Social Reintegration Handbook for Thai Victims of Trafficking Handbook Utilization Workshop

Trainer's Manual





Ministry of Social Development and Human Security Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

English version

Social Reintegration Handbook for Thai Victims of Trafficking

Handbook Utilization Workshop

Trainers' Manual

Social Reintegration Handbook for Thai Victims of Trafficking

Utilization Workshop Program Flow





Game 3: Yes or No Quiz (regarding knowledge on Case Manager)

Lecture 4: Role of Case Manager

CHAPTER 3: SERVICE PROVISION



Group Work 3: Role Play

Service Provision



Lecture 5: Service Provision



Group Work 3: Role Play Performance

CHAPTER 4: FOLLOW UP



Group Work 4: Prioritizing indicators for the assigned case



Lecture 6: Follow up and termination of service

Resource Mapping



Group Work 5: Identifying resource available for each case

- > Post test
- Answer of the Post test

CONCLUSION AND CLOSING

- Awarding a "certificate of attendance"
- Questionnaire

Opening and introduction

Pre-test

In order to determine the level of knowledge each participant has prior to this workshop, we will conduct a short pre-workshop test.

<please see Annex 2 for Pre-test sheet>



Time Required	5 - min -	Supplies Required	 Packs of 5 candies of 5 colors
<objecti< th=""><th>VE OF THE GAME></th><th></th><th></th></objecti<>	VE OF THE GAME>		
Introduct			we introduced a fun game called "Candy ss on any topic.

How to conduct this game?

- 1. Prepare in advance a small bag with five candies of different colors
- 2. Hand one bag to each participant at the beginning of class
- 3. Explain that each person needs to decide their favorite candy color and go around the room and trade candies with others with the aim to finally end up with the five candies of his/her favorite color.
- 4. This quick fun activity will require participants to move around and make introduction and quick transactions with others serving as a fun light-hearted introductions ice breaker.





Followed by the short self-introduction of the participants.

CHAPTER 1: Basic Knowledge of Social Reintegration

<LEARNING OBJECTIVES OF THIS CHAPTER>

In this Chapter, the participants are expected to learn the followings:

- What kind of challenges that a VOT may face in his/her social reintegration process?
- What is trafficking in persons (TIP)?
- What does social reintegration for VOT?
- What is the role and responsibilities of Multi-disciplinary team (MDT)?
- What is important for assistance providers to keep in mind? (Principles of Assistance)
- > Social Reintegration Basic Knowledge, and Roles and Responsibilities of MDT



Game 2:

Social Reintegration Challenge Simulation

• Dice	Time	- 15	Supplies	 Social Reintegration Challenge
	Required	- min	Required	Simulation Worksheet Dice

<OBJECTIVE OF THE GAME>

This game makes each participant to think of a multi-dimensional challenge that a VOT may face in his/her social reintegration process. By using a dice to determine the situation where a VOT would be, the game would tell the participant that often times the situation can be out of control. By going through each dimension of the challenge, the participant would review the kind of situations that a VOT may face in social reintegration process and personally simulate different dimension of the challenge.

How to use the game sheet?

1. Each participant will be given a dice.

- 2. With a brief introduction of the sheet, each participant will throw his/her dice 8 times to complete one round.
- 3. There are 8 different dimensions in which the VOT may find a challenge.
- 4. Each box will be filled according to the result corresponding to the number on the dice.
- 5. Finally, all the numbers will be summed up at the end to see how much challenge each one gets.
- 6. This is not a game to win, but by playing this game, in the process, the participant will learn and think of the multi-dimensional challenge that the VOT would face and how vulnerable he/she would be to the challenge.

Social Reintegration Challenge Simulation Worksheet [Please find it in Annex 3]





Lecture 1: Basic Knowledge of Social Reintegration, Roles and Responsibilities of MDT

[Utilization Workshop for Social Reintegration Handbook for Thai VOT]



[Rules of the Workshop]

ข้อตกลงร่วมกัน • การอบรมมี 2 วัน เราจะเรียนรู้ร่วมกันตลอดระยะเวลา • คู่มือฯ มีแจกสำหรับผู้เข้าอบรม สามารถเปิดใช้คู่มือได้ • เมื่อมีคำถาม สามารถสอบถามได้ตลอดเวลา



[Overview of the Social Reintegration Handbook for Thai VOT]



[Chapter 1 - Basic Knowledge of TIP and Social Reintegration]



[TIP Problems]



- อาชญากรรมข้ามชาติ
- ละเมิดสิทธิมนุษยชนอย่างร้ายแรง



[TIP Situation in Thailand]





[Causes of TIP]









[TIP Patterns]







[Process of Welfare Protection for VOT]



[Definition of Social Reintegration]





[Different Paths to Social Reintegration]

[Who is VOT?]





[Scope of Social Reintegration]



[Background Information of VOT to be Considered]



[Coordination Mechanism/ Services Available for VOT]





> No one-size-fits-all service to victims of trafficking



Group Work 1: Design a water bottle

Time Required	30 min	Supplies Required	 Empty water bottle Flip board and paper Markers in several colors
<objective of="" the="" work=""></objective>			
Creating a tailor-made service that fits the needs and wants of a VOT starts from finding out what s/he needs and wants. This work is designed for the participants to emphasize the importance of "listening" to the client, and to acknowledge different results (water bottle designs) based on their consultations with the person in concern.			
The results of the work should look different!			
Please make sure that the participants start designing a water bottle only after asking the person in concern ("lucky person") about what s/he needs and wants.			

How to conduct this group work?

- 1. Prepare water bottles (could be empty) as many as the number (X) of groups formed.
- 2. Divide participants in to X groups by numbering off.
- 3. Nominate one person in each group as a "lucky" person.
- 4. Provide each group with a flip board, paper and several markers in different colors.
- 5. One person will draw a water bottle design.
- 6. Each group is given three minutes to design a water bottle for the "lucky" person.
- 7. Start the three minutes.
- 8. Three minutes is up.
- Go around each group at the plenary to show their water bottle design and ask them to explain the process they took to come up with the design and what this design means to the "lucky" person.
- 10. The resource persons will say few words to wrap up the group work and share their observation.

One Rule

Don't say "NO" to other person's ideas

[Photos from the workshop in Bangkok on February 26, 2019]













Principles of Assistance



How to conduct this group work?

- 1. Prepare 9 cards of principles and some key words randomly placed on the flip board for each group to work on.
- 2. Each group is given 10 minutes to review the key words and place each word card to the most relevant principle.
- 3. The resource persons will review the results of all the groups and reveal the correct grouping of the key words.



[photos from the workshop in Bangkok, February 26, 2019]



Lecture 2: Principles of Assistance

[9 Principles of Assistance]



CHAPTER 2: Process of Social Reintegration

<LEARNING OBJECTIVES OF THIS CHAPTER>

In this Chapter, the participants are expected to learn the followings:

- How does the social reintegration process flow?
- Who is Case Manager?
- What is the role of Case Manager?
- What are each steps of the social reintegration process?

Flow of Social Reintegration Process

Lecture 3: Flow of Social Reintegration Process

[Flow of Social Reintegration Process]





Game 3: Yes or No Quiz (regarding knowledge on

Case Manager)

Time Required	15 min	Supplies Required	 8 questions for YES or NO answer Monitor to show the question on screen 	
<objective of="" the="" work=""></objective>				
A Case Manager is a key person to facilitate the social reintegration process of a victim of trafficking. The participants will review the knowledge regarding the role of Case Manager through 10 YES or NO quiz.				



7 ผู่จัดการรายกรณีสามารถสมผู้เสียหายกลับในชุมชนอื่นที่ไม่ใช่ภูมิลำเนาหรือปานเกิดโด
8 ผู่จัดการรายกรณีอาจมีการสงเตือขอมูลของผู่เสียหายฯ ไปยังผู่จัดการรายกรณีรายอื่นตาม
ความจำเป็นและเหมาะสม
9 ธิปณูจัดการรายกรณีเห็นว่าเรื่องที่จำเป็นต่องดำเนินการให้ผูเสียหายฯ เป็นประโยชน
สามารถตัดสินใจไอเลยโดยไม่ต่องรับพงความคิดเห็นขอบผูเสียหายฯ
10 ผู่จัดการรายกรณีสามารถตัดสินใจยุติการใหบริกาธอวยตนเองโดยไม่ต่องสอบถาม
ผูเสียหายฯ หรือหน่วยงานใดๆ

How to conduct this game?

- 1. Show one question in each slide at a time on the monitor.
- 2. Ask the question to the participants. The participants are asked to raise their hands for YES or NO to the question given.
- 3. Share the answer and move to the next question.
- 4. Repeat the same until the last question.







Who is Case Manager?

[Definition of Case Manager]

ความหมายของผู้จัดการรายกรณี



ผู้จัดการรายกรณี หมายถึง นักสังคมสงเคราะห์หรือ ผู้ประสานงานหลัก ที่รับผิดชอบในการจัดบริการ กำกับติดตาม การให้บริการผู้เสียหายและครอบครัว โดยทำงานร่วมกับวิชาชีพต่าง ๆ ให้การตัดสินใจเกี่ยวกับแผนการคืนสู่สังคม มีหน้าที่ส่งต่อข้อมูลไปยัง บุคคลอื่น/หน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องเพื่อดำเนินการให้ความช่วยเหลืออย่าง ต่อเนื่อง วัตถุประสงค์หลักคือให้ผู้เสียหายกลับคืนสู่สังคม และสามารถดำเนินชีวิตได้ตามปกติ

[Incident Reporting]



[Rights Notification]



[Assessment and Preparation of VOT for Social Reintegration]



[Needs Assessment]





[Risk Assessment]

6การประเมินความเสี่ยง

แนวทางการดำเนินงานของผู้จัดการรายกรณี

- จัดให้มีการประเมินทบทวนความเสี่ยงอยู่เป็นระยะและจัดทำแผนการบริหารจัดการความเสี่ยงที่อาจเกิดขึ้น
- พิจารณาถึงปัจจัยต่างๆ ที่มีโอกาสและแนวโน้มที่อาจก่อให้เกิดอันตรายหรือส่งผลกระทบต่อผู้เสียหาย รวมถึงระดับของความรุนแรง ในอันตรายนั้น ๆ แล้วทำให้การคืนสู่สังคมไม่ประสบผลสำเร็จ

ความเสี่ยงที่เกี่ยวข้องกับผู้เสียหาย	ความเสี่ยงที่เกี่ยวข้องกับครอบครัว	ความเสี่ยงในชุมชนเดิม/ใหม่
 >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>	 สมาชิกครอบครัวเป็นผู้กระทำผิดหรือมีส่วนรู้ เห็นกับการทำให้ผู้เสียหายต้องตกเป็นเหยื่อของ ขบวนการค้ามนุษย์ สัมพันธภาพที่เปราะบางระหว่างสมาชิกใน ครอบครัว เช่น มีความขัดแย้ง การใช้ความ รุนแรง สถานะทางเศรษฐกิจ การมีหนี้สิน การประกอบ อาชีพที่ไม่มั่นคงหรือรายได้ที่เพียงพอ การมี บุคคลในภาวะทึ่งพิง ในความดูแล ครอบครัวประสบปัญหาความเดือดร้อน ซึ่ง สามารถเป็นได้ทั้งปัจจัยเสริมและอุปสรรคต่อ การคืนสู่สังคมที่ประสบความสำเร็จ 	 พิจารณาความมั่นคงปลอดภัยในชีวิต กรณียังคงมีนายหน้าหรือผู้มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้อง ในการกระทำผิด อยู่ในชุมชน หรือมีอิทธิพลต่อคนในชุมชน ชุมชนที่มีความเสี่ยงทางกายภาพ หรืออยู่ในสภาวะที่เปราะบาง ชุมชนที่มีเจตคติไม่เหมาะสม ดีตราต่อผู้เสียหาย

[Continued from the Previous Slide - Risk Assessment]

5การประเมินความเสี่ยง

แนวทางการดำเนินงานของผู้จัดการรายกรณี

- จัดให้มีการประเมินทบทวนความเสี่ยงอยู่เป็นระยะและจัดทำแผนการบริหารจัดการความเสี่ยงที่อาจเกิดขึ้น
- พิจารณาถึงปัจจัยต่างๆ ที่มีโอกาสและแนวโน้มที่อาจก่อให้เกิดอันตรายหรือส่งผลกระทบต่อผู้เสียหาย รวมถึงระดับของความรุนแรง ในอันตรายนั้น ๆ แล้วทำให้การคืนสู่สังคมไม่ประสบผลสำเร็จ

ความเสี่ยงที่เกี่ยวข้องกับผู้เสียหาย ควา

ความเสี่ยงที่เกี่ยวข้องกับครอบครัว

- ≻สภาวะทางสุขภาพทางด้านร่างกาย ภาวะความเจ็บป่วย
- > สภาวะทางด้านจิตใจที่อาจมีบาดแผลทางใจ
- ความกังวลเกี่ยวกับบุคคลจากการถูกข่มขู่ การล้างแค้น
- > ขาดทักษะชีวิตและขีดความสามารถ ในการกำกับดูแลชีวิตอย่างเพียงพอ
- > ความกังวลเกี่ยวกับการเริ่มต้นชีวิตใหม่
- ความกังวลเกี่ยวกับครอบครัว ทั้งสัมพันธภาพ การยอมรับ การปฏิเสธ
- ความกังวลเกี่ยวกับการถูกตีตรา ไม่ได้รับการขอมรับจากชุมชนหรือสังคม

- สมาชิกครอบครัวเป็นผู้กระทำผิดหรือมีส่วนรู้ เห็นกับการทำให้ผู้เสียหายต้องตกเป็นเหยื่อของ ขบวนการค้ามนุษย์
- > สัมพันธภาพที่เปราะบางระหว่างสมาชิกใน ครอบครัว เช่น มีความขัดแย้ง การใช้ความ รุนแรง
- สถานะทางเศรษฐกิจ การมีหนี้สิน การประกอบ อาชีพที่ไม่มั่นคงหรือรายได้ที่เพียงพอ การมี บุคคลในภาวะพึ่งพิง ในความดูแล
- ครอบครัวประสบปัญหาความเดือดร้อน ซึ่ง สามารถเป็นได้ทั้งปัจจัยเสริมและอุปสรรคต่อ การคืนสู่สังคมที่ประสบความสำเร็จ

ความเสี่ยงในชุมชนเดิม/ใหม่

- พิจารณาความมั่นคงปลอดภัยในชีวิต กรณียังคงมีนายหน้าหรือผู้มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้อง ในการกระทำผิด อยู่ในชุมชน หรือมีอิทธิพลต่อคนในชุมชน
- ชุมชนที่มีความเสี่ยงทางกายภาพ หรืออยู่ในสภาวะที่เปราะบาง
- ชุมชนที่มีเจตคติไม่เหมาะสม ดีตราต่อผู้เสียหาย
[Resource Analysis of VOT's Family, Community and Him/Herself]



[Individual Social Reintegration Plan]



[Flow of Social Reintegration towards Service Termination]



CHAPTER 3: Service Provision

<LEARNING OBJECTIVES OF THIS CHAPTER>

In this Chapter, the participants are expected to learn the followings:

- How to use the handbook to seek information on social reintegration services in order to attend needs identified by an individual case.
- What are the rights to receive services available to VOT according to the Anti TIP Law?
- What kind of services are available for VOTs and people at risk?
- For each area of service, who are the main organizations providing services that can be accessed by VOT, what is served and how to access it?



Group Work 3: Role Play - Preparation

Time Required



Supplies Required Information sheets for 6 cases

<OBJECTIVE OF THE WORK>

This work will ask participants to actually utilize the handbook to seek information on social reintegration services to a specific case. A scenario is given to each group, so they can think of possible services that the VOT needs by consulting him/her first. Through this work, the participants will be familiarized with the content of the handbook.

How to conduct the group work?

- 1. Explain the group work to be done in two days and hand out a set of information sheets for 6 cases for everyone.
- 2. Divide participants into X groups.
- 3. One case is assigned to one group.
- 4. Within the group, one person will be assigned to be a victim of trafficking.
- 5. Read the given case scenario and act as a VOT.
- 6. Others will be assigned to advise the VOT from different assistance area(s), such as health, legal, economic empowerment etc.
- 7. Give 30 minutes to study the relevant section(s) in the handbook to think of the advice that can be offered to the VOT.

- 8. Each group will come up with a plot for a performance for the following day.
- <A Set of Information Sheets for 6 Cases are attached as Annex 5>

SECOND DAY

Service Provision



[Rights to Receive Services Available as VOT according to the Anti-

TIP Law]



บริการต่าง ๆ ในการคืนสู่สังคม 159.1.5 XXX 359.1.4 XX 359.1.4 XX 359.1.4 บริการที่ใช้สถาบันเป็นฐานในการจัดบริการ ประเภทของบริการในการคืนสู่สังคม (Institution-based Intervention) บริการที่ใช้ชุมชนเป็นฐานในการจัดบริการ (Community-based Intervention) ปีบริการด้านสุขภาพ ขบริการสนับสนุนด้านจิตใจและสังคม บริการสำหรับ 3บริการด้านการศึกษาและทักษะชีวิต การคืนสู่สังคม

[Services Available for Social Reintegration]



[Health Service]





[Psycho-social Service]





[Educational and Life Skills Service]





[Economic Empowerment, Vocational Training, Job Placement and Income Generation]





[Services in Gaining Access to Resources and Funds]





[Safe and Secure Housing Service]



[Rights Protection and Legal Assistance]







Group Work 3: Role Play - Performance

Time Required	120 Mins performance + feedback 5 + 5) X 6 groups	Supplies Required	 A number draws Information sheets for 6 cases Stage for performance Chairs Additional performance tools (optional) Mobile microphones
------------------	---	----------------------	--

<OBJECTIVE OF THE WORK>

Through the performance, the participants are expected to learn different types of cases with different kind of assistance needed. By performing a planed scenario, the participants will simulate the kind of experience that a VOT may go through. For those who are assigned to give feedback to the performance, by viewing the performance, they need to assess if the service providers in the performance are protecting the best interest of the case and/or providing the case with meaningful services.

How to conduct this group work?

- 1. Use a number draw to decide the order of performance.
- 2. Each group will perform its original plot for the assigned case on stage.
- 2. Another group will be assigned to provide a feedback to the group that has just completed its performance.
- 3. 10 minutes are given for each group performance.
- 4. After the performance, the group assigned to provide a feedback will provide its feedback (5 minutes).
- 5. The resource person(s) will provide his/her feedback and summarize the assistance provided for the particular case (5 mins). In total, 20 mins per group.

[Photos from the workshop in Ubon Ratchathani on Jan 10, 2019 and in Chiang Rai on Feb 14, 2019]











CHAPTER 4: Follow up

<LEARNING OBJECTIVES OF THIS CHAPTER>

In this Chapter, the participants are expected to learn the followings:

- What would be the indicators for the service providers to consider that the case is successfully re-integrated into society, thus no further follow-ups are required?
- When and how to conclude the assistance to the case?



Group Work 4:

Prioritizing areas of assistance

Time Required	- 30 min	Supplies Required	 Worksheet for prioritizing areas of assistance A pen to write the answer
<object< th=""><th>IVE OF THE WORK></th><th></th><th></th></object<>	IVE OF THE WORK>		
particula		prioritize their th	ne different areas of assistance that the nem. This leads to determine the assistance.

How to conduct this group work?

- 1. Continue with the same group that was used for the role play with the same case scenario, the participants will review the worksheet provided.
- 2. Discuss the areas of assistance that the assigned case needs among group members.
- 3. Prioritize the areas of assistance and mark them in order. 20 minutes are given for the group work.
- 4. When the time is up, each group will make a presentation of its priority with justification of their choice. 5 minutes for each group.
- 5. The resource person(s) will provide his/her feedback to each group. 5 minutes per each group.

Worksheet for Prioritizing Areas of Assistance

Safety VOT is safe from being abused, neglected, and threatened by the trafficker or exploiter which will be the causes for repetition. VOT can identify and deal with dangerous situations.
Legal Protection VOT is aware of his/her own rights and protection, and able to follow up with the justice and protection if these rights were violated.
Mental Wellbeing VOT has good mental health and mental stability. VOT possesses the skills in dealing with stress in a positive way and in reducing risky behaviors which may have negative effects on rehabilitation in the long run.
Physical Wellbeing VOT is able to take care of his/her own health needs, and able to access to basic medical services as well as to residential safety and stability.
Economic and Educational Capacity Development VOT's family is able to earn an adequate income to answer the needs and to participate in a vocational training school / or in a workplace.
Social Involvement VOT is given an opportunity, support, and acceptance from family and community.







Lecture 6: Follow up and termination of service

[Follow-up and Evaluation]



[Follow-up and Evaluation]





[Things to keep in mind before terminating services to VOT]



[Thank you]



กองต่อต้านการค้ามนุษย์ <mark>กระทรวงการพัฒนาสังคมและความมั่นคงของมนุษย์</mark> โทร 02 – 202 – 9074 – 6 e-mail : protection.vot@m-society.go.th



нинан тварріскіно ехівта, ір уой suspect іт, пероят іт. ниця ициналаталицию Цинаца С Ф С 200



нинан тнарріскіне Exists. IP You Suspect IT, пероят IT. wulif uluseuan тэйзыцый Тизицё́ С 1300



никан талярискине ехіста. IP YOU SUSPECT IT, REPORT IT. NUIRULUTEURNTSÄTULUVÉ LUTAUÉS С Ф С 41300

Resource Mapping

Group Work 5: Identifying resource available for each case

Time	30	Supplies	 Large map of the province where
Required	min	Required	the workshop is conducted Flip board Black markers A whistle to call for attention
<objecti\< th=""><th>/E OF THE WORK></th><th></th><th></th></objecti\<>	/E OF THE WORK>		

Through this work, we would like to identify locally available resources in multiple sectors. By reviewing the available resources, the participants would be better prepared to assist a case and to refer the case to other service provider if and when necessary. This will contribute to have a stronger referral mechanism in the concerned province.

How to conduct this group work?

- 1. Set a large local map on the flip board to create 6 stations. Provide markers for each station.
- 2. Divide the participants into 6 groups and assign the group to each station.
- 3. Each map will be decorated with information regarding locally available resources for one area of assistance, such as health service.
- 4. First group assigned to identify the locally available resources for health service will start identifying the resources and providing the names of the resources. 3 minutes are set for each station per group.
- 5. The time keeper will blow a whistle to tell the groups to rotate to the next station with a map where locally available resources for another area of service should be identified.
- 6. Repeat the same exercise for 6 times until all 6 groups visit the 6 stations to identify resources for 6 areas of assistance. Each group should add at least one resource to the map so that the map will be decorated with information regarding the available resources for one particular area of assistance, i.e. health service. At the end, we should have 6 maps decorated with information regarding 6 areas of assistance.

7. Once the rotation is complete, the resource person will gather all the participants to review each map together and he/she will give a feedback to the map with resources identified.



[Photos from the workshop in Bangkok on February 26, 2019]

> Post – test

How to conduct the test?

- 1. Distribute the same test that we asked the participants to take at the beginning of the workshop.
- 2. Ask the participants to take the same test after the two-day workshop and see if their score has improved.
- 3. Only 5 minutes is given to complete the test.

Answers to the Post – test

- 4. The resource person will take some time to reveal the answers to each question.
- 5. Each participant will mark his/her score before the test sheets are collected.
- 6. The participant with the highest score will receive an award at the closing ceremony.

Conclusion and Closing

Awarding the Certificate of Attendance

Sample of the Certificate of Attendance

	CM4TIP ห้ไว้เพื่อแสดงว่า	jica
	การอบรม	
	ปฏิบัติการเพื่ออบรม	
การใช้คู่มีอการคืนสู่สังคมสำหรับ	ผู้เสียหายจากการค้ามนุษย์ชาวไทย"	
	4 กุมภาพันธ์ 2562 งำเภอเมือง จังหวัดเชียงราย	
(นางสาวสุนีย์ ศรีสง่าตระกูลเลิศ)	(Ms. Ayaka Matsuno)	
ผู้อำนวยการ Chief Advisor		CM4TIP
กองต่อต้านการค้ามนุษย์	JICA-CM4TIP Project	Contraction of the

> Questionnaire

Finally, before the participants leave the venue, make sure to collect the questionnaires that had been distributed previously. The questionnaire is a good tool to evaluate the concerned workshop. The results will help the trainers to do an even better job in the next workshop.

Please see Annex 8 for a sample questionnaire.

Annex

- Annex 1 Sample Workshop Program
- Annex 2 Sample Workshop Pre-test/Post-test
- Annex 3 Social Reintegration Challenge Simulation Worksheet
- Annex 4 10 Questions regarding Case Manager (PPT slides)
- Annex 5 Information sheets for 6 cases
- Annex 6 Worksheet for Prioritizing Areas of Assistance
- Annex 7 Sample Certification of Attendance
- Annex 8 Sample Questionnaire

Annex 1 – Sample Workshop Program

Social Reintegration Handbook for Thai Victims of Trafficking

Utilization Workshop (Chiang Rai)

Wiang Inn Hotel

February 13 - 14, 2019

PROGRAM

Objectives

This is an introductory workshop on the recently approved Social Reintegration part of the Return & Social Reintegration Handbook for Thai Victims of Trafficking by DATIP/MSDHS.

Through this workshop, the participants are expected to learn the followings:

- ✓ Understand the multi-dimensional challenge that VOT faces in the social reintegration process
- ✓ Knowledge, attitudes, skills and behavior to become a competent service provider to support social reintegration of VOT
- ✓ How MDT members can complement each other by working together and effectively referring VOT to other service provider
- ✓ Gain knowledge on variety of resources available for VOT only and for those at risk to respond the specific needs of each case
- ✓ Be familiarized with the content and how to use the handbook
- ✓ Identify locally available resources to be utilized for social reintegration of VOT

Target trainees (Maximum 40 participants from both Chiang Rai and Phayao)

Staff of PSDHS, Shelter staff (including Welfare Protection Center for VOT Chiang Rai), NGOs, OSCC, public health staff, employment office (job placement) staff, skills development office staff, labour protection and welfare office staff, women's development center staff, educational staff etc.

Governor (Deputy Governor) of Chiang Rai is requested to open the workshop

Time	Торіс	By Whom	Work	Section in HB	Things to prepare
		DAY 1			
8:30 - 9:00	Registration	CM4TIP			50 copies of
	 Distribute pretest to participants 				Pretest
9:00 - 9:30	OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP				
	Welcome Speech	- Ms. Panee Chantan,			
		Acting PMJ Chiang Rai			
	• Strategic Plan to suppress trafficking in	- Governor (Deputy			
	Persons in CEI	Governor) of CEI			
	Photo Session	- Ms. Katsura Miyazaki,			
		Chief Representative, JICA			
		Thailand			
9:30 - 10:10	INTRODUCTION				
15 mins	 Objective of the workshop 	CM4TIP Project			PPT
	 Introduction of the resource persons 	Ms. Ayaka Matsuno			
15 mins	Candy Introduction	CM4TIP Project	①Ice Breaking Game:		Sack of 5 candies
	 Brief introduction of each participant 	Ms. Chalalai Maklai	Candy Introduction		X 50
	(name + organization)				
10 mins		COFFEE BREAK			
10:10 - 11:50	CHAPTER 1 : Basic Knowledge of Social Reintegra	ation			
	Activity: SR Basic Knowledge and Role and Respo	onsibility of MDT			
15 mins	<objective></objective>	CM4TIP Project	②Game: Social	Chapter 1	50 Game sheet &
	To understand multi-layered challenges that	Ms. Chalalai Maklai	Reintegration		50 dice
	VOT faces in social reintegration		Challenge Simulation		
1h15mins	 Overview of TIP situation, meaning, 	Ms. Yanee/ Ms. Ladda	Lecture 1: Basic	Chapter 1	
	causes, problem of TIP focuses on TH		Knowledge on SR and		
	VOT		MDT Role and		
	Common understanding of VOT and		Responsibilities		
	Coordination mechanism for SR				
10 mins	Q&A	Ms. Yanee/ Ms. Ladda			
_		,			

	Activity: NO One-size-fits-all service to VOT						
Time	Торіс	By Whom	Work	Section in HB	Things to prepare		
20 mins	< Objective > To make participants aware that each VOT has	CM4TIP Project Ms. Chalalai Maklai	③Group Work:	Chapter 2	A group of 5 – 6, A3 size papers, 6		
	his/her specific situation and needs, and it is important to learn those needs by "listening"		Design a water bottle	Design a water bottle			
10 mins	Sharing session and wrap up	Ms. Yanee/ Ms. Ladda	Ask the participants wh learned from this work	•			
12:20 - 13:20		LUNCH					
13:20 - 14:30	CHAPTER 1: Process of Social Reintegration						
	Activity: Principles of Assistance						
30 mins	<objective></objective>	CM4TIP Project	④Group Work: Key	Chapter 2	6 sets of pre-		
	To let the participants review the principle of	Ms. Chalalai Maklai	words matching to		written word		
	assistance, which is very important for service providers to keep in mind		general principles		cards		
30 mins	Principles of Assistance	Ms. Yanee/ Ms. Ladda	Lecture 2: Principle of Assistance	Chapter 2			
10 mins	Q & A	Ms. Yanee/ Ms. Ladda					
14:30 - 16:10	CHAPTER 2: Process of Social Reintegration						
	Activity: How to use the Handbook						
45 mins	Flow of Social Reintegration process	Ms. Yanee/ Ms. Ladda	Lecture 3: Flow of Social Reintegration	Chapter 2			
			process				
15 mins	What is Case Manager?	CM4TIP Project	Game: Yes or No	Chapter 2	Small gifts for the		
		Ms. Chalalai Maklai	(general knowledge on CM)		winners		
10 mins		COFFEE BREAK	•	•			
30 mins	Role of CM	Ms. Yanee/ Ms. Ladda	Lecture 4: Role of CM	Chapter 2			
16:10 - 16:30	CHAPTER 3: Service Provision						
	Activity: Utilization of Social Reintegration Hand	lbook					

20 mins	Objective> To introduce the participants to utilize the handbook to seek information on social reintegration services in order to attend a specific case. A case scenario is given to each group, so they can think of possible services that the VOT needs by consulting him/her first.	Ms. Yanee/ Ms. Ladda	 S Role Play: How may I help you? Introduction to work Divide the participants to groups Assign the participants to different roles Study HB 	Chapter 3	6 case info summary sheets (50 copies)
		DAY 2			
Time	Торіс	By Whom	Work	Section in HB	Things to prepare
8:30 - 9:00	Registration	CM4TIP			
9:00 - 9:15	Recap of Day 1 and intro to Day 2	CM4TIP Project			
		Ms. Ayaka Matsuno			
9:15 - 11:30	CHAPTER 3: Service Provision				
45 mins	Service Provision	Ms. Yanee/ Ms. Ladda	Lecture 5: Service provision	Chapter 3	РРТ
90 mins	Play Performance (10 mins/group X 6)	Ms. Yanee/ Ms. Ladda	Role Play Performance	1 slide for e	ach scenario,
(15 mins X 6)					with an assigned
					g from the neck, a
				Table and a	chair
11:30 - 12:00	Q & A and Summary	Ms. Yanee/ Ms. Ladda			
12:00 - 13:00		LUNCH			
13:00 - 14:00	CHAPTER 4: FOLLOW UP				
	Activity: Case termination and follow up			T	
30 mins	<objective></objective>	CM4TIP Project	6 Group Work:		50 copies of
	To make the participants consider that before	Ms. Chalalai Maklai	Prioritizing indicators		Work sheet
	going to closed case, they have to think of factor		for the assigned case		

	that makes VoT can reintegrate to society sustainably.				
30 mins	When to conclude our assistance to VOT?	Ms. Yanee/ Ms. Ladda	Lecture 6: Follow up and termination of service	Chapter 4	PPT
14:00 - 15:00	RESOURCE MAPPING				
30 mins	Resource Mapping for Social Reintegration Objective> To identify resources available (especially local resources) considering each case scenario presented for the Role Play	CM4TIP Project Ms. Chalalai Maklai	⑦Group Work: Identifying resources available for each case	Role paper, pen, large post it <service be="" category="" given<br="" will="">according to the HB></service>	
30 mins	Group Work Presentation	Ms. Yanee/ Ms. Ladda			
15:00 - 15:10	Posttest and answer	Ms. Yanee/ Ms. Ladda			
15:10 - 15:20		COFFEE BREAK			
15:20 - 16:00	Wrap up and closing ceremony with presentation of the certificates	PMJ Chiang Rai			

Annex 2 – Sample of Pre-test/Post-test

Workshop on Utilization of Social Reintegration Handbook
for Thai Victims of Trafficking
Pre-test

Background

•	Name				
•	Position				
•	Organization				
•	⊡ GO	⊡ NGO	Others spec	cify	
•	Have you ever worked	in the field related to ar	nti-trafficking?	• Yes	⊡ No

- 1. Which of the following is considered a TIP case?
 - n. Ms. A, 22 years old, works in commercial sex business with Mr. Z as her agent. She will be forced to work by Mr. Z when she does not want to. And whenever she offers her sexual service to a customer, she has to share half of the money to Mr. B who is the business owner.
 - v. Ms. C, 17 years old, offers her sexual service through social media where customers can directly contact her.
 - n. Mr. D is a migrant worker who works for Mr. K, his Thai employee, with daily wage rate of 300 baht/day. However, Mr. D does not have a passport nor work permit, and Mr. K will help hide him from officers whenever there is a check.
 - a. All of the above
- 2. Which of the following is considered a Victim of Trafficking?
 - n. A boy from a marginal society who is sexually harassed
 - v. A Thai woman who is sent back from South Korea
 - n. A male laborer who is forced to work in a fishing vessel without being paid
 - A girl who offers sexual service in exchange of money through social media
- 3. Which of the following is a human rights principle related to providing assistance and protection to VOT?
 - n. Human dignity and equality
 - Non-discrimination
 - n. Rights to receive legal protection and remedy
 - a. All of the above
- 4. Which of the following are the persons who provide VOT with assistance for social reintegration?
 - n. Case managers
 - າ. MDT

- n. Both A and B are correct.
- Both A and B are incorrect.
- 5. Which of the following is the meaning of Multidisciplinary Team in "assistance and social reintegration" process?
 - n. A group of specialized professionals working together in providing social assistance to VOTs
 - v. A training program that provides a variety of job trainings to VOTs for their social reintegration
 - n. A service unit providing job training programs to VOTs
 - ۹. All of the above
- 6. Which of the following is an assistance for VOTs?
 - n. Providing assistance for food, accommodation, medical services, and physical/mental health rehabilitation service
 - v. Offering education, training, legal assistance and compensation claim assistance
 - ก. Safe social reintegration
 - a. All of the above
- 7. Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> a sustainable social reintegration?
 - n. Providing financial assistance for transportation costs to return home
 - v. Providing assistance to VOT in preparing themselves, family, and community before their social reintegration
 - n. Migrating to a new place where it is safe to live in
 - Image: Providing VOT with legal assistance, economic assistance and social security
 - Which of the following offers social reintegration service?
 - n. Institute for Skill Development
 - v. Sub-district Health Promoting Hospital
 - n. Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office
 - a. All of the above

8.

- 9. Which of the following is an important thing to consider about VOT's social reintegration?
 - n. Problems faced by VOT and family
 - v. Past physical and psychological trauma
 - n. Listening to VOT's voice and having VOT's involvement in decision making
 - a. All of the above
- 10. When is the timing to terminate social reintegration assistance?
 - n. VOT is satisfied and does not want to receive additional services.
 - v. VOT is able to live his/her life safely.
 - n. VOT has migrated to another place and could not be reached.
 - a. All of the above

Dice Roll Round 1 Round 3 Result Round 2 1000 5 or 6 300 3 or 4 1. Family - 200 1 or 2 2000 5 or 6 1000 3 or 4 2. JOB 1 or 2 0 0 5 or 6 3 or 4 - 500 3. DEBT 1 or 2 -1000 5 or 6 1000 3 or 4 300 4. HEALTH 1 or 2 - 200 500 5 or 6 5. SKILLS 300 3 or 4 1 or 2 0 500 5 or 6 6. COMMUNITY 0 3 or 4 1 or 2 - 500 0 5 or 6 - 300 3 or 4 7. RISK 1 or 2 - 500 2000 5 or 6 1000 3 or 4 8. SUPPORT 1 or 2 0 Social Reintegration Challenge Total JÎCA

Social Reintegration Challenge Simulation

Social Reintegration Handbook for Thai Victims of Trafficking

Annex 4 – 10 Questions regarding Case Manager (in presentation form)

1. บุคคลที่ทำหน้าที่เป็นผู้จัดการราย

กรณี คือ นักสังคมสงเคราะห์เท่านั้น

2. ผู้ที่จะทำให้การคืนสู่สังคมประสบความสำเร็จ

คือ ผู้จัดการรายกรณีเพียงคนเดียว

 ผู้จัดการรายกรณีมีหน้าที่ในการทำงาน ร่วมกับผู้เสียหายจากการค้ามนุษย์และ หน่วยงานให้บริการที่เกี่ยวข้องเพื่อให้การคืนสู่ สังคมประสบความสำเร็จและยั่งยืน

 4. ผู้จัดการรายกรณีควรมีข้อมูลของ ผู้เสียหายฯ อย่างรอบด้านเพื่อนำไปวาง แผนการให้ความเหลือที่เหมาะสมและตรงต่อ ความต้องการ

5. ผู้จัดการรายกรณี ต้องดำเนินงานตาม พ.ร.บ. ป้องกันและปราบปรามการค้ามนุษย์ เท่านั้น

1. บุคคลที่ทำหน้าที่เป็นผู้จัดการราย

กรณี คือ นักสังคมสงเคราะห์เท่านั้น

2. ผู้ที่จะทำให้การคืนสู่สังคมประสบความสำเร็จ

คือ ผู้จัดการรายกรณีเพียงคนเดียว

 ผู้จัดการรายกรณีมีหน้าที่ในการทำงาน ร่วมกับผู้เสียหายจากการค้ามนุษย์และ หน่วยงานให้บริการที่เกี่ยวข้องเพื่อให้การคืนสู่ สังคมประสบความสำเร็จและยั่งยืน

 ผู้จัดการรายกรณีควรมีข้อมูลของ ผู้เสียหายฯ อย่างรอบด้านเพื่อนำไปวาง แผนการให้ความเหลือที่เหมาะสมและตรงต่อ ความต้องการ

5. ผู้จัดการรายกรณี ต้องดำเนินงานตาม
 พ.ร.บ. ป้องกันและปราบปรามการค้ามนุษย์
 เท่านั้น
หากผู้เสียหายฯ ประสงค์จะกลับบ้าน ผู้จัดการรายกรณีจะต้องทำการ ประเมินความเสี่ยงและความปลอดภัย ก่อนที่จะส่งกลับ

 7. ผู้จัดการรายกรณีสามารถส่งผู้เสียหายกลับ ในชุมชนอื่นที่ไม่ใช่ภูมิลำเนาหรือบ้านเกิดได้

ผู้จัดการรายกรณีอาจมีการส่งต่อข้อมูลของ
ผู้เสียหายฯ ไปยังผู้จัดการรายกรณีรายอื่น
ตามความจำเป็นและเหมาะสม

9. ถ้าผู้จัดการรายกรณีเห็นว่าเรื่องที่
จำเป็นต้องดำเนินการให้ผู้เสียหายฯ เป็น
ประโยชน์ สามารถตัดสินใจได้เลยโดยไม่ต้องรับ
ฟังความคิดเห็นของผู้เสียหายฯ

10. ผู้จัดการรายกรณีสามารถตัดสินใจยุติ การให้บริการด้วยตนเองโดยไม่ต้องสอบถาม ผู้เสียหายฯ หรือหน่วยงานใดๆ

 หากผู้เสียหายฯ ประสงค์จะกลับบ้าน ผู้จัดการรายกรณีจะต้องทำการ ประเมินความเสี่ยงและความปลอดภัย ก่อนที่จะส่งกลับ

 ผู้จัดการรายกรณีสามารถส่งผู้เสียหายกลับ ในชุมชนอื่นที่ไม่ใช่ภูมิลำเนาหรือบ้านเกิดได้

 &. ผู้จัดการรายกรณีอาจมีการส่งต่อข้อมูลของ ผู้เสียหายฯ ไปยังผู้จัดการรายกรณีรายอื่น ตามความจำเป็นและเหมาะสม

9. ถ้าผู้จัดการรายกรณีเห็นว่าเรื่องที่
จำเป็นต้องดำเนินการให้ผู้เสียหายฯ เป็น
ประโยชน์ สามารถตัดสินใจได้เลยโดยไม่ต้องรับ
ฟังความคิดเห็นของผู้เสียหายฯ

10. ผู้จัดการรายกรณีสามารถตัดสินใจยุติ การให้บริการด้วยตนเองโดยไม่ต้องสอบถาม ผู้เสียหายฯ หรือหน่วยงานใดๆ

Annex 5 – Information Sheets for 6 Cases

CASE 1 A Case Study of a Thai Victim of Trafficking Exploited as a Child Beggar

1. Personal Information

Name: Na (alias), 9 years old

Father: Mr. A (alias), 43 years old, occupation: temporary worker, lives in Chumphon province Father's attitude towards Receiver: Love, and cares so much about his child Receiver's attitude towards father: Love (But also fear at the same time due to the father's long absence from home. He just disappeared.)

Mother: Ms. Dam (alias), 35 years old Education: Primary school, Grade 4 Occupation: Temporary worker (drug delivery, and working as a spy for police) Personality: Hot-tempered. Drinker. Smoker. Drug abused. Mother's attitude towards Receiver: Love Receiver's attitude towards mother: Love

2. Family Background

Receiver's domicile was in Bangkok. There were 3 siblings in the family including Receiver who was the 2nd. She has a half-sister named "Tua-Ngok" (alias), 14 years old, and a bilogical little sister named "Tua-Phu" (alias), 7 years old who was still under the care of "Mother-in-law" (mother of the older sister's husband). The family was poor. Her parents divorced since when Receiver was about 4-5 years old. Before they divorced, Receiver and her family had lived with her maternal grandparents in Ladprao area. Her grandparents made a living on rag picking and sometimes her grandfather would also build furniture to earn money. Her father was a taxi driver and her mother had no jobs. Later when her grandparents divorced, her grandfather brought in his new wife to live together in the house, and her grandmother moved out to live in a nearby rented room. Her grandmother always brought Receiver with her when she went out for rag picking. Later when Receiver's parents divorced, her father returned to Chumphon province, leaving Receiver and her little sister with the grandparents and the mother. Sometimes her mother and grandmother would bring her to visit her father in Chumphon, and let her stay with her father for months. In Chumphon, her father also lived with his mother and younger sister. Whenever Receiver and her little sister were about to return to Bangkok, their father would always give them some money. And he also came to Bangkok sometimes to bring them back to Chumphon with him. He wanted them to have education in Chumphon but the little sister would not agree because she wanted to be with her mother. During Receiver's stay in Chumphon, her father used to beat her and lock her up in the room, which made her hate and scared of him. Later on, her father was arrested for drug matter and her mother got a new husband. One day, her14-year-old half-sister ran away from home because her mother's new husband was trying to rape her and no one knew where did she ran to. Receiver never got back to school again after since.

Receiver and her little sister lived with their mother, Uncle Khao (alias of stepfather), and grandmother. Grandfather went out for a temporary job. Receiver did not remember the date when her mother was arrested for drug matter, and was sentenced to 45-day imprisonment. One day before she was released, the grandmother was also arrested for drug matter. After the grandmother was arrested, Receiver and her little sister lived with Uncle Kheo (alias) – her mother's older brother, and his daughter. He was a kind but also strict man. The mother was released one day after the grandmother was imprisoned. The grandmother died in the prison later on.

3. Becoming a Victim of Trafficking

After Receiver's father was imprisoned in Chumphon province, her mother got a new husband who did not have any job. Her mother was a smoker, drinker, and also a drug addict. Receiver used to go to a kindergarten but later on she stopped doing so because her older sister stopped. Receiver loved to always be with her old sister who always brought her to hang out in front of shops and see people playing games, and sometimes they would hang out at Saphan Phut (The Memorial Bridge). Later on, her older sister ran away from home after her mother's new husband tried to rape her. Receiver and her little sister rarely stayed home during the day time due to the hot weather. While her mother and Uncle Khao (mother's new husband) were sleeping in the house, Receiver and her little sister would hang around outside, or went for rag picking with the grandmother. Later on, the mother rarely stayed home, leaving Receiver and her little sister with the grandparents. One day, her older sister who had earlier ran away came back home to pick Receiver and her little sister up and brought them to live together in a rented house. The mother of the older sister's husband brought Receiver and her little sister out to beg. Her older sister as well as the husband had no jobs. They just kept sniffing glue, use drug, and go out (for drug delivery). Mother-in-law (mother of older sister's husband) would bring Receiver and her little sister out to beg at 6 pm and return home at 5:30 am. All the money they got would be taken away by Mother-in-law for the rent and other household expenses. There were about 10 people living in the house, all of which were children/nieces/nephews of Mother-in-law, but no one worked. Receiver's older sister, when running out of money, would also go out to beg and also offered sex for money. Receiver and her little sister lived with this Mother-in-law for about 2 years.

On 28th July 2017, Receiver's older sister "Tua-Ngok" was arrested for mingling, and was sent to Kredtrakarn Home. Receiver and her little sister were still with Mother-in-law, who brought them to visit the older sister for a few times.

On 28th July 2017, Nga (alias), alleged offender and sister-in-law of the older sister's boyfriend, brought "Kadam" (alias), her daughter, out to beg. (She and Mother-in-law always took turn to bring Receiver out to beg as they always took turn to do so. As for the little sister, either Mother-in-law or Nga would bring her out to beg.) And at about 5 am, Receiver received 20 baht from begging and handed the money to Nga, who got arrested right away by police. Receiver, together with Nga's daughter "Kadam", was sent to Kredtrakarn Home for protection. There she met her older sister who had earlier been sent in. Her little sister was still living with Mother-in-law.

CASE 2

A Case Study of a Thai Victim of Trafficking

Lured into Prostitution Abroad

It was in late June, when Ms. A, while looking for a job via Facebook, came across a Facebook user named "Mrs. W" who posted a message about a job opportunity as a masseur in Oman. Ms. A made some inquiries about the traveling expenses and was told by Mrs. W that the expense would be about 1,600 Rial which was equal to 160,000 Thai baht. This amount would be paid for a round-trip air ticket and accommodation. Mrs. W also told her that she would receive about 100,000 baht/moth as her monthly income, depending on how hard working each individual was. Mr. A, then, agreed with the conditions and also convinced her friends, namely Ms. B and Ms. J to join, telling them that Mrs. W would advance the payment. Later on, a Thai woman named "Mrs. X" (Mrs. W's friend) sent the scanned copy of the air tickets to them through LINE application, and, later on, brought the original copy to them at the airport.

After that, they traveled to Oman. Mrs. W and Mrs. Y picked them up at the airport and brought them to a house. On the following day, Mrs. W dressed up all the 3 women and brought them out to work. Mr. O (Mrs. W's husband) drove them to a parking lot opposite to Hotel XYZ, and had them standing by there. Ms. A noticed that there were about 30-40 Thai women standing by there. She asked them "What are you waiting for? What are you doing?" "We are waiting for customers", a women in the group replied. Ms. A, then, knew right away they were waiting to offer sex for money. After a while, someone arrived and handed them prepaid cards saying "The big sister asked me to hand this to you". Mrs. Z said "1 Shock = 30 Rial, 2 Shocks = 50 Rial, Overnight = 80 Rial". She also taught them how to top up the cards, created What's App accounts for them so they can communicate about work. While Mrs. Z was talking with a customer, Ms. A and her friends discussed how to return home. Later on, Mrs. W came to pick Ms. A and Ms. B, while Ms. J had to work because she was booked by a customer. Ms. J told them later that she went with Mr. O's friend and had sexual relationship with him. They, then, went to talk with Mrs. W that they would like to return to Thailand. Mrs. W said they had to pay 800 Rial for all the money she had earlier invested, and if they want to change the return date on the ticket, it would require another 50-60 Rial. Ms. A, then, talked with her father through LINE application, asking him to help collect 240,000 baht to pay back the debt. However, her father could help only her. So they agreed to work (as prostitute) to pay back the 800 Rial debt. They were also threatened by Mrs. W that if they did not follow her order, they would be sold to Bahrain and could never return home again. In order to pay back the debt as fast as they could, they had to work as prostitute 2 times/night. They used to think about running away, but they heard that if the run-away was not successful, they would be severely beaten up by Mr. N, and so they got scared and gave up the idea. Later on, before their visa's expiry date, when all the 3 of them had paid back the debt, they asked Mrs. W again about the return ticket. Mrs. W said that the return ticket had already been canceled and that they had to buy the new ticket themselves. She also said that they should renew the visa and continue working so as to complete the 1,600 Rial requirement initially made back when they were still in Thailand. On the same day, in the middle of the night, when Ms. A and Ms. J

went out to work, they told the story to their customer, who gave each of them 10 Rial and told her to catch a taxi to the Thai Embassy. After they returned to their rooms, they packed their stuff and made a phone call to the Thai Embassy, asking about access information and operation hours. After that, they caught a taxi to the Embassy and returned to Thailand. The immigration officer, after learning the story, coordinated with DATIP for further assistance procedures.

CASE 3

A Case Study of a Thai Victim of Trafficking (Child Sexual Exploitation)

Mr. Arm (alias), 17 years old

1. Family Background

Mr. In (Mr. Arm's father) had his domicile in Udonthani province. His education was up to Primary school, Grade 4. At the age of 16, Mr. In traveled to Bangkok with his relatives to find jobs. He got a job at a construction site in Sukhumvit area. At the age of 18, he met Mrs. On (who later became Mr. Arm's mother), and lived their lives as husband and wife. Later, when his wife got pregnant with their first child, Mr. In brought her to his home in Udonthaini and lived there with his mother until she gave birth to the first daughter, whose birth registration was done properly following the law. After that, Mr. In returned to Bangkok again to work, leaving his wife and daughter in Udonthani. Later on, his wife followed him to the worker camp at the construction site in Bangkok. They lived together there. When his wife was pregnant with the second child (Mr. Arm, the victim of trafficking), Mr. In was sent to work at a construction site in Chonburi province. He brought his wife with him there. Mrs. On gave birth to her son (Mr. Arm) at Chonburi Hospital, but the birth registration was not proceeded. When he was about 6 months old, Mrs. On ran away from the camp without no one knowing the reason why. Mr. In took care of the baby alone for a while before bringing Mr. Arm to Udonthani, leaving the baby under the care of his mother (Mr. In's mother), and then returned to Chonburi to work. Later on, when his first daughter was 10 years old, and Mr. Arm was 8, Mr. In's mother asked him to pick the 2 children and take care of them on his own. Mr. In, then, brought the 2 children to live with him at the worker camp in Lopburi province. He sent the 2 children to a school in Lopburi (The daughter studied until Primary school grade 5, and Mr. Arm until grade 4). Later on, Mr. In returned to Chonburi again for work. He brought the 2 children with him and they lived together in Chonburi. Mr. In continued taking care of them alone by himself but they did not continue their education. When Mr. Arm was 14 years old, he ran away from home, leaving his father with no idea where he went.

*Information from the father: After breaking up with Mr. On (Mother), Mr. In (Father) took care of the 2 children alone by himself. Mr. In was an alcoholic. When he got drunk he would often give the children quite a severe punishment. Later on after he lost his job at construction sites, his income became unstable.

2. Becoming a Victim of Trafficking

At the age of 14, after Mr. Arm (the victim) ran away from the life with his father, he went to Pattaya City, Chonburi provice, to find jobs and to find his older sister, who had earlier ran away from home. He could not find his sister. With his little money, he rented a room for himself and got a job as a waiter in a restaurant in Pattaya City, with the salary of 9,000 baht/month. His job was to serve food/beverage to tourists, most of which were foreigners. After working for some time, Mr. Arm met a customer (a Thai agent). After they got closer and met more often, this customer told Mr. Arm that about his foreign friend who was looking for a friend (a boy) to eat/drink together, and was willing to pay about 1,000 - 2,000 baht for that. Mr. Arm agreed to take this offer and went out with the foreign customer. At first, he just ate/drank with the customer, without any sexual activity. However, one day, a customer (agent) offered him a job to eat/drink with a foreign customer inside a room in a hotel in exchange of 2,000 baht. Mr. Arm decided to take the offer and went to the hotel. While the customer was having Mr. Arm, and the other 2 friends of Mr. Arm's, removing their clothes, police officers broke into the room and arrested the customer, while sending Mr. Arm to a shelter for protection. Later on, Mr. Arm was sent to Pakkret Boy Home, Nonthaburi province, for protection.

CASE 4

A Case Study of a Thai Victim of Trafficking

Prostitution (A Case in the Shelter)

First Name: Ms. Namsom (alias) Last Name: SeedaengNick Name: Ong-AngAge: 15 years 4 mothsRace: ThaiNationality: ThaiEducation: Secondary school, Grade 8 (1st semester)Nationality: Thai

Father: Foreigner	Age: -	Nationa	ality: -
Mother: Mrs. Padlom (alias)	Age: 34 years o	ld	(An HIV infected person)
Guardian: Mrs. Akard (alias)	Relation to Rec	eiver: Gi	randmother (maternal)

Number of Family Members:

1.	Grandfather (maternal)	Age: 70 years	sold	Occupation: T	emporary worker
2.	Grandmother (maternal)	Age: 68 years	s old	Occupation: T	emporary worker
3.	Mother	Age: 34 years	s old	Occupation: (I	HIV infected)
4.	Aunt	Age: 36 years	s old	Occupation: (I	HIV infected)
5.	Older male cousin (Aunt's	s son) Age: 18 years	s old	Occupation: S	tudent
6.	Younger female cousin (A	unt's daughter)	Age: 3	years old	
7.	Older female cousin (Aun	ıt's daughter)	Age: 1	5 years old	Occupation:
	Waitress				
8.	Protection receiver: A	ge: 15 years old	(Receiv	ver)Occupation:	Student, Grade 8
9.	Younger brother: A	ge: 6 years old Relat	ion: Half-	brother (from d	ifferent father)

Facts from an interview:

1. Family Background

Receiver's domicile was in Lopburi province. She lived under the care of her grandparents (maternal) who worked as farmers and temporary workers. They had their own farm but still they were poor. Their income was unstable, but the average was about 200 – 300 baht/day. They lived in a house built in their own piece of land with her father's money. It was a two-storied house, half cement half wooden.

2. Problems

Receiver was born at Banglamung Hospital in Chonburi province. Her parents divorced even before she was born. Her biological father was an English man. After she was born, her biological father's friend signed the birth registration certificate as "father". Receiver lived with her grandparents (maternal) since she was born, while her mother worked in Chonburi province. Her mother has many husbands including Thai and foreigner. Her grandparents were not happy about this fact but there was nothing they could do. Both her mother and aunt worked as a prostitute in Chonburi. Her grandparents were temporary workers with the income of 200 – 300 baht/day. They took care of in total 5 grandchildren who were children of the aunt/mother. Her grandmother was a kind, hard-working woman but she kept nagging a lot about things. Her grandfather helped her grandmother with the work, but he was a drinker, and always got loud / fought with his wife when he was drunk. This gave Receiver mental stress. She felt pity for her grandmother who had a heavy burden in earning the money. She did not like her grandfather and avoided talking with him. She also avoided talking with her 2 older cousins who were her aunt's children. Receiver loved being alone. At school, she was always upset when being asked by her friend "Why does your mother have so many husbands?" She did not like her own mother for having many husbands. She felt embarrassed and did not want to go to school but she had to because her grandmother forced her to. During semester breaks, her mother used to come to pick her and took her to live together in a rented room in Chonburi province. There, Receiver saw her mother's equipment for drug use. Her mother always had a lot of friends coming over. She did not like her mother's behavior. Receiver used to think she would not have such a hard life if she had a father like others. She felt pity for her grandparents who had heavy burden in taking care of her and her cousins, while her mother/aunt only sent a little money once in a while. When Receiver was in Grade 5, her mother was arrested for drug abuse and distribution. Her mother was sentenced to 2-year imprisonment and her grandmother brought her to visit her mother in the prison once. Whenever her mother visited them at her grandparent's house, her grandparents had to work harder because she always came to ask for money. Before Receiver ran away from home, her mother returned to live with them because she got infected with both TB and HIV. Her grandmother told her to stay away from her mother and not share stuff. Her grandmother also told her not to follow the path of her mother, and to focus on study and keep going as far as she could.

3. Behaviors

Receiver continued her study until Grade 8 (1st semester). When she was in Grade 5, her mother was arrested for drug matter and was sentenced into 2-year imprisonment. At the age of 13, when she was in Grade 7 (1st semester), she started hanging out at night, drinking and sleeping over with friends. When she was in Grade 8 (1st semester), she ran away with her friend, and met a male friend through Facebook. She had her first sexual relationship with an older boyfriend without using a condom. She started smoking and using amphetamine, and eventually ran into drug delivery before appling for a job at a karaoke shop.

4. Facts about the case

In August 2018, Receiver applied for a job as a waitress/drinking companion at a karaoke shop. After working for one day, a customer asked if he could take her out with him, and her reply was no. The customer, then, talked with the shop owner asking him to allow her out with him. The owner, then, told her to go out with the customer so that she could make more money just like all other girls. She was told that the rate for take-out was 1,300 baht, and she would receive 1,000 baht, while 300 baht would be given to the shop. She agreed to take the offer (prostitution) because she wanted the money. While working at the shop, some customers brought her amphetamine and she agreed to intake it. She offered sexual services to 2-3 customers every day, with the maximum record of 4 times/day. Her could make at least 3,000 baht/day but never received the money except for 200 baht for allowance. Receiver worked every day without holidays even when she was not feeling well. She owed the shop owner some money because she broke the shop's rules and could not afford to pay the fine. While working, Receiver was not allowed to use the phone. After working there for 2 months, she ran away together with other friends but her running away was not successful. While working in the shop, if there were any police officer coming in for inspection, Mr. Sam would manage to hide the girls at the back of the shop, and bribed the officers with money. Some officers also came over to the shop just to collect the bribe. Receive continued working there until In 2018, when one day, some police officers came to the shop for inspection and arrested the owner. Receiver and other friends were sent to a shelter in province. The officers took them to have physical examination, blood test, and vaginal examination. They were also given anti-infectious drugs. They went through police interrogation before being sent in to Nonthaburi Welfare Protection Center for Victims of Trafficking in Persons (Ban Kredtrakarn).

CASE 5

A Case Study of a Thai Victim of Trafficking

Lured into Prostitution (A Case in the Shelter)

Ms. Mata (alias), 15 years old, who is now under protection in Nakhon Ratchasima Welfare Protection Center for Victims of Trafficking in Persons (Bannarisawat). She was in Grade 9 when being sent in for protection. As for family background, her father, 36 years old, a motorcycle-taxi driver, had an income of 9,000 baht/month. Her mother passed away when she was 12 years old. Her father remarried and lived with his new wife and their daughter. Mata lived with her paternal grandmother who was poor and had no piece of land of her own to make a living. They had to live with her uncle and aunt-in-law. At the beginning they had quite good relationship until she started having a fight with her uncle's child often. Her relationship with other relatives was quite estranged due to not being in touch and no continuous interaction.

Her uncle's house was a single-storied house. Mata ran away from this house to live with her friend "Orasa" (alias), 15 years old (same age), before moving in to a rented room together with another 2-3 friends. She was attached to her friends. She kept ditching school, and became a game-addict. She loved hanging out at night and became a smoker, drinker, and drug user. One day while she was in the game shop, she had a fight with her friend, and then she met Mrs. Duen (alias) who invited her to move in together saying that she had job to offer with some money for daily living.

Mata believed in Duen said and was forced into prostitution for 2 months in June – July 2017. She made 1,500 – 2,000 baht each time she worked, and she worked every day even when she was on her period. Whenever she worked, Mrs. Duen would always be the one who communicate with the customer and would always send her to the place and pick her up when the job was finished. After each job was done, Mrs. Duen would took all the money saying that Mata should also contribution to living expenses in the house, and Mrs. Duen would be the one who managed all these financial matters. Mata used to ask Mrs. Duen to send 1,000 baht to her paternal grandmother every month (back then her grandmother was still alive). However, when she had a chance to talk with her grandmother, she then realized that her grandmother had received only 500 baht / month. Mata and her friends used to run away from the rented house where they lived together with Mrs. Duen. However, she was caught by Mrs. Duen and got beaten up badly as well as threatened, and so she had no other choices but continued working as prostitute. One day in August 2017, a friend who was not working at the same shop, convinced her to run away, and got a help from other friends in doing so. Hating to be forced to work as prostitute, Mata and friends reported to Mahasarakam provincial police station. The police sent them to Mahasarakam Shelter before being forwarded to Nakhon Ratchasima Welfare Protection Center for Victims of Trafficking in Persons (Bannarisawat).

CASE 6

A Case Study of a Thai Victim of Trafficking

Trafficked to Work in a Fishing Boat in Indonesia

Mr. Sakchai (alias), 31 years old, a man with a limp and fracture plate in his leg due to an accident occurred when he was a teenager, came to Bangkok to find jobs in 2011. Upon arrival at Mo Chit Bus Terminal, he was persuaded to work as crew member of a fishing boat in southern part of Indonesia. He was told that his job would only be to screening the size of fish and that he would make about 8,000 baht each month, which would be raised to 9,000 baht if his performance was good. He agreed to take the offer, so Mr. Dum took him on a van to Mr. Dum's house in Mahachai.

On the next day, Mr. Dum brought Mr. Sakchai to the pier, where a boat "Sor. Chalermphol 3" was pulling over at. Mr. Dum made Mr. Sakchai board on the vessel. A guy approached Mr. Sakchai and inspect if he had any weapon with him, then gave him a bag of some stuff for personal use. Before he boarded the vessel, the guy took away the original copy of his ID card, saying that it would be used

for passport making and would be returned to him later on with another boat. Mr. Sakchai met other 4 Thai men on the boat. The boat proceeded to the sea for 12 days 12 nights without stopping by anywhere until it arrived at a pier in southern Indonesia, where Sakchai and his 4 other friends were told to board another boat "MATHA 7". In the new boat, they were beaten up by other workers who claimed that it was to welcome the freshmen.

After that, Sakchai worked in the boat with the captain named "Mr. Khao" (alias). Mr. Daeng, the helmsman, kept monitoring them during their work. Sakchai's jobs were to screen the size of the fish, bring the fish to the cold storage, throw and collect fishing nets, and etc. He had to keep working all day all night, and had only one meal break / day. At dawns, the captain would wake all the workers up and forced everyone to work. Sakchai and friends had to work hard and hardly had time to rest. When their work slowed down, they would be beaten up by the master "Sommai" (alias). Sometimes they would get beaten at the head and back of the neck, kicked at the costal, or hit at the head with a wood bar. Sakchai used to ask the captain for medicine but, instead, he was slapped in the face and did not get any medicine. Also, he used to witness the captain shot a worker in the boat off the sea with a short gun, and the guy could never get back up in the boat again.

During work, Sakchai was always beaten up by Sommai until one day he could not bear with it anymore and asked the captain for permission to return home. The captain told him to wait for another boat that would come to pick the fish. 3 days later, the boat arrived and Sakchai was sent to work there for another 3 weeks. While working, Sakchai asked a friend on the boat to deliver his letter to his relatives in Thailand to ask for help. After that, Sakchai could get on a Mother Ship (a cargo ship with large cold storage) and returned home alone, while other workers had to continue working in the boat. The Mother Ship took 16 days 16 nights sailing from Papua New Guinea to Thailand. As soon as he set his feet on the land, there was a white pick-up truck waiting for him. He was paid only 500 baht for transportation home, without any single baht for his labor on the boat. However, he did not have the courage to ask for the money. All he had thought about was to come home. While hiking for the ride, he felt lightheaded so he was hospitalized in Mahachai Hospital for 6 days. After that, he went to the social development and human security office where the officer helped contact his relatives and accompanied him to police station for prosecution.

Annex 6 – Worksheet for Prioritizing Areas of Assistance

Points for Consideration for Providing Needs-Based Service to VOT

towards Assessment for Termination of Services

Safety

VOT is safe from being abused, neglected, and threatened by the trafficker or exploiter which will be the causes for repetition. VOT can identify and deal with dangerous situations.



Legal Protection

VOT is aware of his/her own rights and protection, and able to follow up with the justice and protection if these rights were violated.



Mental Wellbeing

VOT has good mental health and mental stability. VOT possesses the skills in dealing with stress in a positive way and in reducing risky behaviors which may have negative effects on rehabilitation in the long run.

Physical Wellbeing

VOT is able to take care of his/her own health needs, and able to access to basic medical services as well as to residential safety and stability.



Economic and Educational Capacity Development

VOT's family is able to earn an adequate income to answer the needs and to participate in a vocational training school / or in a workplace.



Social Involvement

VOT is given an opportunity, support, and acceptance from family and community.

<u>Task</u>

Based on the case study you have received in the Role Pay activity under Lecture 5, please arrange the above 6 consideration points in the order of urgency from the most urgent point to the least.

Annex 7 – Sample of Certification of Attendance



JICA-CM4TIP

วุฒิบัตรฉบับนี้ให้ไว้เพื่อแสดงว่า



CM4TIF

ได้ผ่านการอบรม "การประชุมเชิงปฏิบัติการเพื่ออบรม การใช้คู่มือการคืนสู่สังคมสำหรับผู้เสียหายจากการค้ามนุษย์ชาวไทย"

> เมื่อวันที่ 13-14 กุมภาพันธ์ 2562 ณ โรงแรมเวียงอินทร์ อำเภอเมือง จังหวัดเชียงราย

(นางสาวสุนีย์ ศรีสง่าตระกูลเลิศ) ผู้อำนวยการ กองต่อต้านการค้ามนุษย์

(Ms. Ayaka Matsuno)

Chief Advisor



Annex 8 – Sample of Questionnaire

Questionnaire

Social Reintegration Handbook for Thai Victims of Trafficking

Utilization Workshop (Ubon Ratchathani)

9 – 10 January 2019 Sunee Grand Hotel

We cordially request your cooperation to fill out this workshop questionnaire. We would like to know how well we did in the workshop to achieve the objectives set forward. We will organize more workshops in the future, so your inputs will be very valuable to improve the workshop content for the future workshops.

Please kindly answer the following questions to the best of your knowledge. <u>There is nothing</u> <u>right or wrong</u>. We would like to know how the Workshop experience has impacted you as an individual and/or an organization.

2. Learning from the Workshop					
1. How do you rate	I. How do you rate your overall satisfaction with the Workshop? (Please circle <u>one</u> .)				
Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Very Unsatisfied	
	(3)		\mathbf{S}	(ii)	
If you are unsatis	fied, please tell us w	/hy.			

2. How well did you achieve the expected outcome of the workshop? (please circle <u>one for each</u> <u>row</u>)

Expected Outcomes	Very Well	Well	Neutral	Not Well	Not Well at all
Understand the multi-dimensional challenge that VOT faces in the social reintegration process	Î	3		ß	(ii)
Knowledge, attitudes, skills and behavior to become a competent service provider to support social reintegration of VOT		ଞ	٢	ß	(ii)
How MDT members can complement each other by working together and effectively referring VOT to other service provider	Î	ම	۲	S	
Gaining knowledge on variety of resources available for VOT only and for those at risk to respond the specific needs of each case		69	۲	S	Û
Be familiarized with the content and how to use the handbook	(3		\odot	(ii)
Identify locally available resources to be utilized for social reintegration of VOT	Î	3		Ś	Û

3. Which module interested you the most? (multiple selection allowed)

Module 1: Social Reintegration Basic Knowledge, Role and responsibility of MDT

Module 2: NO One – size – fits- all service to Victims of Trafficking

Module 3: Principles of Assistance

Social Reintegration Handbook for Thai Victims of Trafficking



Module 4: Flow of Social Reintegration Process

Module 5: Utilization of Social reintegration Handbook

Module 6: Follow Up

Module 7: Resource Mapping

4. How clearly did you understand the lecture in each module? (please circle <u>one</u>)

Lectu	re	Very Clearly	Clearly	Neutral	Not Clearly	Need to improve
1	Basic Knowledge on SR and MDT Role and Responsibilities	Ê	(3)	\bigcirc	S.	H
2	Principle of Assistance		(\mathfrak{s})	<u></u>	<u>ل</u>	Û
3	Flow of Social Reintegration Process		8	<u></u>	\odot	(ii)
4	Role of Case Manager		(3)	:	Ŵ	Û
5	Service Provision		8	<u></u>	\odot	Û
6	Follow up and termination of service		69		\odot	

5. How helpful did you find each game to deepen your learning in each module? (Please circle <u>one.</u>)

Game	2	Very helpful	Helpful	Neutral	Not helpful	Need to improve
1	Ice Breaking: Candy Introduction		63	÷	Ś	
2	Social Reintegration Challenge Simulation		8	\bigcirc	<u>)</u>	Û
3	Design a water bottle		3	÷	(L)	(i)
4	Create your general principles		3		\odot	
5	Role Play: How may I help you?		8		\odot	
6	Missing Indicator		3	÷	S.	(i)

6. What is your level of expectation in improving assistance for victims of trafficking, utilizing this handbook and workshop?

Very High	High	Neutral	Low	Very Low
	69	÷	\odot	(i)



If you don't find this handbook and workshop not useful to improve social reintegration assistance, please suggest how to improve.

Strongly Agree	Agree මෙ	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
-	(3)		\frown	
	ggest how to imp	() rove.		
8. Do you agree that this N MDT members in Ubon Ra	-	outed to strengthe	ning the assistar	nce <u>network</u> among
Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
÷	8		\mathfrak{D}	(i)
9. What would you like to work area? (multiple selec	tion allowed)		-	your respective
Attitude towards		Policy at work		
Procedures at wor Referral mechanis Other examples	m at work	vice provision by m	ips with others	
10. Do you have any sugg				

Thank you for your cooperation





