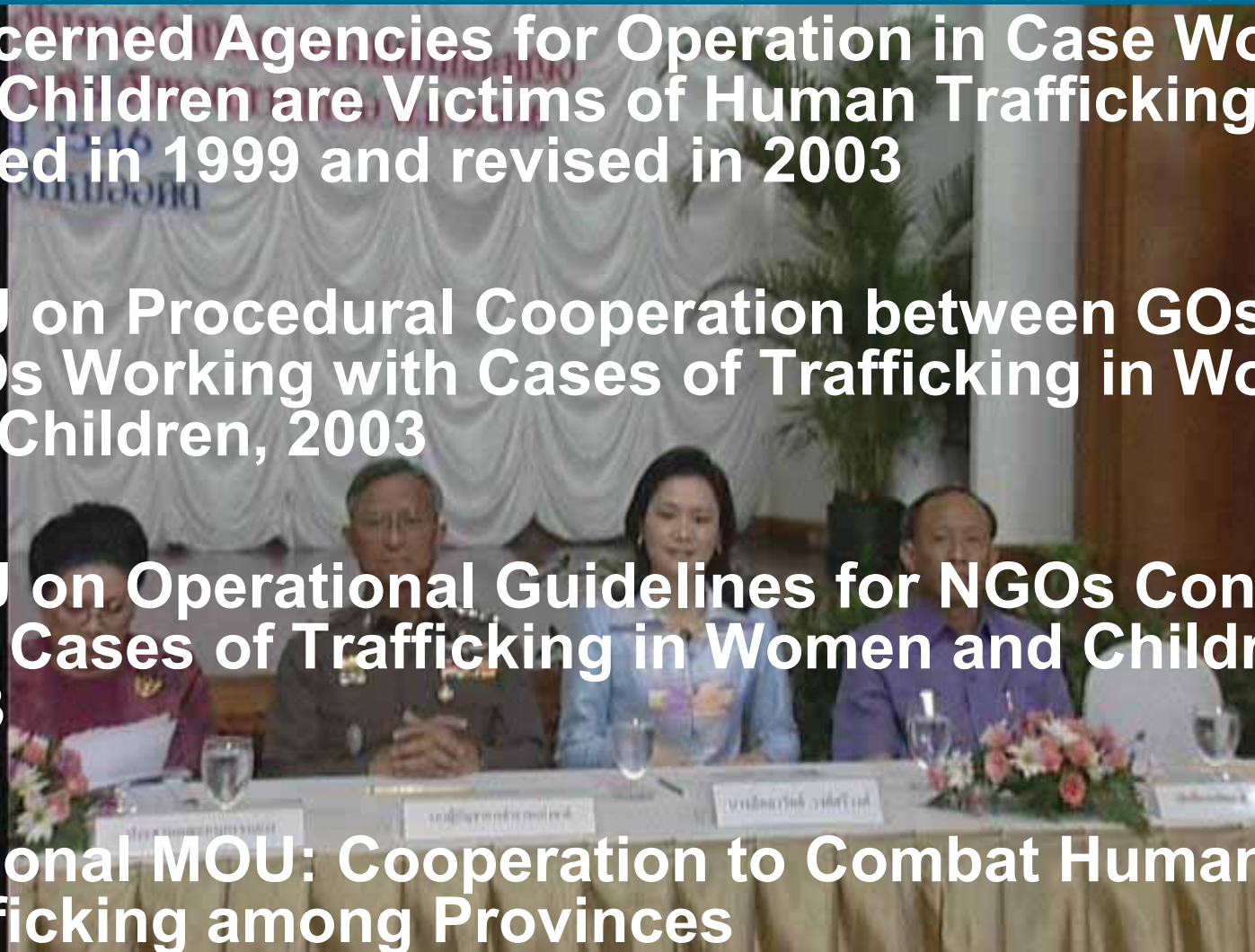


What is a Multidisciplinary Team?

- **Groups of professionals from diverse disciplines who come together to provide comprehensive assessment and consultation in trafficked cases**
- **Purposes are to resolve difficult cases and fulfill a variety of additional functions as**
 - **"checks and balances" mechanism to ensure that the interests and rights of all parties are addressed**
 - **identify service gaps and breakdowns in coordination or communication**
 - **enhance the professional skills and knowledge of team members as a forum for learning**

National MOUs on Trafficking

- **MOU on Common Guideline of Practices among Concerned Agencies for Operation in Case Women and Children are Victims of Human Trafficking, first signed in 1999 and revised in 2003**
- **MOU on Procedural Cooperation between GOs and NGOs Working with Cases of Trafficking in Women and Children, 2003**
- **MOU on Operational Guidelines for NGOs Concerned with Cases of Trafficking in Women and Children, 2003**
- **Regional MOU: Cooperation to Combat Human Trafficking among Provinces**



Development of Domestic MOUs

- Go VS Go
- Go VS NGO
- NGO VS NGO
- Regional MOU
 - North
 - Northeast
 - East
 - Southeast
 - Southwest
 - Central



National and International MOUs

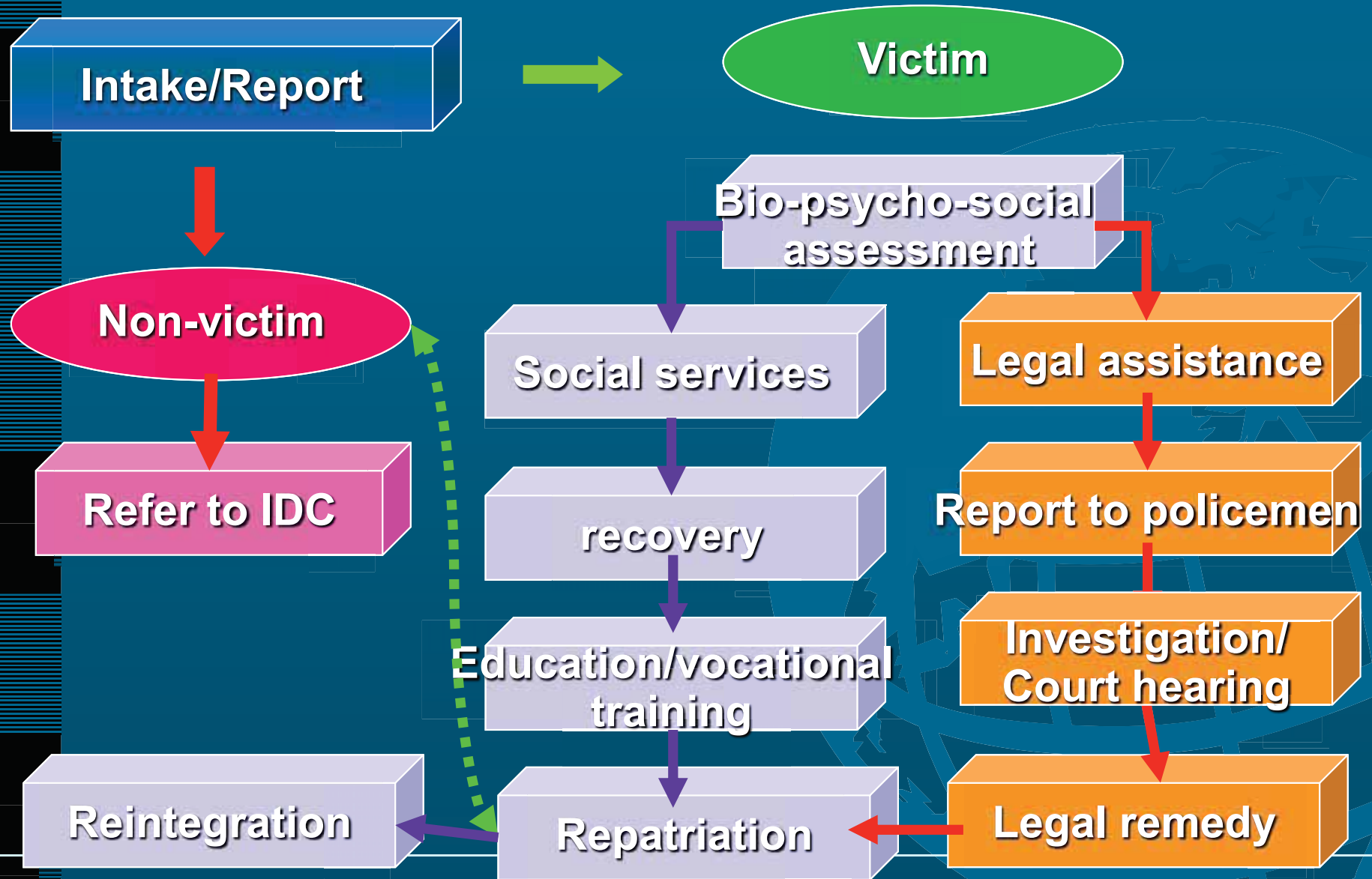
- **A kind of soft law agreed by concerned agencies on victim protection and prosecution of defenders**
- **Stimulating tool to sensitize all partners**
- **Need for communication and cooperation**
- **Real commitment and translate into action**

Protection Measure

- Provision of welfare protection and direct services for victims of human trafficking
- Intake
- Coordinate with related agencies to rescue victims
- Cooperate with investigative officers in identifying trafficked victims
- Referral services
- Recovery and vocational training
- Legal assistance
- Coordinate for repatriation and reintegration



Protection Process



Protection and Legal Assistance

- Investigation details of traffickers
- Social Worker assess bio-psycho-social condition of victims
- Verify age by teeth and bone examination
- Identify citizenship
- Provide temporary stay permission according to Immigration Act of 1979
- Refer to appropriate temporary shelter
- Request for deposition/ early testimonial
- Child-friendly investigation/ respect to rights of adult women



Early identification of potential victims

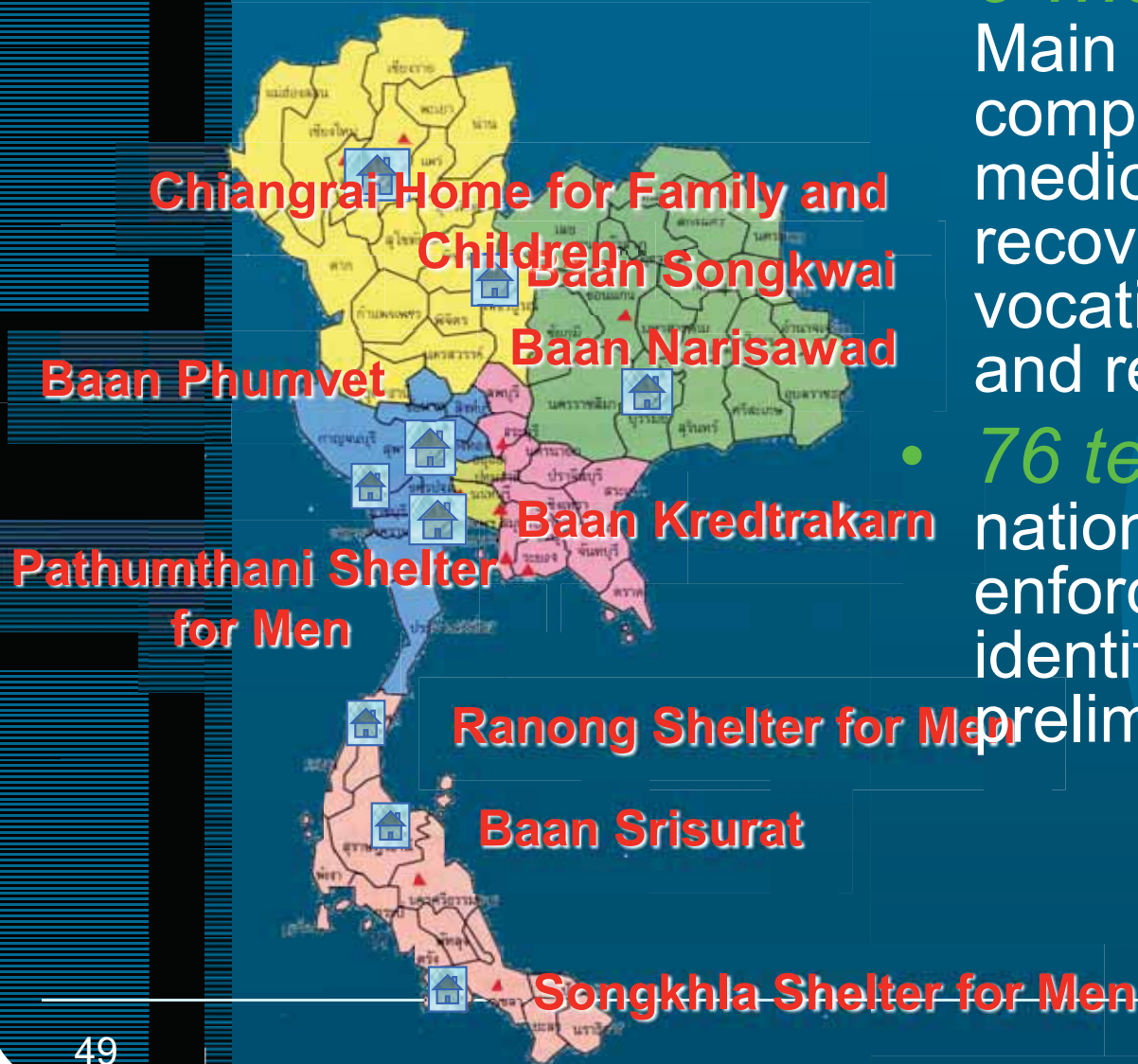


- Screening Check List by Royal Thai Police
- Screening at the Thai embassies
- Information Referral mechanism among agencies in destination countries, Thai embassies and DSDW
- Screening at the airport by Immigration officers and DSDW Social workers



3. Protection Measures

- *9 main shelters*
Main shelters provide comprehensive services: food, medical care, psycho-social recovery, legal aid, life skills & vocational training, repatriation and reintegration
- *76 temporary shelters*
nationwide to assist law enforcement officers for victim identification and provide preliminary services



DSDW Roles and Responsibilities



Medical care



Counseling



Education



Legal assistance

Comprehensive Care in Main Shelters



Vocational training



**Reintegration
& follow up**



Repatriation



**Family tracing
& Assessment**

Legal Assistance

- Investigators get details of traffickers
- Social workers assess bio-psycho-social condition of victims
- Verify age, citizenship by investigators
- Provide temporary stay permission according to Immigration Act of 1979
- Request for deposition/ early testimonial
- Child-friendly investigation/ respect to rights of adult women



Recovery

- Medical check-up & psychological examination
- Bio-psycho-social assessment
- Plan for long term care
- Case conference with multidisciplinary team



Medical care



Vocational training



Legal assistance



Family tracing & Assessment

Repatriation and Reintegration Process

PRE-RETURN

- INTAKE
- VICTIM IDENTIFICATION
- BIO-PSYCHO-SOCIAL RECOVERY
- VOCATIONAL TRAINING
- LEGAL ASSISTANCE
- INTERVIEW
- REFER DATA & INFORMATION
- FAMILY TRACING & ASSESSMENT

RETURN

- CONTACT IDC
- LOCAL AUTHORITY
- ARRANGE TRIP
- PREPARE LOGISTICS
- SOCIAL WORKERS IMMIGRATION OFFICER ACCOMPANIED
- HAND OVER
- CASE CONFERENCE

REINTEGRATION

- RECEIVE INFORMATION
- CONFIRM DATE
- ARRANGE CAR
- REFER TO NGOS
- CONDUCT FAMILY TRACING AND ASSESSMENT
- MONITOR & FOLLOW UP

Principles of Repatriation & Reintegration

- Safety of trafficked persons
- Continued assistance
- Agencies in the area of origin provide after care services





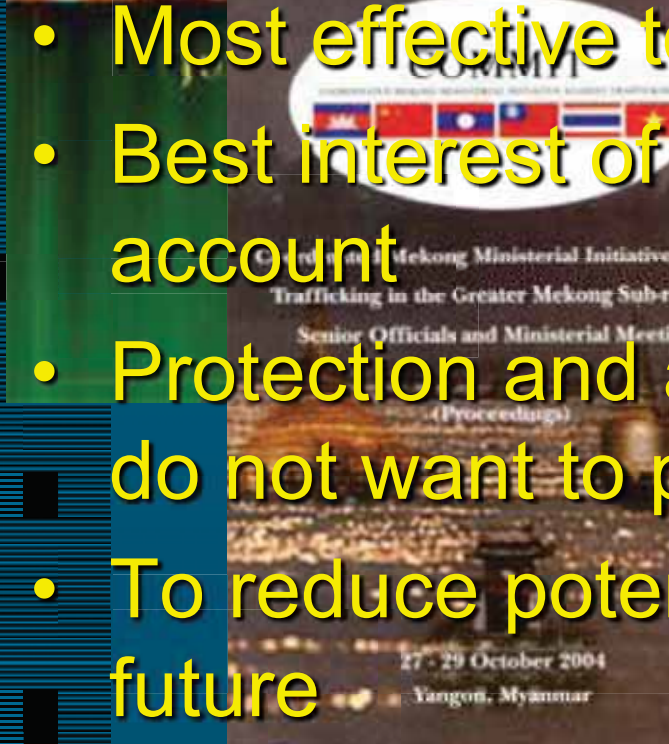
Principles of Repatriation & Reintegration



Case Conferences among Law Enforcer and Social Service Providers at national and inter-country levels with Myanmar



Victim Center Approach



- Most effective tool to work with victims
- Best interest of victim shall be taken into account
- Protection and assistance is priority even they do not want to prosecute traffickers
- To reduce potential migrants and victims in the future

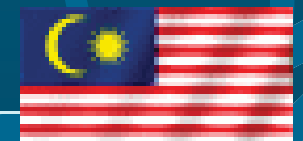
Nor single country/ agency can solve TIP alone!



3. International Cooperation Measures

- Signed bilateral MOU with Cambodia in 2003, Laos in 2005, Vietnam 2008, Myanmar 2010
- Signed multi-lateral COMMIT MOU among six countries in the Mekong Sub-regions in 2004
- Joint Task Force with Japan
- Joint Committee's dialogue on human trafficking with Malaysia
- Cooperation with Australia

Promoting Government to Government Cooperation with agencies in both origin and destination countries



Cooperation with Japan

1. Establishment of Mechanism:
 - Japan-Thailand Joint Task Force on Counter Trafficking in Persons: JT-CTP
 - Plan of Action 2006 – present
2. Drafting a guideline
 - Standard Operating Procedures for Protection, Repatriation of Trafficked Persons between Thailand and Japan
3. Organizing regular meetings
 - Working Lunch between Japan Embassy and Thai authorities
 - Consular Meetings

Cooperation with JICA

- Project on the Strengthening of Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) for the Protection of Trafficked Persons
- Period: 2009 – 2014 (5 years)
- Purpose: Thai government strengthens the MDT approaches and establish an appropriate model for the protection of trafficked persons in selected central and northern areas

Multilateral MOU

COMMIT Process

1. Cambodia
2. China
3. Laos
4. Myanmar
5. Thailand
6. Vietnam

COMMIT



COORDINATED MEKONG MINISTERIAL INITIATIVE AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING



MOU Thailand – Cambodia: 2003



Plan of Action: Thailand - Cambodia



Scopes for cooperation

- Repatriation and reintegration
- Prosecution and Suppression
- Information exchange

MOU Thailand – Laos: 2005



Plan of Action: Thailand and Laos



Involve Media in Anti-trafficking work with Laos October 2007



Signing Vietnam Thailand MOU ceremony at Hanoi, 24 March 2007



Establishment of MOU Myanmar – Thailand

Second dialogue at Nay Pyi Taw 1-2 April 2008

Second Bilateral Meeting on Memorandum of Understanding
to Combat Trafficking in Persons
between Myanmar and Thailand

1-2 April, 2008

NAY PYI TAW



Key Success and Lessons Learned



Key success

- Strong leadership both politically and within statutory authorities who have responsibility and power to both create and implement policy
- Strong leadership of committees who have power and authority to institutionalize the policy and plan.





Key success

- Thailand works through the political parties process to address the issue by support from NGOs
- Manage to address the issue politically to get attraction from political parties but ensure that the problem was recognized beyond the bounds of politics

STOP HUMAN TRAFFICKING

