



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

On

Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Prevention, Suppression, and Solution for Human Trafficking Problem in 8 Upper Central Provinces (Thailand) 2008

(Chai Nat, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Lop Buri,
Saraburi, Sing Buri, and Ang Thong)



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International Labour Organization (ILO)

Foreword

The human trafficking problem is still a severe global problem and a problem for the Thai Society. The Thai Government has continuously acknowledged the significance of the prevention and solution of human trafficking by developing and amending many related laws. The 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act was promulgated on 5 June 2008. In addition, the Thai Government also has placed the importance on developing policies and plans for prevention and suppression to make certain that the measures for human trafficking prevention and suppression are efficient and appropriate to the situation.

However, the trafficking problem has become more severe and has developed and widely extended its forms, complexity, and network. Therefore the working group of 8 upper central provinces (Chai Nat, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Lop Buri, Saraburi, Sing Buri, and Ang Thong), in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and other concerned agencies, prepared and signed the 2008 MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Prevention, Suppression, and Solution for Human Trafficking Problem in 8 Upper Central Provinces in order to provide directions and guidelines for its personnel to operate in conformity with current situations.

The Ministry would like to take this opportunity to thank PLAN Thailand and the International Labour Organization (ILO) for their support and providing fund for this successful operation and I hope that this MOU will be a useful guideline for concerned agencies to prevent, suppress, and solve human trafficking problem from the Thai society.



(Mr. Wanlop Phloytabtim)

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

Acknowledgement

The Bureau of Child Promotion and Protection, Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups (OPP) of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security in cooperation with the provincial working groups from 8 upper central provinces (Chai Nat, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Lop Buri, Saraburi, Sing Buri, and Ang Thong) drafted the 2008 Memorandum of Understanding on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Prevention, Suppression, and Solution for Human Trafficking Problem in 8 Upper Central Provinces. The drafted MOU by the working groups is the result from 4 meetings and a public hearing before the signing on 25 July 2008 in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province.

The process of formulation of an agreement on the MOU took considerable time in order to provide the working group and those concerned with sufficient opportunity to learn about one another's work, to have a common understanding and to fully participate in the consideration of the content and the procedures. These signers of the MOU and the principle actors within each province will also participate actively in such activities. Therefore, the process is equally important as its product, which is expected to have high quality and with assurance of its practicality.

The OPP, as a coordinator for this MOU, would like to thank Dr. Saisuree Chutikul, the chairperson of the Sub-Committee on Combatting Trafficking in Children and Women, experts and resources persons, especially representatives from various organizations from central and local administration, who earnestly work together without any discouragement. The OPP also would like to thank PLAN Thailand and the International Labour Organization (ILO) who funded this operation along with the Thai Government. We hope that this MOU will be useful as a manual and as guidelines to prevent, protect the victims of human trafficking, and prosecute the offenders in the 8 upper central provinces efficiently and effectively.



(Mr. Kitti Samanthai)

Director-General

Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection
and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups

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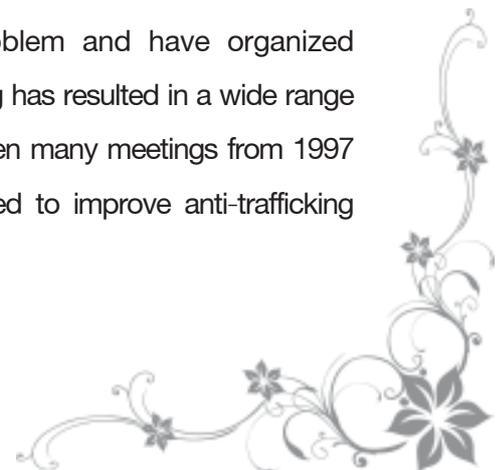
1. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

1.1 The world community has agreed that the problem of human trafficking, especially in women and children, is a severe form of violation of human rights.

1.2 As one of the Mekong Region countries, Thailand has been seriously affected by the trafficking problem. It has increasingly developed into organized crime corporations that have exploited the country by using it for a place of origin, transit and destination. As the place of origin, trafficked victims are exploited both inside and outside the country. As the place of destination, foreign trafficked victims are exploited, entering the country. As the place of transit, trafficked victims are transferred through the country. However the impact has occurred not only in one country but also in the region and in the international communities around the world. It is necessary for every country to cooperate in solving this problem.

1.3 In domestic scene, the problem is still evident even though numbers of Thai child trafficked victims have decreased from 20 years ago.

1.4 Many countries have acknowledged the problem and have organized meetings at the national, bilateral and regional levels. Each meeting has resulted in a wide range of suggestions and recommendations. In Thailand, there have been many meetings from 1997 up to present. The outcome from these meetings has been used to improve anti-trafficking operations respectively.



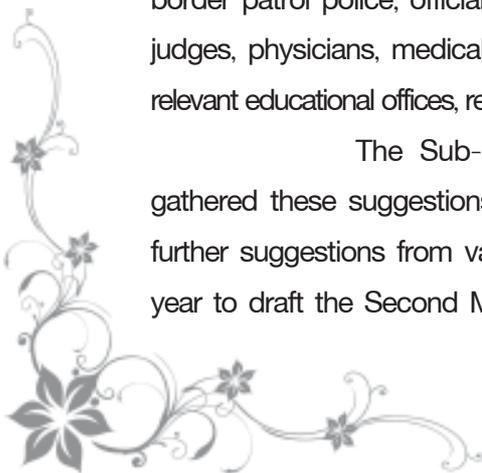
The first global conference emphasizing in commercial sexual exploitation was held in Sweden in 1996 and the second conference was held in Japan in 2001. Thailand's representatives participated in both conferences and implemented the outcomes for further improvement in their anti-trafficking operations. Many regional-level meetings were held afterwards.

1.5 In 1994, a Sub-Committee on Combatting Commercial Sexual Exploitation was established under the National Committee on Women's Affairs, the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Office of the Prime Minister. In 1999, it was renamed the Sub-Committee on Combatting Cross-Border Trafficking in Women and Children under the National Youth Bureau and later, in 2003, it was renamed the Sub-Committee on Combatting Trafficking in Children and Women under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. Members of the sub-committee consist of representatives from concerned government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academics, as well as representatives from concerned international agencies in Thailand who also provide financial assistance in solving the problem.

1.6 In December 1998, police superintendents and their deputies working on women and children trafficking participated in a workshop and agreed that trafficked victims should be assisted and offenders should be prosecuted by the establishment of joint operational procedures among concerned agencies to be followed all in the same manner according to the Penal Code, the 1979 Immigration Act, the 1996 Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act, the 1997 Measures in Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children, and other relevant laws. In order to achieve the goals, the MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Trafficked Women and Children Problem was signed in 1999 by the Permanent Secretary of the Office of the Prime Minister, the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police, the Director-General of the Department of Public Welfare (then), Chairperson of the Thai Coordinating Committee for Migrant Children (Thai-Cord) and representatives from the network for prevention and solution for trafficking in women and children.

1.7 The Reorganization of Ministry, Bureau and Department Act was promulgated in 2002. Nearly four years have passed since the 1999 MOU was first implemented, there were some suggestions from various training sessions by provincial, metropolitan, immigration, and border patrol police, officials from the Department of Public Welfare (then), public prosecutors judges, physicians, medical personnel from the Ministry of Public Health, representatives from relevant educational offices, representatives from the Ministry of Interior, and representatives from NGOs.

The Sub-Committee on Combatting Trafficking in Children and Women gathered these suggestions along with those from operation personnel of the first MOU and further suggestions from various meetings with concerned agencies during the course of one year to draft the Second MOU before the signing on 24 March 2003.



1.8 Later on, the MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Trafficking in Women and Children in 9 Northern Provinces (Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Son, Phayao, Phrae, Nan, Lampang, Lamphun, and Tak) was signed in Chiang Mai Province on 21 August 2003.

1.9 On 1 July 2003, the Thai Cabinet approved the national policy and plan on prevention, suppression, and solution of domestic and cross-border trafficking in women and children. The National Commission on Promotion and Coordination of Youth Affairs of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, further approved the operation plan.

1.10 The MOU between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia on Bilateral Cooperation for Eliminating Trafficking in Children and Women and Assisting Victims of Trafficking was signed on 31 May 2003 in Siem Reap, Kingdom of Cambodia.

1.11 The MOU on Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, consisting of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Union of Myanmar, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Thailand, was signed on 29 October 2004 in Yangon, the Union of Myanmar.

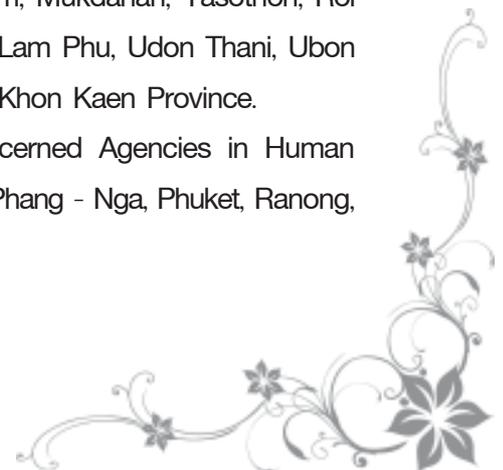
1.12 The MOU between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on Cooperation to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children was signed on 13 July 2005 in Bangkok, Thailand.

1.13 The Thai Cabinet's resolution on 14 June 2005 in Phayao Province allowed the establishment of human trafficking operation centers at 3 levels: provincial, national, and at the Thai embassies or consulate offices in foreign countries.

1.14 The MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Combatting Human Trafficking in 8 Eastern Provinces, consisting of Chanthaburi, Rayong, Trat, Sa Kaeo, Prachin Buri, Chachoengsao, Chon Buri, and Nakhon Nayok, was signed on 29 May 2006 in Chon Buri Province.

1.15 The MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Combatting Human Trafficking in 19 Northeastern Provinces, consisting of Kalasin, Khon Kaen, Chaiyaphum, Nakhon Phanom, Nakhon Ratchasima, Buri Ram, Maha Sarakham, Mukdahan, Yasothon, Roi Et, Loei, Si Sa Ket, Sakon Nakhon, Surin, Nong Khai, Nong Bua Lam Phu, Udon Thani, Ubon Ratchathani, and Amnat Charoen, was signed on 3 July 2006 in Khon Kaen Province.

1.16 The MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Human Trafficking in 6 Southwestern Provinces, consisting of Krabi, Trang, Phang - Nga, Phuket, Ranong, and Satun, was signed on 10 January 2007 in Phuket Province.



1.17 The MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Prevention, Suppression, and Solution for Human Trafficking Problem in 8 Southeastern Provinces, consisting of Chumphon, Surat Thani, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phatthalung, Songkhla, Pattani, Narathiwat, and Yala, was signed on 23 March 2007 in Songkhla Province.

1.18 The 2003 MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Trafficking in Children and Women of 9 Northern Provinces was adapted and updated as part of the 2007 MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Prevention, Suppression, and Solution for Human Trafficking Problem in 17 Northern Provinces consisting of Kamphaeng Phet, Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Tak, Nakhon Sawan, Nan, Phayao, Phichit, Phitsanulok, Phetchabun, Phrae, Mae Hong Son, Lampang, Lamphun, Sukhothai, Uttaradit, and Uthai Thani which was signed on 8 May 2007 in Chiang Mai Province.

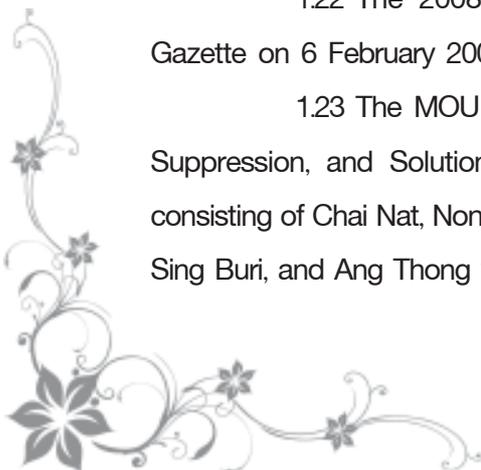
1.19 An Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Bilateral Cooperation for Eliminating Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and Assisting Victims of Trafficking was signed on 24 March 2008 in Hanoi, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

1.20 Because of the increase of human trafficking problems related to labor exploitation, the Ministry of Labor, in cooperation with the Bureau of Child Promotion and Protection Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups (OPP) of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, and other concerned GOs and NGOs prepared the Operational Guidelines to Prevent, Suppress, Assist and Protect Damaged Party of Human Trafficking Related to Labor, for the officers of the Ministry of Labor and it was signed on 30 April 2008 in Bangkok.

1.21 The MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Prevention, Suppression, and Solution for Human Trafficking Problem in 9 Lower Central Provinces, consisting of Kanchanaburi, Nakhon Pathom, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Phetchaburi, Ratchaburi, Suphan Buri, Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon, and Samut Songkhram was signed on 7 May 2008 in Phetchaburi Province.

1.22 The 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act. was announced on the Royal Gazette on 6 February 2008 and promulgated on 5 June 2008.

1.23 The MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Prevention, Suppression, and Solution for Human Trafficking Problem in 8 Upper Central Provinces, consisting of Chai Nat, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Lop Buri, Saraburi, Sing Buri, and Ang Thong was signed on 25 July 2008 in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province.



2. SITUATIONS (As of May, 2008)

2.1 Geography Most of the upper central part is a plain with Chao Phraya River as a main river and many other rivers run through it, for example, Pa Sak River, Lop Buri River, Tha Jean River, and Noi River. The area is very fertile which is suitable for agriculture. All 8 provinces including Chai Nat, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Lop Buri, Saraburi, Sing Buri, and Ang Thong, are surrounded by other provinces in all directions and do not have any border with foreign country.

2.2 Economic and Social Situation Because of its fertile land, most of the population works in agriculture, for example, growing rice, growing agronomic crops, growing horticultural crops, and livestock raising. But because the area is next to Bangkok and has convenient transportation and hi-tech communication system, the economy has expanded rapidly especially in industrial sector, large, medium, and small sizes. Industrial factories scatter in every province, attracting laborers to migrate to the region, legally and illegally, from other provinces and foreign countries, for example, Myanmar, Lao PDR, and Cambodia.

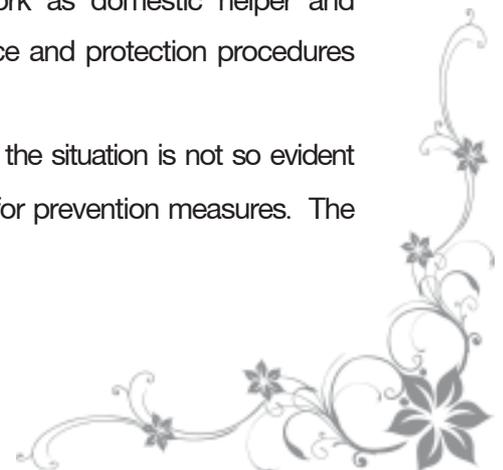
The area also has historical and natural tourist attractions which are very popular among Thai and foreign tourists since it is not too far from Bangkok. The migration of the population is very easy and convenient, leading to establishment of various tourist-related businesses, for example, entertainment places, motels, game shops, karaoke shops, and restaurants. Some of these are illegal, clandestine businesses.

Because of the rapid change of economy and culture, the characteristics of the population are various, leading to many social problems, for example, sexual exploitation, broken homes, drug use, children and teens' inappropriate behaviors and premature sexual activities.

2.3 Human Trafficking Situation In general, there is no evident human trafficking situation in this region. The reports of every province indicated that they are only a transit, with some provinces indicated that they are all an origin, transit, and destination. However, almost every province indicated that they are at risk of human trafficking because of, for example, the delivery of foreign laborers to work in agricultural and industrial sectors outside the formal system and the establishment of entertainment places that might lead to prostitution.

Only one province reported that its Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Center rescued 2 Laotians who were lured to work as domestic helper and shopkeeper. The Center rescued them according to the assistance and protection procedures and repatriated them back to their domicile.

2.4 Prevention and Solution Measures Even though the situation is not so evident but there are still some risks. Most of the Centers' operations are for prevention measures. The Center:



- 1) established plans for protection and solution,
- 2) established surveillance network and database for risk groups in risk areas,
- 3) promoted and disseminated knowledge and produced various media,
- 4) provided training sessions for children, youth, general public and volunteers in the community,
- 5) coordinated with local administrations,
- 6) cooperated with NGOs in prevention and solution.

3. OBJECTIVES

3.1 To establish operational guidelines and mechanisms for concerned agencies in prevention, suppression, and solution, including protection and assistance for a damaged party or a potential damaged party in multi-disciplinary¹ approach on the same foundation and principles in 8 Upper Central Provinces, consisting of Chai Nat, Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Lop Buri, Saraburi, Sing Buri, and Ang Thong.

3.2 To provide concerned operational officers the right attitude, knowledge, and understanding to be able to operate with every agency to combat human trafficking problem efficiently.

3.3 To facilitate explicit and systematic operations and integration among concerned agencies in the areas including cooperation in every level, domestic and abroad.

3.4 To facilitate operations among concerned agencies to take legal actions against offenders engaged in trafficking or other related offense.

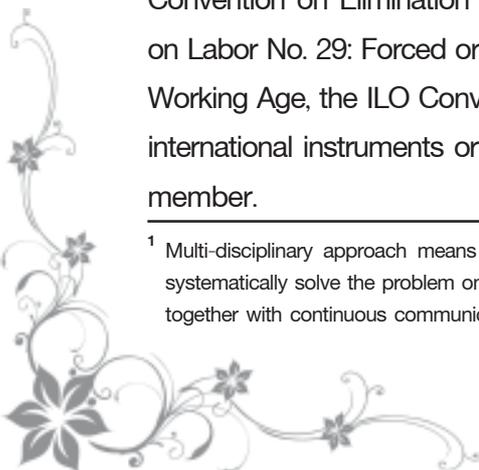
4. PRINCIPLES

The operation of human trafficking prevention, suppression, assistance, protection, and solution

4.1 shall be in compliance with the provisions of this MOU, taking into account the best interest of the damaged party of human trafficking.

4.2 shall be in compliance with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, the International Covenant on Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the ILO Convention on Labor No. 29: Forced or Compulsory Labor, the ILO Convention on Labor No. 138: Minimum Working Age, the ILO Convention on Labor No. 182: Worst Forms of Child Labor and any other international instruments or protocols relating to labor and human rights of which Thailand is a member.

¹ Multi-disciplinary approach means a group of personnel with various skills, knowledge, and specializations work together to systematically solve the problem on the basis of the same goals and objectives by accessing the problem, planning and working together with continuous communications and responsibilities from the beginning of the operation to the end.



4.3 shall be in compliance with the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the 1965 Nationality Act, the 1979 Immigration Act, the 1985 Employment and Job-Seeker Protection Act, the 1992 International Cooperation on Criminal Matters Act, the 1996 Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act, the 1998 Labor Protection Act, the 1999 Money Laundering Control Act, the 2001 Damages for the Injured Person and Compensation and Expense for the Accused in The Criminal Case Act, the 2003 Witness Protection in Criminal Case Act, the 2003 Child Protection Act, the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, the 2008 Extradition Act, the 2008 Working of Aliens Act, the 2008 Mental Health Act, and other relevant amendments, laws, rules, or the Thai Cabinet's resolutions.²

4.4 shall be in compliance with any relevant domestic, bilateral and multilateral MOUs.

4.5 requires effective and efficient cooperation among all concerned agencies in all levels to operate in multi-disciplinary manner.

5. MEANINGS RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

5.1 "Human Trafficking" means exploitation of a person for unlawful benefits by

1) Recruiting, purchasing, selling, distributing, transporting, detaining, confining, accommodating or harboring of a person by means of threat, use of force, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, or giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of his or her parents or caretakers in order for the offenders to exploit him or her, or

2) Recruiting, purchasing, selling, distributing, transporting, detaining, confining, accommodating or harboring of a child.

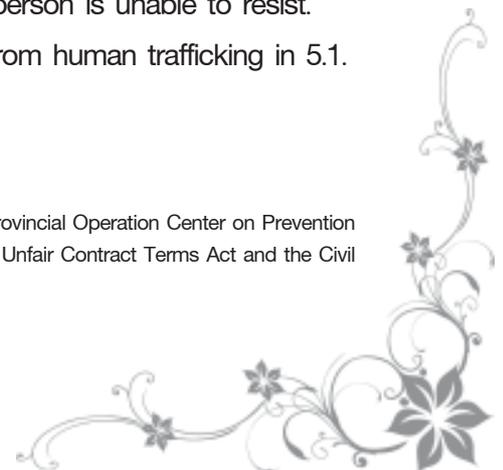
"Exploitation for unlawful benefits" means illegally taking advantage of a child for oneself or others by prostitution; production, distribution or dissemination of pornography materials; other forms of sexual exploitations; servitude; forced begging; forced labor or services; forced removal of organs for sale or other similar actions without a person's consent.

"Forced Labor or Services" means coercion for another person to work or give services by putting in fear of injury to life, body, liberty, reputation or property of oneself or to other persons, by means of threat, use of force, or when the person is unable to resist.

5.2 "Damaged Party" means a person who suffers from human trafficking in 5.1.

5.3 "Child" means a person under 18 years old.

² Besides the abovementioned authority by laws in 4.3 for the benefits of the victim, the Provincial Operation Center on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking (POCHT) shall coordinate to implement the 1997 Unfair Contract Terms Act and the Civil and Commercial Code: Torts.



6. DAMAGED PARTY FROM HUMAN TRAFFICKING There are 3 target groups:

6.1 A Thai who is a damaged party or a potential damaged party, inside or outside Thailand's territory;

6.2 A foreigner who legally or illegally enters and resides in Thailand but later becomes a damaged party or a potential damaged party;

6.3 A non-Thai who resides in Thailand³ or had been or had resided in the country⁴ and is a damaged party or a potential damaged party, inside or outside the country's territory.

7. OPERATIONS TO PROTECT AND ASSIST A DAMAGED PARTY OR A POTENTIAL DAMAGED PARTY

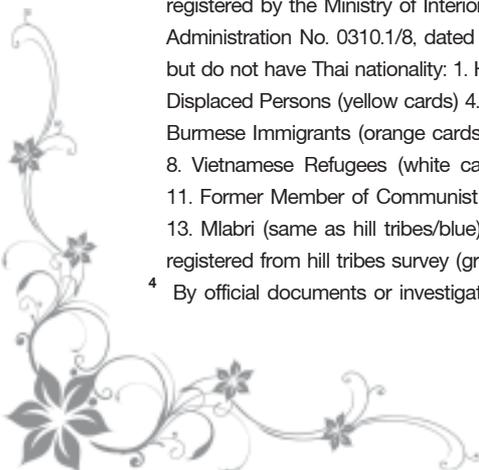
7.1 Mechanisms to rescue and protect a damaged party or a potential damaged party.

7.1.1 Establishment of the Provincial Operation Center on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking (POCHT).

According to the Thai Cabinet's approval on 14 June 2005, each province shall establish a Provincial Operation Center on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking (POCHT), chaired by the Provincial Governor or the assigned Deputy Provincial Governor. The POCHT Operation Committee shall be composed of the Commander of Provincial Police Division, Director of Provincial Public Health Office, Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor, the Deputy Governor, Chief of Provincial Labor Office, Chief of Provincial Employment Office, Chief of Provincial Labor Protection and Welfare Office, the Director of Provincial Center for Skill Development, Chief of Provincial Social Security Office, Chief of Community Development Provincial Office, Chief of Provincial Agricultural Extension Office, the Director of Educational Service Area, Chief of Provincial Public Relations Office, Chief of Provincial Fisheries, Chief of Marine Office, the District-Chief Officer, representative(s) of Provincial Office for

³ "Non-Thai" according to this article means a person without Thai nationality or other nationalities by the Thai Cabinet's resolution approval dated 14 June 2005, including any person belonging to 15 categories whose identification documents and biography registered by the Ministry of Interior in the appendix about minority groups of Thailand of the Letter of the Bureau of Registration Administration No. 0310.1/8, dated 31 March 1995. The following are considered non-Thais who have their domicile in Thailand but do not have Thai nationality: 1. Hill Tribes (blue cards) 2. Former Nationalist Chinese Soldiers (white cards) 3. Civil Chinese Haw Displaced Persons (yellow cards) 4. Independent Chinese Haw (orange cards) 5. Burmese Displaced Persons (pink cards) 6. Illegal Burmese Immigrants (orange cards/with permanent residence) 7. Illegal Burmese Immigrants (purple cards/living with employers) 8. Vietnamese Refugees (white cards with blue border) 9. Laotian Refugees (blue cards) 10. Nepali Refugees (green cards) 11. Former Member of Communist Party of Malaya (green cards/former member of Communist Party) 12. Tai Lue (orange card) 13. Mlabri (same as hill tribes/blue) 14. Ethnic Thais from Koh Kong, Kingdom of Cambodia (green cards) 15. persons who are registered from hill tribes survey (green cards with red border).

⁴ By official documents or investigation.



Local Administration, Commander of Marine Police Division (if any), Border Patrol Police (if any), Immigration Officer (if any), the Director of Juvenile Observation and Protection Center (if any), the Superintendent of Provincial Welfare Shelter (if any), representative(s) from NGO(s), representative(s) from provincial business sectors, other concerned agencies and individuals, and Chief of Provincial Social Development and Human Security, serving as a committee and secretarial office.

7.1.2 The Provincial Operation Center on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking (POCHT) shall have the following duties:

a) Coordinating the concerned GOs, NGOs, and civil society network, to be a network of monitoring, finding news, establishing shifts to receive reports, rescuing and providing legal and social protection, recovery and repatriation of the damaged party to his or her domicile and community.

b) Providing temporary safe shelters for a damaged party or a potential damaged party.

c) Coordinating legal actions taken against offenders engaged in trafficking process.

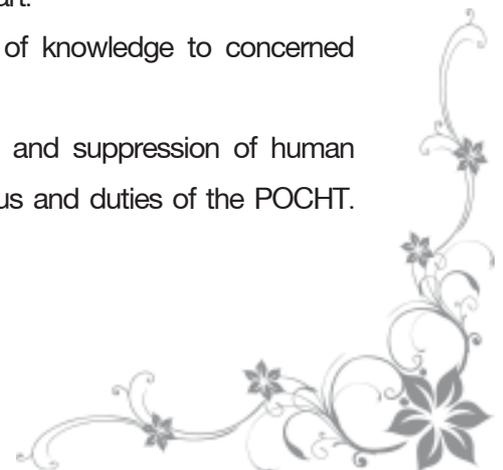
d) Coordinating with GOs and NGOs to enhance the capacity of their personnel in raising right attitude, knowledge and understanding to operate efficiently in all aspects of the problem, for example, rescuing and protection, taking legal actions and solving the problems of human trafficking.

e) Collecting and storing data, managing IT system and trafficking indicators to establish strategies for prevention, suppression, protection, to monitor and assess programs for the purpose of data exchange among provinces and at national and international levels, including individual's report relating to rescue, protection, recovery, repatriation, social reintegration, and legal actions taken against offenders depending on the case, to the National Operation Center on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking (NOCHT) and other agencies who request the information.

f) Establishing provincial strategies and coordinating the operations to protect, suppress, and solve the problems of human trafficking in provincial level, in accordance with national plans and strategies with participation from every part.

g) Promoting research and dissemination of knowledge to concerned agencies, people who are interested, and the general public.

h) Disseminating information in prevention and suppression of human trafficking and acknowledging local people to understand the status and duties of the POCHT.



i) Coordinating the provision of funding to support operations on prevention, suppression, and protection of human trafficking.

j) Monitoring and evaluating the operation of the POCHT including the operation of the Multi-disciplinary Operation Unit and submitting a formal annual report to the National Operation Center on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking (NOCHT) and to the Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security.

k) Appointing, if possible, sub-committees for the District Operation Center on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking (DOCHT) at different levels.

l) Performing other duties as assigned by the NOCHT.

7.1.3 The Provincial Social Development and Human Security office shall serve as a secretarial office for the POCHT and a coordinating center.

7.1.4 POCHT shall organize a "Multi-disciplinary Operation Unit," if possible, composed of public prosecutors, police, administrative officer(s), physician(s), social worker(s), psychologist(s), lawyer(s), official(s) of the Provincial Employment Office, official(s) of the Provincial Labor Protection and Welfare Office, interpreter(s) from GOs and/or NGOs and other concerned personnel to rescue a damaged party or a potential damaged party in accordance with relating MOUs especially this MOU.

Any province found it appropriate to organize the Multi-disciplinary Operation Unit to rescue a damaged party in the district level may do so.

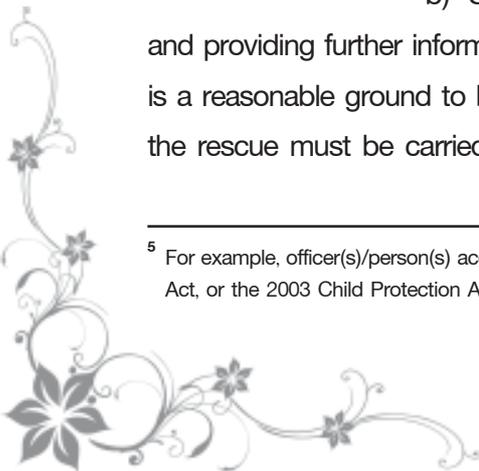
In the damaged party rescue operation, if there is person whom the officers have requested to assist in the Operation Unit, the leader of the Operation Unit or other assigned personnel shall record the person's name as evidence. The person is a part of the Operation Unit according to the Article 27 of the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

7.1.5 The Operation Unit shall have the following duties:

a) Using proactive approach cautiously and confidentially in finding news of a person at risk of being a damaged party or potential damaged party that need immediate rescue for it to be a success and creating no negative effect to the damaged party, the witnesses or the person who notifies the incident.

b) Urgently receiving, investigating, gathering facts, data and evidence and providing further information for the police or other authorized officers or persons.⁵ If there is a reasonable ground to believe that there is a damaged party or a potential damaged party, the rescue must be carried out immediately.

⁵ For example, officer(s)/person(s) according to the 1996 Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act, the 1998 Labor Protection Act, or the 2003 Child Protection Act.



c) Seeking advice, planning and preparing before the rescue as a multi-disciplinary team, headed by a police, an officer of local administration office, an authorized officer or a person assigned by the POCHT to immediately rescue the damaged party or the potential damaged party.

d) In an urgent case and there is a reasonable ground to believe a damaged party or a potential damaged party may be transferred to another location or the person's safety may be jeopardized, the Operation Unit or government officials in that area shall immediately rescue the damaged party and inform the POCHT as soon as possible.⁶

e) Interrogating for any facts⁷ to screen the damage party and collecting data systematically and networking with related agencies.

f) Coordinating the delivery of the damaged party into the protection, assistance, recovery and social reintegration system.

g) Submitting a summary report to the POCHT.

7.2 Rescue operations for a damaged party or a potential damaged party.

7.2.1 To rescue a damaged party or a potential damaged party from an entertainment place, a place where sexual services are provided, a business venue, a residential venue or any other places, there shall be an investigation for facts in the case where: the damaged party's information is reported, information is obtained through surveillance process, the damaged party has requested for a rescue, or the damaged party coming with other persons to request for a rescue. If there is a reasonable ground to believe that there is a damaged party or a potential damaged party, the province's Operation Unit shall immediately investigate and rescue the person and the police or other authorized officers or persons shall collect as much evidence as possible for further investigation and prosecution of the offenders.

7.2.2 After the rescue of the damaged party or the potential damaged party according to 7.2.1, it is the province's Operation Unit's duties to primarily screen the damaged party, record any observations or opinions, and to coordinate with investigating officers for further operations.

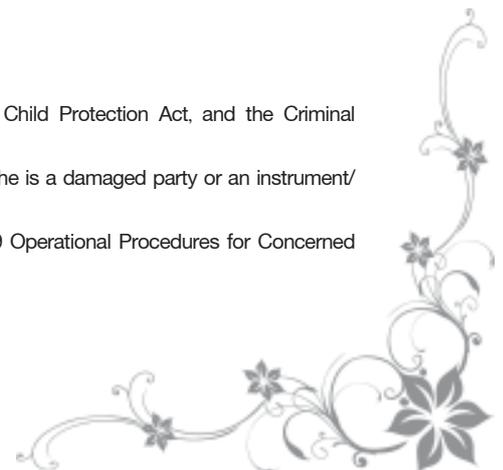
During the screening, the damaged party or the potential damaged party shall be provided with appropriate and safe shelter.

7.2.3 Investigating officers have the duty to identify if the person is a damaged party or not according to facts collected, considering from evidences, opinions and reasons especially from social worker(s) and psychologist(s) either from GOs or NGOs whom the person is under care of.⁸

⁶ According to the Article 27 (4) of the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, the 2003 Child Protection Act, and the Criminal Procedure Code.

⁷ Interrogating for any facts means an interrogation of a girl or a woman for the facts that she is a damaged party or an instrument/object of illegal actions according to laws specified by any concerned officers.

⁸ Refer to the summary of questions from the Appendix of the MOU meeting for the 1999 Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Trafficking in Women and Children



In case of conflict of opinions, or if necessary, the head of investigating officers of the police station shall prepare the memorandum of opinions to be reported to the POCHT immediately and forward the document with the POCHT's opinions to the Commander of Provincial Police Division for consideration. During this process, the person shall be provided the proper protection according to the Article 29 of the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

7.2.4 After the screening, the investigating officers or the prosecutors shall immediately notify the damaged party in the first opportunity for his or her rights for amercement from human trafficking and the rights for legal assistance according to the Article 34 of the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

7.2.5 After 7.2.4, the Provincial Social Development and Human Security officers shall report to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security according to the Article 35 of the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

7.2.6 After screening the damaged party, authorized officer(s)/person(s) shall provide a person who is not a damaged party a protection according to related laws under human rights principles.

7.2.7 In protecting a damaged party, a potential damaged party, or a person who possibly is a witness residing in a welfare shelter of the Department of Social Development and Welfare or a governmental or NGO's shelter when there is a reasonable ground to believe that he or she may not be safe, the chief of that shelter or the secretary of the POCHT shall request protection from police as necessary and/or according to the 2003 Witness Protection in Criminal Case Act.

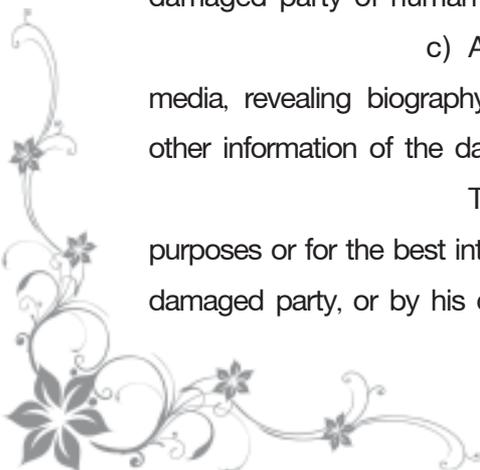
7.2.8 For the protection of a damaged party or a potential damaged party, there shall be confidentiality and restrictions on the following actions:

a) Photographing, disseminating or printing of photographs, recording or disseminating the voice or other forms of identification, in part or in full of any step of the process, of the damaged party or the potential damaged party of human trafficking.

b) Advertising or disseminating, by any media, documents relating to the officer's investigation or court's contents which reveals name(s) or surname(s) of the damaged party of human trafficking or his or her family members.

c) Advertising or disseminating audio or visual documents, by any media, revealing biography, place of residence, workplace or educational institution or any other information of the damaged party of human trafficking.

There are exceptions if the action is deemed necessary for official purposes or for the best interest in protection and rescue of the damaged party or the potential damaged party, or by his or her consent.



7.2.9 In case human trafficking involves more than one province and it is necessary to coordinate the operations among different provinces, the POCHT shall coordinate with the Children, Juveniles and Women Protection Center of the Provincial Police of the region or, the Children, Juveniles and Women Protection Center of the Royal Thai Police, located at the Children, Juveniles and Women Division, or any other concerned agencies, depending on each case.

7.3 Operation for a damaged party of human trafficking who is also an offender. Operations on prevention, rescue and protection of a person in risk group or a damaged party or a potential damaged party, including assistance during legal actions by any organizations, agencies, or NGOs inside or outside Thailand, including international organizations, or international NGOs shall be in accordance with this MOU by coordinating with the POCHT.

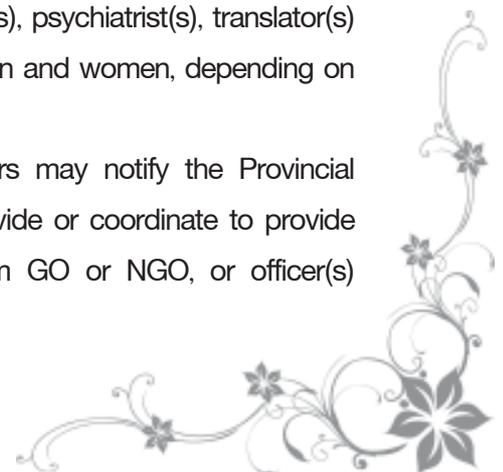
7.4 The damaged party of human trafficking shall be assisted and prevented for his or her security according to section 4 of the 2008 Anti-Traffcking in Persons Act. The investigating officers shall not prosecute the damaged party as guilty for illegally entering, departing, or residing in the Kingdom according to immigration laws; giving false statement to the investigators; making or using counterfeit passport according to the Penal Code; communicating, persuading, introducing, pursuing or soliciting for prostitution or gathering for unlawful purposes according to laws on prevention and suppression of prostitution; illegally working as a foreigner according to working of aliens laws except permitted by documents issued by the Minister of Justice, all according to the Article 41 of the 2008 Anti-Traffcking in Persons Act.

8. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR A THAI DAMAGED PARTY OR A THAI POTENTIAL DAMAGED PARTY, INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THAILAND

8.1 In the case where there is a damaged party or a potential damaged party according to 7.2.1, investigating officers shall immediately interrogate the person for facts and gather the evidence.

During the preliminary interrogation, the investigating officers in the first paragraph shall notify the Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office or NGOs to provide or coordinate to provide social worker(s), psychologist(s), psychiatrist(s), translator(s) from GO or NGO, or officer(s) experienced in working with children and women, depending on the case, to participate in the aforementioned interrogation.

During the interrogation, the investigating officers may notify the Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office or NGOs to provide or coordinate to provide social worker(s), psychologist(s), psychiatrist(s), translator(s) from GO or NGO, or officer(s)



experienced in working with children and women, depending on the case, to participate in the aforementioned interrogation and record the event, visual and audio, as evidence according to 7.2.8.

For the preliminary interrogation or the interrogation of a damaged party or a potential damaged party who is a child, the investigating officers shall proceed according to paragraph 2 and 3, and principles of child protection in criminal case of Criminal Procedure Code⁹ also shall be applied, taking into account the best interest of the child.

In a case where it is necessary for the prevention and suppression of human trafficking or the damaged party or the witness requests the testimony, the investigating officers, in coordination with the public prosecutors, or the prosecutors can apply to the court for an early deposition according to Article 31 of the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

8.2 The Operation Unit or concerned officers shall interrogate the damaged party or potential damaged party for additional detailed information to evaluate the person's physical, psychological and social conditions for screening, systematically collect and store data, and coordinate in forwarding the information so received to the investigating officers to prosecute the offenders.

In the interrogation according to paragraph 1, the damaged party or potential damaged party is able to ask the concerned officers to contact the concerned agencies or persons to participate in the interrogation.

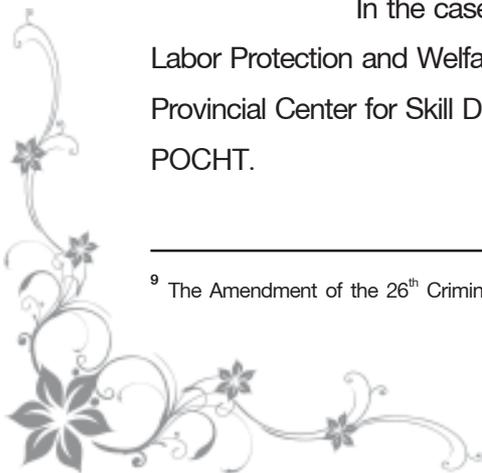
During the aforementioned operation, the Operation Unit might video record the interrogation but not contradicting to 7.2.8.

8.3 The investigating officers shall prosecute offenders according to the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, including other laws, for example, the Penal Code, the 1996 Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act, the 1999 Money Laundering Control Act, laws on children and youth welfare, and labor laws.

For the criteria of the age of the children according to paragraph 1, the time of the first incident is to be used. In the case where the incident takes place when the child is under 18 years old, but it is discovered when he or she is over 18, the offenders are to be prosecuted for their crime against a child whose age is under 18 years old.

In the case where labor laws are applicable, the Provincial Labor, the Provincial Labor Protection and Welfare, the Provincial Employment, the Provincial Social Security, and the Provincial Center for Skill Development officers shall cooperate, depending on the case, with the POCHT.

⁹ The Amendment of the 26th Criminal Procedure Code of 2007.



8.4 The authorized officers shall transfer the potential damaged party to an appropriate place which is not a prison or a detention center by the ministerial regulations/orders for interrogation of facts regarding human trafficking and to protect the person but not over the period of 24 hours. The officers shall urgently report to the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police, the Director-General of the Department of Special Investigation, the Director-General of the Department of Social Development and Welfare, or the Provincial Governor, depending on the case and according to the Article 29 of the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

In case there is a reason to protect the potential damaged party or the initial interrogation can not be completed within 24 hours, the officers shall request the court to identify the place for shelter according to the ministerial regulations/orders and shall operate accordingly to the court's decision.

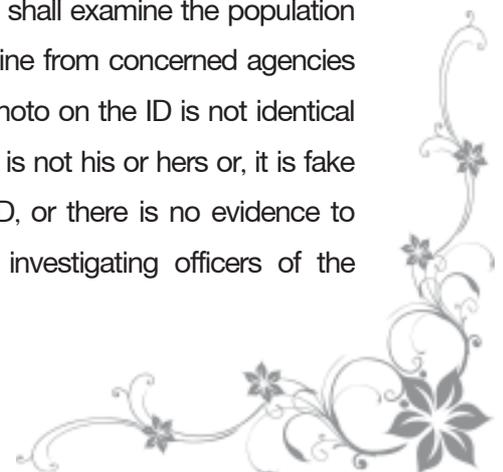
If the potential damaged party shall be extended the period of stay beyond the indicated time by laws, he or she shall be provided with appropriate care.

If the damaged party is a child, the 2003 Child Protection Act shall be applied. If the child's parents or caretakers are also a damaged party, the shelter and rescue shall be provided according to the previous paragraph with strict consideration of human rights principles.

8.5 After the interrogation of the damaged party or potential damaged party, the Provincial Social Development and Human Security officials shall coordinate with the institutions for him or her to voluntarily enroll in the occupational training sessions or any educational programs and report to the POCHT.

8.6 While the damaged party is under the custody of the offices of the Department of Social Development and Welfare or other GO or NGO shelters, the Article 33 of the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act shall be applied, by considering to provide appropriate food, shelter, medical assistance, physical and psychological recovery, education and occupational training, assistance for legal processes, repatriation, legal actions for amercement, notification of his or her rights of protection during each process, while the damaged party's opinions must also be considered.

8.7 To identify the status of the damaged party or potential damaged party, the officials of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security shall examine the population registration, registration of the person's identification card, or examine from concerned agencies or persons in case the person has no identification (ID) card, the photo on the ID is not identical with the user, or there is a reasonable ground to believe that the ID is not his or hers or, it is fake or there is a modification of the ID, or it is an official temporary ID, or there is no evidence to identify the person's status. The officials then shall inform the investigating officers of the examination results.



8.8 In case the damaged party or potential damaged party asserts that he or she is 18 years old or over without any proof of ID card or any other forms of identification, and there is a reasonable doubt that he or she is under 18 years old, the investigating officers or the officials of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, depending on the case, shall coordinate to arrange a medical examination, by dental or other physical examinations, to identify and confirm the person's age. The investigating officers shall prepare the delivery document according to the Criminal Procedure Code Article 131/1 and the officials of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security shall deliver the person for the examination and coordinate to report the results to the investigating officers.

For the benefit of the child damaged party or potential damaged party, in case the result of the examination is not completed or is still unclear, it shall be presumed that such person is under 18 years old. The investigating officers shall interrogate the person in accordance with the child investigation section of the Criminal Procedure Code.

8.9 In case of the damaged party or the potential damaged party is outside his or her domicile,

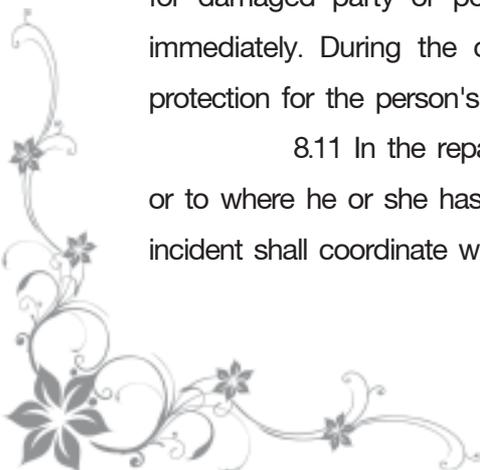
a) notified officers shall report the POCHT of the notified province for primary investigation and coordinate to the POCHT of the province of the incident to urgently rescue and protect the damaged party or potential damaged party.

b) the POCHT of the province of the incident shall coordinate with the POCHT of the damaged party's domicile for more investigation, assessment of his or her family, further appropriate assistance and protection.

After the rescue of the damaged party or potential damaged party, the POCHT of the incident shall report to the initially-notified POCHT and report the results of the operation and prosecution to the National Operation Center on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking (NOCHT).

8.10 In case there is a damaged party or potential damaged party outside the country, when the POCHT is notified about the incident, the Operation Unit shall primarily investigate and access the situation and report to the POCHT and NOCHT and coordinate with concerned agencies or persons inside and outside the country in rescue operation, protection for damaged party or potential damaged party, and suppression of trafficking operation immediately. During the operation, the POCHT shall provide appropriate assistance and protection for the person's family and person(s) who report the incident.

8.11 In the repatriation process of the damaged party back to his or her domicile or to where he or she has requested to be transferred to, the POCHT of the province of the incident shall coordinate with the POCHT of the person's domicile or of where he or she has



requested, to investigate and gather additional information, visit his or her residence, assess the readiness of his or her family and community and report to the POCHT of the incident to prepare the damaged party for the safe repatriation back to his or her domicile or take other appropriate measures.

When the damaged party arrives at his or her domicile or where he or she has requested, the POCHT shall equip him or her with the ability to live in the society and prevent him or her from returning to trafficking, and shall monitor and report results to the POCHT of the incident.

In case the damaged party is not capable to request to return to his or her domicile, the POCHT shall assess the situation and provide an appropriate place, taking into account the benefit of the person.

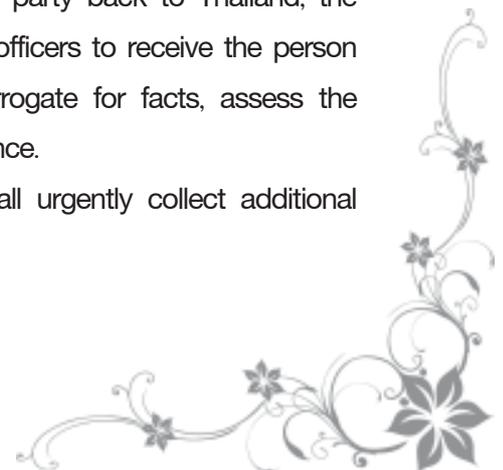
The POCHT of any province, if requested, shall urgently collect additional evidences and information useful for prosecuting the offenders.

8.12 In the repatriation process from another country of the damaged party or potential damaged party who has a domicile within Thailand's 8 upper central provinces, when the Thai embassy or the consulate has rescued and returned the person to the country, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall coordinate with the Immigration Bureau, the Office of the Royal Thai Police, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, and other concerned agencies to inform about the process and the person's information. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security shall provide social worker(s) in cooperation with police officers to receive the person from the airport or border checkpoint and to preliminarily interrogate for facts, assess the problems, security, risks and needs to prepare for further assistance.

After the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security has returned the damaged party or potential damaged party, together with information so received from preliminary assessment, to the POCHT, it shall assist, protect, and provide social reintegration by his or her consent. Such information shall be used to establish prevention and suppression measures.

In case the POCHT is contacted directly from the Thai embassy or the consulate in returning the damaged party or potential damaged party back to Thailand, the POCHT shall provide social worker(s) in cooperation with police officers to receive the person from the airport or border checkpoint and to preliminarily interrogate for facts, assess the problems, security, risks and needs to prepare for further assistance.

The POCHT of any province, as requested, shall urgently collect additional evidence and information useful for prosecuting the offenders.



9. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR A FOREIGNER WHO LEGALLY ENTERS THAILAND AND LATER BECOMES A DAMAGED PARTY OR A POTENTIAL DAMAGED PARTY AND FOR A FOREIGNER WHO ILLEGALLY ENTERS THAILAND AND LATER BECOMES A DAMAGED PARTY OR A POTENTIAL DAMAGED PARTY

9.1 In the case where the foreigner is a damaged party or a potential damaged party as in 7.2.1, investigating officers shall immediately interrogate the person for facts and gather the person's information.

In the preliminary interrogation, the operating officers in the first paragraph shall notify the Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office or NGOs to provide or coordinate to provide social worker(s), psychologist(s), psychiatrist(s), interpreter(s) from GOs/NGOs, or officer(s) experienced in working with children and women, depending on the case, to participate in the aforementioned interrogation.

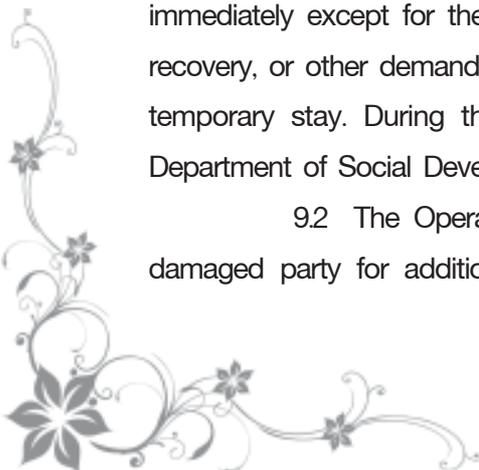
During the interrogation for investigation, the investigating officers shall provide or coordinate with the Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office or NGOs to provide social worker(s), psychologist(s), psychiatrist(s), interpreter(s) from GOs/NGOs, or officer(s) experienced in working with children and women, depending on the case, to participate in the aforementioned interrogation and record the event, visual and audio, as evidence according to 7.2.8.

In preliminary interrogation and investigation a foreign child who is a damaged party or potential damaged party, paragraph 2 and 3 shall be applied. Principles of child protection in criminal case of Criminal Procedure Code also shall be applied, taking into account the best interest of the child.

In a case where it is necessary for the prevention and suppression of human trafficking or the damaged party or the witness requests the testimony, the investigating officers, in coordination with the public prosecutors, or the prosecutors can apply to the court for an early deposition according to Article 31 of the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

The preliminary interrogation and investigation of the damaged party shall be completed as soon as possible. If the person illegally enters the country or the right to reside in the country expires, he or she shall be safely returned to his or her country or domicile immediately except for the purpose of the prosecution of the offenders, medical assistance, recovery, or other demands according to his or her rights. The officers shall extend a limit of temporary stay. During this period, the person shall be under custody of offices of the Department of Social Development and Welfare or other GO or NGO's shelter.

9.2 The Operation Unit shall interrogate the foreign damaged party or potential damaged party for additional information to assess his or her physical, mental and social



conditions. Officers shall then screen the damaged party, systematically collect and store all information, and coordinate to forward the information so received to the investigating officers for prosecution of offenders.

In the interrogation according to paragraph 1, the foreign damaged party or potential damaged party is able to ask the concerned officers to contact the concerned agencies or persons to participate in the interrogation.

During the aforementioned operation, the Operation Unit might video record the interrogation but not contradicting to 7.2.8.

9.3 The investigating officers shall prosecute offenders according to the 2008 Anti-Traffcking in Persons Act, including other laws, for example, the Penal Code, the 1996 Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act, the 1999 Money Laundering Control Act, laws on children and youth welfare, and labor laws.

For the criteria of the age of the children according to paragraph 1, the time of the first incident is to be used. In the case where the incident takes place when the child is under 18 years old, but it is discovered when he or she is over 18, the offenders are to be prosecuted for their crime against a child whose age is under 18 years old.

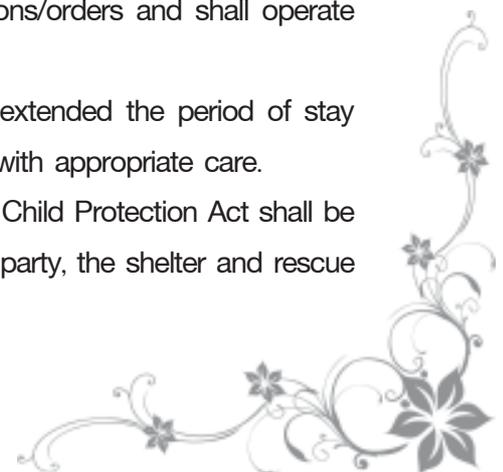
In the case where labor laws are applicable, the Provincial Labor, the Provincial Labor Protection and Welfare, the Provincial Employment, the Provincial Social Security, and the Provincial Center for Skill Development officers shall cooperate, depending on the case, with the POCHT.

9.4 The authorized officers shall transfer the foreign potential damaged party to an appropriate place which is not a prison or a detention center by the ministerial regulations/orders for interrogation of facts regarding human trafficking and to protect the person but not over the period of 24 hours. The officers shall urgently report to the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police, the Director-General of the Department of Special Investigation, the Director-General of the Department of Social Development and Welfare, or the Provincial Governor, depending on the case and according to the Article 29 of the 2008 Anti-Traffcking in Persons Act.

In case there is a reason to protect the foreign potential damaged party or the initial interrogation cannot be completed within 24 hours, the officers shall request the court to identify the place for shelter according to the ministerial regulations/orders and shall operate accordingly to the court's decision.

If the foreign potential damaged party shall be extended the period of stay beyond the indicated time by laws, he or she shall be provided with appropriate care.

If the foreign damaged party is a child, the 2003 Child Protection Act shall be applied. If the child's parents or caretakers are also a damaged party, the shelter and rescue



shall be provided according to the previous paragraph with strict consideration of human rights principles.

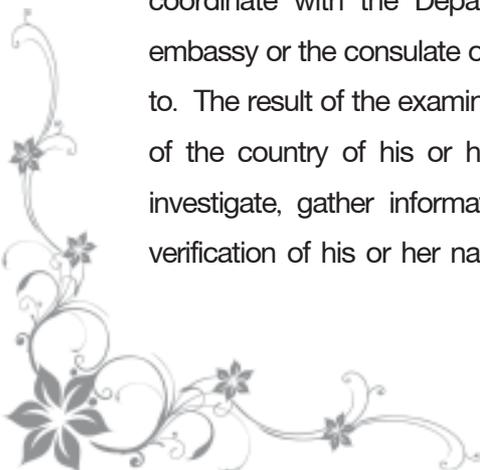
9.5 While the foreign damaged party is under the custody of the offices of the Department of Social Development and Welfare or other GO or NGO shelters, the Article 33 of the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act shall be applied, by considering to provide appropriate food, shelter, medical assistance, physical and psychological recovery, education and occupational training, assistance for legal processes, repatriation, legal actions for amercement, notification of his or her rights of protection during each process, while the damaged party's opinions must also be considered.

9.6 In the case where the person has no identification document or there is a reasonable doubt concerning the authenticity of the document, the POCHT shall coordinate with the embassy or consulate of the country the person has asserted that he or she belongs to and report the results to the investigating officers.

9.7 In case the foreign damaged party or potential damaged party asserts that he or she is 18 years old or over without any proof of ID card or any other forms of identification, but there is a reasonable doubt that his or her ID card is fake, modified, or not the one issued to him or her, and there is a reasonable doubt that he or she is under 18 years old, the officials of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security or the investigating officers, depending on the case, shall coordinate to arrange a medical examination, by dental or other physical examinations, to identify and confirm the person's age. The investigating officers shall prepare the delivery document according to the Criminal Procedure Code Article 131/1 and the officials of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security shall deliver the person for the examination and coordinate to report the results to the investigating officers.

For the benefit of the child damaged party or potential damaged party, in case the result of the examination is not completed or is still unclear, it shall be presumed that such person is under 18 years old. The investigating officers shall interrogate the person in accordance with the child investigation section of the Criminal Procedure Code.

9.8 In the case where the damaged party has no ID card, or there is a reasonable doubt concerning the authenticity of the ID card, or the nationality is in question, the POCHT shall coordinate with the Department of Social Development and Welfare to examine with the embassy or the consulate of the country which the damaged party claims that he or she belongs to. The result of the examination is to be reported to the investigating officers. If the government of the country of his or her domicile does not accept the person, the POCHT shall further investigate, gather information, and interrogate the person and record all details for further verification of his or her nationality.



9.9 For further investigation and prosecution of traffickers and human trafficking movement in the country of origin and in Thailand, the investigating officers shall propose to the POCHT to forward information of the foreign damaged party, details, witnesses or evidences leading to the offenders to the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security to further coordinate with the country of origin to prosecute the offenders.

According to paragraph 1 in the area where it is urgently needed to extend the operation to foreign countries, the investigating officers, in coordination with the POCHT, shall coordinate with concerned GOs¹⁰ and NGOs¹¹ in combatting human trafficking.

9.10 The POCHT shall coordinate to extend the limit of temporary stay for the foreign damaged party according to the Article 37 of the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act or other related laws, in case the permission of stay of the person who legally enters the country expires, and the person who illegally enters the country and becomes the damaged party has to extend his or her period of stay for the purpose of the prosecution of the offenders, medical assistance, recovery, or other demands according to his or her rights.

When the foreigner obtains the right to extend the period of stay and intends to work during this period, the POCHT shall coordinate with the Provincial Labor Office to give information on vacant positions and employer's details, including coordinating for the person to obtain a working permit according to the 2008 Working of Aliens Act.

The POCHT shall terminate the right to extend the period of stay when it is no longer necessary for the person to stay for the prosecution of offenders, damaged party's medical assistance, recovery, or any other requests. The POCHT, in cooperation with the Department of Social Development and Welfare, to report to the person authorized to terminate the right to stay, before repatriate the person back to his or her country of domicile taking into account the safety and welfare of the person. For any expenses occur from the assistance and repatriation, the POCHT shall apply for funding provided according to the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act and the 2008 Working of Aliens Act.

For a foreigner who legally resides in the country, after the rescue, the officers shall not repatriate the person from the country since the right to stay and the person's working permit is not yet expired or the person intends not to return to his or her country of domicile. The POCHT shall coordinate in providing assistance, as requested, in changing the employer and shall coordinate for the person to obtain a working permit for the new employer according to rules and operational guidelines of the 2008 Working of Aliens Act. The officers are not obligated in searching for new employer for the person, thus depending on the employer's need.

¹⁰For example, the International Crime Prevention and Suppression Coordination Division, the Immigration Bureau, border checkpoints, the Royal Thai Navy, the Thai Marine Police, the Thai-Myanmar Border Affairs Division, the Thai-Cambodia Border Affairs Division, the 13th and 14th Offices of Border Patrol Police, the First Army, the Attorney General Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Labor.

¹¹ FACE Foundation, Foundation for Child Development, The Center for The Protection of Children's Rights Foundation



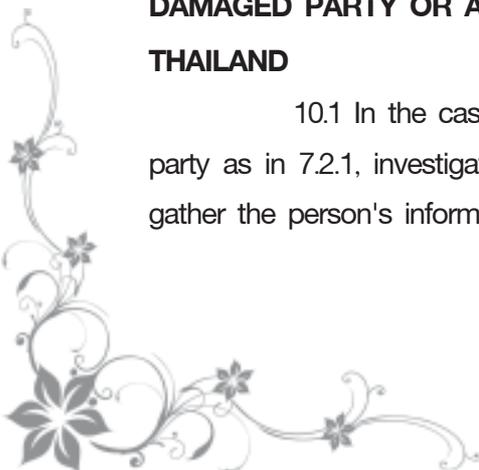
9.11 The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security shall coordinate with the Immigration Bureau or border checkpoints, the Thai-Myanmar Border Affairs Division, the Thai-Cambodia Border Affairs Division, the Thai-Laos Border Affairs Division, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and NGOs and international agencies to safely return the foreign damaged party to his or her country of origin/domicile and shall also coordinate with concerned government agencies, NGOs of the country of his or her domicile (if any, or as approved by the country of his or her domicile) for efficient and successful repatriation, harboring and social reintegration, and also for exchange of information among countries to further assist the damaged party and prosecute the offenders.

The child damaged party who travels with a person of the same blood lineage or the damaged party who travels with a child of the same blood lineage, all should be returned to their domicile together.

From the aforementioned information, the POCHT shall apply the MOU on Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region; the MOU between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia on Bilateral Cooperation for Eliminating Trafficking in Children and Women and Assisting Victims of Trafficking; the guidelines on repatriation and reintegration of trafficking victims for Cambodia and Thailand; the Guidelines for Cooperation between Cambodia and Thailand on the Criminal Justice Process of Trafficking - Related Crimes; the MOU between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on Cooperation to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; and the Thai-Laos guidelines on harboring, delivering and recovery of human trafficked victim, especially women and children; and the MOU between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Bilateral Cooperation for Eliminating Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and Assisting Victims of Trafficking.

10. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR A NON-THAI WHO RESIDES OR HAS HAD HIS OR HER DOMICILE OR RESIDENTIAL STATUS IN THAILAND AND LATER BECOMES A DAMAGED PARTY OR A POTENTIAL DAMAGED PARTY BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THAILAND

10.1 In the case where the foreigner is a damaged party or a potential damaged party as in 7.2.1, investigating officers shall immediately interrogate the person for facts and gather the person's information.



In the preliminary interrogation, the operating officers in the first paragraph shall notify the Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office or NGOs to provide or coordinate to provide social worker(s), psychologist(s), psychiatrist(s), interpreter(s) from GOs/NGOs, or officer(s) experienced in working with women and children, depending on the case, to participate in the aforementioned interrogation. The police officers, the Ministry of Social Development and Welfare officials, and officers from NGOs shall coordinate to deliver the damaged party or potential damaged party to the assigned area.

During the interrogation for investigation, the investigating officers shall coordinate with the Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office or NGOs to provide or coordinate to provide social worker(s), psychologist(s), psychiatrist(s), interpreter(s) from GOs/NGOs, or officer(s) experienced in working with children and women, depending on the case, to participate in the aforementioned interrogation and record the event, visual and audio, as evidence according to 7.2.8.

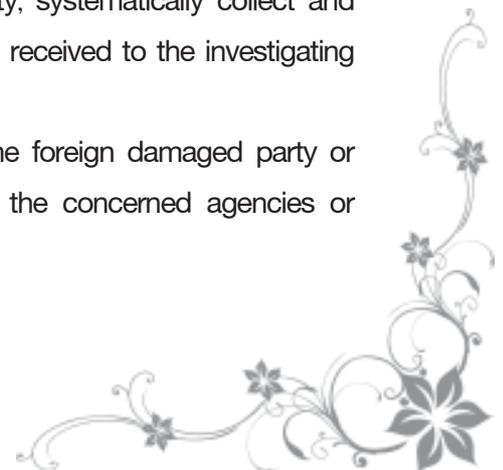
In preliminary interrogation and investigation a non-Thai child who is a damaged party or potential damaged party who has resided or has had his or her domicile or residential status in the country, paragraph 2 and 3 shall be applied. Principles of child protection in criminal case of Criminal Procedure Code shall also be applied, taking into account the best interest of the child.

In a case where it is necessary for the prevention and suppression of human trafficking or the damaged party or the witness requests the testimony, the investigating officers, in coordination with the public prosecutors, or the prosecutors can apply to the court for an early deposition according to Article 31 of the The 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

The preliminary interrogation and investigation of the damaged party shall be completed as soon as possible. He or she shall be safely returned to his or her country or domicile immediately. In case he or she is unable to do so for his or her own benefit or for the purpose of the prosecution of the offenders, the person shall be under custody of offices of the Department of Social Development and Welfare or other GO or NGO's shelter.

10.2 The Operation Unit or concerned officers shall interrogate the damaged party or potential damaged party for additional detailed information to assess his or her physical, psychological and social conditions to screen the damaged party, systematically collect and store all information, and coordinate to forward the information so received to the investigating officers for prosecution of the offenders.

In the interrogation according to paragraph 1, the foreign damaged party or potential damaged party is able to ask the officers to contact the concerned agencies or persons to participate in the interrogation.



During the aforementioned operation, the Operation Unit might video record the interrogation but not contradicting to 7.2.8.

10.3 The investigating officers shall prosecute offenders according to the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, including other laws, for example, the Penal Code, the 1996 Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act, the 1999 Money Laundering Control Act, laws on children and youth welfare, and labor laws.

For the criteria of the age of the children according to paragraph 1, the time of the first incident is to be used. In the case where the incident takes place when the child is under 18 years old, but it is discovered when he or she is over 18, the offenders are to be prosecuted for their crime against a child whose age is under 18 years old.

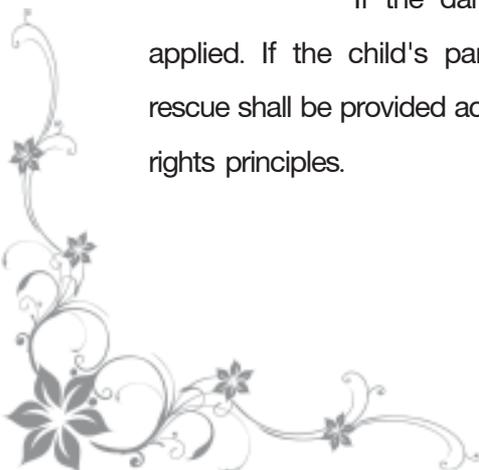
In the case where labor laws are applicable, the Provincial Labor, the Provincial Labor Protection and Welfare, the Provincial Employment, the Provincial Social Security, and the Provincial Center for Skill Development officers shall cooperate, depending on the case, with the POCHT.

10.4 The authorized officers shall transfer the potential damaged party to an appropriate place which is not a prison or a detention center by the ministerial regulations/orders for interrogation of facts regarding human trafficking and to protect the person but not over the period of 24 hours. The officers shall urgently report to the Commissioner-General of the Royal Thai Police, the Director-General of the Department of Special Investigation, the Director-General of the Department of Social Development and Welfare, or the Provincial Governor, depending on the case and according to the Article 29 of the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

In case there is a reason to protect the potential damaged party or the initial interrogation cannot be completed within 24 hours, the officers shall request the court to identify the place for shelter according to the ministerial regulations/orders and shall operate accordingly to the court's decision.

If the potential damaged party shall be extended the period of stay beyond the indicated time by laws, he or she shall be provided with appropriate care.

If the damaged party is a child, the 2003 Child Protection Act shall be applied. If the child's parents or caretakers are also a damaged party, the shelter and rescue shall be provided according to the previous paragraph with strict consideration of human rights principles.



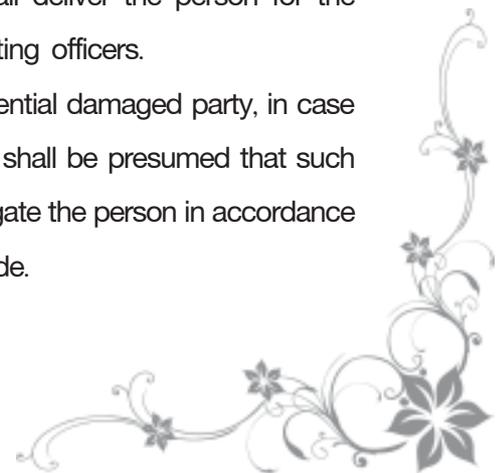
10.5 While the damaged party is under the custody of the offices of the Department of Social Development and Welfare or other GO or NGO shelters, the Article 33 of the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act shall be applied, by considering to provide appropriate food, shelter, medical assistance, physical and psychological recovery, education and occupational training, assistance for legal processes, repatriation, legal actions for amercement, notification of his or her rights of protection during each process, while the damaged party's opinions must also be considered.

10.6 In the case where the damaged party has no ID card or there is a reasonable doubt concerning the authenticity of the ID card, the POCHT shall examine the registration evidence or registration of the person's ID card with the Ministry of Interior and shall immediately report the results to the investigating officers.

For a person who had resided or has had a domicile in the country and becomes a damaged party inside or outside the country, the officials of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security shall investigate the evidence and witnesses about the person's domicile as he or she has testified and request the verification from concerned GOs or local agencies and report the results to the investigating officers or the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to further operate under the resolution of the Thai Cabinet dated 14 June 2003 or according to Article 39 of the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, depending on the case.

10.7 In case the damaged party or potential damaged party asserts that he or she is 18 years old or over without any proof of ID card or any other forms of identification, but there is a reasonable doubt that his or her ID card is fake, modified, or not the one issued to him or her; and there is a reasonable doubt that he or she is under 18 years old, the officials of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security or the investigating officers, depending on the case, shall coordinate to arrange a medical examination, by dental or other physical examinations, to identify and confirm the person's age. The investigating officers shall prepare the delivery document according to the Criminal Procedure Code Article 131/1 and the officials of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security shall deliver the person for the examination and coordinate to report the results to the investigating officers.

For the benefit of the child damaged party or potential damaged party, in case the result of the examination is not completed or is still unclear, it shall be presumed that such person is under 18 years old. The investigating officers shall interrogate the person in accordance with the child investigation section of the Criminal Procedure Code.



10.8 In the repatriation process of the damaged party who had resided or has had her domicile in one of the 8 upper central provinces, when the POCHT is notified about the incident, it shall operate in the same manner as for the Thai damaged party or potential damaged party in 8.11. and 8.12.

The POCHT of any province, as requested, shall urgently collect additional evidence or information useful for prosecuting the offenders.

11. For efficient and successful operation according to this MOU and to increase special knowledge and cooperation among multi-disciplinary teams including networking, the POCHT or other concerned agencies shall exchange experiences in human trafficking prevention and suppression, and provide trainings for concerned personnel among provinces, regions, and countries.

12. For efficient operation and participation from every part, the POCHT or concerned agencies shall provide their personnel and the general public the awareness and the establishment of principles regarding human rights and humanitarian, the development of their personnel and the general public's potential, and the promotion of participation among GOs, local administration agencies, NGOs, business sector, mass media, and civil society in protection, suppression, assistance, recovery, preparation of the community for damaged party repatriations, and surveillance networking in the community.

13. The relevant government agencies shall apply for government funding from the Budget Bureau for the operational expenses required to implement this MOU and shall inform the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security for due support in applying for funding for each agency and shall apply for funding from other sources such as provincial budget offices, local administrative offices, human trafficking prevention and suppression funds according to the 2008 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, Provincial Development Strategy Funding through the provincial governor, or other foreign funding, etc.



14. The concerned agencies, both government agencies, local administrations, and NGOs, shall promulgate necessary internal criteria and regulations according to this MOU and related laws.

15. If there is any abolishment or amendment of any laws mentioned in this MOU or any promulgation of new laws, they shall all be applied to this MOU accordingly, depending on the case.

16. This MOU may be amended if necessary or if there are changes of situations, by an agreement among the 8 upper central provinces with the POCHT as a coordinator.

This MOU was signed on 25 July 2008 in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province.



Governer

Arunee Kulnarong
(Miss Arunee Kulnarong)
Vice Governor of Chainat

Churdvit Ridhiprasart
(Mr. Churdvit Ridhiprasart)
Governor of Nonthaburi

Pichet Paibulsiri
(Mr. Pichet Paibulsiri)
Vice Governor of Pathum Thani

Uthan Chawameteer
(Mr. Uthan Chawameteer)
Vice Governor of Phra Nakhon
Si Ayutthaya

Jaruphong Phondej
(Mr. Jaruphong Phondej)
Governor of Lop Buri

Narumol Paravat
(Mrs. Narumol Paravat)
Vice Governor of Saraburi

Prayad Yakanong
(Mr. Prayad Yakanong)
Vice Governor of Sing Buri

Sumet Saengnimnuan
(Mr. Sumet Saengnimnuan)
Vice Governor of Ang Thong



Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor

Wicham Srisuwannakit (Mr. Wicham Srisuwannakit) Chainat Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor	Supawadee Maspong (Mrs. Supawadee Maspong) Nonthaburi Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor
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Pomrada Rattajinda (Miss Pomrada Rattajinda) Pathum Thani Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor	Siripong Pongpunsuk (Mr. Siripong Pongpunsuk) Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor
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Ubonwan Thangtongtae (Mrs. Ubonwan Thangtongtae) Lop Buri Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor	Thanisorn Pulyam (Mr. Thanisorn Pulyam) Saraburi Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor
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Suphoch Srichakkot (Mr. Suphoch Srichakkot) Sing Buri Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor	Surapun Kitpoka (Mr. Surapun Kitpoka) Ang Thong Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor
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Commander of Provincial Police Division

Chinatat Meesukh
(Pol.Maj.Gen. Chinatat Meesukh)
Commander of Chainat Provincial
Police Division

Sathit Tonsanguan
(Pol.Col. Sathit Tonsanguan)
Deputy Commander of Nonthaburi
Provincial Police Division

Nanthachart Supamongkol
(Pol.Col. Nanthachart Supamongkol)
Deputy Commander of Pathum Thani
Provincial Police Division

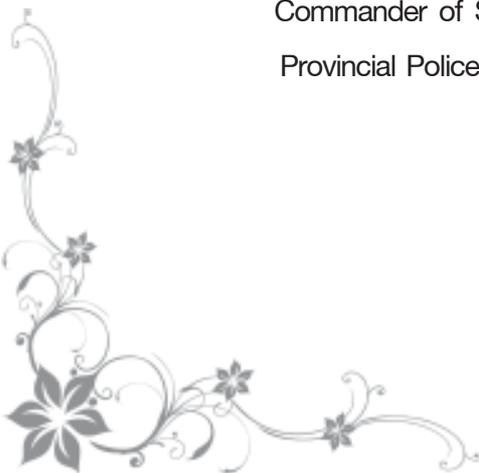
Wuttipong Petchgumneard
(Pol.Col. Wuttipong Petchgumneard)
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Si Ayutthaya Provincial Police Division

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(Pol.Col. Akkrawat Pipatchotikom)
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(Pol.Col. Bundon Tantapaiboon)
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Commander of Sing Buri
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Tanitsak Teerasawat
(Pol.Maj.Gen. Tanitsak Teerasawat)
Commander of Ang Thong
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Sompong Boonsuebchat
(Mr. Sompong Boonsuebchat)
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Saroj Marumdee
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Chief of Nonthaburi Provincial Social
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Chaiwuth Tantivanichanon
(Mr. Chaiwuth Tantivanichanon)
Chief of Pathum Thani Provincial Social
Development and Human Security Office

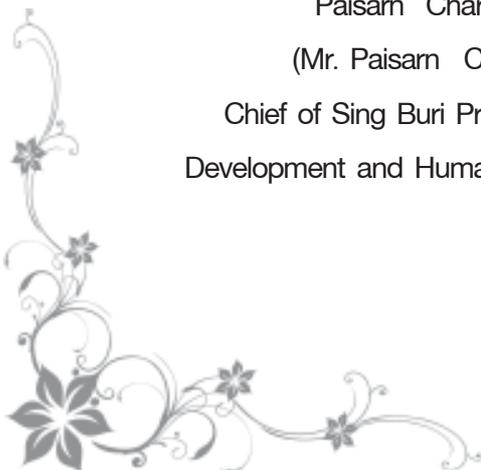
Jutamas Srichamara
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(Mr. Wiroj Koonkhunthot)
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Anuwat Anuntapakon
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Chief of Provincial Labour Protection and Welfare Office

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(Mrs. Chiravan Thongsom)
Chief of Chainat Provincial Labour
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Theeranan Buathong
(Mr. Theeranan Buathong)
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Suvit Sumala
(Mr. Suvit Sumala)
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Kangwam Intratiem
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Chaiyot Yousub
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Pachanee Chongsatja
(Mrs. Pachanee Chongsatja)
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Tassanee Kaewpaluek
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Chief of Provincial Labour Office

Chuckaphant Chaibundit (Mr. Chuckaphant Chaibundit) Chief of Chainat Provincial Labour Office	Songsak Roopkaew (Mr. Songsak Roopkaew) Chief of Nonthaburi Provincial Labour Office
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Saksakol Jindasawat (Mr. Saksakol Jindasawat) Chief of Pathum Thani Provincial Labour Office	Saksit Salacheep (Mr. Saksit Salacheep) Chief of Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Provincial Labour Office
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Arunee Chitpatima (Mrs. Arunee Chitpatima) Chief of Lop Buri Provincial Labour Office	Pranee Chaidej (Mrs. Pranee Chaidej) Chief of Saraburi Provincial Labour Office
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Udomchai Raksasataya (Mr. Udomchai Raksasataya) Chief of Sing Buri Provincial Labour Office	Ariya Limsuwat (Miss Ariya Limsuwat) Chief of Ang Thong Provincial Labour Office
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Chief Executive of Provincial Administrative Organization (PAO)

Anusorn Nakhasai

(Mr. Anusorn Nakhasai)

Chief Executive of Chainat Provincial
Administrative Organization

Thongchai Yenprasert

(Pol.Col.Thongchai Yenprasert)

Chief Executive of Nonthaburi Provincial
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(Mrs. Sirinat Chaturaphomchai)

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Act for Chief Executive of Pathum Thani
Provincial Administrative Organization

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(Mr. Sorrakit Teantawan)

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Chariin Pao-in

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Deputy Chief Executive of Ang Thong
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NGOs

Sudarat Sereewat

(Mrs. Sudarat Sereewat)

Fight Against Child Exploitation
Foundation (FACE)

Wassana Kaonoparat

(Miss Wassana Kaonoparat)

The Center for The Protection of
Children's Rights Foundation (CPCR)

Khemporn Wiroonrapun

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The Foundation for Child Development (FCD)

Charuen Khantharujee

(Mr. Charuen Khantharujee)

Krungkao Institute For Development



Witness

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 (Mr. Wanlop Phloytabtim)
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Phomchai Yooprayong
 (Mr. Phomchai Yooprayong)
 Deputy Permanent Secretary
 Ministry of Labour

Kitti Samanthai
 (Mr. Kitti Samanthai)
 Director-General
 Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection
 and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups

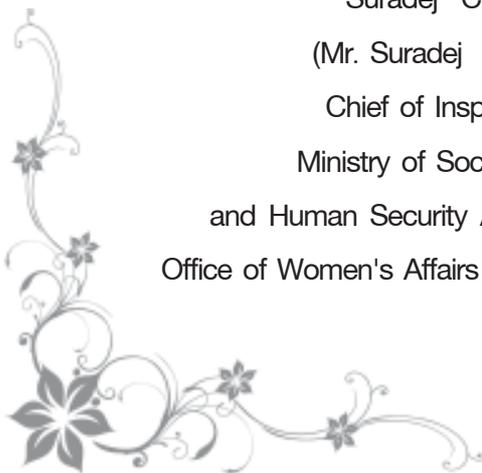
Saisuree Chutikul
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 Chairperson of the Sub-Committee on
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Napa Setthakorn
 (Mrs. Napa Setthakorn)
 Deputy Director-General
 Department of Social Development and Welfare

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 (Mr. Somporn Chaibangyang)
 Director-General
 Department of Local Administration

Suradej Chayakasetrin
 (Mr. Suradej Chayakasetrin)
 Chief of Inspector General
 Ministry of Social Development
 and Human Security Acting Director-General
 Office of Women's Affairs and Families Development

Kasama Voravan na Ayutthaya
 (Mrs. Kasama Voravan na Ayutthaya)
 Secretary-General
 Office of The Basic Education Commission



Preecha Boonnguen
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Regional Director-General
Regional Office of State Attorney Region 1

Kamronwit Thoopkrachang
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Deputy Commissioner
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Vichain Mунyahongse
(Maj.Gen. Vichain Mунyahongse)
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(Col. Wachara Satayavongthip)
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Prasop Khunsithi
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Migration (IOM)

Ratchada Jayagupta
(Miss. Ratchada Jayagupta)
UNIAP

Ratjai Adjayutpokin
(Miss. Ratjai Adjayutpokin)
Save the Children (U.K.)



A decorative illustration featuring a central grey horizontal bar with the word 'APPINDEX' in bold black text. The bar is surrounded by intricate, light grey floral and butterfly motifs, including large flowers, swirling vines, and butterflies, all set against a white background.

APPINDEX

Human Trafficking Situation in Chai Nat

1. General Information

Chai Nat Province is situated on the left bank of Chao Phraya River at the uppermost part of the central region. The area of 2,469.746 square kilometers is 195 kilometers from Bangkok. It is adjacent to:

Nakhon Sawan and Uthai Thani to the north,
Sing Buri to the south,
Nakhon Sawan and Sing Buri to the east,
and Suphan Buri and Uthai Thani to the west.

The province is divided into 8 districts: Mueang, Sankhaburi, Sapphaya, Hankha, Wat Sing, Manorom, Nong Mamong, and Noen Kham. Of its population of 350,593, there are 171,930 males and 178,663 females with the population density of 142 per square kilometers. Chai Nat is an agricultural province. Most of the population works in agriculture and related fields which still widely use human force as their main source of labor. The lack of laborers stems from its unpopularity among Thai locals who do not want low-wage and heavy-workload jobs. The employers shift their interest to foreign laborers such as Burmese, Laotians, and Cambodians instead. Now there are 440 foreign laborers scattered in every district. Most are Burmese (94.54%), Laotians (2.84%), Cambodians (2.60%) and 29.55% of the employers own rice mills, 27.04% hire laborers to work in households (as domestic helpers), and 11.32% are from the agricultural sector.

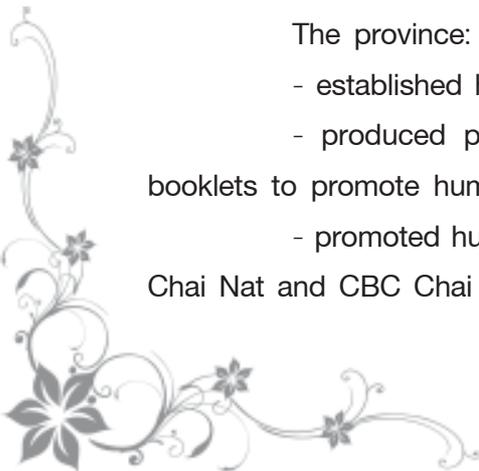
2. Human Trafficking Situation

The province is a transit for human trafficking. The situation is not severe and there is not any prosecution of the offenders. The operation is for prevention.

3. Prevention Measures

The province:

- established human trafficking prevention and solution plan,
- produced promotion documents, printed and distributed public relations booklets to promote human trafficking prevention and solution,
- promoted human trafficking prevention and suppression through CBC Radio Chai Nat and CBC Chai Nat Cable TV,



- developed website of Chai Nat Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Center: www.chainat.m-society.go.th,
- requested cooperation among concerned agencies and local administration offices in knowledge distribution of human trafficking prevention and solution.

Human Trafficking Situation in Nonthaburi

1. General Situation

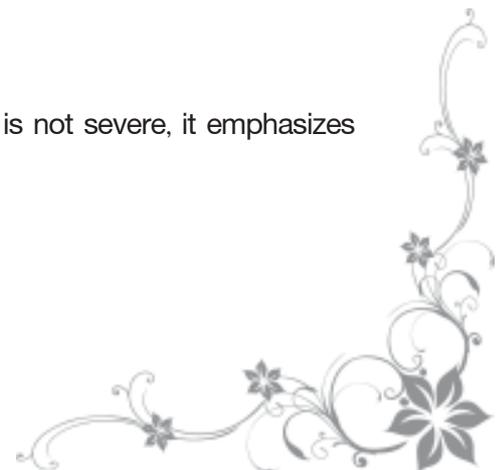
The province is not adjacent to any foreign country. It is merely a transit and the human trafficking situation is not severe. There is no evidence of prostitution but some cases of sexual exploitation, by family members or outsiders, have been found. Other problems include children facing juvenile justice, broken homes, premature sexual relationship, drugs, and other inappropriate behaviors not suitable for the children's ages. These are people at risk of being lured into human trafficking.

There are some evidence of women and children who were victims of human trafficking and were under protection produceres. Other provinces also have transferred some of their victims to be under the care of Kredtrakarn Protection and Occupational Development Center and Pakkret Reception Home for Boys. Some cases include purchasing, selling, distributing, delivering, or providing women and children by various methods for masturbation, pornographic purposes, or for other unlawful benefits by forced begging or forced labor. The 4 groups of victims are:

- 1.1 women and children as victims of human trafficking
- 1.2 foreign women and children who enter Thailand illegally and later become victims of human trafficking
- 1.3 foreign women and children who enter Thailand legally and later become victims of human trafficking
- 1.4 non-Thai women and children who reside in Thailand and become victims of human trafficking.

2. Main Operation

Since the human trafficking situation in the province is not severe, it emphasizes the protection measure.



2.1 Prevention measures

2.1.1 Established 2 billboards by the cooperation of the Nonthaburi Province, Nonthaburi Social Development and Human Security Office, and Nonthaburi Provincial Police Division. One billboard is at Nonthaburi Pier and another at the Nonthaburi Administrative Offices to promote human trafficking awareness and situation.

2.1.2 Established the Nonthaburi Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Center to assist victims in multi-disciplinary approach according to the MOUs.

2.1.3 In 2007, there are 7,706 registered foreign laborers. Most are Burmese, Laotians and Cambodians.

2.1.4 Provide promotion activities for human trafficking prevention and suppression.

2.1.5 Continued to expand the projects to every part of the province to promote awareness and knowledge to target groups at risk for human trafficking especially children, youth, women in the society in order for them to understand the danger of human trafficking and have some guidelines to prevent themselves.

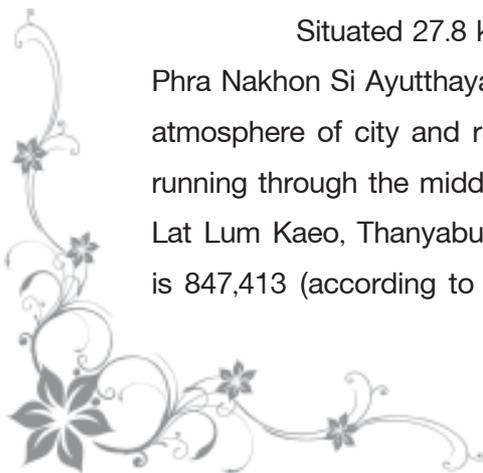
2.1.6 Worked as a network.

Government agencies who are committees of the Nonthaburi Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Center coordinated with other organizations in the network to promote the understanding of human trafficking situation, problems, and its various forms for the general public by requesting cooperation from community leaders and volunteers, for example, labor volunteers and healthcare volunteers, to monitor and look after the people in the community especially women and children not to become victims of human trafficking, prostitution, abduction, or unfair labor.

Human Trafficking Situation in Pathum Thani

1. General Situation

Situated 27.8 kilometers from Bangkok, the province is adjacent to Nonthaburi, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Saraburi, Nakhon Nayok, and Chachoengsao. It has the mixed atmosphere of city and rural area. The area is divided in half by the Chao Phraya River running through the middle of the city and is divided into 7 districts: Mueang, Sam Khok, Lat Lum Kaeo, Thanyaburi, Lam Luk Ka, Khlong Luang, and Nong Suea. The population is 847,413 (according to the Population Registration as of 31 July 2006).



2. Human Trafficking Situation

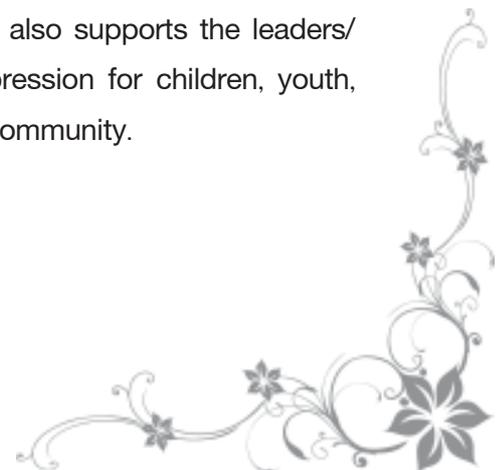
Because of its economic development in recent years, there are many companies and industrial factories. High number of clandestine laborers migrated to the area for daily work and might be at risk of inappropriate employment.

Human Trafficking situation is not so severe since the province is not on the border and is only a transit and destination. Most victims are homeless beggars who work for agents. The information on women and children human trafficking victims cannot be collected systematically by concerned agencies because of several reasons; the victims do not want to expose themselves or they are afraid of the influence of the crime organization so they do not report or prosecute them and also do not request for any assistance from the GOs. Furthermore, the operation of the officers to examine the human trafficking victims faces many difficulties such as the victims work voluntarily or they do not cooperate in searching for human trafficking agents.

3. Main Operation

The Pathum Thani Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Center established operational plan for monitoring and preventing processes. The meetings of the Center are held twice a year to report and exchange the knowledge of the human trafficking situation, problems, and difficulties and to cooperate in searching for prevention measures. There are also promotion and campaign for human trafficking prevention, trainings for people at risk, for example, students, and to general public in the area, volunteers, and other personnel who work in the Center for them to develop to their full potential.

The Center also established a 3-year project (2008-2010), "The Cooperation to Prevent and Solve Human Trafficking and to Strengthen Pathum Thani Community," in cooperation with the Immigrant Labor Assistance Center (Bangkok) and the Catholic Committee for the Immigrants. The project provides trainings for woman leaders from every Provincial Administration Organization so they are able to prevent and monitor human trafficking and to expand the network for better understanding in prevention, surveillance process, resistance, assistance, and preliminary solution for their friends and people who are close to them in the community. The project also supports the leaders/volunteers to work in human trafficking prevention and suppression for children, youth, women, laborers and general public and to strengthen the community.



Human Trafficking Situation in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya

1. General Situation

Because of the province's rapid economic growth, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya has many industrial factories such as Rojana Industrial Park, Bangpa-in Industrial Estate, Saha Rattana Nakhon Industrial Estate, Hitech Industrial Estate, Wang Noi Factory Land and Baan Pan Factory Land. High number of tourists, both Thais and foreigners, visit its historical sites while many groups of offenders and illegal entrepreneurs also flourish in agriculture, and its 3,466 business venues and dormitories. The need for labor increases which attracts both legal and illegal workers, some of which are lured into human trafficking in different forms. However, the human trafficking situation is not so evident and causes not so severe effect on the society.

Even though the situation is not so severe but there is some concern for the future since the fierce business competition might lead to clandestine human trafficking and laboring, or sexual related crimes, and the technology that can be used for exploitation. The province has established the prevention measures such as promotion and dissemination of knowledge to the general public, concerned personnel, and youth in educational institutions and also monitoring homeless beggars.

Human Trafficking Situation in Lop Buri

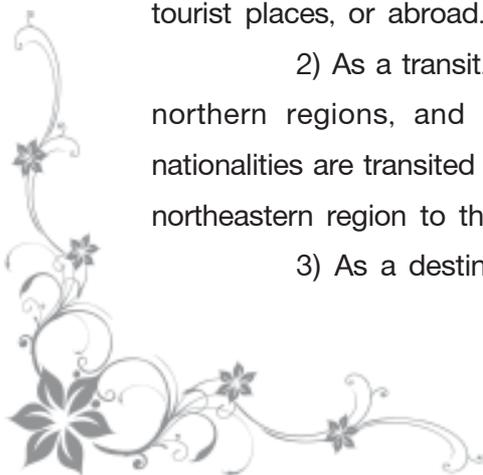
1. Human Trafficking Situation

The human trafficking situation in Lop Buri is not severe but the area is still at risk for various forms of exploitation of women and children. The province holds all 3 statuses:

1) As an origin, local children and women are trafficked to the capital city, tourist places, or abroad.

2) As a transit, children and women are transferred from the northeastern and northern regions, and foreign laborers, with Laotian, Burmese, and Cambodian nationalities are transited to the capital city because of its location as a gateway from the northeastern region to the central and southern regions.

3) As a destination, girls and foreign laborers are exploited.



2. Situations Categorized by Districts' Need for Monitoring

2.1 Mueang District has the most population and 117 entertainment places, karaokes, and motels (data from the Lop Buri Cultural Office). The clandestine organizations operate for unlawful benefits including forced prostitution, forced begging, forced labor for domestic helpers and shopkeepers.

2.2 Phatthana Nikhom, Chai Badan, Tha Luang, and Lam Sonthi Districts are agricultural and industrial areas. Both Thai and foreign laborers are used for seasonal harvesting and in industrial factories. It is found that there are agents delivering children and women to the resting areas for delivery trucks and vans to offer sexual services to the laborers and travelers.

2.3 Tha Wung, Ban Mi, Khok Samrong, Sa Bot, Nong Muang, and Khok Charoen Districts are agricultural areas with a small industrial section. However there should be a close monitoring for forced laboring and forced sexual services for laborers in agricultural sector from local women and children or from other areas.

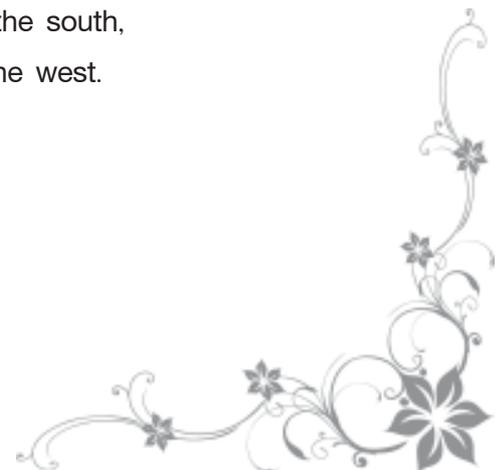
3. Assistance Operation

During 2006-2007, the Lop Buri Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Center rescued and repatriated Laotian victims who were lured to work as domestic helpers and shopkeepers according to guidelines for human trafficking victim rescue operation. The process was completed with the repatriation to their domicile.

Human Trafficking Situation in Saraburi

Saraburi is an area with a variety of geographic, social and economic characteristics. The area of 3,576.486 square kilometers is divided into 13 districts and adjacent to

Lop Buri to the north,
Nakhon Ratchasima and Nakhon Nayok to the east,
Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya and Pathum Thani to the south,
and Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya and Lop Buri to the west.



Economic Situation and Human Trafficking Risk

The province has various industrial, agricultural, service and tourism areas. There are eco-tourist attractions and large, medium, and small industrial factories such as cement factories, agricultural product processing plants, ore industrial factories, for exporting and domestic consumption. Because of the high need of laborers for these factories, many migrate to the province from other provinces and foreign countries such as Cambodia, the Lao PDR, and the Union of Myanmar. Most of the population has relatively high economic status and educational level.

Many business operations are at risk for human trafficking especially those outside the formal system and clandestine works which are at risk for forced laboring and other exploitation relating to industrial, entertainment and tourist places.

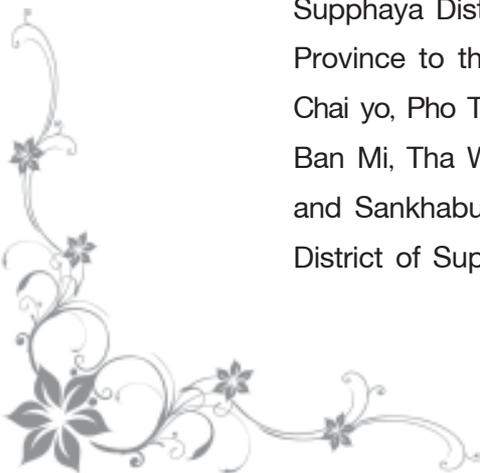
Human Trafficking Situation

The human trafficking situation in Saraburi is not so severe. In October 2007, there is only 1 reported case in Nong Khae District, but after the investigation, the case was not related to prostitution. The province is merely a transit to the northern and northeastern regions and Bangkok which possibly leads to human trafficking.

The operation in the province mostly is prevention. The GOs and the committee of Saraburi Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Center, in cooperation with the surveillance network, promote the understanding of the problem for the general public to assist and monitor the members of the society, especially women and children, not to become victims of human trafficking, prostitution, or abduction.

Human Trafficking Situation in Sing Buri

Situated 142 kilometers from Bangkok, the province has the area of 822,478 square kilometers or 514,049 million rais and is divided into 5 districts: Mueang, In Buri, Phrom Buri, Bang Rachan, Khai Bang Rachan, and Tha Chang. It is adjacent to Supphaya District of Chai Nat Province and Takhli District of Nakhon Sawan Province to the north, Chai yo, Pho Thong, Sawaeng Ha Districts of Ang Thong Province to the south, Ban Mi, Tha Wung Districts of Lop Buri Province to the east, and Sankhaburi District of Chai Nat Province and Doem Bang Nang Buat District of Suphan Buri Province to the west.



With its convenient transportation, there are many migrants from every region coming to the province to establish businesses and work in industrial factories. Children and youth absorb different cultures through hi-tech communication. These situations might lead to human trafficking. From the province's reports from related agencies, there is no evidence of human trafficking, forced prostitution, forced labor, or forced begging.

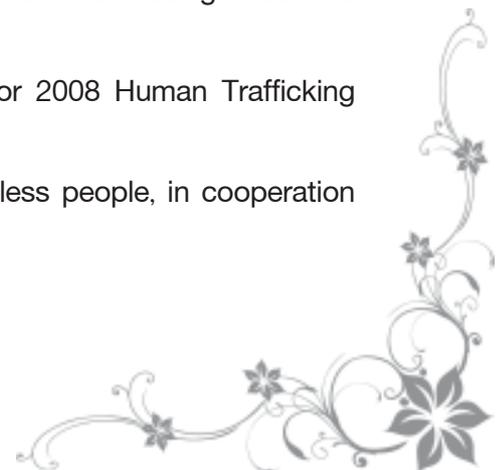
Human Trafficking Situation in Ang Thong

Ang Thong is adjacent to Suphan Buri, Sing Buri, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, and Lop Buri Provinces. Most of the population works in agriculture and livestock farms. The province has some tourist attractions with some industrial areas such as in Mueang and Pa Mok Districts. Other surrounding provinces' relatively higher daily minimum wage attracts local laborers from Ang Thong to migrate to, some are illegal laborers and some are at risk of working in what might lead to illegal misconduct.

The province hypothetically holds an origin, a transit and a destination statuses but the situations do not have obvious forms. Some behaviors were found that might lead to human trafficking problem such as foreign laborers migrating to the province, homeless beggars (most are locals), and prostitution. In the past the Ang Thong Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Center has categorized information of risk groups that need special surveillance in the area including foreign laborers, game shops, karaoke shops, and restaurants (that might have prostitutes). For the hill-tribe children, the Center has considered them not at risk but need special assistance regarding childcare.

Prevention Operation

- Meetings of the committee and working group of the Ang Thong Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Center
- Training sessions for female youths to prevent them from being lured into human trafficking
- Preparation of different public relations media for 2008 Human Trafficking Prevention Campaign
- Establishment of screening procedures for homeless people, in cooperation with the Ang Thong Provincial Police Division



Damaged Party Rescue Operation

- Establishment of risk group information in risk areas that need special surveillance process
- Establishment of the Multi-disciplinary Rescue Operation Unit to rescue damaged party

Note: Since there is no evident human trafficking situation in the province, the committee and the working group of the Center had the resolution to only monitor the risk groups in areas at risk for human trafficking.



A decorative horizontal banner with a light gray background and rounded ends. The banner is surrounded by intricate, light gray floral and butterfly illustrations. The designs include large five-petaled flowers, delicate swirling vines, and small butterflies. The overall aesthetic is elegant and artistic.

List of Working Group

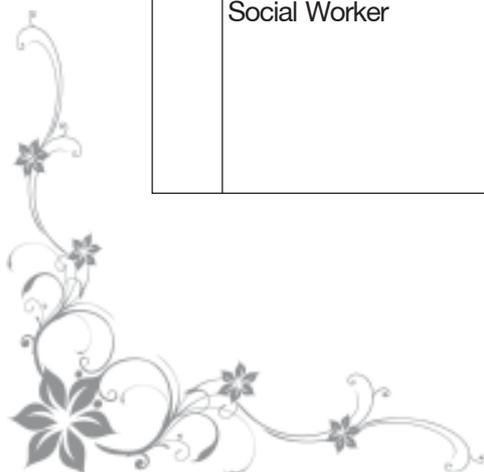
List of Working Groups

Chainat Province

No.	Name / Position	Office	Tel. / Fax
1.	Pol.Maj. Sorasak Wichaipa Investigation Inspector	Chainat Provincial Police Division, 302 / 4 Satidtham Road., Naimueng, Muaeng, Chainat 17000	Tel. 0 5641 1571 Fax 0 5641 1210 Mobile 08 6755 5657
2.	Mr. Somthob Aiamtha Senior Labour Technical Officer	Chainat Provincial Employment Office, Bankluay, Muaeng, Chainat 17000	Tel. 0 5641 3035-6 Fax 0 5641 3036 Mobile 08 1786 9599
3.	Mrs. Mayuree Chittrapun Social Worker	Chainat Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office, City Hall of Chainat, Muaeng, Chainat 17000	Tel. 0 5641 2348 Fax 0 5641 1103 Mobile 08 1886 5716

Nonthaburi Province

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1.	Pol.Lt.Col.Anuwat Suwannaphum Deputy Superintendent	Nonthaburi Provincial Police Division, Sanambinnam Road., Muaeng, Nonthaburi 11000	Tel. 0 2591 3096 Mobile 08 4944 4439
2.	Mrs. Pornpen Im-o-cha Senior Labour Technical Officer	Nonthaburi Provincial Labour Protection and Welfare Office, City Hall of Nonthaburi, Rattanatibet Road., Muaeng, Nonthaburi 11000	Tel. 0 2580 0716-8 ext. 16 Fax 0 2580 0716 ext. 21-23 Mobile 08 1899 0464
3.	Mrs. Sukunya Nakyai Social Worker	Nonthaburi Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office, City Hall of Nonthaburi, Rattanatibet Road., Muaeng, Nonthaburi 11000	Tel. 0 2580 0737-8 ext. 11 Fax 0 2580 07037-8 ext. 16 Mobile 08 1734 2249



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Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province

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Lop Buri Province

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Saraburi Province

No.	Name / Position	Office	Tel. / Fax
1.	Pol.Maj.Soerawich Boeriboon Case Officer	Saraburi Provincial Police Division, Muaeng, Saraburi 18000	Tel. 0 3622 1300
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Sing Buri Province

No.	Name / Position	Office	Tel. / Fax
1.	Mrs. Amornkit Sangmay Senior Labour Technical Officer	Sing Buri Provincial Labour Office, City Hall of Sing Buri, Sing Buri-Bangpan Road, Muaeng, Sing Buri 16000	Tel. 0 3650 7199 Fax 0 3650 7199 Mobile 08 7120 1183
2.	Mrs. Aree Boonphong Health Officer	Sing Buri Provincial Health Office, 44 Tonphoe, Sing Buri - Suphan Buri, Muaeng, Sing Buri 16000	Tel. 0 3651 1614 Fax 0 3651 2750 Mobile 08 1991 1076
3.	Mrs. Ubonrat Soonthronmajcha Social Worker	Sing Buri Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office, City Hall of Sing Buri, Sing Buri-Bangpan Road, Muaeng, Sing Buri 16000	Tel. 0 3650 7163 Fax 0 3650 8592 Mobile 08 1343 8592

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Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

No.	Name / Position	Office	Tel. / Fax
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2.	Miss Chonlada Boonkasem Committee	Krungkao Institute For Development, 1/12 Moo 2 Phailing, Phra Na Khon Si Ayutthaya 13000	Tel. 0 3524 4186 Fax 0 3524 1199 Mobile 08 1851 2003
3.	Mrs. Kesanee Sonpoo Committee	Sakaew Foundation, 1/1 Moo 6 Bangsadet, Pamok, Ang Thong 14130	Tel. 0 3566 1951 Fax 0 3566 1951 Mobile 08 9023 2206



Guest - speaker

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5.	Mr. Sombat Nivesrat Director	Inspection and Job-Seekers Protection Division, Department Of Employment Mitrmaitree Rd., Dindang Bangkok 10400	Tel. 0 2248 2270 Mobile 08 1555 7353 08 1816 9855 Fax 0 2354 1386
6.	Pol.Col. Petchlook Siengkong Deputy Commander	Foreign Affairs Division Royal Thai Police Phraram 1 Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330	Tel. 0 2245 7020 Mobile 08 1808 2422 Fax 0 2246 8994
7.	Pol.Col. Pramote Chongchai Deputy Commander	Samut Songkhram Provincial Police Division, Muang, Samut Songkhram 75000	Mobile 08 1467 0087
8.	Miss Suvichit Sataman Director of Network Promotion and Development Division	Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups (OPP) 618/1 Nikommakkasan Rd., Ratchathewi Bangkok 10400	Tel. 0 2651 7733 Mobile 08 9210 0170 Fax 0 2253 9120



Guest - speaker

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9.	Mrs. Yanee Lertkrai Director of Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children	Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children, Department of Social Development and Welfare (DSDW), 1034 Krungkasem Road, Pomprabsattruphai, Bangkok 10100	Tel. 0 2287 3128 Mobile 08 9522 1515 Fax 0 2287 3128
10.	Miss Wassana Kaonoparat Director of Child Protective Services Unit	The Center for The Protection of Children's Rights Foundation (CPCR) 979 Charansanitwong 12 Rd. Bangkokyai Bangkok 10600	Tel. 0 2412 1196 0 2412 0739 Mobile 08 1346 0182 Fax 0 2412 9833

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3.	Miss Ratchadaporn Songsuwon Social Development Officer	Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups (OPP) 618/1 Nikommakkasan Rd., Ratchathewi Bangkok 10400	Tel. 0 2651 6890 Fax 0 2651 6890



OPP.

No.	Name / Position	Office	Tel. / Fax
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6.	Mr. Yothin Rodprasert Social Development Officer	Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups (OPP) 618/1 Nikommakkasan Rd., Ratchathewi Bangkok 10400	Tel. 0 2651 6742 Fax 0 2651 6742
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