

Preamble

Background, principles, and objectives

1. The cabinet has passed a resolution dated on July 1, 2003 in favor of the National Policy and Plan on Prevention, Suppression, and Combating Domestic and Transnational Trafficking in Children and Women (2003-2010). The document lays out three operational phases, including, a start-up phase covering year 2003 to 2004, a 3-year phase covering year 2005 to 2007, and a 6-year phase covering year 2008-2010. It provides a framework for government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations in order to develop their operational plans; and to establish a systematic operational approach. The National Policy and Plan includes 7 key operational plans, namely, 1) prevention; 2) assistance and protection; 3) prosecution and suppression; 4) return and reintegration; 5) development of database, monitoring, and evaluation; 6) development of administrative and management mechanism; and 7) international cooperation. Each plan sets out clear, systematic, and integrated operational measures. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security has translated the National Policy and Plan into actions at national and provincial levels in order to generate a better understanding on the policy and plan for relevant agencies, and to promote the integration of their activities.

2. The Royal Thai government has declared its intention to fight against trafficking in persons. The government set prevention and resolution of trafficking in persons as its national agenda at the National Conference on Human Trafficking held on August 6, 2004 at the government house.

3. Thailand has signed the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children on December 18, 2001. It is a protocol to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which defines 'trafficking in persons' as follow;

"Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

4. During the first half of the National Policy and Plan covering year 2005 to 2007, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and the Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University jointly conducted a research project to evaluate the implementation of the National Policy and Plan by looking at the progress made by relevant agencies during the first three years (2005-2007). The research aimed to evaluate the congruity of the National Policy and Plan in different contexts, the effectiveness of the administration of the plan, and its operational outputs. The research finding made recommendations for better implementation for the rest of the timeframe of the plan. The recommendations were made in three areas;

4.1 The congruity of the National Policy and Plan in various contexts: the research found that the definition of trafficking in women and children given in the document was comprehensive and able to address the commercial sexual exploitation of women and children. However, it recommended that the definition should also be in line with the definition in the draft human trafficking legislation, which was then in consideration for adoption.

4.2 The effective administration of the plan: the research found that the establishment of operational mechanism to support the implementation was concrete and clear. Relevant agencies were assigned to support the policy administration as well as the implementation of the plan at all levels.

4.3 Achievements: the research recognized the development of domestic and international memorandum of understanding (MOU), the development of operational plan, and training to improve public understanding on trafficking in persons. However, there were limitations in the implementation in terms of budgeting, human resource, expertise, and professionalism.

5. The Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) is an inter-government cooperation between six countries in the Mekong sub-region, including, Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam, and Thailand. The countries signed the COMMIT MOU in October 2004. The COMMIT initiative aims to;

5.1 promote and strengthen systems and arrangements of inter-country and regional cooperation against human trafficking;

5.2 establish a holistic regional response by addressing all aspects of the trafficking in persons and ensuring that the victims are at the center of all interventions;

5.3 identify and replicate successful models from one country in others as appropriate; and

5.4 enhance capacities by building on existing strengths of member countries in addressing trafficking in persons in order to facilitate their engagement at the regional level.

In addition the second phase of Mekong Sub-regional Plan of Action against Human Trafficking 2008-2010 has been developed with focuses on the following key activities

- Training and Capacity Building
- National Plans of Action
- Multilateral and Bilateral Partnerships
- Legal Frameworks, Law Enforcement, and Justice
- Victim Identification, Protection, Recovery and Reintegration
- Preventive Measures

The Sub-regional Plans of Action also covers cooperation with the tourism sector.

6. The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008) enforced on June 5, 2008, defines human trafficking in Section 6 that *whoever, for the purpose of exploitation, does any of the following acts:*

6.1 procuring, buying, selling, vending, bringing from or sending to, detaining or confining, harboring, or receiving any person, by means of the threat or use of force, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, or of the giving money or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person in allowing the offender to exploit the person under his control; or

6.2 procuring, buying, selling, vending, bringing from or sending to, detaining or confining, harboring, or receiving a child;

is guilty of trafficking in persons.

In addition, the act appoints the Office of the Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Social Development and Human Security as the secretariat of two national committees, namely:

1) The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee or ATP Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister (Section 15)

2) The Coordinating and Monitoring of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Performance Committee or CMP Committee, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister (Section 22)

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the anti-trafficking measures and to protect victims of trafficking, the National Policy, Strategies, and Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons (2011-2016) is developed based on limitations of the implementation of the National Policy and Plan on the Prevention, Suppression, and Resolution of In-country and Cross-border Trafficking of Women and Children (2005-2010); the Mekong Sub-regional Plans of Action against Human Trafficking II (2008-2010) under the COMMIT initiative; and the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008). It is also developed with participation of all stakeholders in the anti-trafficking sector.

Objectives of the National Policy, Strategies, and Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons (2011-2016)

1. To provide guidelines for prevention, prosecution, protection, development and implementation policy measures, as well as development and management of information
2. To promote cooperation from all sectors in the implementation of the National Policy, Strategies, and Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons (2011-2016)

Time frame

This plan sets out the same time frame as the National Policy and Plan on the Prevention, Suppression, and Resolution of In-country and Cross-border Trafficking of Women and Children (2005-2010), which covers a six-year period.

Definitions

Due to the strategic purpose of this plan, the target groups have specific definition which is different from their usual definition. In this plan;

1. 'Public' shall mean those who hold Thai citizenship.
2. 'Groups at risk' shall means those who may or may not have Thai citizenship and are in the state of migration; or are in the state of earning income that does not meet their actual work; or are individual/group of individuals who are vulnerable to exploitation and may be victims of labour exploitation or detention.
3. 'Impacts' shall means results of the implementation of the strategic agenda
4. 'Strategic agenda' shall mean important agenda or key factors of the anti-trafficking work.
5. 'Measure/strategy' shall means management approach/methodology of management.
6. 'Host agencies' shall mean administrative/implementing/coordinating agencies in order to support partner organizations to reach common goals.
7. 'Supporting agencies' shall means, in order to make impacts; strategic agenda needs to be addressed through cooperation of supporting agencies.



Section 1

Situation and Trends of Trafficking in Persons

Trafficking in persons in Thailand first emerged in a form of forced prostitution of women and children in the country. Due to the spread of HIV and the effective prevention measures, the number of trafficked women and children within the country decreased. However, trafficking has then changed its form into cross-border trafficking for sexual purposes. There has then been an increase in foreign women and children trafficked into Thailand. Therefore, with regard to trafficking in persons especially in women and children, Thailand serves as 1) a country of origin, where Thai children and women are trafficked to another country; 2) a transit, where foreign children and women are trafficked into before being trafficked to another country, and; 3) a destination, where foreign children and women are trafficked into or exploited or have their rights violated.

Trafficking in persons destroys human dignity and national security. It includes forced prostitution, forced labour with the use of torture without mercy, exploitations, forced begging, as well as abduction for exploitation in illegal acts. Children and women are the most vulnerable to exploitation and severe forced labour. However, the information with regard to trafficking victims cannot yet be collected systematically. This is because the survivors usually do not want to reveal their identities and are afraid of the criminal networks. Therefore, they do not file charges against the traffickers and refuse to receive any support. In addition, trafficking in persons involve illegal migration which lacks documentation of cross-border movement.

Currently, trafficking in persons has changed from its original forms and become more complicated. Globalization makes travels borderless. Transportation and information technology have been developed into their most advance. Legal definition of trafficking in person has also changed. Many European countries and the United States have considered over-priced employment agent, which leads to bonded-debt and exploited labour, as another form of modern-day slavery. Furthermore, criminal networks have been developed in to transnational and organized criminal networks. In sum, economic factors or poverty makes those who wish for a better-paid job vulnerable to exploitation. Social factors such as attitudes, values, and social contexts also enable exploitation of children and women. Other factors include lack of education and vocational training, inaccessibility to basic services, gaps in legislation and law enforcement, and increase in demand of sexual services and cheap labour of children and women. Therefore, countries across the world are concerned and implementing measures in order to prevent and address trafficking in persons because it is a severe violation of human rights.

The trafficking channels are complex and identical with illegal migration channels. Traffickers work through organized networks to send and receive women and children to and from one another. Foreign trafficked women and children usually come from border areas or nearby provinces. Victims are often persuaded by employment agents or someone they know well. The agents will pass them on to another agent who will facilitate border crossing. After crossing the border, victims will be delivered to different destinations. Victims may be trafficked through air flights or on the road, with their real passports or passports of others. They may request for dependence, spouse, or tourist status to stay in the destination country. Some countries may not require any visa or shore pass for a short period stay. Either case, victims will stay in the country exceeding their legal stay. From available data and news reports in Thailand, trafficking in persons occurs in several areas including Chiangrai, Chiangmai, Maehongson, Tak, Mukdahan, Srakaew, Kanchanaburi, Ranong, and Songkla provinces.

Since the enforcement of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008) on 5 June 2008 to December 2009, the Thai Royal Police has arrested and filed 139 charges against trafficking in persons. 78 cases were exploitation from prostitution. 40 cases were forced labour 15 cases were forced begging, and 6 others were cases related to exploitation. The Thai government also provides protection to foreign trafficking victims. Most of them come from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, China, and Vietnam. There are 3,766 persons whose nationalities

cannot be verified. 2,487 have been returned to their countries of origin (between year 1999 to 2008).

From 2003 to 2009, there were 1,230 Thai women returned from abroad. Most of them were returned from Malaysia, Bahrain, Japan, South Africa, United Kingdom, Singapore, and Australia. From October 2008 – September 2009, there were 67 Thai men rescued from forced labour in fishery. They were returned from Malaysia, Indonesia, Timor, and Vietnam .

Prevention and suppression of trafficking in Thailand is a priority for the Thai government. The government has pushed for the development of bilateral and multilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among 6 countries in the Greater Mekong sub-region, including, Cambodia, China, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Vietnam, and Thailand. The MOUs serve as operational guidelines for the development of the Sub-regional Plans of Action, as well as to monitor and evaluate the work on prevention and suppression of trafficking. The current MOUs include:

1. The Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia on Bilateral Cooperation to Eliminate Trafficking in Children and Women and Assisting Victims of Trafficking, agreed on 31 May 2003 in Cambodia. There are also three joint projects between the two countries, including 1) a return and reintegration project (2005) providing operational guidelines for international return and reintegration procedures of trafficking victims; 2) a project on prosecution process (2006) providing guidelines for bilateral cooperation on judicial process with regards to trafficking in persons; and 3) reporting project in which Thailand is preparing to develop a database on prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons.

2. The Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region under the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking (COMMIT) between six governments in the sub-region including Cambodia, China, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Vietnam, and Thailand, signed on 29 October 2004 in Myanmar. The governments also agreed on the Sub-regional Plans of Action I (2005-2007) as operational guidelines for implementing agencies. In the COMMIT Senior Official Meeting 5 and COMMIT Inter-Ministerial Meeting 2 from 12-14 December 2007 in China, ministers from the six governments have signed the COMMIT Joint Declaration to reaffirm their commitment to fight against trafficking in persons. In addition, they also agreed on the Sub-regional Plans of Action II (2008-2010). The Sub-regional Plans of Action II includes 7 key activities: 1) Training and Capacity Building; 2) National Plans of Action; 3) Multilateral and Bilateral Partnerships; 4) Legal Frameworks, Law Enforcement, and Justice; 5) Victim Identification, Protection, Recovery and Reintegration; 6) Preventive Measures; and 7) Cooperation with the Tourism Sector. In order to translate them into actions, the governments must focus on the development of projects/activities based on the Sub-regional Plans of Action.

3. The Memorandum of Understanding 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, signed on 13 July 2005 in Bangkok. From 6 to 8 February 2004, in Mukdahan Province, the two governments have agreed on the Plans of Action and guidelines on the Thai-Lao cooperation on sending, receiving, and rehabilitation of trafficking victims especially women and children. From 17 to 18 September 2009, the government of Lao PDR hosted the bilateral consultation on the Plans of Action II in Luang Prabang.

4. 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, signed on 24 March 2008 in Ho Chi Minh City. From 17 to 20 September 2008, the two governments have agreed on the joint Plans of Action on Thai-Vietnam Anti-Trafficking in Persons in Bangkok. The Plans of Action consist of 5 plans, namely, 1) the implementation of the joint Plans of Action including the establishment of a joint working group, appointment of focal points, and organization of biannual monitoring and

evaluation meetings; 2) the study on situation of trafficking in persons; 3) cooperation on standardization of operational procedures on protection of trafficking victims; 4) cooperation on prevention; and 5) cooperation on investigation and arrest of traffickers.

5. The Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Union of Myanmar on Cooperation to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, signed on 24 April 2009 in Nyawpidaw. On 6 August 2009, the two governments have agreed on the Plans of Action.

Future Trends

It is difficult to identify differences between illegal migration of foreign labour and trafficking in persons. This is because illegal migrants are vulnerable to exploitation or migrate illegally without any consideration of their own safety. It is a risky decision making especially for the unskilled labour from countries with lower wage and living condition than Thailand. It is expected that Thailand will maintain the current economic growth and reduce the risk from the instability of world economy. Later on, when domestic economy recovers through increase in export, there will also be an increase of demand for labour in the production sector especially the demand for unskilled labour. Due to the lack of skilled labour and the inability of education system to supply human resource to meet the demand of labour market, the industry sector needs to depend on technology and unskilled labour. Furthermore, the government only allows legal employment of foreign migrant workers in 2 occupations which are labour and domestic workers. The government defines such work as work with *consistent use of physical labour without use of any knowledge*. Therefore, foreign migrant workers usually work in:

- 1) Agriculture/animal farms/fishery including workers in plantations, workers in fishing boats, seasonal labour for honey farms, rice and salt plantations.
- 2) Construction sites
- 3) Production sector (i.e. factories) such as sawmills, weaving factories, feeds production factories, porter, wood processing factories, and etc.
- 4) Retail and wholesale sector such as selling of agricultural products, food, petrol stations, small-scale ice production, groceries, garments, antiques, and etc.
- 5) Service sector such as accommodation, resorts, restaurants, cleaning/gardening in hotels/resorts, tourist cruises, rental of beach beds, and etc.
- 6) Transportation sector such as porter in warehouse
- 7) Domestic sector such as domestic workers, waste processing, and etc.

Thai people are also interested in working abroad in sectors such as services on traditional massage, spa, prostitution/entertainment, and fishery. Moreover, there are marriage services for foreign men and Thai women through licensed agencies as well as through deception.

As mentioned above, situation of trafficking in persons has gradually become more complex. Criminal networks have every possible way to escape their crimes. They usually groom trafficking victims not to accept that they are victims because they will be arrested and it will take a long time to return home. Consequently, Thailand still remains a country of origin, transit, and destination with trafficking victims – children, women, and men – who give their consent to be exploited in exchange of a better life.



Section 2

Policy, Strategies, and Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons

Policy and target groups are identified and prioritized to ensure that the prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons will be able to address the problem according to the situation and trends, as well as to enforce relevant legislations effectively. They will also ensure that measures/strategies and operational collaboration among partners are appropriate and driven towards common goals.

Policy

- 1) Strengthening effectiveness in prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons
- 2) Prioritization and propulsion of measures on prevention, prosecution, protection and assistance, development of policy mechanism, and development and effective administration of information
- 3) Promotion of support to families and communities as key mechanisms to prevent and suppress trafficking in persons
- 4) Promotion of equal access to basic services for all target groups
- 5) Propulsion of strict prosecution of traffickers, transnational organized criminal networks, and all convicting parties

Target groups

- 1) Traffickers and trafficking victims
- 2) Groups at risk
- 3) General public
- 4) Partner organizations including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, tourism sector, entrepreneurs, and civil society in country and abroad

Strategies and Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons

1. Strategy on Prevention

Aims

- 1) People are aware of trafficking in persons and provide cooperation to monitor incidences
- 2) Families and communities take good care of their children

Target groups

- 1) General public
- 2) Group at risk
- 3) Partner organization including government agencies, local administration bodies, non-governmental organizations, and entrepreneurs
- 4) Businessmen in tourism sector

Measures

- 1) Campaign through all types of media on safe migration and risks of trafficking in persons to create a better understanding among target groups, and to receive their cooperation in monitoring trafficking in persons
- 2) Raise awareness and develop the right attitudes towards human rights and anti-trafficking work for partner organizations and businessmen in tourism sector
- 3) Strengthen mechanisms in communities to monitor trafficking in persons
- 4) Promote sense of security in families
- 5) Push forward the integration of human rights, children's rights, and trafficking in persons in formal and informal education at all levels

- 6) Promote educational training for groups at risk so they are able to prevent themselves from falling victims to cross-border trafficking
- 7) Allocate appropriate resources and administrate preventive operation in according to local contexts in places of origin, transit, and destination

Responsible agencies

Host agency: Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

Supporting agencies: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Tourism and Sport, Ministry of Culture, the Royal Thai Police, non-governmental organizations, business sector, media sector

2. Strategy on Prosecution

Aims

- 1) Trafficking victims cooperate in prosecution of traffickers
- 2) Laws are enforced effectively

Target groups

- 1) Traffickers
- 2) Trafficking victims
- 3) Personnel involved in prosecution process

Measures

- 1) Strengthen potential and competency of personnel involved in prosecution process, both in civil and criminal cases
- 2) Push forward the integration of anti-trafficking and prosecution into the curriculum of the Royal Police Cadet Academy, Prosecution Affairs Institute, Institutes of Legal Education, and other relevant education institutes
- 3) Support the serious suppression of domestic and transnational traffickers and organized criminal networks through international cooperation, international evidence-taking, international garnishment, bringing the accused to court proceedings, and extradition
- 4) Promote the development of legal and law enforcement networks
- 5) Push forward the law reform/review of relevant laws in order to determine punishment for trafficking offense
- 6) Support the ratification to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- 7) Push forward the adoption of the draft law against transnational organized crime
- 8) Push forward for the establishment of organization/group of experts in the prosecution of trafficking cases to consider and advise on difficult and complicated cases which may involve other criminal offenses
- 9) Support exposure of personnel/staff of the Provincial Operational Center to Prevent and Suppress Human Trafficking to observe the crime investigation
- 10) Amend legislation on protection of individuals who may be victims of trafficking from 24 hours to 7 days
- 11) Review methodology and steps of prosecution in compliance with related Memorandum of Understanding
- 12) Press for the enforcement of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008) to issue regulations on indemnity for victims of trafficking offense
- 13) Support the allocation of resource from the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund to be used in the investigation and suppression of trafficking

Responsible agencies

Host agencies: The Royal Thai Police, the Office of the Attorney General, courts

Supporting agencies: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, the Anti-Money Laundering Office, and the Internal Security Operations Command

3. Strategy on Protection and Assistance

Aim

Trafficking victims receive assistance and protection according to the standard.

Target groups

1. Trafficking victims
2. Witnesses and individuals who are close to the witnesses
3. Partner organizations including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, in-country and international civil societies

Measures

1. Develop national standard and manual to assist, protect, and return trafficking victims
2. Develop competency of service providers and relevant agencies working on victim protection by improving their understanding on the standards and on protection and assistance to victims
3. Promote the establishment of one-stop service units along trafficking route in order to provide effective assistance and protection for trafficking victims
4. Support witness protection agencies to enable them to protect the witness effectively
5. Promote and support the establishment or identifying of trafficking victims protection shelters by non-governmental organizations in compliance with the standards
6. Promote participation of local administrations and communities in reintegration of trafficking victims
7. Promote development of Thai volunteer networks abroad, to assist and take care of trafficking victims before their return to Thailand
8. Develop translation service system for the protection of trafficking victims
9. Develop safety standard for personnel to keep confidentiality of information

Responsible agencies

Host agencies: Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Department of Consular Affairs), the Royal Thai Police, Ministry of Labour

Supporting agencies: Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Justice, non-governmental organizations, and faith-based organizations

4. Strategy on Development of Policy Mechanism and Propulsion

Aim

To continually promote and expand cooperation with partner organizations at all levels, domestically and internationally

Target groups

Relevant partner organizations including government agencies, non-governmental agencies, both within country and abroad

Measures

1. Promote international cooperation for bilateral consultations on safe migration with countries of origin, transit, and destination
2. Consistently promote participation in sub-regional and regional anti-trafficking and safe migration networks
3. Strengthen and increase partnership with regional networks
4. Process the amendment and enforcement of domestic legislation in order to enable Thailand to ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

5. Review and assess the situation of trafficking in persons both within country and internationally in order to develop appropriate working process to the situation and in compliance with the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008)
6. Promote research and study in order to develop measures and to eliminate risk factors of trafficking in persons
7. Strengthen potentials of local administrations, together with relevant civil societies, in putting in place measures and operations to prevent, watch for, trace, follow, and assist trafficking victims; as well as to follow up, watch for, and control the accused not to reconvict the crime

Responsible agencies

Host agencies: Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Supporting agencies: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Education, and the Royal Thai Police

5. Strategy on Development and Administration of Information

Aim

To identify progress of policy implementation, monitor status of the victims, and trace trafficking routes

Target groups

Partner organizations including governmental agencies, in-country and international non-governmental organizations and civil society

Measures

1. Push forward the development of information system on trafficking in persons at national and provincial levels
2. Develop cooperation with networks to import information from partner organizations consistently
3. Establish reporting mechanism/system for partner organizations to serve as coordinating and referral tools
4. Support the development of a software system and information security system
5. Develop a system to integrate information at national level and internationally in order to coordinate with relevant prosecution agencies
6. Ensure accessibility for general public to useful information with regards to their rights, roles, responsibilities, and suspicious situations
7. Promote researching on the evolution of trafficking in persons within the country, in border areas, and in the region
8. Develop accurate and validated information mechanism/system to look for and receive reports from volunteers
9. Develop competency and skills of the information administrator and audience to enable them to identify trafficking in persons and to monitor the situation consistently
10. Develop a system to audit operations of government agencies to establish cooperation with the civil society in prevention and resolution of trafficking in persons
11. Promote/support organization of information sharing forum between partner organizations at local, regional (domestic), and national levels

Responsible agencies

Host agencies: The Royal Thai Police and Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

Supporting agencies: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Interior, and Ministry of Public Health

Section 3

Mechanism to administrate the Policy, Strategies, and Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons and Source of Funding

1. Administrative mechanism

1.1 National level

According to the enforcement of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008) on 5 June 2008, 2 national committees are established, namely;

1) The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee or ATP Committee in compliance with Section 15 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act. It is chaired by the Prime Minister. The responsibilities of the committee include (1) making recommendations to ministers in setting out policies to prevent and suppress trafficking in persons; (2) develop strategies and measures to prevent and suppress trafficking in persons; and (3) make command and supervise conduction of research and the development of integrated information system to be used in the prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons

2) The Coordinating and Monitoring of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Performance Committee or CMP Committee in compliance with Section 22 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act. It is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister. The responsibilities of the committee include (1) to develop operational plans and direct the implementation of relevant agencies and civil society at central, regional (domestic), and local levels to be in compliance with the Policy, Strategies, and Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons; (2) to develop working plans and approaches on capacity building of responsible personnel, and direct the implementation; (3) to initiate campaigns and education programmes for the general public, and direct the implementation; and (4) to report on the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Policy, Strategies, and Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons

3) Develop an annual operational planning mechanism and establish sub-committees to work on the five strategic themes, namely, the sub-committee on prevention, the sub-committee on prosecution, the sub-committee on protection and assistance, the sub-committee on the development of policy mechanism and propulsion, and the sub-committee on the development and administration of information. The establishment of these sub-committees will propel and integrate the operation of the thematic measures; report to the ATP and CMP committees; and assign an ad hoc sub-committee or a task force as needed in order to complete missions/activities

1.2 Local level

The Coordinating and Monitoring of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Performance Committee appoints a sub-committee of the provincial operation center to prevent and suppress trafficking in persons in 75 provinces. They serve as focal points to coordinate with various agencies as well as to facilitate, direct, and implement activities to prevent and suppress trafficking in persons at provincial level.

2. Source of funding

2.1 The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund is established by Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. This fund is allocated for the prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons. The purposes of the fund are (1) to assist and provide protection to victims of trafficking; (2) to assist victims of trafficking abroad in returning to Thailand or place of origin; (3) to assist the operations of

government agencies and non-governmental organizations working on prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons; (4) prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons according to the regulations laid by the Coordinating and Monitoring of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Performance Committee

The fund consists of government's annual budget allocation, annual expense budget, donation, funding from international sources or international organizations, as well as confiscation from trafficking offenses.

2.2 Operational budget

Operational budget for the authorities and partner organizations as laid out in the National Policy, Strategies, and Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons comes from the annual budget of each relevant agency, operational budget of the non-governmental organizations, and international organizations supporting the prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons.



Section 4

Monitoring and Evaluation

Section 40 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 (2008) stipulates annual report to the cabinet on the situation, number of cases, and operations of relevant agencies, and future operational approaches on the prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons. In order for agencies to improve the administration of the prevention and suppression of trafficking in persons, a regular joint monitoring and evaluation system should be developed. The regular monitoring and evaluation should be conducted in a one-year timeframe, a three-year timeframe (midterm), and a six-year timeframe – at the end of the implementation of the National Policy, Strategies, and Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons.



Annex

1) The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee or ATP Committee (section 15)

1. The Prime Minister	President
2. Deputy Prime Minister	Vice President
3. Minister of Ministry of Defense	Committee
4. Minister of Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Committee
5. Minister of Ministry of Tourism and Sports	Committee
6. Minister of Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Committee
7. Minister of Ministry of Interior	Committee
8. Minister of Ministry of Justice	Committee
9. Minister of Ministry of Labour	Committee
10. Mrs. Saisuree Chutikul	Committee
11. Pol.Lt.Gen. Chatchawal Suksomjit	Committee
12. Mr. Wanchai Rujanawong	Committee
13. Mrs. Suvajee Good Chanthanom	Committee
14. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Committee and secretary
15. Director-General, Department of Social Development and Welfare	Committee and assistant to the secretary
16. Director, Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups	Committee and assistant to the secretary

2) The Coordinating and Monitoring of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Performance Committee or CMP Committee (section 22)

1. Deputy Prime Minister	President
2. Minister of Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Vice President
3. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Committee
4. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Sports	Committee
5. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Committee
6. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Interior	Committee
7. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice	Committee
8. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour	Committee
9. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education	Committee
10. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Public Health	Committee
11. Attorney General	Committee
12. Commissioner-General, Royal Thai Police	Committee
13. Director-General, Department of Provincial Administration	Committee
14. Director-General, Department of Special Investigation	Committee
15. Secretary General, Anti-Money Laundering Office	Committee
16. Secretary General, National Security Council	Committee
17. Secretary General, National Human Rights Commission	Committee
18. Permanent Secretary, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration	Committee
19. Mrs. Saisuree Chutikul	Committee
20. Mr. Pravit Roykaew	Committee
21. Mrs. Srisak Thaiarry	Committee
22. Pol.Col. Narin Pannarai	Committee
23. Pol. Lt. Gen. Chatchawal Suksomjit	Committee
24. Mrs. Sudarat Sereewat	Committee
25. Mr. Sanphasit Koompraphant	Committee
26. Ms. Pisawat Sukonthapan	Committee
27. Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Committee and Secretary
28. Director, Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children, Department of Social Development and Welfare	Assistant to secretary
29. Director, Bureau of Policy and Strategy Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Assistant to secretary

3) The Sub-Committee on the Development of Policy, Strategies, and Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons

1. Mrs. Saisuree Chutikul	Advisor Sub-committee
2. Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	President of the Sub-committee
3. Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Vice President of the Sub-committee
4. Director, Bureau of Policy and Strategy, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Sub-committee
5. Representative from Ministry of Tourism and Sports	Sub-committee
6. Representative from Ministry of Education	Sub-committee
7. Representative from Department of Consular Affairs	Sub-committee
8. Representative from Department of Employment	Sub-committee
9. Representative from Department of Provincial Administration	Sub-committee
10. Representative from Rights and Liberties Protection Department	Sub-committee
11. Representative from Department of Social Development and Welfare	Sub-committee
12. Representative from Department of Special Investigation	Sub-committee
13. Representative from Department of Labour Protection and Welfare	Sub-committee
14. Representative from Department of Local Administration	Sub-committee
15. Representative from Department of International Organizations	Sub-committee
16. Representative from the Immigration Bureau	Sub-committee
17. Representative from the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Interior	Sub-committee
18. Representative from the Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups	Sub-committee
19. Representative from the Officer of the Attorney General	Sub-committee
20. Representative from the Anti-Trafficking Division, the Royal Thai Police	Sub-committee
21. Representative from the United Nations Inter-Agency Project Against Human Trafficking Thailand	Sub-committee
22. Representative from Foundation for Women	Sub-committee
23. Representative from World Vision Foundation of Thailand	Sub-committee
24. Representative from Foundation of Center for the Protection of Children's Rights	Sub-committee
25. Representative from United Nations Children's Fund	Sub-committee
26. Mrs. Napa Settakorn	Sub-committee
27. Mrs. Suvajee Good Chanthanom	Sub-committee
28. Ms. Suvichit Sataman	Sub-committee
29. Ms. Sunee Srisangatrakullert, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Sub-committee and assistant to the secretary
30. Ms. Jameekorn Pinsuk, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Sub-committee and assistant to the secretary
31. Mr. Trin Sriwong, Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Sub-committee and assistant to the secretary

Roles and responsibilities

1. Review the National Policy and Plan on the Prevention, Suppression, and Resolution of In-country and Cross-border Trafficking of Women and Children (2003-2010)
2. Develop the Policy, Strategies, and Measure to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons (2011-2016)
3. Develop operational plans and coordinate its implementation in compliance with the Policy, Strategies, and Measure to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons (2011-2016)
4. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Policy, Strategies, and Measure to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons (2011-2016)
5. Report the outcomes of the Policy, Strategies, and Measure to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons to the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee
6. Establish a working group to take actions as assigned by the Sub-Committee on the Development of Policy, Strategies, and Measures to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons
7. Take any relevant actions to support the development of the Policy, Strategies, and Measure to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons

4) List of partner organizations

Government agencies

1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2. Ministry of Tourism and Sports
3. Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
4. Ministry of Interior
5. Ministry of Justice
6. Ministry of Labour
7. Ministry of Culture
8. Ministry of Education
9. Ministry of Public Health
10. National Security Council
11. The Anti-Money Laundering Office
12. The Royal Thai Police
13. The Office of Attorney General
14. The Office of the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand

Non-governmental organizations

1. Foundation for Women
2. World Vision Foundation of Thailand
3. Foundation of Center for the Protection of Children's Rights
4. Mirror Foundation
5. Foundation for Child Development
6. Mekong Region Law Center
7. Fight Against Child Exploitation Foundation

International organizations in Thailand

1. United Nations Inter-Agency Project Against Human Trafficking, Thailand (UNIAP)
2. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
3. The Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons Project (ARTIP)
4. International Organization for Migration (IOM)
5. International Labour Organization (ILO)
6. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

5) List of organizers

Senior advisors

1. Mr. Wanlop Ploytubtim, the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
2. Mrs. Kanda Vajrabhaya, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

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3. Ms.Sunee Srisangatrakullert, Chief of National Operational Center to Prevent and Suppress Human Trafficking
4. Ms.Jameekorn Pinsuk, International Affair Officer (Professional Level) Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
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