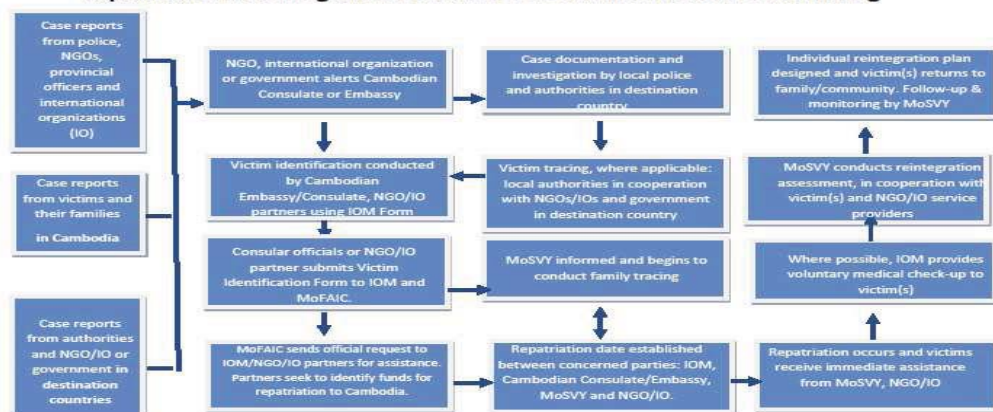
- National Committee for Counter Trafficking (NCCT) and its General Secretariats,
- 6 Working Groups under NCCT (each WG led by one Minister of relevant ministry) ,
- Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Human trafficking (“COMMIT”),
- 25 Provincial Committees for Counter Trafficking (PCCT),

7



3. Service Provision and Resources on Repatriation

Repatriation & Reintegration Process for Cambodian Victims of Trafficking





4. Partnership on Repatriation

- MOU with Thailand in 2014,
- Bilateral Agreement in 2005 and SOP with Vietnam in 2009,
- MoU with China in 2017
- MoU with India in 2018

5. Partnership on Social Reintegration

- UN agencies: IOM, UNICEF, UN-ACT
- IOs: WV, Winrock, RI, IJM, AIM, Hagar, Hope for Justice
- LNGO: Chabdai, CCPCR, CWCC
- And Others

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5.1. Protection and Reintegration

- Under NCCT umbrella, the Protection Working Group led by the Minister of MoSVY,
- All victims of both internal and cross-border trafficking have been rescued, protected and supported within the process of case management by all concerned governmental institutions, IOs, local NGOs, UN agencies and private sector with respect to the Policy and the Minimum Standards for Protection of the Rights of Victims of Human Trafficking,
- All victims have been supported, provided care, recovered and reintegrated into community. They were recovered and provided with medical check-up, counselling for life option, instant and legal support, sheltering and food, vocational training and life skills.

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5.2. The Rights of Victims

Rights of Victims (11):

1. The right to safety and protection,
2. The right to individual identity,
3. The right to privacy and confidentiality,
4. The right to dignity,
5. The right to information,
6. The right to services,
7. The right to justice,
8. The right to normality,
9. The right to participation,
10. The right to decision-making and
11. The right to freedom of movement.

11



6. Service Provision and Resources on Social Reintegration

- MoSVY is the Chair of Protection Working Group and responsible for service provision and social reintegration of victims,
- MoSVY cooperates with other relevant government institutions and NGOs for making sure victims' rights respected, victims provided services, rehabilitated and reintegrated into community,
- MoJ is responsible for proving legal assistance by collaborating with other concerned government institutions, UN agencies and NGOs,
- MoSVY coordinates with other concerned government institutions, UN agencies and NGOs for providing social assistance to victims.

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6.1. Case Management

Case Management Steps (10)

The case management process provides a framework for services providers so they can maximize their effectiveness in helping the victims. There are 10 steps:

1. victim identification,
2. crisis intervention,
3. referral,
4. reception,
5. case planning,
6. assessment,
7. recovery,
8. reintegration,
9. follow-up and
10. case closure

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7. Case of “Successful” Social Reintegration

7.1. Background of Sophea:

- **34 years old lady who had worked for a garment factory in Phnom Penh**
- **She was convinced by a broker to marry a Chinese man in China for better income,**
- **Her travel to China through Vietnam was arranged by a broker,**
- **In Vietnam she was arrested by the police and jailed for 5 days,**
- **She was repatriated to Cambodia with facilitation of MoSVY and Chab Dai Coalition.**

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7. Case of “Successful” Social Reintegration (cont’d)

7.2. Social Reintegration:

- Sopheap was referred to the RAP Community Home for recovery,
- She had health problems with teeth, stomach ache and digestive system,
- Sopheap received counselling and regular treatment,
- She attended vocational training in sewing skills and life skills,
- She is a tailor staff in a Dress Making design shop and earns at least \$200/month
- She was reintegrated into her family with reintegration support package,

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7. Case of “Successful” Social Reintegration (cont’d)

7.3 Why the case is presented?

The case is successfully and satisfactorily addressed a number of connected issues, including health, emotional capacity, and employment skills. These connected improvements have led the client to being able to independently support herself as well as continuing to contribute to her family.

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7. Case of “Successful” Social Reintegration (cont’d)

7.4. Factors made this case “successful”

- Establishing trust with client;
- Building an effective relationship with the client;
- Keeping contact with client for identifying more effective solutions;
- Encouraging the client so that she commits to receiving more intensive support at RAP community home where needed;
- Dealing with critical underlying issues including health needs and emotional skills;
- Facilitating successful training and an effective job placement;
- Building good relationships and support with trainers and employers for outcome.

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8. Gaps, obstacles and challenges in Assisting Social Reintegration

- Missing and inaccurate data of identified victims and reintegrated victims,
- Funding for provision of reintegration support to victims of trafficking in persons is limited,
- Lack of government rehabilitation centers for victims and potential victims repatriated and deported by receiving countries,
- Holistic approaches for responding to trafficked persons’ needs are limited,
- Language barrier for some victims destination countries (e.g. China)
- Each ASEAN member state’s legal instruments are not standardized or consistent to the other member states,
- No focal point represents each country of Mekong Region,

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8. Gaps, obstacles and challenges in Assisting Social Reintegration (Cont'd)

- Coordination among stakeholders for following up the reintegrated victims at sub national level is limited,
- Job opportunities in the rural areas are limited,
- Victims with serious mental problem
- Psychological services are limited
- Victims are discriminated against in the community
- Some victims hide their background/identity information
- Some victims are not willing to file complaints.
- Some victims are refused services and not cooperating with competent authority.

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9. Way Forward

Plans to improve social reintegration assistance for VOTs

- Establish an accurate database for identified and reintegrated victims,
- Establish more transit and rehabilitation centers for assisting victims,
- Strengthen referral mechanism
- Regular monitoring all shelters for providing residential care for victims,
- Improve coordination and cooperation among stakeholders for better service delivery,
- Mobilize all resources for social reintegration assistance for victims,
- Improve follow-up and immediate responses for reintegrated victims,
- Promote cooperation with the countries with the existing MOUs and agreements and encourage new MoUs and agreements with relevant countries.

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Exploring “Successful” Social Reintegration for Victims of Trafficking and Good Initiative to Promote It

Presented by: Lao participant

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.
- Lao trafficking victims often are migrants seeking better opportunities outside the country who experience labor or sexual exploitation after arriving in destination countries, most often Thailand.
- Some migrate with the assistance of brokers charging fees, but many also cross borders independently with valid travel documents
- Many victims, particularly women and girls, many younger than 18 years old, are exploited commercial sex industry and in forced labor in domestic service, factories, or agriculture. Men and boys are victims of forced labor in fishing, construction, and agricultural industries .

2

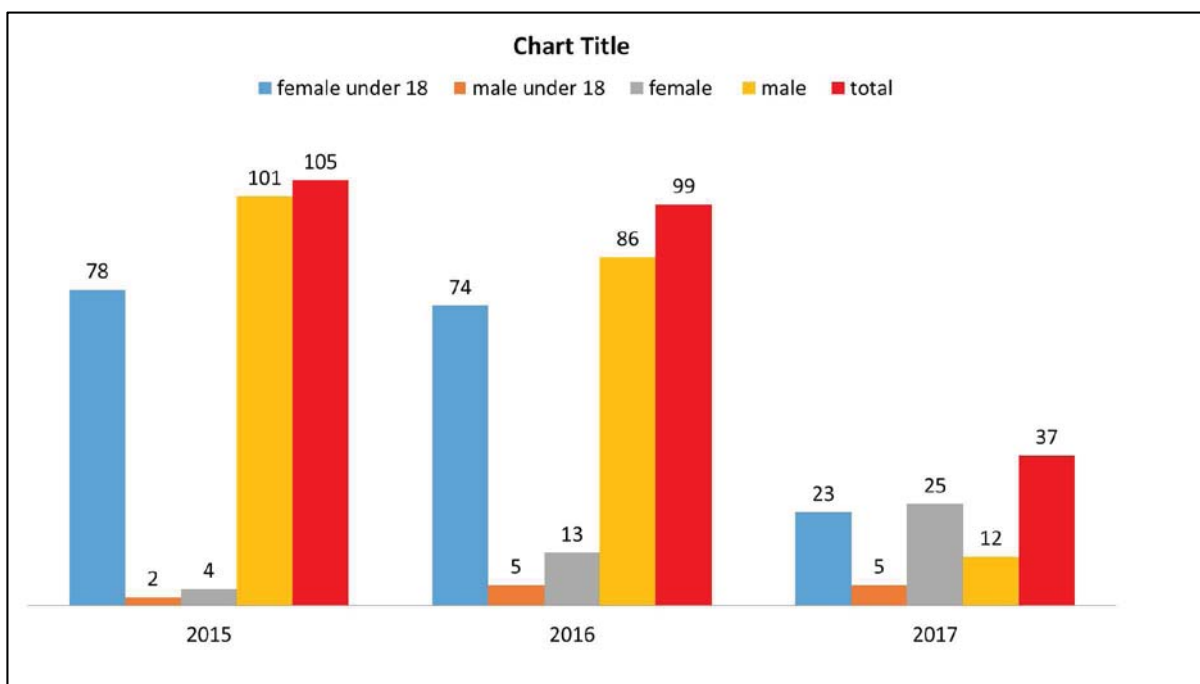


1. Country situation on TIP

Numbers of Trafficked person by gender, age and TIP type in past 3 years

No	Province	Total
1	savannaket	30
2	Khammoun	13
3	Bolikhamsay	14
4	Champasack	19
5	Salavanh	28
6	Vaysomboun	1
7	Vientiane province	56
8	Vientiane Capital	23
9	Xayyabouly	17
10	Luangprabang	34
12	Bokeo	2
13	Xiengkhuang	1
14	Oudomsay	1
16	Huaphanh	2
Total		241 (under 18 years of age = 217 person) (boy= 24 persons)

4





Type of exploitation in destination countries 2015- 2017

Type of exploitation	2015	2016	2017	ລວມ
Domestic Workers\ Household	9	7	4	20
Sexual exploitation	82	60	16	158
Others (Car wash, Construction workers, Agriculture workers, Fishing industry and dancers	4	18	7	29
Factory	3	4	1	8
Selling goods in the Market and shops	3	8	8	19
Just arriving not working for anybody yet	4	2	1	7
	105	99	37	241

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

6

2. Overview of Anti-trafficking Government Law, Policy and System

- The Law on Anti-Trafficking in Persons, which was promulgated in February 2016
- The government completed its 2017-2020 national action plan Anti-Trafficking in Persons
- The National Steering Committee on Human Trafficking (NSC) is an inter-agency body headed by the Minister of Public Security, bringing together all relevant governmental anti-trafficking stakeholders
- The NSC Secretariat is headed by the Deputy Director General of the Police Department and its office is base in the Department of Prevention and Anti-Human Trafficking, Ministry of Public Security.

7



2. Overview of Anti-trafficking Government Law, Policy and System

- The NSC is supported by Provincial Steering Committees in all 17 provinces
- Anti-Trafficking Divisions of the PS at the provincial level
- Police forces specialized in anti-human trafficking operations
- Lao Women's Union and Lao Youth Union maintain a presence across the country and down to the village level providing direct linkages within institutions, between communities and the capital and to other anti-human trafficking stakeholders
- Vientiane Transit Centre for repatriation purposes and other two operational shelters providing support for victims run by MLSW

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3. MOUs and partnership on Repatriation and Social Reintegration

- 12 July 2017 MOU Lao-Thai on cooperation to combating trafficking in persons especially women and children.
- 3 November 2010 Bilateral Agreement Lao-Vietnam on cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protection of victims of human trafficking
- 1 September 2014 Bilateral Agreement Lao-China on cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons
- With the Partnership of IOM, UNACT, VFI

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4. Service Provision and Resources on Repatriation and

social reintegration

❖ Responsible agencies within GO and its role (Law on Anti-Trafficking in Persons 2016):

- The National Anti-Human Trafficking Committee is a state body to supervise, monitor, inspect and support relevant ministries, organizations, and sectors on combating human trafficking.
- The Secretariat of the National Anti-Human Trafficking Committee has the roles and functions as a coordinating body on combating human trafficking.
- **Public security sector:** is as the secretariat for the Government in supervising, leading, directing, administrating, managing, monitoring, and inspecting of the implementation of anti-human trafficking activities.

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4. Service Provision and Resources on Repatriation and social reintegration

❖ Responsible agencies within Gov and its role:

- **Labour and social welfare sector** : long-term vocational trainings and provides victim assistance, such as safe shelters, rehabilitation, care, counseling, reintegration .
- **Lao Women's Union:** provision of safe shelters, physical rehabilitation, basic care services, short-term vocational trainings, counseling, legal advice, protection of legitimate rights and benefits of victims of trafficking in persons, preparing the victims for legal case proceeding, and acting on behalf of victims in legal case proceeding, reintegration and repatriation services.

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4. Service Provision and Resources on Repatriation and social reintegration

- ❖ Responsible agencies within GO and its role:
 - **Health sector** : to conduct the medical checkup and tests, medical verification, treatments and age verification; physiological counseling and therapies.
 - **Foreign affairs sector**: to cooperate and coordinate with relevant organizations domestically and internationally in verification of the nationality of victims, facilitate to issue travel documents, provide necessary assistances; participate in conducting interviews and collect the primary information of victims; exchange information in litigations, receive and repatriate the victims to their home countries.

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4. Service Provision and Resources on Repatriation and social reintegration

- INGOs (IOM, UN ACT, Sengsavang, WV, VFI) play an importance roles to its service provision particularly technical and financial support.

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5. Real Cases1.

Sai is 16 years old because her family is poor and has debt so she left school. She decided to go to Thailand to work in May 2016 in order to earn some money for her family. Her friend Phetsy (who has been to Thailand before) traveled with Sai to Thailand. She worked in Karaoke bar in Thailand and she was forced to have sex with the bar clients. One-two people per day without salary and was locked up in the bar. She worked there for 3 months and was rescued by some Thai police and sent to Thai shelter. She lived in Thai shelter for a year and sent back to Laos (Lao Women's Union shelter) on 19/10/2017. At present she have been repatriated to the family and assisted to further her school.

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7. Gaps, obstacles and challenges on repatriation and Social

Reintegration

- Received some forms of assistance but not the full range of services that they required to move on from trafficking experience and successfully reintegrate, but some trafficked persons chose to decline some or all of the support offered to them
- A lack of adequate long-term support due to limited resources available made victims vulnerable to re-trafficking.
- Some local authorities have not yet paid more attention to them in providing support and assistance for their reintegration. This makes the victims more vulnerable and increases their risks of being re-trafficked.

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7. Gaps, obstacles and challenges in Social Reintegration

- Have not yet had national specific, comprehensive guidelines, and the implementation of these measures on victims protection.
- The cooperation of multiple sectors between governmental authorities on the repatriation, receipt and reintegration of trafficked victims is not well function
- There also remains a lack of synchronous coordination among agencies from the central to grassroots levels in receiving and the reintegration of trafficked victims

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7. Gaps, obstacles and challenges in Social Reintegration

- Financial and job opportunities are still limited, and these factors obstruct the effective repatriation and reintegration of victims
- Many case are failed to effectively assist victims in generating income due to the lack of financial support or available credit
- Very few shelters particularly where many victims originate thus, there are not enough places for them to live prior to reintegrating into their respective communities

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8. Way forward

- Need to have a concretely and comprehensively guided, especially relating to procedures, mechanisms, responsibilities of agencies, and coordination between agencies in receiving and reintegrating victims of trafficking
- Guideline documents should provide detailed scopes; measures to reintegrate victims into communities; support and assistance measures for victims; financial support and loans; job training
- Children especially, because of their vulnerability and inability to take care of themselves, require special assistance, and thus different measures should be provided.

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EXPLORING “SUCCESSFUL” SOCIAL REINTEGRATION FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND GOOD INITIATIVES TO PROMOTE IT

Bangkok, 7-9 March 2018

Country: Myanmar

Name:

Affiliation: Department of Rehabilitation



Situation of Human Trafficking in Myanmar

Country of Origin

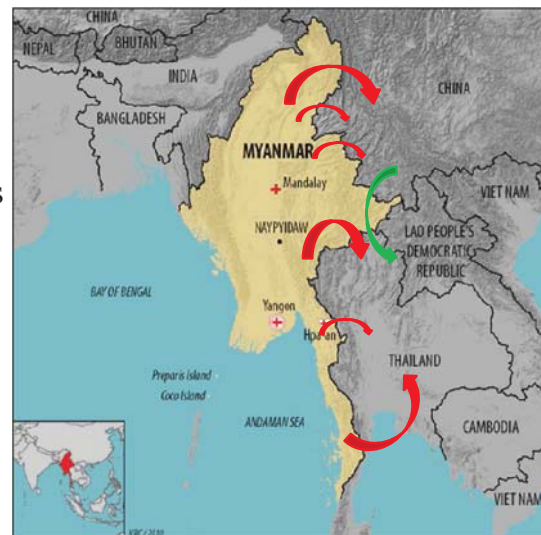
- Trafficked to Developed Countries

Country of Transit

- from neighboring to developed countries

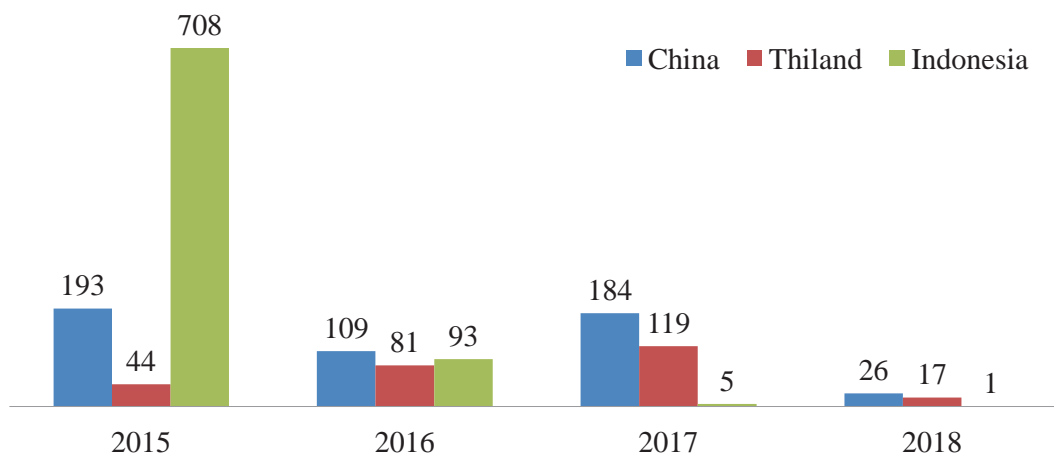
Type of Trafficking

- Labour exploitation
- Sexual exploitation
- Force Marriage





The Number of the victims (2015 to present)



3

The Number of the victims according their age and gender

No	country	2015				2016				2017				2018 (Jan to Present)			
		under 18		above 18		under 18		above 18		under 18		above 18		under 18		above 18	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	China	101	1	91	-	27	2	80	-	39	3	142	-	7	-	19	-
2	Thailand	20	1	5	18	8	11	4	58	23	15	26	55	2	4	-	11
3	Indonesia	-	2	-	706	-	1	-	92	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1
	Total	121	4	96	724	35	14	84	150	212	18	168	60	9	4	19	12

4



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



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)

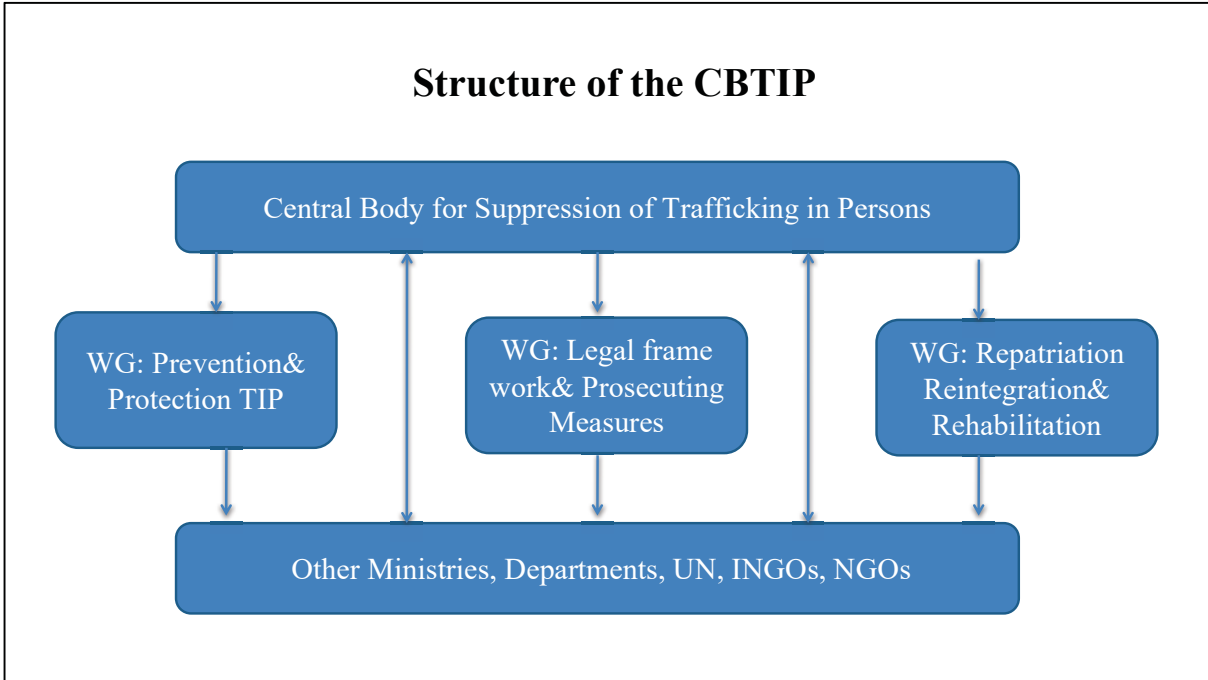
7

National Mechanism

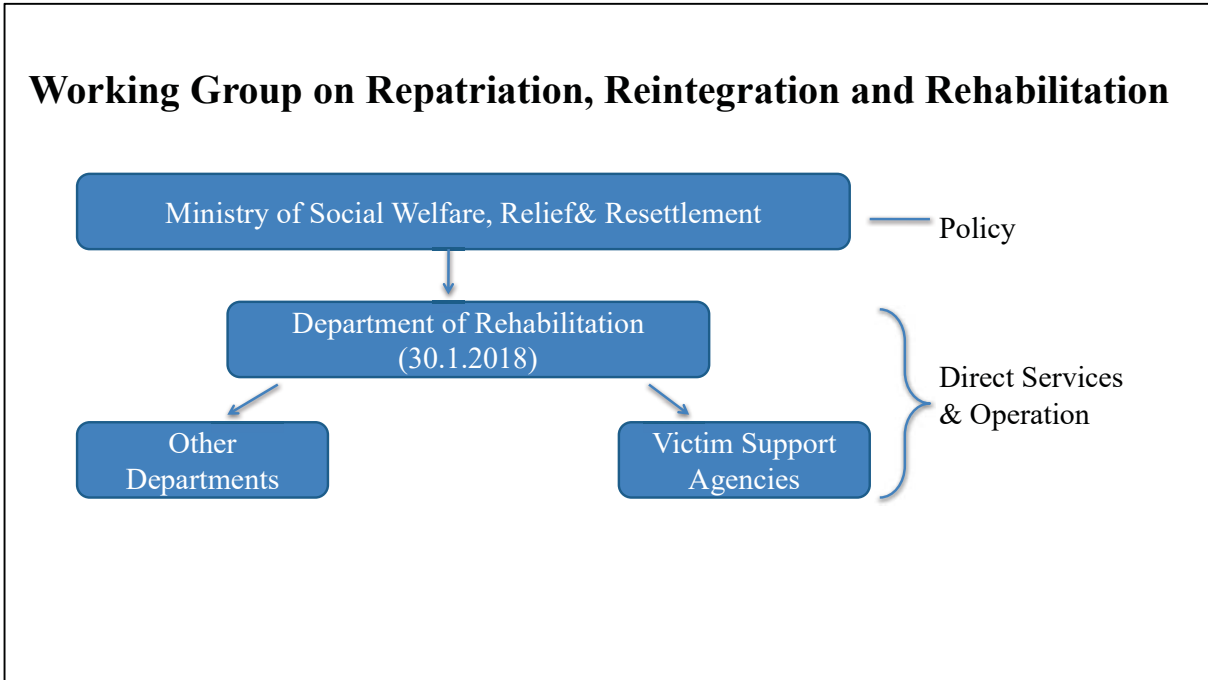
- Central Body for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons (CBTIP)
- Working Groups under CBTIP
 - WG on Prevention and Protection
 - WG on Legal Framework and Prosecution
 - WG on Repatriation, Reintegration and Rehabilitation
- National Task Force on NPA
- Anti-Trafficking in Person Division established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

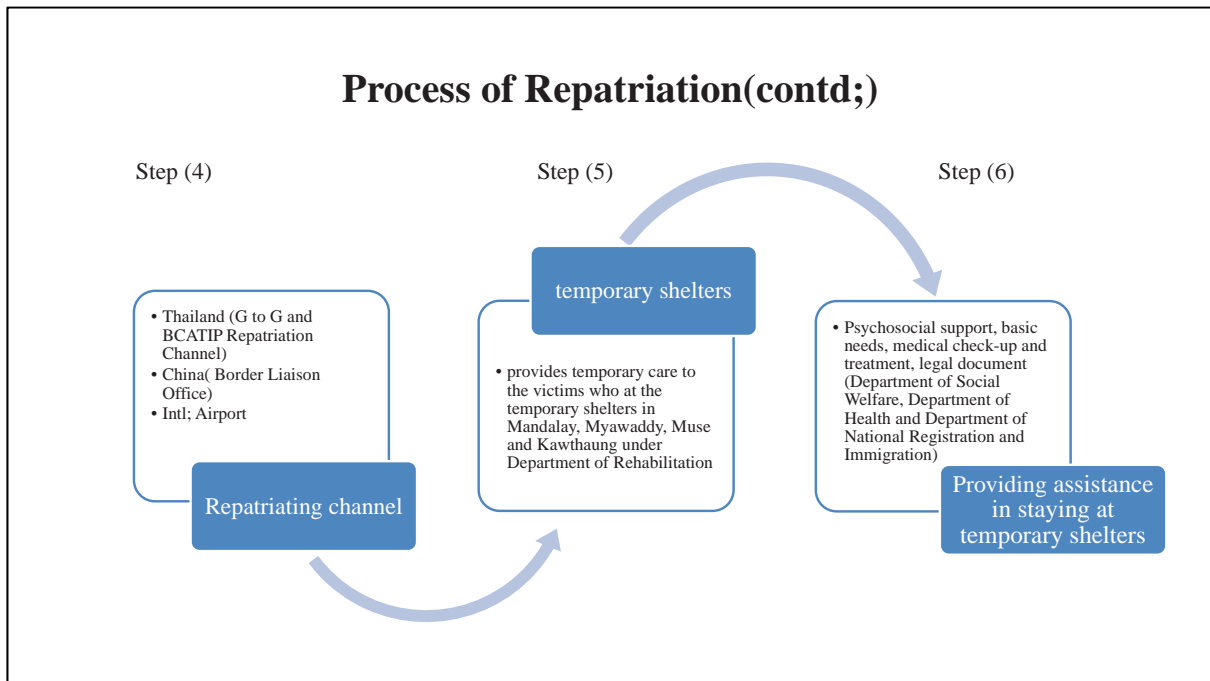
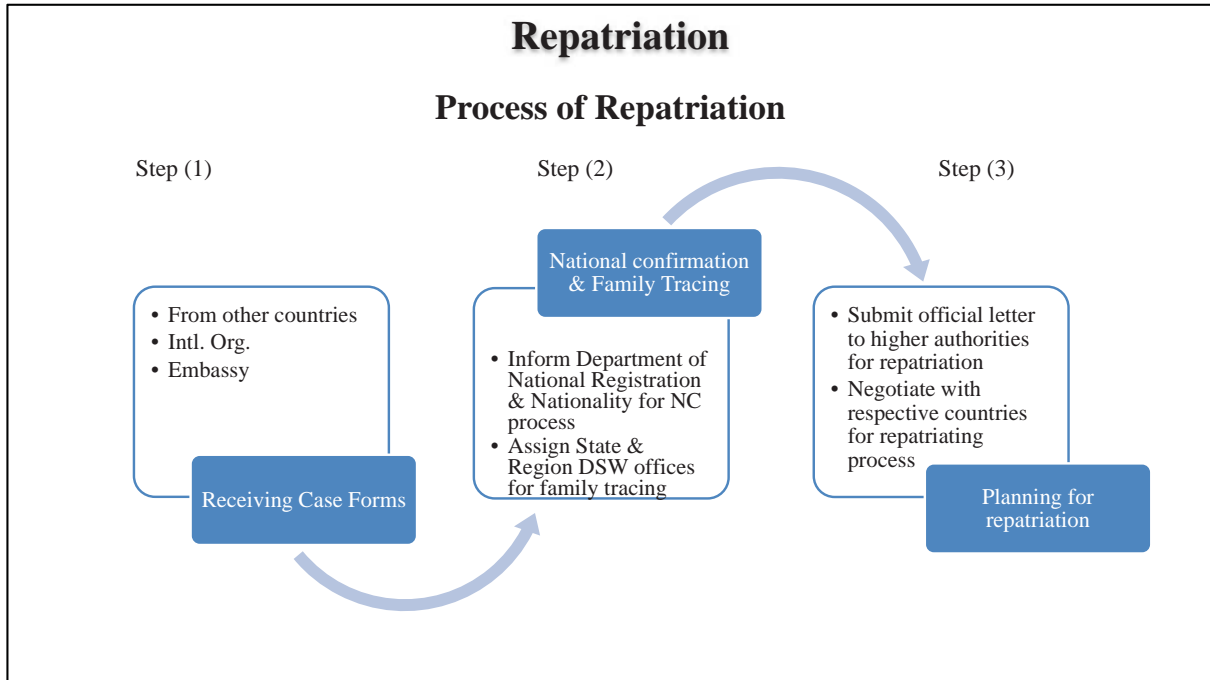


Structure of the CBTIP



Working Group on Repatriation, Reintegration and Rehabilitation





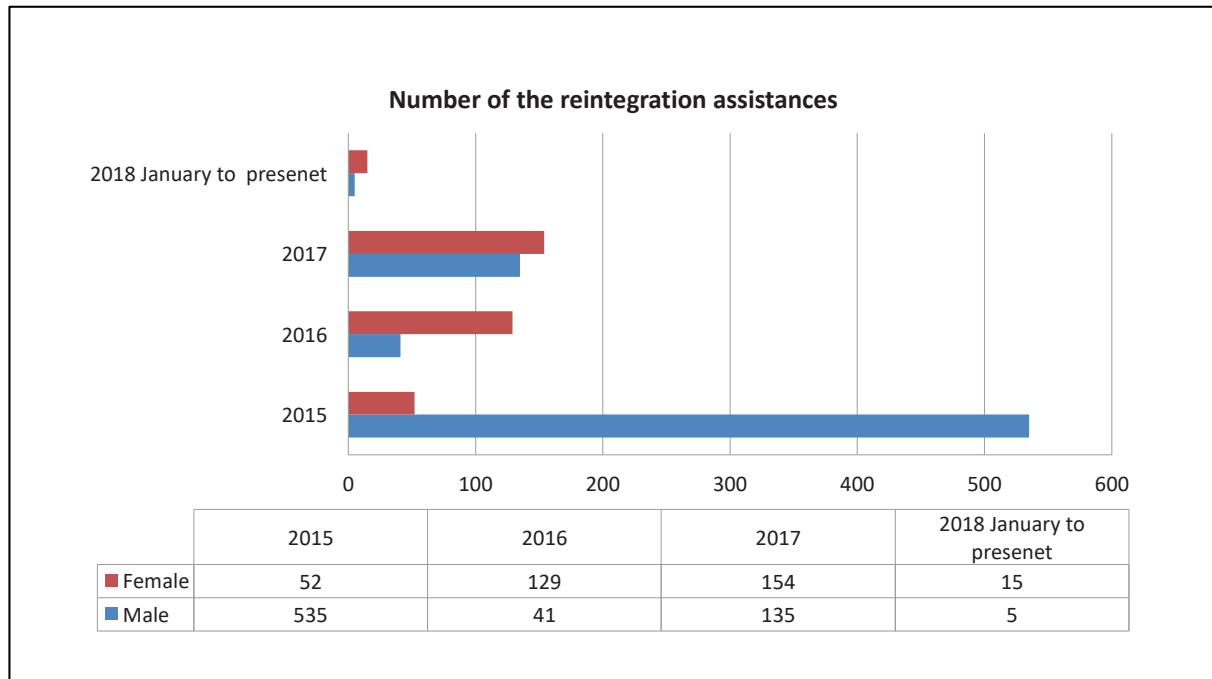


Services Provision on Social Reintegration

- Psychosocial support for all the victims
- Legal document support (e.g. ID card)
- Education support for the children of victims based on needs
- Medical support if required
- Livelihood support such as:
 - Providing materials for farming, livestock breeding
 - Supporting to become small entrepreneur such as green groceries, opening a small food shop, garments shop and grocery shop.
- Vocational Training Support
- Job opportunities

Amount of the Reintegration Assistances

No	Department / Agency	Amount of the Budget (USD)			
		2015	2016	2017	2018 January to present
1.	MSWRR	538	1692.30	48346.15	846.15
2.	ATIPD	81076.92	34177.69	66076.92	9115.38
3.	UNICEF	5792.30	2653.84	1615.38	-
4.	IOM	77600	15000	17500	-



Successful Case

- He live in Chin State and he is graduated.
- He was trafficked in fishing boat at Thailand.
- He has been rescued by DSI
- Taking care by shelter under MSDHS.
- While he stay at shelter, Myanmar social worker visited to shelter and meet with him for repatriation and reintegration.
- Repatriated on February, 2017.
- After repatriation, social work visited to his home for his reintegration plan.
- He wants to be a government staff.

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Successful Case

- Therefore, We arranged for him to get the job form Department of Social Welfare.
- He was tried to entry exam for job and passed it.
- Finally, He has been got job at the Department of Social Welfare Region Office as a social worker.
- Now, he is working happily and also provide follow up program to victims.
- He provide psycho social support to victims who are stay in chin state.
- He said that he is very proud himself because he can serve to develop his native town.

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social worker visited his home and discuss with him and family for reintegration plan

Documentary photo at in front of his office





Gaps, obstacles and challenges in Assisting Social Reintegration

- Geography
- Conflict Situation
- Difficult to change victims' attitude
- Resource limited
- Budget limited

Way Forward

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

EXPLORING “SUCCESSFUL” SOCIAL REINTEGRATION FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND GOOD INITIATIVES TO PROMOTE IT

VIETNAM COUNTRY PRESENTATION

2018 Mekong Regional WS on Assisting Victims of Trafficking
Building New Lives

1

1. General overview of TIP in Vietnam

■ Vietnam is a source and, to a lesser extent, a destination country for men, women, and children subjected to sex trafficking and conditions of forced labor.

■ **5 major human trafficking trends in Vietnam: Victims are**

- trafficked from Northern Vietnam into China (75%) for forced marriage, sexual exploitation, labor exploitation or child abduction.
- trafficked from Southern Vietnam to Cambodia, Malaysia, Lao PDR, or Thailand for sexual exploitation.
- lured into arranged marriages in Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore, and Malaysia.
- trafficked to countries and regions outside of the GMS including Macau, Hong Kong, Japan, and Europe mainly for sexual exploitation.
- Internal trafficking is prevalent in most provinces in Vietnam for the purpose of labor exploitation and sexual exploitation.



http://www.no-trafficking.org/vietnam_who.html

2018 Mekong Regional WS on Assisting Victims of Trafficking
Building New Lives

2



THE NUMBER OF CASES DETECTED

(From 2015 to 2017)

Year	Cases	Suspects	Victims
2015	407	655	1,000
2016	383	523	1,128
2017	376	491	991

in 2017:

- 33% of victims are children (increased 5% comparing to the period 2007-2010)
- 2/3 are girls

Source: 138/CP

2018 Mekong Regional WS on Assisting Victims of Trafficking
Building New Lives

4

2. Overview of Government Policies and Systems on Anti-Human Trafficking

2.1 Policy

- Prime Minister's Decision on reception and support for community reintegration of human trafficking related victims returning from overseas (2007)
- Revised Penal Code (approved in 2017) with new articles on TIP
- Law on combating trafficking in persons (2011)
- Decree 62 on identification of victims and protection of victims and their relatives (2012)
- Decree 09 on implementation of some articles of the TIP law
- Inter-agency Circular on procedure for cooperation in identification, receipt, and repatriation of victims of human trafficking (2014)
- Inter-agency Circular 134 on guidance on cost norm and support for victims
- Circular 35 of MOLISA on formalization and operation of shelter for victims
- National Plan of Action to counter trafficking (2016-2020)
- Vietnam's National Day against Trafficking in Persons July 30th
- Other relevant policies and regulations

2018 Mekong Regional WS on Assisting Victims of Trafficking
Building New Lives

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2.2 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. Ministry of Public Security is a focal agency of the Steering Committee. It has offices at both national and provincial levels.
- 138 Office issues annual plan on combating TIP at national level, while each provincial sub 138 Office issues its provincial plan.

3. Partnership on Combating TIP

Bilateral

Country	MOUs / SOPs	Year
Cambodia	Agreement on Cooperation to Combat Trafficking in Women and Children	2005
Thailand	Agreement on Eliminating Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and Assisting Victims of Trafficking	2008
Cambodia	Cooperation agreement on standard operating procedures on identification and repatriation of trafficked victims	2009
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
Cambodia	Agreement on the Amendment to the Agreement on Bilateral Cooperation for Eliminating Trafficking in Women and Children and Assisting Victims of Trafficking	2012



3. Partnership on Combating TIP

Multilateral (regional)

MOUs / SOPs	Year
ASEAN Declaration against Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children	2004
Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance on Criminal Matters	2004
COMMIT MOU on Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-region	2005
ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers	2007
ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons	2015

2018 Mekong Regional WS on Assisting Victims of Trafficking
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3. Partnership on Combating TIP

Multilateral (international)

MOUs / SOPs	Year
UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)	2000
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (supplement for UNTOC)	2011
UN Convention on Rights of the Child (UNCRC)	1990
Optional Protocol on Child Trafficking, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (supplement to UNCRC)	2001
Convention 182 on Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour	2000
Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	1982

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4. Government structure for repatriation from destination country

- **Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Vietnam's representative bodies overseas:** Verify information, collect documents related to the human trafficking, the papers proving the victim's Vietnamese nationality, and the travel document; instruct the victim to fill the Statement
- **Ministry of Public Security (Immigration Administration, Department of Criminal Investigation Police):** carry out the identification of victims, receive the handover of victims; issue Certificate of repatriation to the victim
- **Border Guard, Coast Guard, Immigration Office** at International airports: receive the handover of victims repatriating from overseas
- **Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs:** receive the handover from police/border guards and provide initial/reintegration support

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5. Government structure for assisting social reintegration of VOT

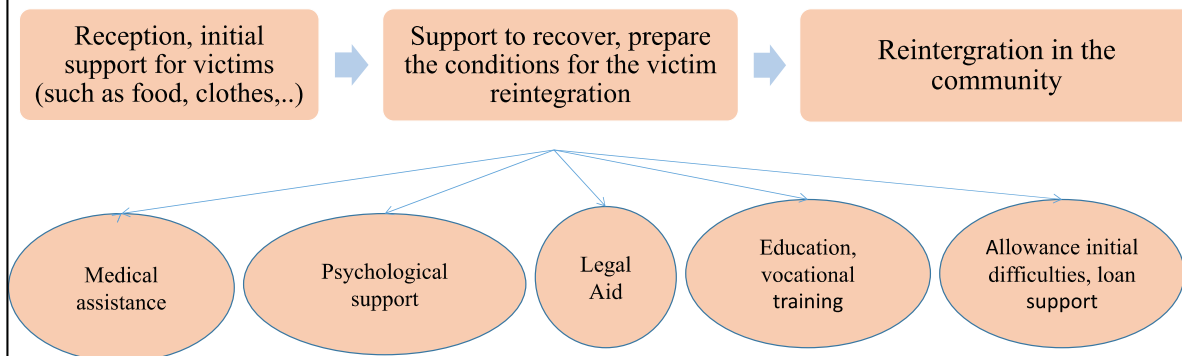
- **Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA)** takes the main responsibility of providing services for VOT social reintegration
- **Anti-TIP Hotline 18001567 / 111** (MOLISA cooperates with Commander of Border Guard, Ministry of Public Security, Vietnam Women's Union and JICA in establishing) provides information assistance
- **MOLISA** coordinates with **Ministries of Public Security, National Defense, Foreign Affairs, Health, Education and Training, and Justice** in supporting victims in returning home, health, general education, vocational training and legal aid
- **MOLISA** guides social security and victim support establishments in supporting victims
- **People's Committees** at all levels also take part in receiving victims, performing victim support work

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5. Social reintegration processes and steps

- After victims are rescued or go back home themselves, process of support likes as:



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Building New Lives

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5. Social reintegration processes and steps

- The Police, the Border Guard or the Coast Guard rescue victims and provide them with initial necessities
- Commune-level People's Committees receive victims
- Department of Labor - Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA) supports travel costs for victims in case they return to the residence themselves.
- Public social protection centers and shelters support basic needs, psychological support, medical assistance
- Legal Aid Center of the State and organizations engage in legal aid support law
- The DOLISA grants initial difficulties for victims; in collaboration with the Department of Health, Department of Education and Training to support implementation of health, support education, vocational training for victims.

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6. Case of “Successful” Social Reintegration

- April 1, 2016, Ms. H. of World Vision called to Anti TIP Hotline 18001567, informing a case of H.T.D. (a girl), born in 2002, H’Mong ethnic, in Muong Cha, Dien Bien, was missing on July 17, 2015. Her family had informed district police and went to the border area to seek but not found.
- Anti TIP Hotline counselor contacted Dien Bien DOLISA . Dien Bien DOLISA connected with Blue Dragon, PC 45 and Border Guard to search a victim
- March 15, 2016, Ms. H called the Anti TIP Hotline, informing that on March 13, D. called to father, saying that she was sold by boyfriend, now living in a H’Mong Chinese family. D. wanted to return home. Ms. H provided the phone number that D. used to call home.
- March 18, Mr. V of Blue Dragon informed that he found the place where D. is living, D. is 2 month pregnant and a rescue plan is now prepared.

6. Case of “Successful” Social Reintegration

- Early May 2016, D. was rescued safely to home and got various supports: cash (1,5 million VND), maternal care, psychological support
- After giving birth, D. wanted to go back to school. Blue Dragon supported all necessary expense to send D. go to Hanoi to attend the Vocational School. D. is staying in Blue Dragon shelter, happy with new life. Her child is taken care by grandparent.
- The Hotline keeps working with Dien Bien DOLISA in applying the social protection support for D. as “ poor - single mother” category.



6. Case of “Successful” Social Reintegration

Factors which made this case successfully

Objective factors

- Timely action from Anti TIP Hotline right after got the phone call
- Close collaboration among state organizations and NGO: Local DOLISA, PC 45, Border Guard, NGO
- A role of Anti TIP Hotline as connection point: keep frequent contact with D and her family, particularly during her delivery
- Support plan for victim is comprehensive and based on actual needs

Subjective factors

- Victim family knows basic legal information and TIP
- Victim family shows supportive collaboration with local organizations
- Victim is a good girl, collaborative and eager to learn

6. Measures to promote the good practice

- Build up an inter-agencies supporting system, strong commitment among related agencies, including NGO
- Develop data bank: updated e- directory, list of staff in charge, functions and area of support of each agency
- Organize regular meetings / discussions on case management among Anti TIP Hotline and other agencies



7. Gaps, obstacles and challenges in Assisting Social Reintegration

- High number of survivors return without proper documentation (70% returns unofficially) => difficult to get government support
- Limited resources and services to support victims (both government and NGOs) following victim-centered approach (not based on victims' needs).
- Lack of comprehensive support package for victims (only available in social protection centers though not all and those supported by international organizations)
- Discrimination against victims in the community
- Limited case management capacity, leading to only initial support is provided for victims but not long-term support till full reintegration

7. Gaps, obstacles and challenges in Assisting Social Reintegration

- Social psychological services in Vietnam are still limited and have not concerned enough
- Lack of skillful social workers who are well trained from social work center of the government and NGOs. Theory training is more privileged than practical training. Social requirements are not paid attention to
- Lack of cooperation between the government and CSOs. Lessons learned of CSOs have not listened and multiplied by the government



8. Way Forward

- Stronger network among government agencies and local and international NGOs to maximize supports to victims
- More efforts to eliminate discrimination in the community
- Ensure victim-centered approach when providing support to victims
- Improve the quality of counseling services and career counseling support to victims when they return
- Establish mechanisms and policies to encourage NGOs'/ CSO participation in the reintegration of trafficked women and children - community based reintegration
- Strengthen regional anti-human trafficking mechanism



Reintegration for Victim of Trafficking/Deportees

Experience from CWCC

Pok Panhavichetr, Executive Director, CWCC

8th Mekong Regional Workshop

07-09 March 2018
Bangkok, Thailand



About CWCC

Mission: To empower women and girls to claim their universal human rights to personal security and to equal participation in community, civil, economic, social and cultural life

Objective: To empower target communities to exercise their human rights to overcome challenges related to human trafficking.

Target Group: women and men affected by and/or vulnerable to all forms of Exploitation/trafficking

Target areas:

- 1) **Phnom Penh:** Regional Office in Phnom Penh with shelter
- 1) **Siem Reap:** Regional Office in Siem Reap with shelter
- 2) **Banteay Meanchey:** Regional Office in Poi Pet with shelter



Acceptance/ Receipt of VOTs/Deportees

- VOTs/Deportees come to CWCC by themselves or through CWCC network/stakeholders
- Pick up VoTs/deportees at the borders once it was informed by partner NGOs from Thailand like LPN etc.
- Interview to learn about case and to assess what survivors needs
- Provide safe accommodation/temporary stay at drop in center of CWCC (women) and/or at PTC with meal and clothing as needed
- Provide psychological counseling and discuss with survivors for reintegration.



Social Service for VOTs/Deportees

- Collaborate with PDoSVY/PTC to accompany Survivors for reintegration
- Provide kits with basic materials/life start up grant and accompany survivors to reintegrate into their chosen location
- Discuss with survivors and their family about option for income generation/skill training
- Job placement/business grant





Skill training for VOTs/Deportees

- Assessment and support for vocational skill training
- Support to complete skill training: rice, transport etc..
- Follow up to learn the progress and provide counseling as needed



Male survivor attending training class



Survivor learning Moto Repair



Safe Shelter

- Support long term stay for female Survivors at CWCC's safe shelters
- Provide psychological counseling, life skills and vocational skills



Female clients attended bakery and coffee making training



Female client received individual counseling



Female survivor and her baby at safe shelter



Reintegration after Shelter Stay

- Conduct community and family assessment along with family counseling as needed
- Accompany survivors to reintegrate to their chosen location (CWCC, DoWA and DoSAVY)
- Psychological counseling and discuss option for income generation



Social Support After Reintegration

- Job placement or support business grant
- Facilitate to establish Self-Help group to discuss about safe migration
- Facilitate to establish women's group and if possible facilitate to join saving saving group/group business
- Regularly follow up to learn about their situation to build confidence and self esteem (up to 1 year)



Survivor use her make up skill for income



Survivor work as construction worker



Social Support After Reintegration (Cont)



Survivor raising chicken on the land of his mother-in-law



Cassava yield of male survivor who received grant support



Self Help Group for Safe Migration

- Facilitate establishment of SHGs (survivors, deportees, potential migrants, migrant returnees)
- Encourage SHG to share migration experiences (positive and negative) and their view regarding legal aspect (policies and practice etc..)
- Encourage them to play as watch dog to report/refer cases to duty bearers
- Conduct peer to peer awareness raising to other community members
- Provide up to date information related to policies (national/international..) regulation related to migration and contact information



**Victims/Deportees Supported****2013**

Form	Sex		Age	Destination							Total
	M	F	underaged	Camb	Thai	Malay	Indo	Chi	Laos	Afr	
L.T	117	42	5F	10	95	29	22	0	0	2	159
S.T	1	13	0	10	3	0	0	1	0	0	14
L.E	3	6	0	2	5	0	0	0	2	0	9
Total	121	61	5	22	103	29	22	1	2	2	182

2014

Form	Sex		Age	Destination							Total
	M	F	underaged	Camb	Thai	Malay	Indo	China	Fiji	Pago	
L.T	48	13	3M	0	24	25	6	2	2	2	61
S.T	0	20	1F	1	2	1	0	16	0	0	20
Deport	80	32	0	0	112	0	0	0	0	0	112
Total	128	65	4	1	138	26	6	18	2	2	193

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**Victims/Deportees Supported****2015**

Form	Sex		Age	Destination					Total
	M	F	underage	Camb	Thai	Malay	Indo	China	
L.T	20	7	0	2	6	8	11	0	27
S.T	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
L.E	8	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	8
Total	28	15	0	2	7	8	18	8	43

2016

Form	Sex		Age	Destination				Total
	M	F	Underaged	Camb	Thai	Indo	China	
L.T	0	10	8	0	10	0	0	10
S.T	0	23	8	0	0	0	13	23
L.E	0	25	12	0	25	0	0	25
S.E	0	23	3	23	0	0	0	23
Deport	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5
Total	0	86	31	23	40	0	13	86



Victims/Deportees Supported

2017

Form	Sex		Age	Destination			Total
	M	F	Underaged	Thai	Indo	China	
L.T	0	8	6	8	0	0	8
S.T	0	10	2	0	1	9	10
L.E	0	13	6	13	0	0	13
Deport	80	42	22	112	0	0	122
Total	80	73	36	133	1	9	153

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Case Story 1: S.C, VoT from Thailand

- S.C aged 18 living in Banteay Mean Chey was asked to migrate to work in Thailand to sell chicken with 500 B/day
- The broker took her and her sister to Thailand and arranged to stay with a Khmer Lady who married with Thai man
- Mother asked the broker to take them back, but the broker asked to pay 3500 B each
- Later they both work for Thai employer to pack cake where they work 6.00 am to 13.00 pm with a promise to pay 3,500B-7,000B per month, not allow to contact anyone. But it was cheated. They were not paid.
- They escape and on 19 June 2012 they stay CWCC's shelter with medical care, legal counseling, pig and chicken raising.
- They filed lawsuit against employer and CWCC worked with network (LSCW, LPN in Thailand) to support the case and they got the payment around 130,000 B/person
- They were reintegrated back home, CWCC supported USD 250 to raise chicken along with psychological counseling
- They could earn USD 100 per cycle, work for near by employer with USD 5/day





Case Story 2: N.K, VoT of Fishing Vessel

- N.K 34 years living in Oudor Mean Chey migrated to Thailand without document
- In Thailand he could not find job. Taxi driver referred him to work on fishing boat with income 600 B/day
- N.K was suffer from forced labor on fishing boat – he could rest only 3 – 5 hours per day, could not get paid
- In April 2013 he escaped when the boat arrived in Mauritius – he was arrested with other workers
- Three day later he was released and worked as car washing in the garage where he could earn for daily substance
- He was rescued by IOM and repatriated back to Cambodia and referred to CWCC
- CWCC provided counseling and reintegrated back to his home village with life start up grant
- Based on the assessment he was supported USD 300 to run grocery shop – he could make profit USD 5-10 per day.
- Beside the grocery he run other business by purchasing wholesale of cassava, dry it and sell to the broker in the market.
- He made some saving – constructed a small wooden house and expand grocery shop
- He raise community awareness about migration and thanks to CWCC and donors



Challenges

- Difficult to access to survivors for counseling as they have to work to feed their families
- Difficult to identify potential business for survivors
- Difficult for survivors to participate in vocational training as they have to work to feed their families
- Difficult to respond to the demands of survivors
- Limited capacity of local authorities to comply with new guidelines on reintegration would affect their relationship with CWCC



Responses to the Challenges

- Gather preliminary information and learn situation from family members and try to go again and again to meet the survivors for providing counseling
- Living support shall be provided to survivors' family of to fill the gap when the survivors attend vocational training, ex: rice and other necessity
- In depth discussion with survivors and their family to study the potential business
- Continue building capacity of local authority on guidelines and coaching them to work on it.



Key lessons Learned

- Strong collaboration with peer NGOs and government institutions enable CWCC to reach deportees/ trafficking survivors and provide services needed effectively
- Identify existing skill of survivors enable to facilitate proper job placement which lead to secured employment. Ex. A case of male survivor who work as construction worker
- Follow up and counseling enable survivors to keep attending vocational skill training until finish that would help secured employment. Ex: A case of a male survivor who work as cook in an restaurant.
- Family counseling is helpful to assist survivors to overcome their challenges and build ownership. Eg: Father pass on skill to son in chicken raising
- Self Help Group help build knowledge of survivors on safe migration that would lead to prevent re-victimization



CM4TIP Project Progress Report





CM4TIP

STRATEGY

FUTURE

Ayaka Matsuno
JICA Expert/ Chief Advisor of the Project

CM4TIP



Division of Anti-Trafficking in Persons (DATIP)
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
Thailand

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Japan

Project Purpose

Social Reintegration

Since 2015 -

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

Focus 1 Social Reintegration (Capacity Development of MDT and VOT)

Focus 2 Thailand as source and destination country

Focus 3 Regional Cooperation

WHY SOCIAL REINTEGRATION MATTERS?



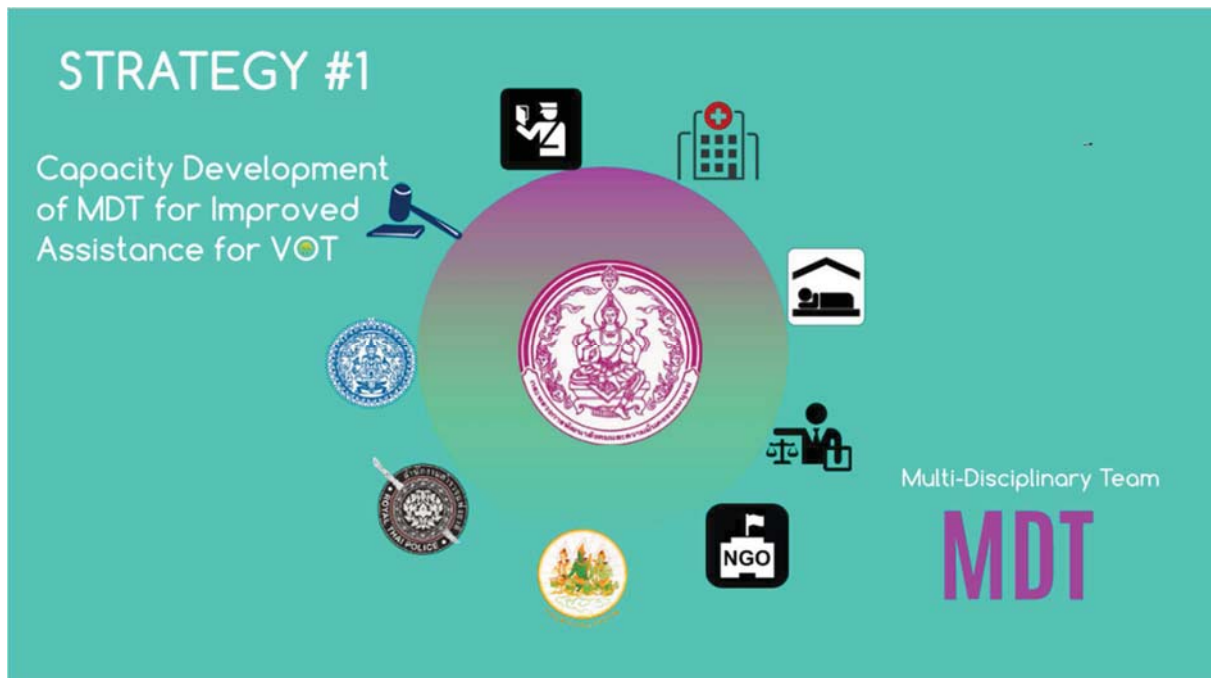
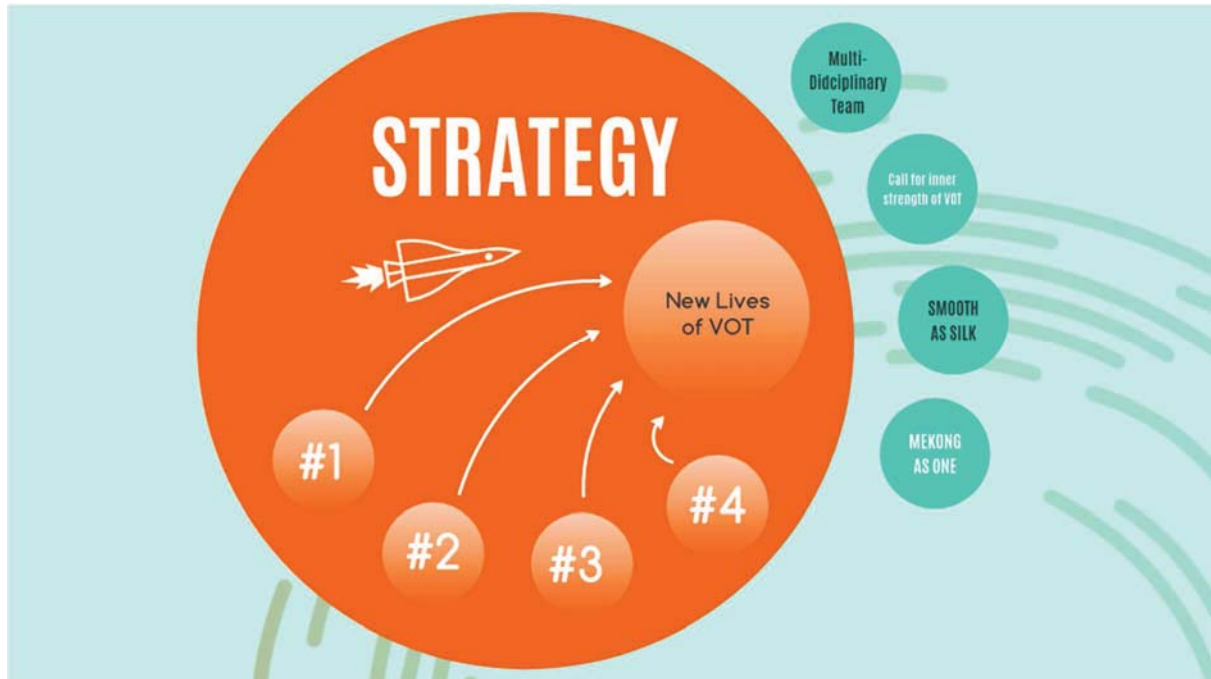
Everyone deserves a second chance
(Basic Human Rights)



Take control over his/
her own life
(Human Dignity)



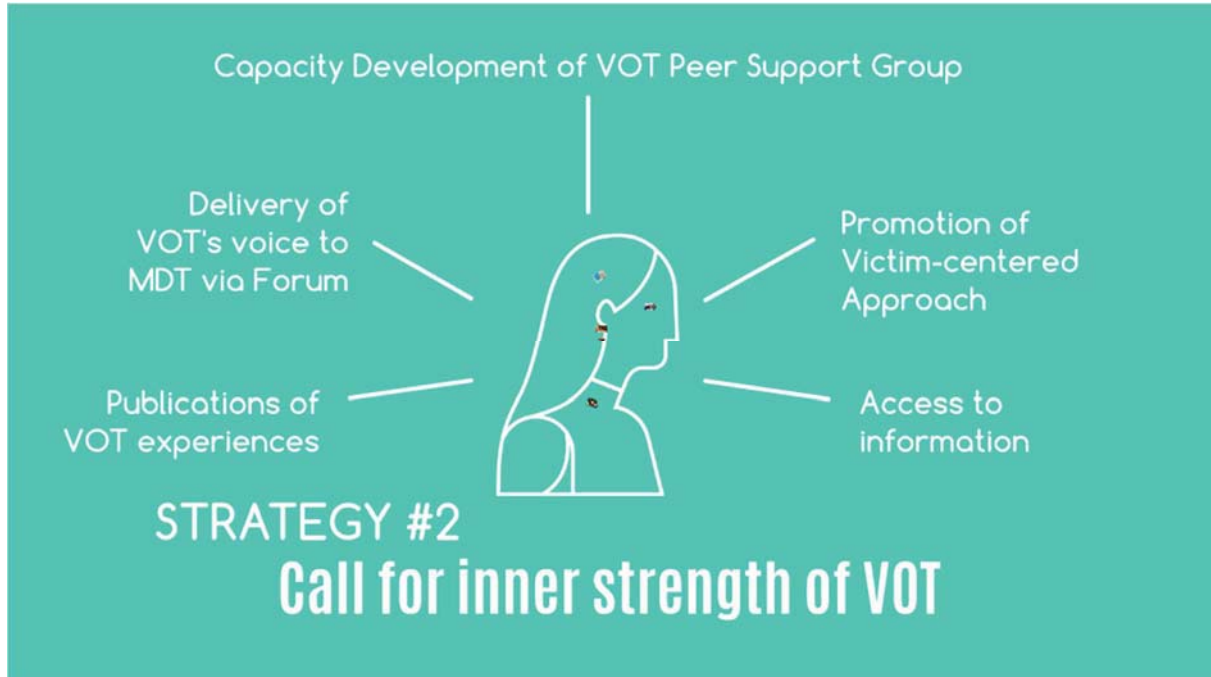
Break the vicious cycle
of human trafficking
(End Human Trafficking)



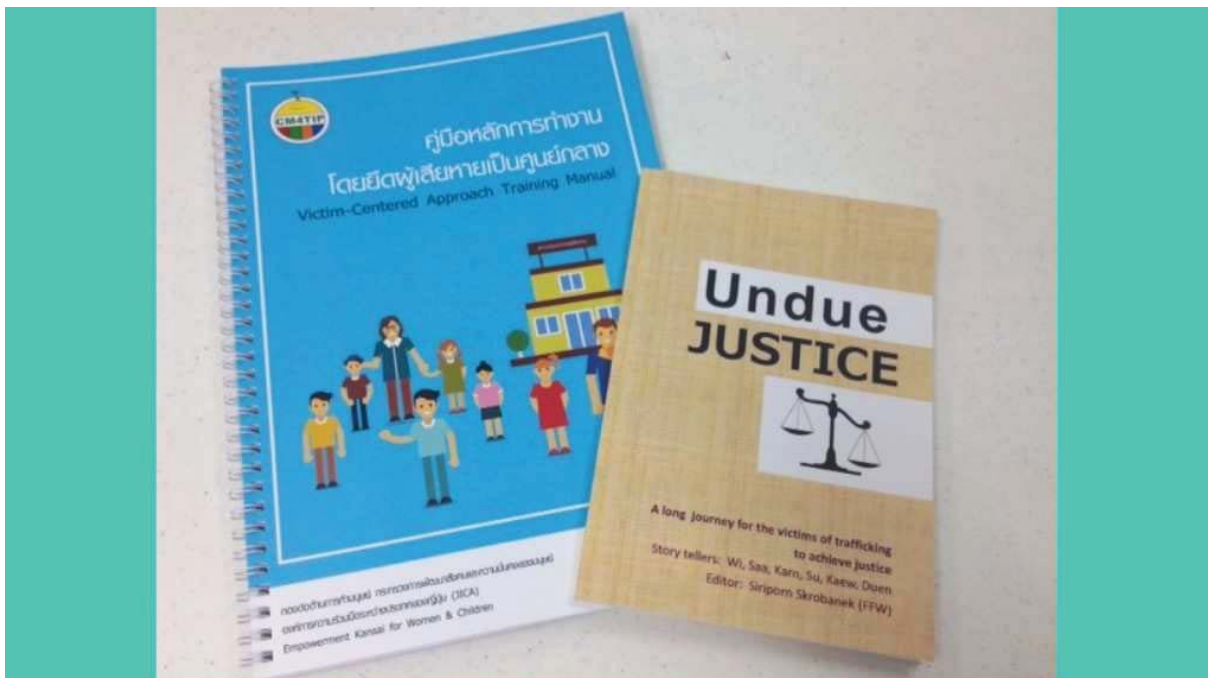
- Handbook production
- Training
- Coordination Meetings
- MDT driven activities at the provincial level

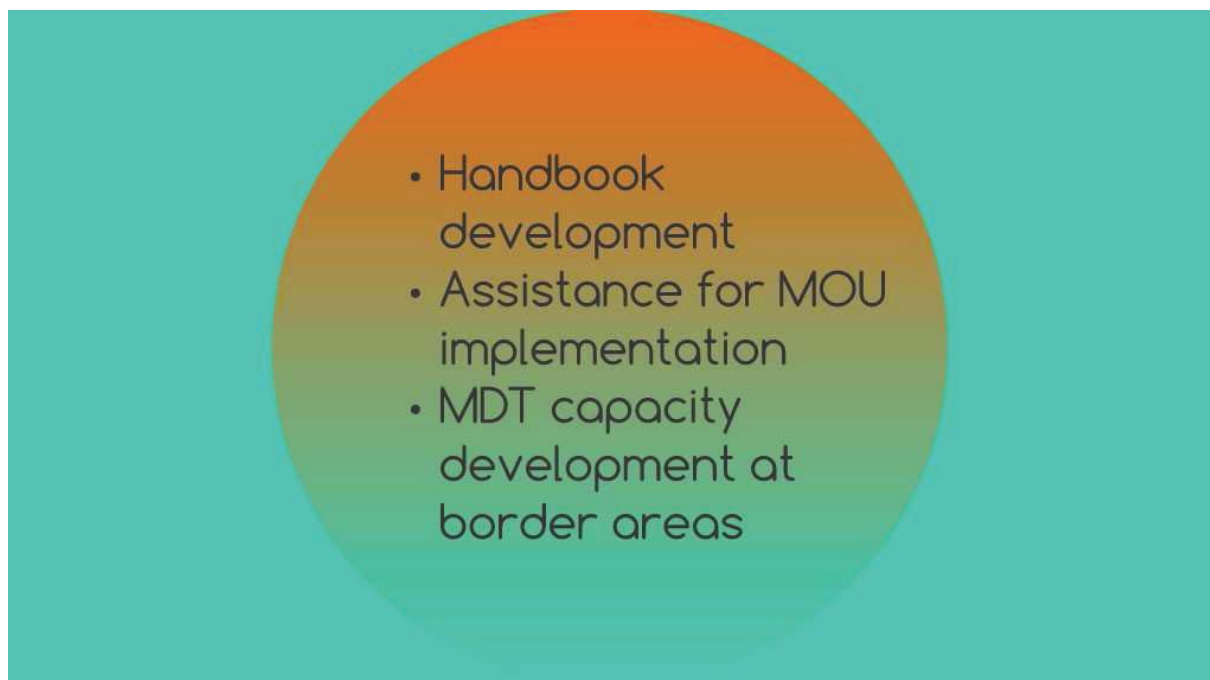














STRATEGY #4
MEKONG AS ONE



- Regional dialogue through the Annual Mekong Regional Workshop
- Knowledge sharing of available resources for VOT social reintegration in the region
- Assistance for effective bilateral cooperation at the border areas of the Project sites

MEKONG REGIONAL WORKSHOP



MEKONG REGIONAL WORKSHOP



- Since 2010 -
- A venue for sharing country situations and initiatives to combat trafficking in person and learning from each other
- 6th and 7th MRW - gathered information regarding resources and services available for repatriation and reintegration
 - 8th MRW: Social Reintegration
 - 9th MRW (2019) : Highlight on Regional Cooperation



CM4TIP Project Progress Report



CM4TIP

STRATEGY

FUTURE

Ayaka Matsuno
JICA Expert/ Chief Advisor of the Project

FUTURE

ACHIEVEMENTS

LESSONS LEARNED

LESSONS LEARNED

CROSS BORDER COOPERATION

TIMELINE

2015 2016 2017 2018

1st 2nd 3rd 4th

MDT Capacity Development

Victim-centered Approach

Handbook Development

Mekong Regional Workshop

Regional Cooperation

ACHIEVEMENTS

- GO-NGO Partnership strengthened in Chaing Rai Province
- Voices of victims of trafficking heard via MDT-VOT Forums
- MDT Network for coordination enhanced through Thai-Japan Workshops
- Victim-centered approach promoted through VCA training & T-J workshop
- District level cooperation agreement reached between Sirindhorn (Thailand) - Phonethong (Laos)

LESSONS LEARNED IN SOCIAL REINTEGRATION



Takes two to Tango
(Joint work between VOT and MDT)

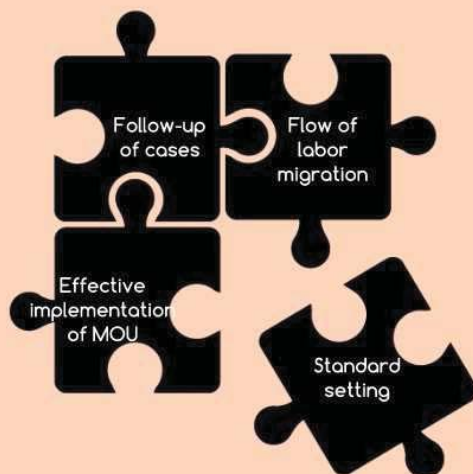


Access to Target group



Long journey
(Monitoring of cases)

LESSONS LEARNED IN REGIONAL COOPERATION



CROSS BORDER COOPERATION



Ubon Ratchatani - Champasak

Local experience to be shared...





Anti-Trafficking in Persons Cooperation
Between Ubon Ratchathani Province, Thailand
and
Champasak Province, Lao PDR

By Mrs. Nattaya Jitkor, Chief of Ubon Ratchathani PSDHS &

Mr. Gnokya Xayyachak, Deputy Chief of Champasak Labour and Social Welfare Department

Background

Ubon Ratchathani Province of Thailand is connected with Champasak of Lao PDR; we have both land and water borders between 2 countries. There are various border crossing routes between the provinces: common route, local route, and informal route. Most locals of both provinces have agricultural occupations, and have similar cultures. However, the differences in economic status between people of Ubon Ratchathani and Champasak attract many Laotians to Thailand. Some of them crossed the border illegally and had high risks of being trafficked victims.



In order to protect and assist the VOT, therefore; on November 2010, Ubon Ratchathani and Champasak have received support from Ministry of Social Development and Human Security in organizing a Anti-TIP meeting, which both provinces signed an agreement on the minute. The objective of the minute is to improve the Anti-TIP Cooperation between the two provinces, which is the second twin cities cooperation in Thailand.





The contents of the meeting minute is about protection cooperation and coordination, in order to assist the VOT and operate together as MDT. The organization that plays the main part in coordination is Ubon Ratchathani PSDHS and Champasak Labour and Social Welfare Department. Both sides agreed to take turn to be the host in holding the meeting.



The development of the cooperation

Both sides cooperate as agreed in the meeting. We regularly shared experience and problems, and solve them together. Finally, we have the 2nd agreement on June 2013, Pakse.



COOPERATION BETWEEN DISTRICT AND PROVINCE

As for the result of the cooperation between the two provinces, since 2010 until 2016, both sides have improved a strong and effective connection; we have regular meeting for information sharing, and twin-cities Anti-TIP empowerment.



Pilot cities in anti-tip cooperation

Ubon Ratchathani and Champasak have agreed on proceeding anti-TIP works in 8 twin cities;

1. Sirindhorn & Phonethong
2. Khong Chiam & Chanasomboon
3. Nachalouy & Moonlapamop
4. Boontharik & Sukuma

Both sides agreed to start from Sirindhorn and Phonethong, because both districts have immigration check point and are easy to cross back and forth. Both also have natural route where the citizens might cross the border illegally without documents, which might lead to becoming the VOT



Minute of meeting on anti-tip cooperation between sidrindhorn and phonethong

on 16 – 17 February 2017, at Pakse, Champasak, JICA had support in arranging the meeting between Sirindhorn and Phonethong, therefore, both districts could share TIP information and situation and also improve the Anti-TIP cooperation between districts, which led to an twin cities minute signing ceremony.



The minute focuses on Anti-TIP protection and safe repatriation. With support from MDT, both districts shared information, developed capacities of the leaders of their communities to have better understanding on protection and prevention works. They also take turn holding the workshop.



Result of the twin cities

1. Did the victim identification together on Laotian women case; the woman was a resident of Phonethong. MDT team in the operation were from Sirindhorn and Champasak. They did the victim identification at VFI coordination center.



2. Twin Cities Awareness Raising Activity

On June 2017, both districts had arranged the Twin Cities Awareness Raising Activity, with support from MSDHS. The venue of the event was Chong Mek Immigration Checkpoint. The event was full with citizen, officials from both cities, 500 people in total, 40 of them were Phonethong officials.



Plan in the future

1. Follow all 7 procedures and instructions from MOU between Ubon Ratchathani and Champasak.
2. Follow the agreement from Sirindhorn – Phonethong district.
3. Expand the project to other twin districts.



Nakhon Ratchasima (Ban Narisawat) Welfare Protection Center for Victims of Trafficking

Background

Department of Public Welfare 1 April 1960	Ban Narisawat Welfare Home for Women	Suppression of Prostitution Act 1960
Department of Social Development and Welfare 1 September 2002	Ban Narisawat Protection and Occupation Development Center	Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act 1996 Measures in the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act 1997
Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development 6 March 2015	Nakhon Ratchasima (Ban Narisawat) Welfare Protection Center for Victims of Trafficking	Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 2008
Office of the Permanent Secretary to Social Development and Human Security 22 October 2015		

Mission

- Provide protection for girls and women who are victims of trafficking as per Anti-TIP Act 2008 in the North Eastern provinces
- Reception center as per Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act 1996, to provide protection under 18 year-old girls for not over 6 months
- Protection and Occupation Development Center, receiving and accommodating girls referred from reception home for not over 2 years
- Welfare Provision Center for Women, to provide assistance for women who encounter social problem

Target Group

- 01 Girls and women who are victims of trafficking
- 02 Girls and women who are at risk of trafficking
- 03 Girls and women who encounter social problem

Service Provision

- 4 basic needs with the consideration of gender, racial, religious, traditional and cultural diversity
- Medical treatment primary healthcare, prenatal and child care, sanitation and hygiene education
- Security protection
- Privacy protection

Protection Process



14 Steps of VOT Protection Process



1422 ถนนสุรนารายณ์ ตำบลในเมือง อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดนครราชสีมา 30000 Ins.0 4492 2668-9 Fax 0 4492 2792 Email : bannarisawat@hotmail.com



JICA - CM4TIP Project

C.P. Tower 3, Building A, 6th Floor,
34, Phayathai Road, Ratchathewi,
Bangkok, Thailand 10400

Tel/Fax: 02-202-9027

Email: jica.cm4tip@gmail.com

Facebook: www.facebook.com/jica.thailand.cm4tip/