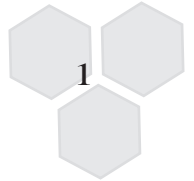




**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**  
**on**  
**Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Combatting**  
**Human Trafficking in 19 Northeastern Provinces<sup>1</sup>**  
**2006**

**1. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE**

Even though the National Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Combatting Trafficking in Women and Children of 1999 was already in operation, the situation of human trafficking, especially in women and children, is still very severe. The operation in full compliance with the MOU still requires more details. The Sub-Committee on Combatting Trafficking in Women and Children has modified and drafted the Second MOU on Operational Procedures for Government Agencies in Trafficking in Women and Children of 2003 and added the following facts:



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 human 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. The impact has occurred not only in one country but also in the region and in the international communities around the world.


1.3 In domestic scene, the problem is still evident but not as severe as it was 20 years ago.

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<sup>1</sup> 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

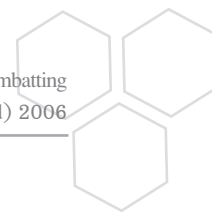
1.4 Many countries have paid more attention to the problem and have organized meetings at the national, bilateral and regional levels. Each meeting has resulted in a wide range of suggestions and recommendations. In Thailand, there have been many meetings from 1997 up to present. The outcome from these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

The first global conference emphasizing commercial sexual exploitation was held in Sweden in 1996 and the second one in Japan in 2001. Thailand's representatives participated in both conferences and used the outcomes for further improvement in their work. Many meetings were held afterwards.



1.5 In 1994, a Sub-Committee on Combatting Commercial Sexual Exploitation was established under the National Committee on Women Affairs, the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Office of the Prime Minister. As the result, the First National Policy and Plan Combatting Commercial Sexual Exploitation was approved by the Council of Ministers in August 1996. In 1999, the said Sub-Committee 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 Women and Children 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 trafficking in women and children 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 Combatting 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 Sub-Committee on Combatting Trafficking in Women and Children 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, officers from the Department of Public Welfare (then), attorneys, 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 to revise the first MOU.

The Sub-Committee on Combatting Trafficking in Women and Children 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.



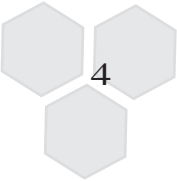
1.8 Later on, the MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Combatting Trafficking in Women and Children in 9 Northern Provinces (Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Lampang, Lamphun, Mae Hong Son, Nan, Phayao, Phrae, and Tak) was signed in Chiang Mai on 21 August 2003 by the provincial governors or deputy provincial governors, chiefs of provincial government offices, and representatives from NGOs.

1.9 On 1 July 2003, the Thai Cabinet approved the revised the first national plan and policy which is now known as 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 governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and 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 Riep, 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, Myanmar.

1.12 The MOU between the governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and 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 participants of the two workshops in Sa Kaeo and Ubon Ratchathani in 2005 on empowering local agencies concerned with trafficking, human rights, child rights, and woman rights, agreed to prepare two MOUs: one for the eastern provinces and another for the northeastern provinces, to establish a mechanism and operational procedures for concerned agencies to efficiently implement the existing national and international MOUs as well as the National Policy and Plan.

The Sub-Committee on Combatting Trafficking in Women and Children and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, in coordination with provincial working group from 19 northeastern provinces including Amnat Charoen, Buri Ram, Chaiyaphum, Kalasin, Khon Kaen, Loei, Maha Sarakham, Mukdahan, Nakhon Phanom, Nakhon Ratchasima, Nong Bua Lam Phu, Nong Khai, Roi Et, Sakon Nakhon, Si Sa Ket, Surin, Ubon Ratchathani, Udon Thani, and Yasothon, agreed to sign the MOU on Operational Procedures for Concerned Agencies in Combatting Human Trafficking in 19 Northeastern Provinces to prevent, suppress, and solve human trafficking problems on 3 July 2006 in Khon Kaen Province.



## 2 SITUATIONS

2.1 The 19 provinces of the northeastern region have the status of origin, transit, and destination for human trafficking.

2.2 Victims or those at risk of being victims are Thais, foreigners, and non-Thais.

2.3 Human trafficking occurs in the form of exploitation of labors inside and outside the system and illegal sexual services in any forms.

2.4 A multi-disciplinary approach is used for the prevention and the solution for trafficking.

2.5 Details on the overall trafficking situation in each province appear in the Appendix.

## 3 PRINCIPLES

3.1 The operation of human trafficking prevention and solution shall be in compliance with the provisions of this MOU, taking into account the best interest of the victims of human trafficking.

3.2 The principle of human rights shall be in compliance with the 1997 Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and any other conventions or protocols relating to human rights of which Thailand is a member.

3.3 The Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the 1929 Extradition Act, the 1979 Immigration Act, the 1992 Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, the 1996 Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act, the 1997 Measures in Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act, the 1998 Labor Protection Act, the 1999 Anti-Money Laundering Control Act, the 2001 Act on Compensation to the Injured Person and Restitution and Expenses to the Accused in Criminal Cases, the 2003 Witness Protection Act, the 2003 Child Protection Act and other relevant laws or rules shall be adopted and complied with.



3.4 Any operation relating to combating human trafficking shall take into account the relevant domestic MOU, and also bilateral and multilateral MOUs.

#### **4. MEANINGS RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

4.1 "Human Trafficking" means willful action to a person or persons for the purpose of exploitations for one(s) own or others' unlawful benefits whether such exploited person(s) give consent to do so or not, by the following means:

(1) Recruiting, purchasing, selling, distributing, transporting, detaining, confining, accommodating or harboring of a person or persons; and

(2) By means of threat, use of force, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or a position of vulnerability or inexperience, or giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person or persons' parents or caretakers.

Any action taken against children shall be deemed the human trafficking with or without (2).

4.2 "Exploitation" means taking advantage of another person or other persons for unlawful benefits from prostitution; production, distribution or dissemination of pornography materials; other forms of sexual exploitations; forced labor or services; servitude; force a child to commit crimes or similar actions or more violent actions; use of force or deception to remove organs from others without medical indication.

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

4.4 "Damaged Party" means a person who suffers from human trafficking.

4.5 "Children" means a person under 18 years old but not including ones who achieve the age of maturity through marriage.



## **5. FOUR CATEGORIES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKED VICTIMS<sup>2</sup>**

5.1 Thais who are victimized by being trafficked inside or outside Thailand's territory;

5.2 Foreigners who legally enter and reside in Thailand but later become trafficked victims;

5.3 Foreigners who illegally enter and reside in Thailand and become trafficked victims; and

5.4 Non-Thais who reside in Thailand or had been or had resided in the country and are victimized by human trafficking inside or outside the country's territory.

## **6. OPERATIONS TO ASSIST TRAFFICKED VICTIMS PRIOR TO THE RESCUE**

### **6.1 Creating mechanisms to rescue and protect trafficked victims.**

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

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 Commander of Provincial Police, Director of Provincial Public Health, Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor, Deputy Governor, Chief of Provincial Employment Office, Chief of Provincial Labor Protection and Welfare, representative(s) from Immigration Bureau (if any), Chief of Community Development Provincial Office, Director of Provincial Agriculture Office, Director of Provincial Institute for Skill Development, Superintendent of Provincial Welfare Shelter (if any), Director of Educational Service Area, representative(s) from provincial administrative offices, representative(s) from NGO(s), representative(s) from provincial business sectors, other concerned agencies and individuals, and the Provincial Social Development and Human Security, serving as a committee and secretarial office.

<sup>2</sup> Including offences against children and women by purchasing, selling, distributing, recruiting, or by any means for one(s) own or others' sexual benefits, sexual abuse or unlawful benefits, or by selling, forced begging or working in savage conditions (from principles and rationales of the 1997 Measures in Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act and the 14th Amendment of 1997 Penal Code.



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

a) Coordinating the concerned governmental and non-governmental organizations to receive information, rescue and provide protection, recovery and repatriation to victims of human trafficking.

b) Providing temporary safe shelters for human trafficked victims.

c) Taking legal action, investigating and prosecuting persons engaged in any part of the trafficking process.

d) Coordinating governmental and non-governmental organizations to enhance the capacity of their personnel in raising knowledge and awareness on trafficking issues, equipping them with technical skills to perform efficiently in all aspects such as rescue and protection of victims, suppressing and solving the problems of human trafficking.

e) Collecting and storing data, IT system, and trafficking indicators to establish strategies, monitor and assess programs for the purpose of data exchange at national and international level, including individual's report relating to rescue, protection, recovery, social reintegration, repatriation, and legal action taken against offenders.

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

g) Promoting research and dissemination of knowledge to concerned agencies and people who are interested in the trafficking issue.

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

i) Monitoring and evaluating the results from the operations and submitting a formal annual report to the national committee.

j) Appointing necessary sub-committees or working groups at different levels.

k) Performing other duties as deemed appropriated by the Pocht.





6.1.3 The Provincial Social Development and Human Security shall serve as a secretarial office for the POCHT and serve as a coordinating center in receiving and disseminating data and knowledge, and carrying out campaigns to increase people's understanding of POCHT's status and duties.

6.1.4 POCHT shall organize a "Multi-disciplinary Operation Team," composed of public prosecutors, police, administrative officers, social workers, psychiatrists (from GOs and/or NGOs), physicians, interpreters and other concerned personnel to rescue trafficked victims in accordance with relating MOUs especially this MOU.

Any province found appropriate to organize the Multi-disciplinary Operation Team in the district level may do so.

The Multi-disciplinary Operation Team shall have the following duties:

a) Receiving, investigating and collecting data and evidence. If there is a reasonable ground to believe that there is a person or there are persons at risk of or being trafficked, the rescue must be carried out immediately.

b) Organizing a meeting for planning and preparing before the rescue as a multi-disciplinary team, headed by a police or a person with authority according to law assigned by the POCHT.

c) Investigating data to screen trafficked victims and collecting data systematically networking with related agencies.

d) Coordinating the delivery of trafficked victims into the protection, assistance, recovery and social reintegration system.

e) Submitting a summary report to the POCHT.

## **6.2 Rescue operations for trafficked victims.**

6.2.1 In case human trafficking involves more than one province and it is necessary to coordinate the operations in different provinces, the POCHT shall coordinate with the Children, Juvenile and Women Protection Center, Provincial Police Region, the Children, Juvenile and Women Protection Center of the Royal Thai Police or any other concerned agencies, depending on each case.



In an urgent case and there is a reasonable ground to believe a trafficked victim may be transported to another location or her safety may be jeopardized, the Operation Team shall immediately rescue the victim and inform the POCHT as soon as possible.

6.2.2 Prior to any attempt to rescue trafficked victims from an entertainment place or a place where sexual services are provided or any other place, on whom information is reported, through surveillance process or, from any reasonable ground to believe that the person is trafficked, the Operation Team shall investigate and immediately rescue the person. The police shall collect as much evidence as possible to further prosecute traffickers.

6.2.3 During the course of rescuing a person who may be the victim of human trafficking, there shall be restrictions on the following actions:

a) Photographing, disseminating or printing of photographs, recording or disseminating voice of the victim.

b) Advertising or disseminating, by any media, documents relating to the officers' investigation or court's contents which reveals name(s) or surname(s) of the victim or victim's family members.

c) Advertising or disseminating audio or visual documents, by any media, revealing history, place of residence, workplace or educational institution of the victim. The aforementioned restrictions are not applicable when it is deemed necessary to act in the best interest of the victim, the damaged party, or the witness, for protection and rescue, or for official purposes, or by the victim's, the damaged party's, or the witness's consent.

6.2.4 After Article 6.2.2 rescue, it is the Operation Team's duties to screen victims and to coordinate with investigating officers for further operations.

In case the trafficked victim requests rescue by herself or is transported by another person, procedures in Article 6.2.2 shall be taken.

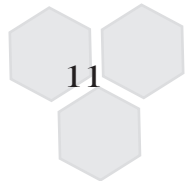


6.2.5 Investigating officers have the duty to identify if the person is a trafficked victim or not according to evidence collected, witnesses, especially opinions and reasoning from social worker(s) and psychiatrist(s) either from GOs or NGOs whose victim is in care of.<sup>3</sup>

In case of conflict of opinions, or if necessary, advice should be sought from the Multi-Disciplinary Operation Team and by the use of majority votes to decide on the matter.

6.2.6 In protecting a witness or any person who may be a witness residing in a reception center, a welfare shelter of the Department of Social Development and Welfare, or a NGO's shelter approved by Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, or elsewhere, when there is a reasonable ground to believe that she may not be safe, the secretary of the POCHT shall request protection from police as necessary or according to the 2003 Witness Protection Act.

6.2.7 Operations on prevention, rescue and protection of the trafficked victim, including assistance during legal actions by any agencies, inside or outside Thailand, shall be in accordance with this MOU by coordinating with the POCHT.



## **7. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR THAI TRAFFICKED VICTIMS, INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THAILAND**

7.1 In the case where there is a reasonable ground to believe that a person is a trafficked victim, when she is rescued from an entertainment place, a place where sexual services are provided, or when she requests rescue, investigating officers must immediately interrogate the victim for evidence and coordinate with public prosecutors to further request the court to permit further investigation according to Article 237 bis of the Criminal Procedure Code or Article 12 of 1997 Measures in Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act, even where the investigation has not been completed.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Referred to an appendix on the summary of questions from the meeting on the 1999 MOU on Operational Procedures for Trafficking in Women and Children.

<sup>4</sup> Particularly applying to the trafficked women case only. In case the trafficked victim is a child, the 20<sup>th</sup> Criminal Procedure Code of 1999 shall be applied.

During a preliminary interrogation<sup>5</sup> and an investigation, the investigating officers shall notify the Provincial Social Development and Human Security or NGOs to provide or coordinate to provide social workers, psychiatrists and/or any officials experienced in working with children or assisting trafficked victims.

In a case where the victim is a child, the Criminal Procedure Code No.20 of 1999 shall be applied.

7.2 The Multi-disciplinary Operation Team shall question the victim for additional detailed information, systematically store data, and coordinate in sending this information to the investigating officers for further use in the prosecution process.

In interrogations according to paragraph 1, the victim is able to ask the police to contact the concerned agencies to send representatives to participate in the interrogation.

7.3 The police shall prosecute persons involved in human trafficking on recruitment, deception, accompaniment, purchase, sale, distribution, delivery, harboring, confinement, detention, concealment, lure, threat, violence, abuse of power, or by other means of coercion to another person. Offenders also include operators, supervisors, managers, controllers or any provider who has the victim comply with others' sexual desires, sexual abuse, or for other unlawful benefits to himself or others. Also customers for whose sexual services are provided by victims not over 18 years of age in a place where sexual services are provided, are considered criminals according to the Penal Code, laws on prevention and suppression of prostitution, laws on children and youth welfare, laws on prevention and suppression of women and children trafficking, or laws on prevention and suppression of money laundering.

According to paragraph one for the criteria of the age of the children, the time of the first incident is to be used. In the case where the incident took place when the child was not over 18 years old, but it was discovered when she is over 18, the offenders are to be prosecuted for their crime against a child whose age is not over 18 years old.

<sup>5</sup> Preliminary interrogation means to ask a woman or a child if she is a victim or an object of illegal actions according to MOU, article 1 (5).



In the case where labor laws are applicable, concerned officials shall participate in any legal actions by the provisions of the labor laws, including rescue and protection of trafficked victims.

7.4 If Articles 10 and 11 of the 1997 Measures in Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act are to be applied to the case, within 24 hours after the interrogation, the trafficked victim must immediately be transferred to a reception center or a welfare shelter of the Department of Social Development and Welfare, or a NGO's shelter approved by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. In all cases, full physical and psychological examinations shall be provided for the victim and collected as evidence.

In case the initial inquiry or interrogation could not be completed within 24 hours, upon approval of the Governor at a request of the POCHT, the victim shall be transferred to a reception center or a welfare shelter of the Department of Social Development and Welfare or a NGO's shelter approved by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security.

If there is no such facility available in the said province, an alternative shelter deemed to be most appropriate and safe shall be arranged and provided with the approval of the POCHT.


7.5 In the case where the victim is over 18 years of age, she can voluntarily join the occupational training sessions provided by the Department of Social Development and Welfare after the interrogation. In the case where the interrogation is not completed and the prosecution according to Articles 10 and 11 of the 1997 Measures in Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children needs to be proceeded with, the victim shall be transferred to a reception center or a welfare shelter of the Department of Social Development and Welfare or a NGO's shelter approved by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security.

7.6 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 in case the victim 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 hers, or there is an alteration with the ID, or there is

an official temporary ID. The officials then shall inform the investigating officers of the examination results.

7.7 In case the victim claims she is over 18 years of age without any proof of ID card or any other forms of identification, and there is reasonable doubt that she is under 18, the investigating officers or the officials of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security shall arrange a medical examination, by dental or other physical examinations. In case the officials of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security arrange the examination, they shall inform the investigating officers immediately of the results.

In case the result of the examination is not completed or is still unclear, it shall be presumed that such person is not over 18 years of age. The investigating officers shall interrogate the person in accordance with the child investigation section of the Criminal Procedure Code.



7.8 While under the custody of the Department of Social Development and Welfare or NGOs, the trafficked victim shall be provided with a safe and appropriate place, food, clothing, as well as physical and psychological recovery and occupational training, and assistance for welfare and legal processes prior to the repatriation to her domicile.

7.9 The Department of Social Development and Welfare's shelters or the NGO's shelters approved by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security used to care for the trafficked victims shall not be deemed as a detention centre under the authority of either the investigating officers or the court.

7.10 In the repatriation process of the trafficked victim who has a domicile within Thailand's 19 Northeastern provinces, when the POCHT of the province where the victim has resided or has requested to be transferred to, is informed about the trafficking incident from other POCHTs, it shall investigate and gather additional information, visit her residence, assess the readiness of her family and community and report to the POCHT of the incident to prepare the victim for the safe repatriation back to her domicile or take other appropriate measures.

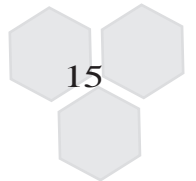


When the victim arrives to her domicile, the POCHT shall equip her with the ability to live in the society and prevent her from returning to trafficking, and shall monitor and report results to the POCHT of the incident.

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

7.11 In the repatriation process from another country of trafficked victim who has a domicile within Thailand's 19 Northeastern 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 Royal Thai Police, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, and other concerned agencies to inform about the process and the information about the trafficking. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security shall send social workers in cooperation with officers from the Royal Thai Police to get the person from the airport or border checkpoint and to preliminarily interrogate, assess the problems, security and needs to prepare for further assistance.

The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security shall co-ordinate to return the victim, together with information so received from preliminary assessment, to the POCHT from the province where her domicile is or as requested, to assist, protect, and provide social reintegration by her consent according to standards. Such information shall be used for setting up prevention and suppression measures. The POCHT shall immediately collect additional evidence or information useful for prosecuting the offenders as requested.



## **8. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR FOREIGNERS LEGALLY ENTERING THAILAND AND LATER BECOMING HUMAN TRAFFICKED VICTIM AND FOR FOREIGNERS ILLEGALLY ENTERING THAILAND AND LATER BECOMING HUMAN TRAFFICKED VICTIM**

8.1 When there is a reasonable ground to believe that a trafficked foreigner has been rescued from an entertainment place or a place where sexual services are provided, or any other place; or a victim has requested for assistance; or there is evidence the person has been trafficked; or as deemed appropriate by the POCHT, the

investigating officers shall immediately interrogate the trafficked victim and coordinate with the public prosecutor to apply to the court for an early deposition according to Article 237 bis of the Criminal Procedure Code and Article 12 of the 1997 Measures in Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act, though the investigation is not completed.

During a preliminary interrogation and an investigation, the investigating officers shall notify the Provincial Social Development and Human Security or NGOs to provide or coordinate to provide social workers, psychiatrists and/or any officials experienced in working with children or assisting trafficked victims.

The interrogation and investigation of the victim shall be completed as soon as possible and the POCHT shall transfer the victim safely back to her country of origin. If the victim has to be detained in Thailand for a period of time for the purpose of tracing the offenders, the process must be done urgently. The victim shall be detained in a reception center, a welfare shelter of the Department of Social Development and Welfare or a NGO's shelter approved by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security.

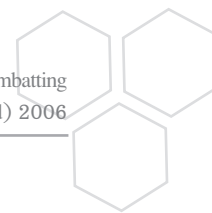
In a case where the victim is a child, the 20<sup>th</sup> Criminal Procedure Code of 1999 shall be applied.

8.2 The Multi-disciplinary Operation Team shall question the victim for additional information to assess her physical, mental and social conditions. Officers shall then categorize the victim, systematically collect and store all information about the victim and the trafficking and coordinate to send information so received to the investigating officers for prosecution process.

The interrogation according to paragraph 1, the victim is able to ask the police to contact the concerned agencies to send representatives to participate in the interrogation.

8.3 The police shall prosecute the offenders involved in human trafficking, persons who recruit, lure, accompany, purchase, sell, deliver, harbor, confine, detain, conceal, threat, harm, abuse his/her authority or other means of coercion to other persons; persons who are entrepreneurs, caretakers, managers, supervisors, controllers or ones who arrange for other persons to commit illegal actions for other





persons' sexual desires, sexual abuse, or for one's own or others' unlawful benefits; or persons who receive sexual services from children under 18. These are considered crimes according to the Penal Code, laws on prevention and suppression of prostitution, laws on children and youth welfare, laws on prevention and suppression of women and children trafficking, or laws on prevention and suppression of money laundering.

According to paragraph one for the criteria of the age of the children, the time of the first incident is to be used. In the case where the incident took place when the child was not over 18 years old, but it was discovered when she is over 18, the offenders are to be prosecuted for his crime against a child whose age is not over 18 years old.

In the case where labor laws are applicable, concerned officials shall participate in any legal actions by the provisions of the labor laws, including rescue and protection of trafficked victims.

8.4 After the interrogation of a foreign trafficked victim, the investigating officers shall propose to the law officers<sup>6</sup> the authority to make legal allowance according to Article 54 of the 1979 Immigration Act and shall rescue the victim according to Article 11 of the 1997 Measures in Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act. The officers shall then transfer the victim to a reception center or a welfare shelter of the Department of Social Development and Welfare or a NGO's shelter approved by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. In all cases, the shelter shall arrange physical and mental examinations of the victim as evidence.



In case there is a reasonable cause or the initial inquiry or interrogation could not be completed within 24 hours, the POCHT shall propose to the Governor to transfer the victim to a reception center or a welfare shelter of the Department of Social Development and Welfare or a NGO's shelter approved by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security.

If there is no such facility available in the said province, a safe and appropriate shelter shall be arranged with the approval of the POCHT.

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<sup>6</sup> Means officers according to the Ministerial Announcement of the Ministry of Interior, No.11, dated 2 June 1998. Authorities and duties of the officers may be modified later to cover works for foreign children and women of human trafficking

8.5 In the case where the victim has no ID card or there is reasonable doubt concerning the authenticity of the ID card, the POCHT or the concerned agencies shall check with the embassy of the country to which the victim claims that she belongs. The result of the examination is to be reported to the investigating officers.

8.6 In the case where the victim asserts that she is over 18 years of age without any proof of ID card; or there is a reasonable doubt that her ID card is fake, modified, or not the one issued to her; or there is a reasonable doubt that she is not over 18 years old, the investigating officers or the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security officials shall arrange a dental or physical examination to rule if the victim is 18 years old or younger. In the case where the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security officials arrange the examination, the investigating officers should be informed of the results.

In the case where the examination is not completed or the result is still unclear, it shall be presumed that the person is not over 18 years of age and the officers shall proceed the interrogation according to child investigation section of the Criminal Procedure Code.

8.7 While the foreign victim is under custody of the Department of Social Development and Welfare or NGOs, she shall be provided with a safe and appropriate place, food, clothing, as well as with physical and psychological recovery, occupational training, and assistance for welfare and law procedures prior to the repatriation to her domicile.

8.8 The Department of Social Development and Welfare's shelter or NGOs' welfare shelters approved by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security used to care for the victim shall not be deemed as a detention center under the authority of the investigating officers or the court.

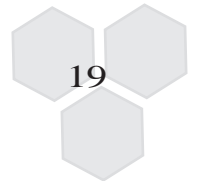
8.9 In the case where the nationality of the foreign victim who legally enters the country is unknown, the first place she had resided shall be considered her domicile. If the embassy or government of the country of origin disagrees, verification of nationality is to be conducted instead.



In the case where the officers identify the domicile of the victim who illegally enters the country, the officials of the Provincial Social Development and Human Security shall collect all evidence and interrogation the victim as well as record her testimonials for details needed for the nationality verification.

8.10 The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Royal Thai Police, Immigration Bureau or border checkpoints, the Military Border Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NGOs shall coordinate to obtain information about the foreign victim as well as details or evidences to detect and prosecute the offenders and shall inform the country of origin to prosecute the offenders. This will help suppressing the organized human trafficking in that country.

8.11 The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security shall coordinate with the Immigration Bureau or border checkpoints, the Military Border Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and NGOs to safely return the foreign victim to her country of origin or domicile. The Ministry shall also coordinate with concerned government agencies, NGOs of the country of origin or of her domicile for efficient and successful repatriation, harboring and social reintegration according to standards, and also for exchange of information among countries to further assist the victim and prosecute the offenders. The POCHT shall apply the Thailand-Cambodia (or Thailand and other countries') operational procedures, regarding the repatriation and social reintegration of trafficked victim.



## **9. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR A NON-THAI WHO LIVES OR USED TO HAVE HER DOMICILE OR RESIDENCE IN THAILAND AND IS VICTIMIZED BY TRAFFICKING BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THAILAND<sup>7</sup>**

9.1 In the case where there is a reasonable ground to believe that a person is a trafficked victim, when she is rescued from an entertainment places or a place where sexual services are provided, or any other place; or a victim has requested for assistance; or there is evidence the person has been trafficked; or is deemed appropriate by the POCHT, the investigating officers shall immediately interrogate the trafficked victim and coordinate with the public prosecutor to apply to the court for an early deposition according to Article 237 bis of the Criminal Procedure Code and Article 12 of the 1997 Measures in Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act, though the investigation is not completed.<sup>8</sup>

During a preliminary interrogation and an investigation, the investigating officers shall notify the Provincial Social Development and Human Security or NGOs to provide or coordinate to provide social workers, psychiatrists and/or any officials experienced in working with children or assisting trafficked victims. The police, officers from Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, and NGOs shall coordinate in sending the victims back to the appointed area of residence.

In a case where the victim is a child, the 20<sup>th</sup> Criminal Procedure Code of 1999 shall be applied.

The interrogation according to paragraph one, the victim is able to ask the police to contact the concerned agencies to send representatives to participate in the interrogation.

The interrogation and investigation of the victim shall be completed as soon as possible and the POCHT shall transfer the victim safely back to her domicile.

<sup>7</sup> Including any person belonging to 1 of 15 categories registered and issued of identification documents by the Ministry of Interior, according to 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 Person (pink cards) 6. Illegal Burmese Immigrants (orange cards/with permanent residence) 7. Illegal Burmese Immigrants (purple cards/living with employers) 11. Former Member of Communist Party of Malaya (green cards) 12. Tai Lue (orange cards) 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).

<sup>8</sup> For woman victim only. if the victim is a child, the 20<sup>th</sup> Criminal Procedure Code of 1999 shall be applied.



If the victim has to be detained for a period of time for the purpose of tracing the offenders, the process must be done urgently. The victim shall be detained in a reception center or a welfare shelter of the Department of Social Development and Welfare or a NGO's shelter approved by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security.

9.2 The Multi-disciplinary Operation Team shall question the victim for additional information to assess her physical, mental and social conditions. Officers shall then categorize the victim, systematically collect and store all information about the victim and the trafficking and coordinate to send information so received to the investigating officers for prosecution process.

The interrogation according to paragraph one, the victim is able to ask the police to contact the concerned agencies to send representatives to participate in the interrogation.

9.3 The police shall prosecute the offenders involved in human trafficking, persons who recruit, lure, accompany, purchase, sell, deliver, harbor, confine, detain, conceal, threat, harm, abuse his/her authority or other means of coercion to other persons; persons who are entrepreneurs, caretakers, managers, supervisors, controllers or ones who arrange for other persons to commit illegal actions for other persons' sexual desires, sexual abuse, or for one's own or others' unlawful benefits; or persons who receive sexual services from children under 18. These are considered a crime according to Penal Code, laws on prevention and suppression of prostitution, laws on children and youth welfare, laws on prevention and suppression of women and children trafficking, or laws on prevention and suppression of money laundering.

According to paragraph one for the criteria of the age of the children, the time of the first incident is to be used. In the case where the incident took place when the child was not over 18 years old, but it was discovered when she is over 18, the offenders are to be prosecuted for their crime against a child whose age is not over 18 years old.

In the case where labor laws are applicable, concerned officials shall participate in any legal actions by the provisions of the labor laws, including rescue and protection of trafficked victims.



9.4 After the interrogation, the trafficked victim must be immediately transferred to a reception center or a welfare shelter of the Department of Social Development and Welfare, or a NGO's shelter approved by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. In all cases, full physical and psychological examinations shall be provided for the victim and collected as evidence.

In case the initial inquiry or interrogation could not be completed within 24 hours, upon approval of the Governor at request of the POCHT, the victim shall be transferred to a reception center or a welfare shelter of the Department of Social Development and Welfare or a NGO's shelter approved by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security.

9.5 The Department of Social Development and Welfare's shelter or NGOs' shelter approved by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security used to care for the victim shall not be deemed as a detention center under the authority of the investigating officers or the court.

9.6 In the case where the victim has no ID card or there is a reasonable doubt concerning the authenticity of the ID card, the officials of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security shall examine the registration evidence or registration of person's ID card (colored cards) or other relating evidence with the Ministry of Interior or other concerned agencies and shall immediately report the results to the investigating officers.

The officers of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security shall investigate evidences and witnesses according to what the non-Thai trafficked victim, who has had a domicile or residence in Thailand, has reported and whose information has been verified by governmental officials or concerned local agencies. All information shall be reported to the investigating officers or the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for further operations in accordance with the Resolution of the Thai Cabinet, dated 14 June 2005.

9.7 In the case where the victim asserts that she is over 18 years of age without any proof of ID card; or there is a reasonable doubt that her ID card is fake, modified, or not the one issued to her; or there is a reasonable doubt that she is not over 18 years old, the investigating officers or the Ministry of Social Development and Human



Security officials shall arrange a dental or physical examination to rule if the victim is 18 years old or younger. In the case where the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security officials arrange the examination, the investigating officers should be informed of the results.

In the case where the examination is not completed or the result is still unclear, it shall be presumed that the person is not over 18 years of age and the officers shall proceed with the interrogation according to child investigation section of the Criminal Procedure Code.

9.8 While the trafficked victim is under custody of the Department of Social Development and Welfare or NGOs, she shall be provided with a safe and appropriate place, food, clothing, as well as physical and psychological recovery, occupational training, and assistance for welfare and law procedures prior to the repatriation to her domicile.

9.9 In the repatriation process of the trafficked victim who has a domicile within Thailand's 19 Northeastern provinces, when the POCHT is informed about the trafficking incident from POCHT which has given the primary assistance, it shall investigate and gather additional information, visit her residence, assess the readiness of her family and community and report to the POCHT of the incident to prepare the victim for safe repatriation back to her domicile or take other appropriate measures.

When the victim arrives at her domicile, the POCHT shall equip her with the ability to reintegrate into the society according to standards and prevent her from returning to trafficking, and shall monitor and report results to the POCHT of the incident.

The POCHT shall, as requested, immediately collect additional evidence or information which is useful for prosecuting the offenders.



**10. The Provincial Operation Center on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking (POCHT) or other concerned agencies shall arrange the exchange of experiences and trainings among provinces, regions, and countries to increase their special knowledge and knowledge of cooperation among multi-disciplinary teams including networking, and especially to select appropriate personnel to prevent, suppress, and solve the trafficking problem for efficient and successful operation according to this MOU.**

**11. The relevant government agencies shall apply for government funding from the Budget Bureau, or other sources, for example, integrated provincial budget, local administrative offices, foreign funding, 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.**



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**12. The concerned agencies, both government agencies, local administrative offices, and NGOs, shall promulgate necessary internal criteria and regulations according to this MOU and related laws.**

**13. This MOU may be amended if necessary or there are many changes of situations, by an agreement among the 19 Northeastern provinces.**

This MOU was signed on 3 July 2006.





## Governor

(Mr. Kavee Kittsathaporn)  
Governor of Kalasin

(Mr. Sunthorn Siripakdi)  
Vice Governor of Khon Kaen

(Mr. Praphakorn Smiti)  
Governor of Chaiyaphum

(Mr. Theeradej Vongraj)  
Vice Governor of Nakhon Phanom

(Mr. Somboom Ngamlak)  
Governor of Nakhon Ratchasima

(Mr. Yai Rojsuwanisshakorn)  
Governor of Buri Ram

(Mr. Chuan Sirinunporn)  
Governor of Maha Sarakham

(Mr. Boonsom Pirinyuang)  
Governor of Mukdahan

(Mr. Silpa Cheunnirun)  
Vice Governor of Yasothon

(Mr. Noppom Jantarathong)  
Governor of Roi Et

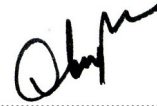
(Mr. Suphachai Saengsopon)  
Vice Governor of Loei

(Mr. Surachai Srisaracam)  
Vice Governor of Si Sa Ket

**Governor**



(Mr. Preecha Kamolbutr)  
Governor of Sakon Nakhon



(Mr. Wirat Limsuwat)  
Vice Governor of Surin



(Mr. Suphot Lawansiri)  
Governor of Nong Khai



(Mr. Pairat Sakonlaphan)  
Governor of Nong Bua Lam Phu



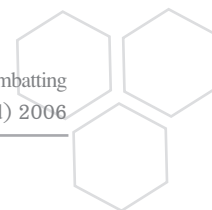
(Mr. Thanoo Sookchaya)  
Vice Governor of Udon Thani



(Mr. Kritpet Sripan)  
Vice Governor of Ubon Ratchathani



(Mr. Surapol Pongtadsirikul)  
Governor of Amnat Charoen



### Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor

(Mr. Pongsak Wiriyanich)  
Kalasin Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor

(Mr. Suporn Wattanawongwan)  
Khon Kaen Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor

(Mr. Krit Eakkanchanakorn)  
Chaiyaphum Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor

(Mr. Pharkpong Soontornchottipatt)  
Nakhon Phanom Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor

(Mr. Rat Chanteeranan)  
Nakhon Ratchasima Provincial Chief Public  
Prosecutor

(Mr. Thumrongsak Hongkunthot)  
Act for Buri Ram Provincial Chief Public  
Prosecutor

(Mr. Visanurak Klahan)  
Maha Sarakham Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor

(Mr. Udom Khamjan)  
Mukdahan Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor

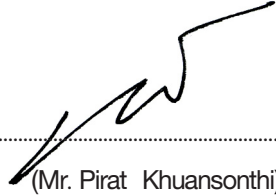
(Mr. Parindet Siripanit)  
Yasothon Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor

(Mr. Pittaya Thammanijakul)  
Roi Et Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor

(Mr. Thirawuth Wachiramongkholpong)  
Loei Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor

(Mr. Prasert Ungkapakomkul)  
Si Sa Ket Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor

### Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor



(Mr. Pirat Khuansonthi)  
Sakon Nakhon Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor



(Mr. Sommit Suttichuachart)  
Surin Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor



(Mr. Uthai Chairipu)  
Nong Khai Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor



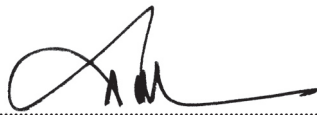
(Mr. Songdech Thongbundit)  
Nong Bua Lam Phu Provincial Chief Public  
Prosecutor



(Miss Dollaporn Thitiyuk)  
Udon Thani Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor



(Mr. Teeranon Whaidee)  
Ubon Ratchathani Provincial Chief Public  
Prosecutor



(Mr. Sathaporn Bamrungthai)  
Amnat Charoen Provincial Chief Public Prosecutor



### Provincial Police Commander

(Pol.Maj.Gen. Kavee Subhanun)  
Commander of Kalasin Provincial Police

(Pol.Col. Udom Jhampajhan)  
Deputy Commander of Khon Kaen Provincial Police

(Pol.Maj.Gen. Prasit Thumdee)  
Commander of Chaiyaphum Provincial Police

(Pol.Maj.Gen. Torvai Aranyapam)  
Commander of Nakhon Phanom  
Provincial Police

(Pol.Maj.Gen. Amnat Unardngam)  
Commander of Nakhon Ratchasima Provincial Police

(Pol.Maj.Gen. Prapat Siriwat)  
Commander of Buri Ram Provincial Police

(Pol.Col. Pichai Cheamburaset)  
Deputy Commander of Maha Sarakham  
Provincial Police

(Pol.Maj.Gen. Permsak Paradonsak)  
Commander of Mukdahan Provincial Police

(Pol.Maj.Gen. Sompith Chanamee)  
Commander of Yasothon Provincial Police

(Pol.Maj.Gen. Phanin Visaitsurakran)  
Commander of Roi Et Provincial Police

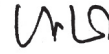
(Pol.Col. Jarlervit Srivanit)  
Deputy Commander of Loei Provincial Police

(Pol.Maj.Gen. Churd Choovej)  
Commander of Si Sa Ket Provincial Police

## Provincial Police Commander



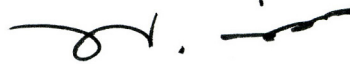
(Pol. Col. Wenchai Suriyasri)  
Deputy Commander of Sakon Nakorn  
Provincial Police



(Pol. Maj. Gen. Boonlert Jaipradit)  
Commander of Surin Provincial Police



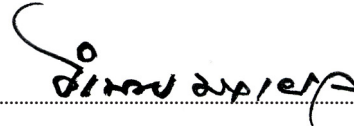
(Pol. Col. Nattawut Pongsima)  
Deputy Commander of Nong Khai  
Provincial Police



(Pol. Col. Pinich Rungjang)  
Deputy Commander of Nong Bua Lam Phu  
Provincial Police



(Pol. Col. Pramote Eiamtash)  
Deputy Commander of Udon Thani Provincial Police



(Pol. Maj. Gen. Amnuay Mahapol)  
Commander of Ubon Ratchathani Provincial Police



(Pol. Maj. Gen. Thongchai Prateepavanich)  
Commander of Amnat Charoen Provincial Police



### Provincial Public Health Director

(Mr. Pisit Auevongkool)

Director of Kalasin Provincial Public Health

(Mr. Akkaradet Khunviseth)

Director of Khon Kaen Provincial Public Health

(Dortor) Churat Kusakulrat

Director of Chaiyaphum Provincial Public Health

(Mr. Denchai Somkit)

Director of Nakhon Phanom Provincial Public Health

(Mr. Samremg Yanggratoke)

Director of Nakhon Ratchasima Provincial  
Public Health

(Dr. Vichai Kuttiyawithayakoon)

Director of Buri Ram Provincial Public Health

(Mr. Kamron Chaisiri)

Director of Maha Sarakham Provincial  
Public Health

(Mr. Suyai Limtoprasert)

Director of Mukdahan Provincial Public Health

(Mr. Surapom Loiha)

Director of Yasothon Provincial Public Health

(Mr. Ruengsin Thuennadee)

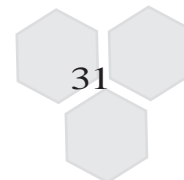
Act for Director of Roi Et Provincial Public Health

(Mr. Vivat Korviriyakamol)

Director of Loei Provincial Public Health

(Mr. Pravi Ampant)

Director of Si Sa Ket Provincial Public Health



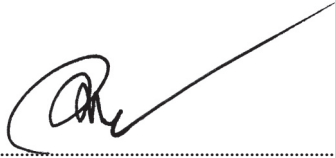
### Provincial Public Health Director



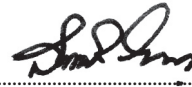
Mr. Charat Vasuthada)  
Director of Sakon Nakorn Provincial Public Health



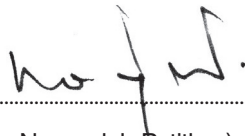
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Director of Surin Provincial Public Health



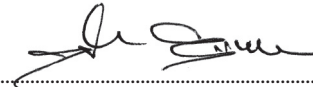
(Mr. Ittipol Soongkhang)  
Director of Nongkhai Provincial Public Health



(Mr. Sunchai Piyapongkul)  
Director of Nong Bua Lam Phu Provincial Public Health



(Mr. Noppadol Patithus)  
Director of Udon Thani Provincial Public Health

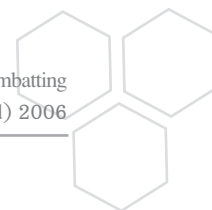


(Mr. Wutigrai Mungmai)  
Director of Ubon Ratchathani Provincial  
Public Health



(Mr. Virat Buddhimedhee)  
Director of Amnat Charoen Provincial  
Public Health





## Provincial Social Development and Human Security

(Mr. Manut Siripan)  
Chief of Kalasin Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security

(Sub Lt. Griengsak Khunviseth)  
Chief of Khon Kaen Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security

(Mr. Preecha Suwannasopee)  
Chief of Chaiyaphom Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security

(Mr. Apichart Apichatbutr)  
Chief of Nakhon Phanom Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security

(Mr. Preecha Soravisute)  
Chief of Nakhon Ratchasima Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security

(Mr. Jeerasak Siphomma)  
Chief of Buri Ram Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security

(Mrs. Mayuree Yoktree)  
Chief of Maha Sarakham Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security

(Mr. Daniel Manehaiarn)  
Chief of Mukdahan Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security

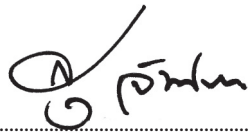
(Mr. Manit Woraharn)  
Chief of Yasothon Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security

(Mr. Wisit Dessen)  
Chief of Roi Et Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security

(Mr. Pinitsak Duongtem)  
Chief of Loei Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security

(Mr. Sermsak Boonpoen)  
Chief of Si Sa Ket Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security

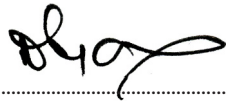
## Provincial Social Development and Human Security



(Mr. Suphon Jhanphow)  
Chief of Sakon Nakhon Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security



(Mr. Wichian Kaewrakon)  
Chief of Surin Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security



(Mr. Sunthon Srinuan)  
Chief of Nong Khai Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security



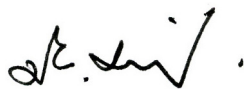
(Mr. Piyaphun Tradee)  
Chief of Nong Bua Lam Phu Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security



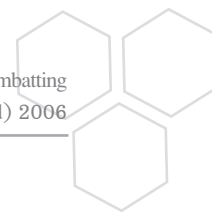
(Mr. Nakorn Imboriboon)  
Chief of Udon Thani Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security



(Mr. Wetchayun Unnoppom)  
Chief of Ubon Ratchathani Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security



(Mr. Sawad Dahnpitak)  
Chief of Amnat Charoen Provincial  
Social Development and Human Security



## Provincial Labour

(Miss Tippawan Janchana)  
Chief of Kalasin Provincial Labour Office

(Mr. Subhachai Subhadhira)  
Chief of Khon Kaen Provincial Labour Office

(Mr. Somchai Klinjun)  
Chief of Chaiyaphum Provincial Labour Office

(Miss Naowarat Watanachob)  
Chief of Nakhon Phanom Provincial Labour Office

(Mr. Phansak Srinuchasart)  
Chief of Nakhon Ratchasima Provincial  
Labour Office

(Mrs. Siwaporn Teeraniti)  
Chief of Buri Ram Provincial Labour Office

(Mr. Viruch Sungsom)  
Chief of Maha Sarakham Provincial Labour Office

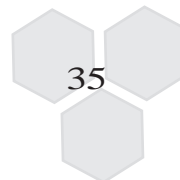
(Mr. Somsak Phirinyuang)  
Chief of Mukdahan Provincial Labour Office

(Mrs. Wanpen Promket)  
Chief of Yasothon Provincial Labour Office

(Mr. Suchart Witchawut)  
Act for Chief of Roi Et Provincial Labour Office

(Mr. Chuchok Chongvatanachudej)  
Chief of Loei Provincial Labour Office

(Mr. Wudtipan Thuesat)  
Chief of Si Sa Ket Provincial Labour Office



## Provincial Labour



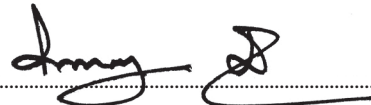
(Mr. Pravesana Chanla)  
Chief of Sakon Nakhon Provincial Labour Office



(Mr. Patai Komkham)  
Chief of Surin Provincial Labour Office



(Mrs. Prapatsom Ratananit)  
Chief of Nong Khai Provincial Labour Office



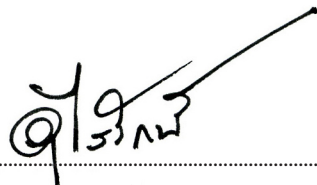
(Mr. Paitoon Memongkol)  
Chief of Nong Bua Rum Phu Provincial  
Labour Office



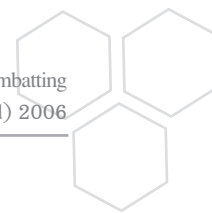
(Mr. Prayong Ponyiam)  
Chief of Udon Thani Provincial Labour Office



(Mr. Chatchaval Chintham)  
Chief of Ubon Ratchathani Provincial  
Labour Office



(Mrs. Urairak Limthombenjapol)  
Chief of Amnat Charoen Provincial Labour Office



### Provincial Administrative Organization

(Mr. Pratan Sintuma)  
Deputy Chief Executive of Kalasin Provincial  
Administrative Organization

(Mr. Pongsak Tangwanichakapong)  
Chief Executive of Khon Kaen Provincial  
Administrative Organization

(Mr. Anan Limpakuptavorn)  
Chief Executive of Chaiyaphum Provincial  
Administrative Organization

(Mrs. Manaporn Chareonsri)  
Chief Executive of Nakhon Phanom Provincial  
Administrative Organization

(Mr. Nave Srinutshasad)  
Deputy Chief Executive of Nakhon Ratchasima  
Provincial Administrative Organization

(Mr. Tawatchai Kamonmuneechote)  
Deputy Chief Executive of Buri Ram Provincial  
Administrative Organization

(Mr. Yingyot Udonpim)  
Chief Executive of Maha Sarakham Provincial  
Administrative Organization

(Mr. Pakalerk Parigoonyo)  
Deputy Chief Executive of Mukdahan Provincial  
Administrative Organization

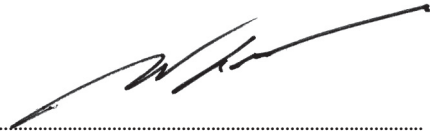
(Mr. Satiraporn Naksuk)  
Chief Executive of Yasothon Provincial  
Administrative Organization

(Mrs. Ratchanee Polsue)  
Chief Executive of Roi Et Provincial  
Administrative Organization

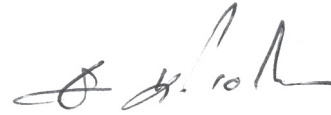
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Administrative Organization

(Mr. Apisak Saejung)  
Deputy Chief Executive of Si Sa Ket Provincial  
Administrative Organization

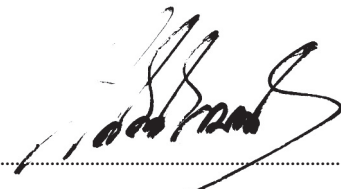
## Provincial Administrative Organization



(Mr. Weerasak Prompakdee)  
Chief Executive of Sakon Nakhon Provincial  
Administrative Organization



(Mr. Thongchai Mungchaoenporn)  
Chief Executive of Surin Provincial  
Administrative Organization



(Mr. Somkiet Lamkam)  
Deputy Chief Executive of Nong Khai Provincial  
Administrative Organization



(Mrs. Sumalee Muangnang)  
Deputy Chief Executive of Nong Bua Ram Phu Provincial  
Administrative Organization



(Mr. Prahyad Intharasongkhroh)  
Deputy Chief Executive of Udon Thani Provincial  
Administrative Organization



(Mr. Huengsuk Phunnikul)  
Deputy Chief Executive of Ubon Ratchathani Provincial  
Administrative Organization



(Mr. Wittaya Rungrojnimitchai)  
Deputy Chief Executive of Amnat Charoen Provincial  
Administrative Organization



## Local Administration

(Mr. Sopon Charuangrit)  
Director of Kalasin Provincial Office  
for Local Administration

(Mr. Maeta Rungruthaivat)  
Director of Khon Kaen Provincial Office  
for Local Administration

(Mr. Suchat Sabay)  
Director of Chaiyaphum Provincial Office  
for Local Administration

(Mr. Panya Meetham)  
Director of Nakhon Phanom Provincial Office  
for Local Administration

(Mr. Chaiwat Chuenkosum)  
Director of Nakhon Ratchasima Provincial Office  
for Local Administration

(Mr. Prawit Uraikul)  
Act for Director of Buri Ram Provincial Office  
for Local Administration

(Mr. Sanpetch Ploysungwain)  
Director of Maha Sarakham Provincial Office  
for Local Administration

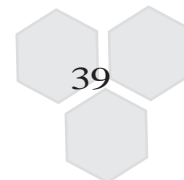
(Mr. Pongthep Promsaka Na Sakonnakorn)  
Director of Mukdahan Provincial Office  
for Local Administration

(Mr. Prapat Hualthanom)  
District Chief of Yasothon Provincial Office  
for Local Administration

(Mr. Rojanapong Kaenchan)  
Director of Roi Et Provincial Office  
for Local Administration

(Mr. Padungsak Hanpreechasawas)  
Director of Loei Provincial Office  
for Local Administration

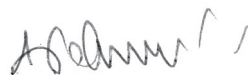
(Mr. Phakaphoom Botpoe)  
Director of Si Sa Ket Provincial Office  
for Local Administration



## Local Administration



.....  
(Mr. Prateep Jullawatthaka)  
Director of Sakon Sakon Nakhon Provincial Office  
for Local Administration



.....  
(Mr. Norachai Phakwatana)  
Director of Surin Provincial Office  
for Local Administration



.....  
(Mr. Suwit Chanhaworn)  
Director of Nong Khai Provincial Office  
for Local Administration



.....  
(Mr. Tootham Kaewpirom)  
Director of Nong Bua Lam Phu Provincial Office  
for Local Administration



.....  
(Mr. Varong Klangoen)  
Director of Udon Thani Provincial Office  
for Local Administration



.....  
(Mr. Sompong Daranut)  
Director of Ubon Ratchathani Provincial Office  
for Local Administration



.....  
(Mr. Wittaya jaikeow)  
Director of Amnat Charoen Provincial Office  
for Local Administration





**NGOs**

(Mr. Chusak Wuthiwaropas)  
World Vision Foundation of Thailand

(Miss Thanavadee Thajeen)  
Friends of Woman Foundation

(Miss Khemporn Wiroonrapun)  
The foundation for child Development

(Mr. Promboon Panitchapakdi)  
Raks Thai Foundation

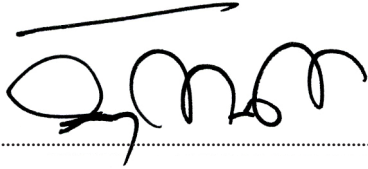
(Dr. Kanchada Piriyarangsarn)  
CCF Foundation in Thailand

(Miss Usa Lerdsrisuntad)  
Foundation for Women

(Miss Chaleerat Seangsuwon)  
Acting for Women in Distressing  
Situations in Thailand



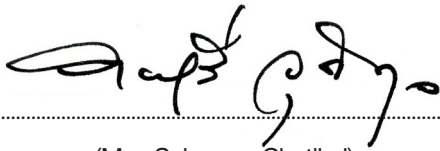
Witness



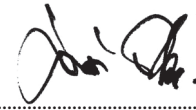
(Mr. Wanlop Phloytabtim)  
Permanent Secretary of  
the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security



(Mr. Nakorn Silpa-archa)  
Inspector General of  
the Ministry of Labour



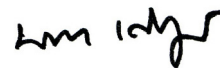
(Mrs. Saisuree Chutikul)  
Chaiperson of Sub-Committee to Combat  
Trafficking in Children and women



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



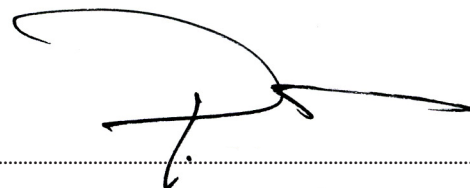
(Mrs. Kingkaew Inwang)  
Deputy Director General of  
the Office of Women's Affairs and Family Development



(Mrs. Napa Settsakom)  
Deputy Director General of the  
Department of Social Development and Welfare



(Mr. Prayadsak Bua-ngam)  
Senior Expert in Disabled and Disadvantaged  
Persons Office of The Basic Education Commission



(Pol. Maj. Gen. Surasri Sunthornsaratul)  
Deputy Commissioner Provincial Police  
Regional 3



(Pol. Maj. Gen. Taweeporn Namsatian)  
Deputy Commissioner of Provincial Police



(Mr. Kayasit Pissawongprakan)  
Regional Director General 3



Witness

(Mr. Somnuk Nemsine)  
Act for Deputy Director General  
Regional 4

(Pol.Col. Sittichai Yiamapichart RTP.)  
Deputy Commander, North Eastern Region  
Immigration Center

(Pol. Maj. Gen. Ahttakitti Pholchob)  
Commander  
Regional Border Patrol Police Division

(Ms. Sudarat Sereewat)  
Fight Against Child Exploitation Foundation

(Mr. Sanphasit Koompraphant)  
Foundation of Center for the Protection  
of Children's Rights

(Mr. Suriya Kasemsirisawatt)  
Anti-Trafficking Coordination Unit Northern  
Thailand



(Mrs. Inese Zalitis)  
United Nation Children's Fund

(Mr. Habte Woldemariam)  
Plan International Thailand

(Mr. Lance Bonneau)  
International Organization for Migration

(Ms. Marie Alcestis A. Mangahas)  
International Labour Organization

(Ms. Panadda Changmanee)  
UNIAP

(Dr. James R. Klein)  
Asia Foundation



A decorative graphic consisting of several hexagons of varying shades of gray, arranged in a cluster on the right side of the page. Some hexagons are solid, while others are outlines. The word "APPENDIX" is centered within a white rounded rectangle with a black border, which is positioned over a horizontal line.

# APPENDIX





## APPENDIX

Because Thailand's North Eastern Region shares its borders with Laos PDR and Cambodia, this provides opportunities for human trafficking to take place. Dried-up Mekong natural border due to building dams in China and temporary 3-day-2-night border pass also further allows easy traveling between countries. Illegal Laotian labors are still common although the Thai Government has a policy welcoming legal foreign labors.

The region's 19 provinces, consisting of Amnat Charoen, Buri Ram, Chaiyaphum, Kalasin, Khon Kaen, Loei, Maha Sarakham, Mukdahan, Nakhon Phanom, Nakhon Ratchasima, Nong Bua Lam Phu, Nong Khai, Roi Et, Sakon Nakhon, Si Sa Ket, Surin, Ubon Ratchathani, Udon Thani, and Yasothon, can be divided into two groups: 1) provinces which have borders with other countries and 2) provinces which have no borders with other countries.



**Group 1 Provinces which have borders with other countries:** Amnat Charoen, Buri Ram, Loei, Mukdahan, Nakhon Phanom, Nong Khai, Si Sa Ket, Surin, and Ubon Ratchathani

### 1. Amnat Charoen

The province shares its border with the Lao PDR in Chanuman District. In general, Laotian children and women are illegally smuggled through to work in Bangkok and other countries such as Singapore and Malaysia under the cover of religious ceremonies. Many Thai women are persuaded to work in foreign countries especially Switzerland, the UK, Australia and Taiwan but there is no evidence of human trafficking or cross-cultural marriages.

## 2. Buri Ram

Buri Ram's Ban Kruat and Lahan Sai Districts have borders with the Kingdom of Cambodia. The province's economy largely depends on agriculture thus local population is not a main target group at risk for trafficking as street children, child beggars or those exploited in industrial sector.

The province serves as a transit for trafficking or a resting point before migrating to provinces where foreign labors are needed such as Bangkok and its industrial-based perimeter.

The Provincial Social Development and Human Security monthly executes an operation to eliminate street people and beggars in coordination with its municipality, Provincial Police from other districts, the Military Border Affairs Department, and Suranaree Region 2 Army Force.

## 3. Loei

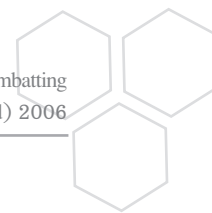
The human trafficking problem in Loei is not so severe or apparent, though the province serves all 3 statuses for trafficking: origin, transit, and destination. The risk group is mostly people from the Lao PDR since there are many districts adjacent to the borders: Na Haeo, Tha Li, Chiang Khan, and Pak Chom. The persons at risk are mostly children and women, legally and illegally enter the country to work in entertainment and service businesses such as restaurants or karaokes. Some work as domestic helpers and all are at risk of trafficking, willingly or not. Men who work at sugarcane fields and various shops are not at risk of any exploitation yet. There are no street children or beggars in Loei.

Another group at risk is that of materialistic high school and college students. The needs for modern-day gadgets like mobile telephones or brand-name luxurious products might lead to hidden sexual services.

## 4. Mukdahan

Mukdahan has 72-kilometer borders along the Mekong River with Sawannaket District, the second largest district in the Lao PDR. The population economically depends on seasonal agriculture and domestic investments are rare. Many ethnic groups legally





and illegally migrate to Thailand through Mukdahan to Bangkok and other provinces, giving many opportunities for human trafficking. The arrests which have been made are only subordinates but never be the real heads and principal members of the syndicate. Within the Provincial Operation Center on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking, there are division of multi-disciplinary team and coordinating team to work with domestic and international NGOs, protection of Thai citizens from trafficking by providing knowledge, workshops, meetings, and campaigns against domestic violence. It has also established a committee to draft an MOU between Mukdahan and Sawannaket District on human trafficking for victim protection and recovery, repatriation to a country of domicile, monitoring and evaluation, and for being a resource for academic research, joint database between the province and Sawannaket, and networking with private sectors such as woman organizations.

## **5. Nakhon Phanom**

Nakhon Phanom's population of 691,901 of 170,979 households shares its residence in the area of 5,512.67 squares kilometer. The province has borders with the Lao PDR for the distance of 164 kilometers. Ban Phaeng District is adjacent with Ban Bungguang of Pak Krading City, Tha Uthen District with Ban Hin Poon, Muang District of Tha Kaak City, all in Kham Muan District of the Lao PDR and That Phanom District with Baan Pak Se Bangfai of Chaiburi City in Sawannakhet District of the Lao PDR. The north is adjacent with Bueng Khong Long District of Nong Khai Province, the west with Kusuman District of Sakon Nakhon Province, and the south with Wan Yai District of Mukdahan Province.

The trafficking situation in Nakhon Phanom is not so severe but its population is partly affected as victims and as a risk group. The province is placed in all 3 statuses: place of origin, transit, and destination. As a place of origin, local women and children are lured by brokers to work in sexual services and are trafficked to other places within the country and outside to countries such as Japan and Taiwan. Second, because the province has a long border along Mekong River, it is a transit to Mukdahan, Sakon Nakhon, Bangkok and other places. Third, it is a destination of Laotians who work in agricultural sector and entertainment places such as restaurants and karaoke shops where there is obscure prostitution.



## 6. Nong Khai

The permanent checkpoints and the Thai-Lao Friendship Bridge allow convenient traveling between the two countries. The province serves all 3 statuses of origin, transit, and destination. As a destination, many Laotians migrate to the province or are trafficked elsewhere.

## 7. Si Sa Ket

The province is adjacent to the Kingdom of Cambodia. Labors both legally and illegally migrate to Thailand for covered and uncovered prostitution and also migrate to other provinces and foreign countries with similar cultures, languages, and lifestyles. The province serves as origin, transit, and destination for human trafficking of vulnerable risk group.

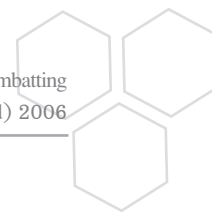
## 8. Surin

Surin, situated in the south of the region, has 127 kilometers long borders with the Kingdom of Cambodia. A lot of tourists travel through the permanent checkpoint of Chong Jom to Angkor Wat-Angkor Thom. Trade and exchange of various goods are common since the languages of both countries are similar.

With a better economic situation, labor especially from the Lao PDR, the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Union of Myanmar legally and illegally migrate to Surin to work in entertainment places such as restaurants and karaokes. Some become domestic helpers or engage in covered prostitution or migrate to work in Bangkok and its perimeter. Some local women hold the value that marrying foreigners from Sweden, Yugoslavia or the UK is a way to upgrade their living status. Furthermore, they even convince their friends and acquaintances to do the same. The majority of beggars (children, elderly, and the disabled) in Bangkok is from Surin and is at high risk.

## 9. Ubon Ratchathani

The province is situated at the easternmost of the lower part of the northeastern region. Occupying 10.069 million rais (about 16,110 square kilometer), it is the second largest province in the region and the third in the country with the total

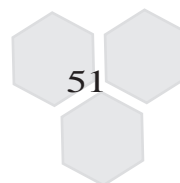


population of 1,805,774. 1,217,971 are labor forces. Most live in rural areas and work in the agricultural sector. After the harvest season, they migrate to big cities and Bangkok which put them at high risk of being lured into trafficking.

Of the 428 kilometers long borders with foreign countries, the 361 kilometer border is adjacent to the Lao PDR. The most important checkpoint is Chong Mek where populations from both countries are able to cross the border without traveling across the Mekong River. Another checkpoint is Khemarat District which is adjacent to Salawan and Champasak Districts of the Lao PDR. Each month over a thousand illegal immigrants are arrested. If not arrested, they may easily be lured into trafficking.

In addition, the province has a 67 kilometer long border with the Kingdom of Cambodia and the important checkpoint is Chong An Ma between Nam Yuen and Jom Krasan Districts of Pra Wiharn Province of the Kingdom of Cambodia. No record of illegal immigrants has been found since the populations from both countries only trade goods along the border.

**Group 2 Provinces which have no borders with other countries:**  
Chaiyaphum, Kalasin, Khon Kaen, Maha Sarakham, Nakhon Ratchasima, Nong Bua Lam Phu, Roi Et, Sakon Nakhon, Udon Thani, and Yasothon.



## 10. Chaiyaphum

In general, some Thai women from Chaiyaphum migrate to Bangkok and big cities, some are married to foreigners, or are persuaded to work in foreign countries, and some are trafficked. The province is a transit for illegal labor traveling to Bangkok or other cities. Local labors are also the group at risk.

## 11. Kalasin

Kalasin has borders with 6 other provinces. Most population work in the agricultural sector: rice farm, sugarcane farm, tapioca farm, sugar and tapioca flour factories. A lot of laborers migrate from the area to other provinces through Kalasin and there are a few illegal immigrations of foreign labor to the area or to other provinces nearby.

The situation of trafficking is not so significant. There is an expansion of educational sector. Because of the seasonal migration of labor, the risk of trafficking can also increase.

## **12. Khon Kaen**

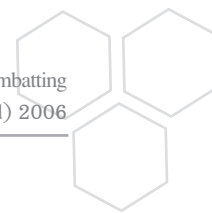
The province is the transportation hub of the region since it is connected to many provinces. It is a big city with an airport, many tourist attractions, and educational institutions. There is evidence of prostitution and many are deceived to work overseas: 470 cases in 2003 and 254 in 2004. The province now faces problems from illegal labors from neighboring countries and sex phone and deceived dating internet services.

## **13. Maha Sarakham**

The trafficking is not apparent in this province. Because of its 3 large undergraduate institutions and many vocational schools, it is one of the important educational centers of the region. There are more than 50,000 students from other districts and provinces in these institutions. Most stay in both private and schools' dormitories. Since these students are far away from their parents and spend more time with their friends, they are easily inclined to go along with their peers and environment. They tend to be materialistic, unconventional in sex, and have immature sexual relationships which enable them to be at risk of being persuaded into indecent business or trafficking.

## **14. Nakhon Ratchasima**

The province includes a big city and is a gateway to the northeastern region to Bangkok. Some teenagers are lured or some are willing to work in Pattaya in the sexual service business. Many Thai women are married to foreigners especially from Wang Nam Khiao District. Some are lured to work in foreign countries such as Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, and in Europe. The province also serves as a transit for illegal foreign laborers working in Bangkok or other affluent provinces and other countries.



## 15. Nong Bua Lam Phu

No human trafficking is reported in this province. According to the record from concerned agencies, there are entertainment places such as restaurants and karaokes where there might be covered prostitution. Some Thai women are married to foreigners. No street children is found in the area but teenagers gathering in the park at night is common. They are at risk of being persuaded to work in sexual services domestically or abroad. The province has a policy to prevent the problem by training and establishing a network of community leaders and woman leaders.

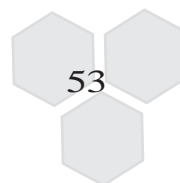
## 16. Roi Et

This big city occupying the area of 8,299.46 square kilometers is divided into 17 districts, 3 sub-districts, 193 tambons, 2,436 villages, and 122 communities. The population is 1,309,435 with 314,190 households with the annual income of 27,268 baht.

Geographically it is a plateau with forests and low hills in the north and shallow rolling plain in the central area. In the south is lowland along the bank of Moon River which runs through the province's pan-shape plain called "Tung Kula Rong Hai." The province encounters two major natural disasters twice a year. First, the repeated drought covers 1,626 villages or 67.39 per cent every year until present. Second, repeated flood covers 1,600 villages or 65.82 per cent from the year 2003-2005.

Three specific social problems requiring immediate solutions are children and youth with inappropriate behavior, abandoned elderly, and drugs. According to the survey conducted by the Social Development and Human Security Volunteer in 2004-2005, there are 45,496 cases that require government assistance. Target groups ranking in priority are poor families, elderly, poor widowers, orphans, abandoned children, disabled, families with alcohol addicts, and AIDS-transmitted persons.

The trafficking situation is not so significant. The province serves as origin, transit, and destination. Due to natural conditions, laborers migrate to Bangkok, larger cities, and tourist cities with a better economy. There are small restaurants, karaokes and bungalows around the city where there might be covered prostitution but there is no evidence of child prostitution. About 600 Laotians, Burmese and Cambodians enter the country illegally.



There are cases of local women being persuaded or lured from their own local people from the same village to work abroad and forced into sexual services later. The province has an airport so a lot of local Thai women are married to foreigners. There are various public and private educational institutions in the area where male and female students live together leading to premature sexual relationships. Their unethical and materialistic values also place them in the high-risk group to work in inappropriate businesses or trafficking.

However, as for information on human trafficking in the province, there is no database or profound data collection from any government or public agency. The establishment of a database system and research is urgently required to prevent and solve human trafficking problem in a more integrated, convenient, prompt and effective manner.

### **17. Sakon Nakhon**

The province is a transit to bordering provinces of Nong Khai, Nakhon Phanom, and Mukdahan. There are smuggling of women and children from neighboring countries to work in Thailand. Local population without educational opportunities migrate to the city or other provinces to work in factories, restaurants, and other businesses which might easily lead to trafficking. Some are married to foreigners and persuade their friends and relatives to do the same way or work abroad.

### **18. Udon Thani**

There is an international airport in the Udon Thani. Numbers of foreigners are married to Thai women and some persuade other Thai women to work abroad or marry the foreigners. There are prostitutes from neighboring countries but most are willing to do so. Some teenagers live in unregistered dormitories or male and female live in the same registered ones. There should be a close monitoring and measures to prevent further problems.



## 19. Yasothon

The province has no border with foreign countries. It faces the problem of local Thai women being persuaded by local authorities to work abroad. However, there is no record of child prostitution but there are some violations of child rights such as sexual abuse from family members or use of drugs. Those children are all considered at risk of trafficking.

## **GUIDELINES ON ASSISTING THAI VICTIMS TO REINTEGRATE INTO THE SOCIETY**

**(Department of Social Development and Welfare, Ministry of Social  
Development and Human Security)**

### **Coordinating agencies for the repatriation:**

- 1) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of Consular, or Thai Embassies
- 2) International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- 3) UNICEF
- 4) Embassies of countries of destination
- 5) Volunteers who assist Thai women in foreign countries
- 6) NGOs

### **Procedures:**

- 1) Coordinate the acknowledgement of basic information and time and date of the repatriation from country of destination
- 2) Trace the victim's family and assess the readiness of family members in accepting the victim back
- 3) Provide social workers for the pickup at the Bangkok International Airport or Malaysia border checkpoint at the set date
- 4) Facilitate the immigration process
- 5) Screen victims through preliminary interviews
- 6) Assess the problems and victim's needs
- 7) Recommend and coordinate the provision of temporary shelter, provide transportation expenses, and facilitate the repatriation
- 8) Provide social workers to assist the victim in the prosecution of the offenders, according to the his/her will, at the Crime Suppression Division
- 9) Provide assistance throughout the process





## **HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS FOR THE GOVERNMENT IN TREATING TRAFFICKED VICTIMS**

### **The Non-Discrimination Principles**

- 1) Assure that the damaged party is not discriminated
- 2) Terminate all possible means in deterring a voluntary migration on the ground that the person was or might be a trafficked victim

### **Considerations for the Safety and Fairness**

- 3) Assure that the damaged party has the right to contact any agencies for assistance
- 4) Protect the damaged party and witnesses by considering his/her physical and psychological safety over the prosecution process
- 5) Provide the victim of information on his/her rights and entitled legal procedures for compensation
- 6) Prevent arrest, retention in detention center or prosecution against the victim
- 7) Assure anonymity of the victim who work in an entertainment place where sexual services are provided and prevent the utilization of the victim's information
- 8) Establish specialized police or attorney unit and provide them trainings in complicated human trafficking solution especially in issues of gender and victim's status



### **The Rights to Fairness**

- 9) Assure the damaged party, by all means, the entitled legal rights to prosecute the offenders who exploit them by forced begging or sexual services
- 10) Provide professional interpreters to the victim prior and during the legal procedures and also provide him/her the copy of all legal records in his/her native language at no cost (different interpreters and lawyers for the victim and the offender)

### **The Status of Residence**

11) Prevent urgent repatriation by mitigating the deportation and provide the damaged party with the status of residence as well as 6-month working permit while he/she is deciding to process the prosecution against the offenders or to be a witness or not

12) Provide information and opportunity to the damaged party to petition for a refuge as a permanent resident under the national laws and international treaties  
Health and Other Services

13) Confidentially provide adequate physical and psychological recovery for the damaged party as for all citizens of the country



## **WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)'S ETHICAL AND SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERVIEWING TRAFFICKED WOMEN**

**There are ten guiding principles to the ethical and safe conduct of interviews with women who have been trafficked.**

### **1) DO NO HARM**

Treat each woman and the situation as if the potential for harm is extreme until there is evidence to the contrary. Do not undertake any interview that will make a woman's situation worse in the short term or longer term.

### **2) KNOW YOUR SUBJECT AND ASSESS THE RISKS**

Learn the risks associated with trafficking and each woman's case before undertaking an interview.

### **3) PREPARE REFERRAL INFORMATION - DO NOT MAKE PROMISES THAT YOU CANNOT FULFILL**

Be prepared to provide information in a woman's native language and the local language (if different) about appropriate legal, health, shelter, social support and security services, and to help with referral, if requested.

### **4) ADEQUATELY SELECT AND PREPARE INTERPRETERS AND COWORKERS**

Weigh the risks and benefits associated with employing interpreters, coworkers or others, and develop adequate methods for screening and training.

### **5) ENSURE ANONYMITY AND CONFIDENTIALITY**

Protect a respondent's identity and confidentiality throughout the entire interview process - from the moment she is contacted through the time that details of her case are made public.



**6) GET INFORMED CONSENT**

Make certain that each respondent clearly understands the content and purpose of the interview, the intended use of the information, her rights not to answer questions, her rights to terminate the interview at any time, and her rights to put restrictions on how the information is used.

**7) LISTEN TO AND RESPECT EACH WOMAN'S ASSESSMENT OF HER SITUATION AND RISKS TO HER SAFETY**

Recognize that each woman will have different concerns, and that the way she views her concerns may be different from how others might assess them.

**8) DO NOT RE-TRAUMATIZE A WOMAN**

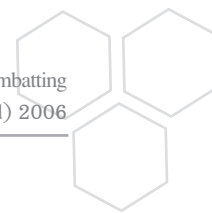
Do not ask questions intended to provoke an emotionally charged response. Be prepared to respond to a woman's distress and highlight her strengths.

**9) BE PREPARED FOR EMERGENCY INTERVENTION**

Be prepared to respond if a woman says she is in imminent danger.

**10) PUT INFORMATION COLLECTED TO GOOD USE**

Use information in a way that benefits an individual woman or that advances the development of good policies and interventions for trafficked women generally.

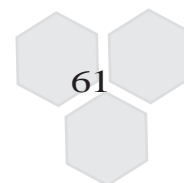


### List of Working Groups

**Memorandum of Understanding on Operational and Procedures  
for Concerned Agencies in Human Trafficking in 19 Northeastern Provinces**  
(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)

#### Kalasin Province

No.	Name - Last Name /Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Pol.Lt.Col. Wiwat Poonsawat Deputy Superintendent of Investigation	Nongkungsri Police Station Kalasin Province 46000	Tel. : 0 4388 1059 Mobile : 08 1739 0653
2.	Pol.Lt.Col. Thongsuk Nareechan Deputy Commander of Interrogation Department of Kalasin Provincial Police	Kalasin Provincial Police . Kalasin Road, Amphoe Mueang, Kalasin Province 46000	
3.	Mr. Manut Siripan Director of Kalasin Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Kalasin Provincial Social Development and Human Security office Kalasin City Hall, Amphoe Mueang, Kalasin Province 46000	Tel. : 0 4382 1649 0 4700 3736 Fax : 0 4382 1649

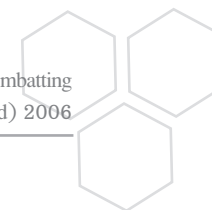


### Khon Kaen Province

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Pol.Sub.Lt.Chai Saengkrachay	Khon Kaen Provincial Police	Tel. : 0 4323 6934 0 4323 5095 Mobile : 08 6643 8844 Fax : 0 4323 7986
2.	Pol.Sub.Lt.Griengsak Khunviseth Director of Khonkaen Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Khon Kaen Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office Amphoe Mueang, Khon Kaen Province	Tel. : 0 4323 6621 Mobile : 08 1873 2484 Fax : 0 4323 7986
3.	Mrs. Sompit Thentong Social Worker	Khon Kaen Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office Amphoe Mueang, Khon Kaen Province	Tel. : 0 4323 6621 Fax : 0 4323 7986
4.	Mr. Thumrong Tawatachoom Social Worker	Khon Kaen Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office Amphoe Mueang, Khon Kaen Province	Tel. : 0 4323 6621 Fax : 0 4323 7986

### Chaiyaphum Province

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Mr. Mana Dechthamrong Chief of Security Affairs Group	Chaiyaphom City Hall, Amphoe Mueang, Chaiyaphom Provincial 48000	Tel. : 0 4482 1433 Mobile : 08 1725 4148 Fax : 0 4482 1433
2.	Mr. Preecha Suwannasopee Director of Chaiyaphom Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Chaiyaphom Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office	Tel. : 0 4481 1003 Mobile : 08 9205 3953 Fax : 0 4481 1004



**Nakhon Phanom Province**

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Mr. Pipat Ninratanakosos Provincial Chief State Attorney of the Attorney General Office	Attorney of the Department Nakhon Phanom Province 48000	Tel. : 0 4251 1191
2.	Mr. Apichart Apichatbutr Director of Nakhonphanom Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Nakhonphanom Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office Nakhonphanom City Hall Amphoe Mueang, Nakhonphanom Province 48000	Tel. : 0 4251 1022 Mobile : 08 1954 5221 Fax : 0 4251 1022
3.	Mrs. Arpawadee Promjom Social Worker	Nakhonphanom Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office Nakhonphanom City Hall Amphoe Mueang, Nakhonphanom Province 48000	Tel. : 0 4251 1022 Mobile : 08 1954 5221 Fax : 0 4251 1022



**Nakhon Ratchasima Province**

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Pol.Lt.Col.Somchai Bomroongchai Deputy Commander ...of Child Juvenile and Women	Provincial Police Region 3 Amphoe mueang Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima Province	Tel. : 0 4434 2878 Mobile : 08 1920 7461 Fax : 0 4434 2878
2.	Mr. Preecha Soravisute Director of Nakhonratchasima Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Nakhon Ratchasima Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office Nakhon Ratchasima City Hall Amphoe Mueang, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	Tel. : 0 4424 3000 Mobile : 08 1813 3379 Fax : 0 4425 5732
3.	Ms. Kueakun Chairun Social Worker	Nakhon Ratchasima Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office Nakhon Ratchasima City Hall Amphoe Mueang, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	Tel. : 0 4424 3000

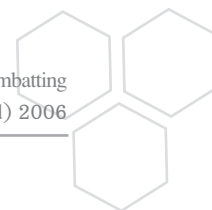
### Buri Ram Province

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Pol.Lt.Col. Vachirathip Thongcherd Deputy Superintendent of Investigation	Provincial Police Region 3 Amphoe Mueang, Buri Ram Province 31000	Tel. : 0 4461 4239 0 5023 3066 Fax : 0 4461 1199
2.	Mr. Jeerasak Siphomma Director of Burirum Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Buri Ram Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office Buri Ram City Hall, Amphoe Mueang, Buri Ram Province 31000	Tel. : 0 4461 1050 0 4461 4481 Fax : 0 4461 1050 0 4461 4481
3.	Mr. Suriyun Apaijit	Buri Ram Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office Buri Ram City Hall, Amphoe Mueang, Buri Ram Province 31000	Tel. : 0 4461 1050 : 0 4461 4481 Mobile : 08 1955 6225 Fax : 0 4461 1050 0 4461 4481

### Maha Sarakham Province

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Office / Address
1.	Pol.Lt.Col. Vanchai Yungthen Deputy Superintendent	Provincial Police Division Amphoe Mueang, Maha Sarakham Province 44000	Tel. : 0 4371 1513 Mobile : 08 1769 8352 Fax : 0 4371 1513
2.	Mrs. Mayuree Yoktree Director of Mahasarakham Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Maha Sarakham Provincial Office of The Social Development and Human Security Amphoe Mueang, Maha Sarakham Province 44000	Tel. : 0 4377 7121 Mobile : 08 6051 5088 Fax : 0 4377 7577
3.	Ms. Chattahaphon Ngamklieng Social Worker	Maha Sarakham Provincial Office of The Social Development and Human Security Amphoe Mueang, Maha Sarakham Province 44000	Tel. : 0 4377 7121 Mobile : 08 6051 5088 Fax : 0 4377 7577





### Mukdahan Province

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Pol.Col. Pichai Suwanna-iam Deputy Commander Administration	Deputy Commander Administration Mukdahan Provincial Administration Mukdahan Province.	Tel. : 0 4261 1617 Fax : 0 4261 1617
2.	Mr. Daniel Manehaiam Director of Mukdahan Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Mukdahan Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office Mukdahan City Hall, Amphoe Mueang, Mukdahan Province 49000	Tel. : 0 4261 1442 Mobile : 08 1708 7634 Fax : 0 4261 1442

### Yasothon Province

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Pol.Lt.Col. Thammarak Auttajug Inspector (Inquiry) Section of Interrogation Yasothon Provincial Police Division	Yasothon Provincial Police Yasothon Province.	Tel. : 0 4571 1684 Mobile : 08 1976 4164 Fax : 0 4571 1681
2.	Mr. Manit Woraham Director of Yasothon Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Yasothon Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office Yasothon City Hall, Amphoe Mueang, Yasothon Province 35000	Tel. : 0 4571 1579 Fax : 0 4571 1080

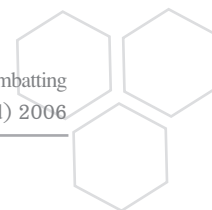


### Roi Et Province

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Pol.Mj.Gen. Phanin Visaitsurakran Commander	Roi Et Province Police Station Suriyadetbumrung Road Amphoe Mueang, Roi Et Province 45000	
2.	Pol.Lt.Col. Surachai Ngamdee Inspector (inquir)	Roi Et Province Police Station Suriyadetbumrung Road Amphoe Mueang, Roi Et Province 45000	Tel. : 0 4351 2935 Fax : 0 4351 1778
3.	Mr. Wisit Dessen Director of Roi-et Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Roi Et Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office City Hall, Amphoe Mueang, Roi Et Province 45000	Tel. : 0 4351 1166 Fax : 0 4351 1166
4.	Ms. Thitiworrada Tapesaenar Social Worker	Roi Et Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office City Hall, Amphoe Mueang, Roi Et Province 45000	Tel. : 0 4351 1166 Fax : 0 4351 1166

### Loei Province

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Pol.Lt.Col. Udon Chukan Deputy Superintendent of Loei Provincial Police	Loei Provincial Police Amphoe Muang, Loei Province 42000	Tel. : 0 4281 4332 Mobile : 08 9709 2799
2.	Mr. Pinitsak Duongtem Director of Loei Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Loei Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Tel. : 0 4281 1293 Fax : 0 4283 2320
3.	Mrs. Sujita Duongtem Social Development Officer	Office City Hall Maliwan Road, Amphoe Muang, Loei Province 42000	Tel. : 0 4281 1293 Fax : 0 4283 2320
4.	Mrs. Chachdapron Singlum Social Development Officer	Loei Province 42000	Tel. : 0 4281 5363 Mobile : 08 7232 7716 Fax : 0 4283 2320



### Si Sa Ket Province

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Pol.Lt.Col. Chatchawan Kaewjundee RTP. Deputy Superintendent of Sisaket Provincial Police	Si Sa Ket Povincial Police Division Amphoe Mueang, Si Sa Ket Province 33000	Tel. : 0 4561 2532 Mobile : 08 1789 4779
2.	Mr. Sermsak Boonpoen Director of Sisaket Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Si Sa Ket Provincial Social Development and Human Security OfficeThapa Road, Amphoe Mueang,	Tel. : 0 4562 2039 Fax : 0 4561 1474
3.	Ms. Chantee Somana Social Worker	Si Sa Ket Province 33000	Tel. : 0 5498 0328 Fax : 0 4561 1474

### Sakon Nakhon Province

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Mr. Niyom vejjama Insurance Administration of Saronnakom	The Insurance Office Sakonnakom Amphoe Mueang, Sakon Nakhon Province 47000	Tel. : 0 4273 0469 Mobile : 08 1871 9862 Fax. : 0 4271 4838 0 4271 3593
2.	Mr. Suphon Jhanphow Director of Sakonnakom Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Sakon Nakhon Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office City Hall, Amphoe Mueang, Sakon Nakhon Province 47000	Tel. : 0 4271 1439 Fax. : 0 4273 3571
3.	Ms. Nipa Kodekhuang General Service Administration Officer	Sakon Nakhon Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office City Hall, Amphoe Mueang, Sakon Nakhon Province 47000	Tel. : 0 4271 1439 Fax. : 0 4273 3571

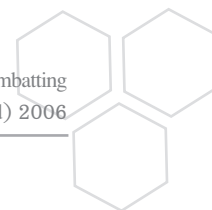


### Surin Province

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Pol.Lt.Col. PraYoon Klaitin Investigation Inspector	Surin Provincial Police	Tel. : 0 4451 1468 Fax : 0 4451 1468
2.	Mr. Wichian Kaewrakon Director of Surin Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Surin Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office	Tel. : 0 4451 1424 Fax : 0 4451 1654
3.	Mrs. Jirapa Mungma Social Worker	Anphoe Mueang Surin Surin Province 32000	
4.	Ms. Prapatsom Tarapan Social Worker		

### Nong Khai Province

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Pol.Maj.Gen.Surasil Phuchomni Staff Inspector	Nong Khai Provincial Police Amphoe Mueang Nong Khai Province 43000	Tel. : 0 4241 1021 Mobile : 08 9419 5992
2.	Mr. Sunthon Srinuan Director of Nongkhai Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Nong Khai Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office Amphoe Mueang Nong Khai Nong Khai Province 32000	Tel. : 0 4241 1027 0 4700 3726 Fax : 0 4242 2840



### Nong Bua Lum Phu Province

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Mr. Piyaphun Tradee Director of Nongbuarumphu Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Nong Bua Rum Phu Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office Nong Bua Rum Phu City Hall Udon-Loei Road, Amphoe Mueang, Nong Bua Rum Phu Province 39000	Tel. : 0 4231 2030 Fax : 0 4231 1934
2.	Mr. Panlert Sudjit Super Intendengt Nonsang Self Help Land Settlement	Nonsang Self Help Land Settlement Nonsang district, Nong Bua Rum Phu Province 39140	Tel. : 0 4237 0683 Mobile : 08 1939 4190 Fax : 0 4231 1934

### Amnat Charoen Province

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Pol.Capt. Prakart Waidee Deputy Inspector General Staff Subdivision Amnatcharoen Provincial Police	Amnat Charoen Provincial Police Division Chayangkool Road Amphoe Mueang, Amnat Charoen Province 37000	Tel. : 0 4545 1920 0 4835 4815 Fax : 0 4545 1587
2.	Mr. Sawad Dahnpitak Director of Amnatcharoen Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Amnat Charoen Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office, Amnat Charoen City Hall Chayangkool Road, Amphoe Mueang, Amnat Charoen Province 37000	Tel. : 0 4551 1096 0 1760 4279 Fax : 0 4545 1979



### Udon Thani Province

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Pol.Lt.Col. Akkarasom Srisupan Inspector	Udon Thani Provincial Police Srisuk Road, Muang, Udon Thani Province 41000	Tel. : 0 4232 8516 Mobile : 08 9931 4747 Fax : 0 4232 8516
2.	Mr. Nakorn Imboriboon Director of Udonthani Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Udon Thani Provincial of Social Development and Human Security Office City Hall, Arthibordee Road, Amphoe Mueang, Udon Thani Province 41000	Tel. : 0 4222 1773 Mobile : 08 9205 3952 Fax : 0 4222 1773

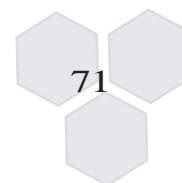
### Ubon Ratchathani Province

No.	Name - Last Name / Position	Office / Address	Telephone / fax
1.	Pol.Lt.Col.Prateep Kichchavadhana Deputy Commander of Ubonratchathani Provincial Police	Ubon Ratchathani Provincial Police. Supphasit Road, Amphoe Mueang, Ubon Ratchathani Province 34000	Tel. : 0 4524 5340 Mobile : 08 1876 2000 Fax : 0 4524 5345
2.	Mr. Wetchayun Unnopporn Director of Ubonratchathani Provincial Social Development and Human Security	Ubon Ratchathani Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office Ubon Ratchathani City Hall Upparat Road, MOUNG Distric, Ubon Ratchathani Province 34000	Tel. : 0 4525 4107 Fax : 0 4525 4107
3.	Mrs. Kuncharaporn Pakdeekasikom Social Worker	Ubon Ratchathani Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office Ubonratchathani City Hall Upparat Road, MOUNG Distric, Ubon Ratchathani Province 34000	Tel. : 0 4525 4107 Mobile : 08 1264 6659 Fax : 0 4525 4107



**Guest - speaker**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name - Last Name / Position</b>	<b>Telephone / fax</b>
1.	Dr.Saisuree Chutikul Chair of The National Sub-Committee To Combat Trafficking in Children and Women	Tel. : 0 2252 8343 0 2251 2759
2.	Mr.Somchai Charoen-umnuaissuke Deputy Director-General	Tel. : 0 2651 7739
3.	Pol.Maj.Gen. Chatchawal Suksomjit Commissioner of Office of Legal Affairs	Tel. : 0 2254 1933
4.	Mr.Sonthaya Kruewate Provincial Public Prosecutor	Tel. : 0 5311 2559-60
5.	Pol.Col. Montri Sumboonnant Deputy Commander of Chiang Mai Provincial Police	Tel. : 0 5329 8757
6.	Pol.Lt.Col. Somsong Montakul	Tel. : 0 9955 5401
7.	Mrs. Boonmee Sawangtham Super Independent of Chiang Mai Home for Boys	Tel. : 0 5312 1157-9
8.	Ms. Wasana Kaonopsrat Director of Child Rotation Services Unit	Tel. : 0 2412 1196 0 2412 0739
9.	Mr. Suriya Kasemsirisawat Project Manager	Tel. : 0 5312 1809 0 5311 2644
10.	Miss. Patcharee Naewpanich Social Development Officer	Tel. : 0 2659 6161



**OPP**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name - Last Name / Position</b>	<b>Office / Address</b>	<b>Telephone / fax</b>
1.	Ms. Tasna Suddeawkrai Social Development Worker	Bureau of Child Promotion and Protection Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups. 618 Nikommakasan Road, Rajthevee, Bangkok 10400	Tel. : 0 2615 6742 Mobile : 08 9762 4558 Fax : 0 2651 6890
2.	Ms. Jiruchaya Khemsiri General Service Administration Officer	Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups. 618 Nikommakasan Road, Rajthevee, Bangkok 10400	Tel. : 0 2255 5850-7 Ext. 131 Fax : 0 2651 7748
3.	Ms. Rachadaporn Songsuwan Social Development Worker	Bureau of Child Promotion and Protection Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups. 618 Nikommakasan Road, Rajthevee, Bangkok 10400	Tel. : 0 2615 6742 Mobile : 08 9762 4558 Fax : 0 2651 6890
4.	Ms. Worawan Aparat Social Development Technical Officer	Bureau of Child Promotion and Protection Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups. 618 Nikommakasan Road, Rajthevee, Bangkok 10400	Tel. : 0 2615 6742 Mobile : 08 9762 4558 Fax : 0 2651 6890