



**Royal Thai Government's
Progress Report
on Anti-Human Trafficking Efforts**

1 January - 31 March 2024

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Executive Summary

During the first quarter of 2024, Thailand has actively continued its efforts to prevent and combat all forms of human trafficking, with a view to addressing evolving challenges from technological advancement and transnational crime, especially cyber scams. The Government also places an emphasis on strengthening the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) at the national level. Advocacy of the whole-of-government-whole-of-society approach is central to the Government's undertakings to uplift the efficacy and promote partnership among all stakeholders nationwide. This includes continuous discussions to exchange feedbacks, identify challenges and obstacles, as well as to review the NRM Operational Guidelines to ensure effective implementation in the same direction among all relevant agencies. In addition, Thailand has shifted to a high gear in driving international partnerships in addressing trafficking in persons in the region, working in tandem with neighboring and partner countries as well as with regional and international organizations. These continuous efforts could set a motion for further development of Transnational Referral Mechanism at the regional level.

On the policy front, the Government has maintained its strong financial support dedicated to combating human trafficking. In 2023, a sum of THB 297.67 million (USD 8.12 million) was dedicated to the cause. Over the fiscal years 2017 to 2023, a total of THB 5,199.98 million (USD 141.78 million) was allocated for anti-human trafficking efforts. For 2024, the Government's commitment remains steadfast with a budget of THB 331.05 million (USD 9.03 million), which includes funding for the Anti-Human Trafficking Fund.

Nationwide Implementation of NRM

NRM remains Thailand's key instrument in combating human trafficking. Underpinned by victim-centered and trauma-informed care approaches, NRM enhances victim identification efficiency and extends protection to potential victims. Victims identified under NRM are exempted from immigration penalties. For instance, the Royal Thai Police (RTP) assisted Indonesian labor trafficking victims in Myanmar, by identifying them through NRM. Eventhough these victims did not pursue cases in Thailand, they were repatriated, without prosecution. In 2023, a total of 33 individuals were repatriated, with an additional 5 in 2024.

Continuing from last year, the national NRM Subcommittee visited 21 provinces to assess their preparedness, focusing on establishing coordination points for screening and processes among relevant agencies. Budget was also allocated for Victim Identification Centers nationwide. In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) and related agencies, and with assistance from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a roundtable discussion was held to enhance NRM implementation.

Additionally, the NRM Operational Guideline underwent comprehensive revision for more efficient execution.

Additionally, ongoing capacity-building activities have been conducted for operational officers within NRM, including those from RTP's Child Woman Protection and Anti-Human Trafficking Center (CWP), the Department of Provincial Administration (DOPA), Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labor (MOL), and MSDHS. These activities focus on the entire NRM process, covering victim notification, identification, and protection.

Prevention of Forced Labor or Services

The Government's commitment to safeguarding all workers, including migrants, illegal migrants, and unregistered workers, from the risks of human trafficking or forced labor remains steadfast. Notable progress in the first quarter of 2024 includes the revision of guidelines for the "Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for labor trafficking and Section 6/1 offences under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, B.E. 2558 (2015)," and the "Ror.Bor.1" screening form to identify potential victims of forced labor or human trafficking for labor exploitation. This screening form is available in four languages (Thai, English, Burmese, and Khmer). Currently, the Ministry of Labor (MOL) and the International Justice Mission (IJM) Foundation are finalizing the comprehensive manual, with MOL directing its affiliated agencies to implement the guidelines.

Furthermore, MOL and IJM collaborated to host a roundtable discussion with a view to build capacity for officers from relevant agencies on human trafficking indication. The indicators include debt bondage, excessive working hours, confiscation of workers' identity documents, and unpaid work, all of which may constitute offenses related to forced labor and human trafficking under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, B.E. 2558 (2015).

Additionally, awareness-raising activities have increased in volume and scope. For example, MOL's Command Center of Prevention on Labor Trafficking (CCPL), in partnership with the A21 Foundation, organized initiatives to improve understanding and awareness of labor trafficking and forced labor or services. These activities covered topics including workplace welfare, fair contracts, labor skills development, avenues for seeking assistance, and reporting labor trafficking or forced labor incidents. The project involved students from Suan Dusit University's School of Law and Politics.

Partnership with Key Partners

Thailand's whole-of-government-whole-of-society efforts, as well as close collaboration with NGOs and international partners have played a pivotal role in accelerating Thailand's endeavors in combating human trafficking, particularly in capacity-building and information-sharing, among others.

For instance, the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), alongside ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking (ASEAN-ACT), IJM, and the A21 Foundation, organized Thailand's inaugural "Modern Slavery Conference" to

raise awareness and exchange knowledge on prosecuting human trafficking. Furthermore, collaborations between the OAG, supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Regional Support Office of the Bali Process (RSO), ASEAN-ACT, and IJM, led to the "Regional Workshop on Prosecuting Trafficking in Persons for Forced Criminality Associated with Scam Centers in Southeast Asia," aimed at enhancing legal proceedings' efficiency and information exchange among ASEAN countries.

Additionally, ASEAN-ACT supported RTP and the Department of Special Investigation (DSI) to hold 2 meetings with the Cambodian and Laotian law enforcement authorities, to enhance cooperation in sharing information for human trafficking investigations. Furthermore, DSI partnered with Finnish authorities to investigate and collect evidence regarding the trafficking of Thai berry pickers in Finland from 2020 to 2022. The gathered information and evidence have revealed signs of corruption implicating senior government officials. Presently, the case is being reviewed by the Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC).

On Protection, MSDHS has collaborated closely with the neighboring countries on victim assistance. MSDHS participated in key bilateral meetings, including the "29th Myanmar-Thailand Case Management Meeting (CMM) on Repatriation and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking," and the "3rd Thailand-Laos Bilateral Meeting" to discuss the management and assistance for victims of human trafficking. In addition, MSDHS also organized a knowledge exchange activity for officials from Cambodia who work at the Transit and Reception Center for Victims of Trafficking and Other Vulnerable Groups in Banteay Meanchey Province, the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Building on its success on the NRM, Thailand has initiated the implementation of Transnational Referral Mechanism (TRM) under the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking (COMMIT). This initiative begins with the development of Guiding Principles on identification, protection, assistance, return, (re)integration, and gender responsiveness. Thailand will lead the adoption of lessons learned from NRM and bilateral cooperation in assisting victims.

On Prevention, MOL, with support from Winrock International, in collaboration with USAID Thailand Counter Trafficking in Persons, is developing a victim screening system by establishing a database for storing preliminary screening data securely and efficiently, to facilitate the exchange of information between frontline agencies more effectively.

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Prosecution

Key Progress during January - March 2024

The Government remains steadfast in its commitment to combating human trafficking. Statistics of human trafficking cases initiated have increased exponentially and widened in scope to include buyers of services. This effectively disrupts human trafficking networks that victimize children and adolescents. The pursuit of whole-of-government-whole-of-society approach continues to be intact, leading to increased synergies among agencies and civil society, and efforts to build expert teams among relevant officials in investigation and interrogation. This has led to more efficient handling of trafficking cases, reducing overall litigation time. Court decisions increasingly include higher restitution for victims, taking into account their psychological trauma, and impose heavier penalties to enhance the effectiveness of prosecutions. Recent key progress includes the following:

1. A total of 75 human trafficking cases were initiated.
2. Legal proceedings have been initiated against 16 individuals, who were buyers of sex services.
3. A total of 423 individuals underwent screening through the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), with 34 identified as potential victims. In addition, in 2023, there were 81 foreign nationals identified as trafficking victims, who have been exempted from prosecution for illegal entry and have been repatriated.
4. In March, the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), in collaboration with key partners, convened Thailand's first "Modern Slavery Conference" to enhance awareness, exchange views and knowledge on legal boundaries within and between countries, and the impact on society and the economy, as well as guidelines for protecting and assisting victims throughout the process.
5. OAG hosted the "Regional Workshop on Prosecuting Trafficking in Persons for Forced Criminality Associated with Scam Centers in Southeast Asia" to enhance capabilities and efficiency of legal proceedings, and exchange information between public prosecutors and law enforcement officers in the ASEAN region.
6. The Courts ordered restitution for victims totaling THB 7,184,860 (USD 197,687.69), covering 29 cases (45.31%).
7. Regarding the prosecution of complicit state officials, 1 official involved in forced labor case in Ratchaburi has been sentenced to 8 years and 66 months in prison by the Court of First Instance. Moreover, 2 police officers were dismissed from civil service by Chiang Rai Provincial Police.
8. The Rights and Liberties Protection Department (RLPD), Ministry of Justice (MOJ), continues to assist and provide relief to human trafficking

witnesses and victims. A total of 17 individuals were provided relief, totaling THB 922,573 (USD 25,384.12).

9. International collaboration with key partners has been continuously strengthened. For example:

- Indonesia The Royal Thai Police (RTP) assisted Indonesian victims of labor trafficking in Myanmar, identifying them through NRM. Although the victims did not pursue cases in Thailand, they were exempted from prosecution and were repatriated. A total of 33 individuals were repatriated in 2023, and 5 more in 2024. Investigation findings were shared with Indonesian authorities for further legal proceedings.

- Germany RTP collaborated with German prosecutors to prosecute German nationals, who purchased child sexual services in Thailand and fled to Germany while on Thai Courts' bail. The Thai authorities subsequently forwarded case information to German prosecutors to press charges against the defendants.

- ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking (ASEAN-ACT) supported RTP and the Department of Special Investigation (DSI) to hold 2 inter-agency meetings with the Cambodian National Police and Lao Police Force, to enhance cooperation in sharing information for human trafficking investigations. With Lao PDR, the SOP for information sharing has been developed.

- Finland DSI collaborated with Finnish authorities in gathering evidence and providing investigation findings on labor recruitment companies in Thailand, as requested. This aims to facilitate the prosecution of human trafficking offenders in Finland.

10. The Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO) has examined 8 cases related to human trafficking and seized assets associated with these offenses, totaling THB 9,499,759.34 (USD 261,380.94). AMLO has submitted the seized assets to the public prosecutor to convey to the Civil Court, with total value of THB 2,219,007.82 (USD 61,054.85). Additionally, the Court ordered that assets be forfeited for the benefit of the state amounting to THB 29,125,650.77 (USD 801,377.14).

11. AMLO has undertaken the formulation of ministerial regulations for the return or restitution of assets related to criminal activities and compensation for damages to the victims. The regulations were announced in the Royal Gazette and became effective on 28 March 2024.

12. Law enforcement agencies enhance the capabilities of operational-level officers, including from the RTP and the Department of Provincial Administration (DOPA), to improve their knowledge and understanding of human trafficking cases, migrant workers protection, labor law violations that may lead to trafficking issues, and the NRM. This effort has significantly strengthened human trafficking law enforcement across all provinces through 5 nationwide training programs involving 645 personnel.

13. DSI convened a collaborative meeting for exchanging information and experiences in preventing and combating human trafficking from 17 – 19 January in Chiang Mai. Over 100 participants from more than 40 relevant agencies attended and exchanged information, enhanced relationships between agencies, with an aim to elevate the effectiveness in combating human trafficking.

14. Thailand Internet Crimes Against Children (TICAC) arrested 96 online sexual exploitation offenders. Among these, 13 are human trafficking cases, 27 are cases related to child pornography possession, and 56 cases are related to child sexual exploitation.

15. TICAC along with D.A.R.E. instructors from police stations nationwide, have conducted training sessions on preventing online child sexual exploitation and abuse across Thailand. The training sessions were delivered to students, pupils, parents, and community leaders totaling 7,850 times, reaching 203,794 individuals in schools, educational institutions, and communities, spanning 6,711 locations nationwide.

16. RTP’s Child Woman Protection and Anti-Human Trafficking Center (CWP) has developed and distributed **10,000 “Handbooks for Child Safe & Friendly Tourism”** to relevant stakeholders under the Child Safe Friendly Tourism Project to curb child sexual exploitation in the tourism industry, as well as relevant human trafficking laws and gender-based violations.

1. Statistics on Human Trafficking Cases, Suspects and Victims

1.1 Number of Human Trafficking Cases

In 2024, a total of 75 human trafficking cases were initiated. The majority of cases (47 cases or 62.67%) involves exploitation relating to prostitution. Details on the total number of human trafficking cases initiated in 2024 appear in Table 1. Additionally, legal proceedings have been initiated against 16 individuals who were buyers of sex services.

Table 1: Number of Human Trafficking Cases Initiated

Year	Total	Type of Human Trafficking Activities						
		Prostitution	Pornography	Sexual Exploitation	Enslavement	Forced Begging	General Forced Labor	Extortion/Other
2020	133	96	17	6	0	2	10 + (2)**	0
2021	188	136	13	6	2	2	16 + (2)**	11
2022	253	163	34	8	1	3	38 + (4)**	1 + (1)***
2023	314*	219	49	13	0	15	14 + (3)**	0 + (1)***
2024	75	47	23	2	0	0	3	0

Note: *The number of cases in 2023 were updated after the release of RTG’s 2023 Country Report.
 **The numbers in brackets represent forced labor or services cases, and worst form of child labor cases, both of which are offences under Section 6/1 and Section 56/1 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.
 ***The numbers in brackets represent violation of Section 54 (obstructing legal proceedings related to human trafficking) of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

Law enforcement agencies continue to advance collaboration with NGOs, particularly in prompt incident reporting and communication between RTP and NGOs. Among 75 cases initiated in 2024, 12 cases came from collaboration with NGOs and 7 cases came from victims through complaint

mechanisms or victim screenings. Moreover, law enforcement agencies also emphasize the importance of investigating and prosecuting human trafficking offenses through online channels. There were 47 cases (62.67%) related to human trafficking offenses processed through online channels, especially those involving trafficking for sexual exploitation and trafficking for the production of pornography.

Details on statistics on cases committed and reported via different channels appear in [Table 2](#).

Table 2: Statistics on Cases Committed and Reported via Different Channels

Year	Cases	Case Committed Via		Cases Received From		
		Online (%)	Non-Online (%)	Law Enforcement Officers	Victims	NGOs
2019	288	32 (11.11)	256 (88.89)			
2020	133	37 (27.82)	96 (72.18)			
2021	188	107 (56.91)	81 (43.09)			
2022	253	182 (71.94)	71 (28.06)	120	79	54
2023	314	195 (62.10)	119 (37.90)	179	93	43
2024	75	47 (62.67)	28 (37.33)	56	7	12

1.2 Number of Human Trafficking Offenders and Victims

In 2024, there were 90 suspected human trafficking offenders, with the majority engaging in offenses related to sexual exploitation and prostitution. Most of them (52 individuals) were female, as female offenders can easily approach potential female victims and persuade them into prostitution. The number of suspected human trafficking offenders by gender and nationality appears in [Table 3](#).

Table 3: Number of Suspected Human Trafficking Offenders by Gender and Nationality

Year	Total	Gender		Nationality				
		Male	Female	Thai	Myanmar	Cambodian	Laotian	Others
2019	555	330	225	402	120	4	6	23
2020	188	87	101	160	2	7	0	18
2021	447	269	178	341	29	4	0	73
2022	548	287	261	472	4	6	4	62
2023	546	270	276	464	16	15	6	45
2024	90	38	52	86	1	0	0	3

Currently, there is a downward trend in the number of victims deceived and coerced into forced labor in neighboring countries. This is due to prevailing public awareness campaigns initiated by the Government since late 2023 and increased international cooperation. In 2024, there were 88 victims, with the majority being females (74 individuals) and mostly Thai nationals (79 individuals). The number of victims from human trafficking cases by gender and nationality appears in [Table 4](#).

Table 4: Number of Victims from Human Trafficking Cases by Gender and Nationality

Year	Total	Gender		Nationality				
		Male	Female	Thai	Myanmar	Cambodian	Laotian	Others
2019	1,821	1,158	663	251	1,306	96	38	130
2020	231	66	165	162	5	5	46	13
2021	424	154	270	322	94	0	2	6
2022	572	218	354	480	26	4	37	25
2023	534	139	395	470	25	18	6	15
2024	88	14	74	79	2	0	0	7

2. Prosecution of Human Trafficking Cases

2.1 Screening Process under NRM¹

In 2024, as the leading agency responsible for receiving reports and confronting incidents, RTP has screened 423 individuals according to NRM. Among these, 34 individuals were identified as potential victims and then referred to Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) for further assessment and victim identification processes as per NRM guidelines. The screening statistics according to NRM appear in [Table 6](#).

Table 6: Screening Statistics According to NRM

Month	Screening Statistics According to NRM		Total
	Showed indications of human trafficking	Did not show indications of human trafficking	
Jan	10	78	88
Feb	17	40	57
Mar	7	271	278
Total	34	389	423

2.2 Human Trafficking Cases Handled by Inquiry Officers

In 2024, 75 inquiries were conducted. Among these, 4 cases (5.33%) were completed and submitted to public prosecutors ([Table 7](#)). Additionally, the trend of cases involving only one defendant continues ([Table 8](#)), underlining increasing expertise in technology among the defendants, who are capable of operating independently online, gaining access to multiple victims without the need for intermediaries.

¹ U.S. Recommendation: (2) Increase efforts to identify and protect trafficking victims exploited in forced labor in cyber scam operations arriving in Thailand; cease placing victims in immigration detention centers and ensure victims are not inappropriately penalized solely for unlawful acts committed as a direct result of being trafficked and (3) Fully implement the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and the reflection period for victims and open victim identification centers.

Table 7: Progress of Human Trafficking Cases Handled by Inquiry Officers

Year	Total	Under Inquiry (%)	Filed to Public Prosecutors (%)	Not Filed to Public Prosecutors (%)
2019	288	0	284 (98.61)	4 (1.39)
2020	133	0	130 (97.75)	3 (2.25)
2021	188	0	188 (0.00)	0
2022	253	8 (3.17)	245 (96.83)	0
2023	314	7 (2.23)	307 (97.77)	0
2024	75	71 (94.67)	4 (5.33)	0

Table 8: Case Classification by Number of Suspects

Year	Total	Cases Involving One Suspect (%)	Cases Involving Two or More Suspects (%)
2019	288	187 (64.93)	101 (35.07)
2020	133	103 (77.44)	30 (22.56)
2021	188	100 (53.19)	88 (46.81)
2022	253	143 (56.52)	110 (43.48)
2023	314	204 (64.97)	110 (35.03)
2024	75	62 (82.67)	13 (17.33)

2.3 Human Trafficking Cases Pursued by Public Prosecutors

1) Progress of Consideration of Human Trafficking Cases by Public Prosecutors

Details on the types of human trafficking cases received by public prosecutors appear in Table 9.

Table 9: Types of Human Trafficking Cases Received by Public Prosecutors

Year	Total	Type of Human Trafficking Cases Received		
		Prostitution and Sexual Exploitation	Forced Begging	General Forced Labor and Services
2019	364	242	7	115
2020	241	191	3	47
2021	197	163	3	31
2022	358	269	3	86
2023	379 (2)*	335	13	29
2024	76	65	2	9

Note: * The number in bracket represents 2 cases of violation of Section 54 (obstructing legal proceedings related to human trafficking) of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act.

Details on the progress of human trafficking cases with arrested and fleeing suspects appear in Table 10 - 11.

Table 10: Progress of Human Trafficking Cases with Arrested Suspects

Year	Total	Progress of Human Trafficking Cases			
		Cases Submitted to the Courts (%)	Cases not Submitted to the Courts (%)	Cases under Public Prosecutors' Consideration (%)	Cases Returned to Inquiry Officers (%)*
2020	225	202 (89.78)	17 (7.55)	0	6 (2.67)
2021	180	162 (90.00)	11 (6.11)	0	7 (3.89)
2022	347	323 (93.08)	13 (3.75)	0	11 (3.17)
2023	368	351 (95.38)	8 (2.17)	4 (1.09)	5 (1.36)
2024	74	61 (82.43)	1 (1.35)	12 (16.22)	0

Table 11: Progress of Human Trafficking Cases with Fleeing Suspects

Year	Total	Progress of Human Trafficking Cases			
		Cases Submitted to the Courts (%)	Cases not Submitted to the Courts (%)	Cases under Public Prosecutors' Consideration (%)	Cases Returned to Inquiry Officers (%)*
2020	16	13 (81.25)	0	0	3 (18.75)
2021	17	13 (76.46)	2 (11.77)	0	2 (11.77)
2022	11	7 (63.64)	3 (27.27)	0	1 (9.09)
2023	11	5 (45.45)	2 (18.18)	4 (36.36)	0
2024	2	0	0	2 (100.00)	0

Note: Reasons for cases returned to inquiry officers included return for further investigations, accomplice to human trafficking cases without a charge of human trafficking, returned to the provincial prosecutor's office with jurisdiction, for example.

2.4 Human Trafficking Cases Pursued by the Courts of Justice

1) Progress of Consideration of Human Trafficking Cases by the Courts of Justice

In 2024, the Courts of Justice (COJ) were able to complete 64 cases out of 231 cases (27.71%), with 58 cases (90.63%) resolved within one year, and convicted a total of 55 human trafficking cases (85.94%) this year. (Table 12).

Table 12: Decisions Reached by the Courts of Justice on Human Trafficking Cases

Year	Cases Submitted to the Courts			Decided Cases				Pending Cases (as Standing at the End of Indicated Year)
	Cases Initiated in Previous Years	Cases Initiated in Indicated Year	Total	Convicted (% of Decided Cases)	Acquitted (% of Decided Cases)	Disposal (% of Decided Cases)	Total (% of Total Cases)	
2019	140	256	396	217 (76.68)	26 (9.19)	40 (14.13)	283 (71.46)	113
2020	113	191	304	157 (78.89)	22 (11.06)	20 (10.05)	199 (65.46)	105
2021	105	127	232	66 (75.00)	8 (9.09)	14 (15.91)	88 (37.93)	144
2022	144	240	384	193 (81.78)	24 (10.17)	19 (8.05)	236 (61.46)	148
2023	148	311	459	218 (78.42)	40 (14.39)	20 (7.19)	278 (60.57)	181
2024	181	50	231	55 (85.94)	4 (6.25)	5 (7.81)	64 (27.71)	167

2) Number of Defendants in Human Trafficking Cases Convicted by the Court of Justice

In 2024, 80 defendants in new human trafficking cases were brought before the Courts and 67 were convicted (83.75%) (Table 13).

Table 13: Defendants in Human Trafficking Cases Brought Before the Courts of Justice

Year	Number of Defendants Subjected to the Courts' Consideration			
	Total	Convicted (%)	Acquitted (%)	Disposed (%)
2019	386	304 (78.76)	27 (6.99)	55 (14.25)
2020	302	233 (77.15)	41 (13.58)	28 (9.27)
2021	125	82 (65.60)	25 (20.00)	18 (14.40)
2022	308	249 (80.84)	35 (11.36)	24 (7.79)
2023	466	355 (76.18)	83 (17.81)	28 (6.01)
2024	80	67 (83.75)	7 (8.75)	6 (7.50)

3) Severity of Punishment Handed Down by the Courts of Justice in Human Trafficking Cases

The severity of the punishment for human trafficking crimes remains high. A total of 23 defendants (43.40%) convicted this year received a punishment of over 10 years of imprisonment (Table 14). The severity of the punishment reflected the judges' recognition of the severity of human trafficking crimes.

Table 14: Imprisonment Sentences of Defendants in Human Trafficking Cases

Year	Total Number of Defendants Sentenced to Imprisonment	Shorter than 1 Year (%)	Between 1-2 Years (%)	Between 2-5 Years (%)	Between 5-10 Years (%)	Over 10 Years (%)
2019	276	6 (2.17)	8 (2.90)	38 (13.77)	124 (44.93)	100 (36.23)
2020	199	8 (4.02)	15 (7.54)	41 (20.60)	53 (26.63)	82 (41.21)
2021	75	1 (1.33)	1 (1.33)	11 (14.67)	26 (34.67)	36 (48)
2022	201	1 (0.50)	1 (0.50)	25 (12.44)	66 (32.84)	108 (53.73)
2023	301	5 (1.66)	9 (2.99)	69 (22.92)	106 (35.22)	112 (37.21)
2024	53	0	1 (1.89)	15 (28.30)	14 (26.42)	23 (43.40)

4) Restitution for Punitive Purposes

In 2024, the Courts granted a total restitution of THB 7,184,860 (USD 197,687.69) across 29 cases. This constitutes 45.31% of all 64 concluded cases (Table 15).

Table 15: The Amount of Compensation Awarded by the Courts Pursuant to the Judgment

Year	Total Number of Concluded Cases	The Number of Cases in Which Compensation Has Been Awarded (%)	The Amount of Compensation (Baht)
2019	283	76 (26.86)	54,180,366
2020	199	59 (29.65)	26,047,693
2021	77	25 (32.47)	10,774,250
2022	236	107 (45.34)	66,598,568
2023	278	103 (37.05)	77,107,764
2024	64	29 (45.31)	7,187,860

3. Prosecution of Complicit Officials in Human Trafficking Cases²

3.1 Prosecution of Officials Accused of Complicity in Human Trafficking Cases

² U.S. Recommendation: (1) Proactively investigate and prosecute officials allegedly complicit in facilitating trafficking, and seek adequate penalties for convicted traffickers, which should involve significant prison terms.

Details on the progress of criminal prosecution of suspected public officials in human trafficking cases appear in Table 16.

Table 16: Criminal Prosecution of Suspected Public Officials in Human Trafficking Cases

Year	Number of Public Officials	Under Investigation	Under Public Prosecutor's Consideration	Under Courts' Consideration	Completed Cases		Fleeing
					Imprisoned	Acquitted/Not Pursued	
2019	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
2020	3	0	0	1	1	0	1*
2021	17	6	9	1	0	1	0
2022	35	17	16	1	1	0	0
2023	22	21	1	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: *Deceased suspect

3.2 Progress of Criminal Prosecution of Complicit Officials in 2024

1) **Kanchanaburi Forced Labor Case** (initiated in 2023) – 2 officials are facing criminal charges, including 1 police officer and 1 village headman. The charges stem from the use of force and firearms to intimidate a group of 14 Myanmar nationals working in the sugarcane fields. The case against the village headman has been submitted to the public prosecutors.

2) **Ratchaburi Forced Labor Case** (initiated in 2022) - A female police officer compelled female military personnel to forced labor. The Court of First Instance sentenced her to 8 years and 66 months in prison. Currently, she is appealing the court's verdict.

3.3 Disciplinary Actions Against Complicit Officials

Details on the progress of disciplinary actions against complicit officials appear in Table 17.

Table 17: Complicit Public Officials Subjected to Disciplinary Actions

Year	Number of Public Officials	Disciplinary Actions and Other Measures								
		Under Disciplinary Inquiry	Expelled	Suspended	Under Probation	Incarcerated	Dismissed by the Admin. Court	Resigned	Retired	Disciplinary Inquiry Ended
2019	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2020	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	17	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
2022	35	31	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2023	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Disciplinary actions cannot be taken against retired or resigned complicit officials. However, complicit officials will continue to be prosecuted under criminal offences.

3.4 Progress of Disciplinary Actions Against Complicit Officials in 2024

1) **Online Sexual Exploitation Case** (initiated in 2022) – In 2022, 8 patrol police officers were charged for taking bribe from Chinese and Laotian nationals in exchange for not arresting them for illegal entry into the Kingdom. The case is being inquired by the RTP.

2) **Thai Woman Trafficked to Myanmar Case** (initiated in 2022) – In 2022, six Thai women were trafficked to Myanmar. Two police officers from

the Mae Sai Police Station solicited money in exchange for their release while they were being smuggled out of the country. In 2024, Chiang Rai Provincial Police has since ordered the dismissal of both officers from their positions.

4. Asset Restraints and Seizures by the Anti-Money Laundering Office

4.1 Amount of Asset Restraints and Seizures

In 2024, AMLO has examined 8 cases related to human trafficking and seized assets associated with these offenses, totaling THB 9,499,759.34 (USD 261,380.94). AMLO has submitted the seized assets to the public prosecutor to convey to the Civil Court, with total value of THB 2,219,007.82 (USD 61,054.85). Additionally, the Court ordered that assets be forfeited for the benefit of the state amounting to THB 29,125,650.77 (USD 801,377.14).

4.2 Amendment of Relevant Laws

AMLO has undertaken the formulation of ministerial regulations for the return or restitution of assets related to criminal activities and compensation for damages to the victims. The regulations were announced in the Royal Gazette and took effect on 28 March 2024.

5. Protection, Financial Assistance, and Rehabilitation for Human Trafficking Victims

In 2024, RLPD, MOJ, continues to assist and provide relief to human trafficking witnesses and victims. A total of 17 individuals were provided relief, which totaled THB 922,573 (USD 25,384.12). Moreover, RLPD also continues to assist and provide remedy to victims of human trafficking, totaling 21 individuals with an amount of THB 352,605 (USD 9,701.74).

6. Examples of Human Trafficking Cases and Prosecution Progress

6.1 Cases Related to Sexual Exploitation

1) **Mae Hong Son and Chiang Mai Case** – CWP has arrested 3 juvenile suspects in the Mae Hong Son and Chiang Mai provinces who deceived 11 girls under 18 years old for prostitution in Bangkok. CWP is currently undertaking investigation for prosecution of the Chinese sex service buyers.

2) **Sex Content Creators Case** – DOPA, in collaboration with RTP, MOJ and Immanuel Foundation (IMF), searched and arrested 4 well-known sex content creators who brought a 16-year-old girl for sexual intercourse without covering the face and recorded still images and videos to seek profit from the sale of child pornography. The case is currently under investigation.



3) **Chiang Rai Case** – CWP, in collaboration with the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), prosecuted an American man and a mother of a 9-year-old Thai girl, who was the victim of an online child sexual abuse case. This followed the FBI's request for cooperation after arresting the offender with evidence of child pornography and found messages ordering the girl to commit obscene acts and detected financial trails to the mother. The case is currently under investigation.

4) **Online Children Sexual Abuse Case** – RTP arrested suspects for deceiving victims, filming illicit content, and selling it online. Investigations are ongoing for 10 cases involving multiple male juvenile victims who were subjected to exploitation and filmed without consent.

5) **Laukkai Case** – CWP is investigating cases involving Thai nationals who were deceived into working as scammers in Laukkai, Myanmar. They have assisted 525 Thai individuals for repatriation from Myanmar. Thus far, they have arrested 23 offenders from 2 cases.

6) **Finland Case** – DSI, in collaboration with OAG, has conducted investigations and gathered evidence with Finland's police in the case of Thai berry pickers, who were victims of human trafficking in Finland between 2020-2022. Finland's police have arrested and prosecuted 5 offenders, including 2 individuals from companies involved in Finland. Meanwhile, DSI has conducted searches at a Thai labor recruitment company in Bangkok. Based on the gathered information and evidence, there have been indications of corruption involving high-ranking government officials. Currently, the case is under consideration by the Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC).

6.2 Cases of Lessons Learnt

1) **Forced Labor in Jelly Factory Case** – In 2021, DSI assisted migrant workers from Myanmar, who were forced to work in a jelly factory in Bangkok. They aided 18 migrant workers, 13 of whom were identified as victims of human trafficking (7 males and 6 females). Subsequently, all victims were placed under the protection of the Welfare Protection Center for Victims of Trafficking in Persons. Currently, the court has sentenced 2 defendants to 3 years in prison each for trafficking offenses involving forced labor and ordered them to compensate the victims with THB 140,000 (USD 3,852.03) baht each.

2) **Ratchaburi Forced Labor Case** – In 2022, a female police officer compelled female military personnel to forced labor. In 2024, the Court of First Instance sentenced her to 8 years and 66 months in prison, and ordered her to compensate the victims for THB 365,620 (USD 10,059.84).

7. Work of the Thailand Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (TICAC)

In 2024, RTP's TICAC investigated 184 potential offences and initiated a total of 96 cases, comprising 13 trafficking cases, 56 child sexual exploitation

cases, 27 child pornography possession cases. TICAC also investigated 108 tips from the U.S. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) through Cyber Tipline cooperation. A total of 64 victims were rescued.

Taking a proactive approach for long-term prevention, TICAC along with D.A.R.E. instructors from police stations nationwide, have conducted training sessions on preventing online child sexual exploitation and abuse across Thailand. The training sessions were delivered to students, pupils, parents, and community leaders totaling 7,850 times, reaching 203,794 individuals in schools, educational institutions, and communities, spanning 6,711 locations nationwide.

8. Improving the Efficacy of Human Trafficking Prosecution³

8.1 Capacity-Building on the Implementation of NRM

From February to March 2024, CWP organized a seminar for 5 batches of 600 police officers nationwide in Bangkok, Udon Thani, Chonburi, Chiang Mai, and Trang, on NRM, case management, and victim protection related to human trafficking and forced labor. The training highlighted deficiencies in real-life operations, focusing on the entire process from notification, identification to protection. The goal was to enhance officers' capabilities in handling these issues and providing effective assistance to victims.



8.2 Training for Judiciary Officials

1) COJ has developed training courses for judiciary officials on laws related to the prevention and prosecution of human trafficking, as well as guidelines for case adjudication. Key activities planned for this year include: (1) seminars for judges on laws concerning human trafficking prevention and prosecution, (2) curriculum development for training COJ officials involved in human trafficking cases at all levels, and (3) establishment of child-friendly interrogation rooms.

2) COJ, in collaboration with IJM, organized an academic seminar on interaction with victims in human trafficking cases with Trauma-Informed Care approach to enable participants from relevant agencies to apply the approach

³ U.S. Recommendation: (7) Train officials on and ensure effective implementation of guidelines for the implementation of Section 6/1 of the anti-trafficking law and identification of labor trafficking victims.

when providing services such as answering inquiries or providing guidance to victims and witnesses in court proceedings. This aims to enhance the effectiveness of services provided.

8.3 Capacity-Building for Local Government Officials

1) On 3-17 February 2024, DOPA conducted a special training program to develop the capabilities and strategies for preventing and combating human trafficking among provincial-level government officials. The target groups included qualified deputy district chief and administrative officers from across the country, a sum of 40 individuals. Additionally, 5 participants from NGOs (O.U.R., IMF, and Destiny Rescue), making a total of 45 participants, attended the training. The key objective of the training was to equip participants with knowledge and skills to effectively prevent and combat human trafficking.



2) DOPA has developed the "Tactical Operations Vehicle Procurement Project for DOPA Special Operations Unit" to enhance the capabilities of officers in apprehending and efficiently gathering evidence and witnesses.



9. International Cooperation and Partnership with NGOs

9.1 Developments in International Cooperation

1) Cooperation with Indonesia in Assisting Indonesian Victims from Myanmar

RTP assisted Indonesian victims of labor trafficking in Myanmar, identifying them through NRM. Although the victims did not pursue cases in Thailand, they were exempted from prosecution and repatriated. A total of 33 individuals were repatriated in 2023, and 5 more individuals in 2024. Investigation findings were shared with Indonesia for legal proceedings.



2) Cooperation with Germany for Child Sexual Abuse Case in Thailand

RTP collaborated with German prosecutors to prosecute German nationals who purchased child sexual services in Thailand and then fled bail in Thai Courts back to Germany. Thai authorities forwarded case information to German prosecutors for pursuing charges against the defendants.



3) Meetings with Cambodian and Laotian Police Forces

ASEAN-ACT supported RTP and DSI to hold 2 interagency meetings with the Cambodian National Police on 30 January – 1 February in Phnom Penh, and with Lao Police Force on 18 – 19 March in Bangkok, to enhance cooperation in sharing information for human trafficking investigations. With Lao PDR, SOP for information sharing has been developed.



9.2 Cooperation with International Organizations and NGOs

1) Meeting for exchanging information and experiences in preventing and combating human trafficking

DSI convened a collaborative meeting for exchanging information and experiences in preventing and combating human trafficking from 17 – 19 January 2024 in Chiang Mai. Over 100 participants from more than 40 relevant agencies, including DSI, MOJ, RTP, MSDHS, MOI, MOL, and representatives from international organizations, foreign Embassies in Thailand, and NGOs attended and exchanged information, enhanced relationships between agencies, with an aim to elevating the effectiveness in combating human trafficking. The meeting was supported financially by ASEAN-ACT, IOM, RSO, A21 Foundation, LIFT International, O.U.R., SCIENTIA project, IJM, ZOE Foundation, and RAPHA International.



2) Thailand's Counter Trafficking in Persons Center of Excellence (CTIP CoE) Curriculum Project

On February 13, 2024, a meeting was held to review and provide feedbacks on the draft curriculum structure for the CTIP CoE. ASEAN-ACT and FREELAND are collaborating on curriculum development, training sessions of which will be provided at the DSI upon completion.

3) DSI Stations

DSI has established cooperation networks in combating human trafficking by creating DSI Stations as information centers and crime prevention learning centers throughout Thailand, covering over 30 locations domestically and more than 10 internationally. This network aims to effectively prevent and

combat special crime cases, while also serving as a channel for providing advice and assistance to people facing problems both domestically and abroad.

4) Handbook for Child Safe & Friendly Tourism

CWP has developed and distributed 10,000 Handbooks for Child Safe & Friendly Tourism to relevant stakeholders under the Child Safe Friendly Tourism Project, including RTP, Department of Tourism, and various NGOs nationwide, with an aim to curb child sexual exploitation in the tourism industry, as well as relevant human trafficking laws and gender-based violations.



5) Modern Slavery Conference

On 1 March 2024, OAG, supported by ASEAN-ACT, IJM, and A21 Foundation, convened Thailand's first "Modern Slavery Conference," with participants from various sectors including government agencies, private organizations, and civil society organizations, a total of 75 people attended. The conference aimed to enhance awareness, exchange views and knowledge on legal boundaries within and between countries, and the impact on society and the economy, as well as guidelines for protecting and assisting victims throughout the process.



6) Regional Workshop on Prosecuting Trafficking in Persons for Forced Criminality Associated with Scam Centers in Southeast Asia

On 19 – 20 March 2024, OAG, supported by UNODC, RSO Bali Process, ASEAN-ACT, and IJM, hosted the “Regional Workshop on Prosecuting Trafficking in Persons for Forced Criminality Associated with Scam Centers in Southeast Asia” to enhance capabilities and efficiency of legal proceedings, and exchange information and experiences among public prosecutors, law enforcement officers from various ASEAN countries, including Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam, a total of 45 participants.



* * * * *

Protection

Key Progress during January - March 2024

1. Further advancement in the implementation of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and the Reflection Period (RP), and consultation and guidance were provided to support operations in 21 provinces. The “NRM Operational Guidelines” were also revised to be more comprehensive.

2. Discussion was initiated on the Transnational Referral Mechanism (TRM) among 6 countries in the Mekong region, under the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking (COMMIT).

3. Welfare Protection Center for Victims of Trafficking in Persons has signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with 6 business establishments, leading to increased employment of 20 victims. A total of 19 business establishments are current partners.

4. Victims of trafficking can now follow-up their requests for financial assistance under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund through an application called “Tang-rat.”

1. Statistics on Victim Protection and Assistance

1.1 Statistics on Victim Protection and Assistance

During the first three months of 2024, the Government has provided protection to 62 victims, of which 50 people (80.64%) are Thais, while 5 people (8.06%) are Indonesians. Among this number, 56 people are victims of human trafficking, while 6 people are victims of forced labor or services under Section 6/1 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, B.E. 2558 (2015). Details appear in [Table 18 -19](#).

Table 18: Statistics on the Total Number of Protected Victims

Types	Sex/Age				Types of Exploitation from Human Trafficking							Forced Labor or Services Under Section 6/1	Total
	M	M < 18	F	F < 18	Prostitution	Pornography	Other Forms of Sexual Exploitation	Forced Labor or Services	Forced Begging	Slavery	Extortion		
Foreigners	7	2	3	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	12
Thai	3	5	2	40	34	7	1	3	0	0	0	5	50
Total	10	7	5	40	31	7	1	13	0	0	0	6	62

Note: (1) M = Male / M < 18 = Men under 18 years old / F = Female / F < 18 = Female under 18 years old

Table 19: Statistics on the Number of Protected Victims by Nationality

Types	Sex/Age				Types of Exploitation from Human Trafficking							Forced Labor or Services Under Section 6/1	Total
	M	M < 18	F	F < 18	Prostitution	Pornography	Other Forms of Sexual Exploitation	Forced Labor or Services	Forced begging	Slavery	Extortion		
Thai	3	5	2	40	34	7	1	3	0	0	0	5	50
Myanmar	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Ukrainian	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sri Lankan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Burundian	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chinese	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Indonesian	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Total	10	7	5	40	35	7	1	13	0	0	0	6	62

1.2 Statistics on Victims Opting to Stay Outside of Shelters

During January – March 2024, 14 victims (22.58%) opted to stay outside of shelters (Table 20). Victims opting to stay outside of shelters stayed with their families, or had their own accommodation. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) assigned officers stationed in the victims’ places of origin to coordinate and follow up with the victims who wished to receive assistance in accordance with their lawful rights, despite their stay outside of shelters.

Table 20: Number of Victims Opting to Stay Outside of Shelters

Types	Sex/Age				Types of Exploitation from Human Trafficking							Forced Labor or Services Under Section 6/1	Total
	M	M < 18	F	F < 18	Prostitution	Pornography	Other Forms of Sexual Exploitation	Forced Labor or Services	Forced Begging	Slavery	Extortion		
Foreigners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Thai	3	2	2	7	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	5	14
Total	3	2	2	7	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	5	14

1.3 Statistics on Victims Staying in Government and Private Shelters

MSDHS has worked in collaboration with civil society organizations registered as private shelters to provide protection of victims of human trafficking, in accordance with Section 6, and victims of forced labor or services, in accordance with Section 6/1 of the Anti-Human Trafficking Act B.E. 2558 (2015). This is to ensure protection to victims without discrimination, taking into account the rights of victims, trauma-informed care, children’s best interest, sexual orientation, cultural differences, and personal needs to ensure the safety of victims residing in shelters, and adherence to the victim-centered approach.

There are 47 victims (75.80%) staying in government shelter (Table 21), and 1 victim (1.61%) staying in private shelter is a Thai girl, who has been identified as a victim of prostitution.

Table 21: Number of Victims Staying in Government Shelters

Types	Sex/Age				Types of Exploitation from Human Trafficking							Forced Labor or Services Under Section 6/1	Total
	M	M < 18	F	F < 18	Prostitution	Pornography	Other Forms of Sexual Exploitation	Forced Labor or Services	Forced Begging	Slavery	Extortion		
Foreigners	9	0	3	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	12
Thai	0	3	0	32	30	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	35
Total	9	3	3	32	31	3	1	11	0	0	0	1	47

1.4 Statistics on Return and Reintegration of Victims into Society

21 victims have been reintegrated in society under the principle of “Safe, with local support agencies at the origin, and not reverting to being victims of human trafficking again.” Among this number, 2 are Thais while 19 are foreigners, as illustrated in Table 22.

Table 22: Number of Victims Repatriated to Countries of Origin

Types of Victims’ Repatriation	Prostitution	Forced Labor	Other Forms of Exploitation
Thai Victims Repatriated to Places of Origin	1	0	1
Foreign Victims Repatriated to Countries of Origin by the Royal Thai Government	2	0	10
Foreign Victims Repatriated by Governments of Countries of Origin	0	7	0

Types of Victims' Repatriation	Prostitution	Forced Labor	Other Forms of Exploitation
Victims Repatriated by NGOs/IOs	0	0	0
Foreign Victims Accepted for Resettlement	0	0	0
Total	3	7	11

1.5 Statistics on Assistance for Thai Nationals Returning from Overseas

The Government provided assistance on repatriation to 13 Thai nationals, who encountered problems related to human trafficking and forced labor or services in Myanmar.

2. Provision of Assistance and Remedies in Accordance with Domestic Law

The Government continues to prioritize providing assistance and remedies to victims of human trafficking and forced labor or services. This consists of (1) remedies for victims under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund, which are preliminary remedies from the government budget; and (2) compensation claims from offenders.

2.1 Remedies for Victims Under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund

A total of 146 victims received preliminary remedies from the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund, totaling THB 457,166 (USD 12,494.29). Of this number, there were 92 victims in government shelters receiving THB 265,942 (USD 7,268.16) (58.17%), and 54 victims who stayed outside the shelters receiving THB 191,224 (USD 5,226.13) (41.83%). Details of remedies provided to victims are as appeared in [Table 23](#).

Table 23: List of Financial Assistance from the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund

Expense List	THB
Livelihood	9,000
Medical treatment	4,965
Compensation for unemployment	3,600
Consumer goods support	159,000
Education or training	14,700
Legal assistance	4,064
Repatriation	54,012
Payment for working	205,075
Other expenses	2,750
Total	457,166

2.2 Assistance on Compensation Claims from Offenders

MSDHS assisted 26 victims in determining the number of claims for compensation from offenders in 17 cases, amounting to THB 9,787,982 (USD 267,504.28). Details appear in [Table 24 - 25](#).

Table 24: Claims Made by Victims Inside Shelters

Types of Trafficking	Number of cases	Number of victims	Total Compensation (THB)
Sex trafficking	10	14	4,374,000
Forced labor or services	1	3	1,020,000
Total	11	17	5,394,000

Table 25: Claims Made by Victims Outside of Shelters

Types of Trafficking	Number of cases	Number of victims	Total Compensation (THB)
Sex trafficking	3	6	3,209,742
Pornography	2	2	603,590
Forced labor or services	1	1	580,650
Total	6	9	4,393,982

3. Consistent Implementation of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and Reflection Period

3.1 Follow-up on the implementation of NRM

Continuing from last year, the NRM Subcommittee has visited 21 provinces to observe each province’s preparedness, including in establishing a focal point to coordinate on screening and related processes among relevant agencies. MSDHS has requested THB 1,420,000 (USD 38,808.42) from the annual national budget allocation and THB 1,225,000 (USD 33,479.09) from the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund to support the operations of the Victim Identification Centers across the country.



3.2 Roundtable Discussion on the Implementation of NRM

NRM Subcommittee, in collaboration with MSDHS and 10 related agencies, organized a roundtable discussion with over 50 participants across all sectors to discuss the direction of NRM. Supported by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the objective was to listen to challenges, obstacles, and suggestions for driving NRM forward. During the meeting, two agreements were reached: first, to prepare a budget proposal for the fiscal year

2025 to facilitate the implementation of NRM that is aligned with the missions of each agency; and second, to review and improve the NRM Operational Guideline comprehensively for efficient implementation.



4. Enhancing the Use of Trauma-Informed Care Approach

During January to March 2024, MSDHS initiated new pioneering activities and services, which utilize Trauma-Informed care approach in shelters.

4.1 “5S” Activities

Spaces within the shelter for victims were organized under the “5S” activity concept, which includes Smile, Sabye (comfort), Sanook (fun), Sport, and Silpa (art). These activities were designed based on the Trauma-Informed Care approach to provide a sense of safety, build confidence, and raise awareness of human dignity among victims, suffering psychological impacts from trafficking. This initiative was piloted at the Nonthaburi Welfare Protection Center for Victims of Trafficking in Persons (Kredtrakarn Home).



4.2 “My Room- My Decor” Activity

The service provided the victims with the option to decorate their own rooms according to their preferences (My Room – My Decor), allowing them to create an atmosphere in their living quarters that promotes relaxation, safety, warmth, and a sense of stability. This initiative was implemented at the Pathum Thani Welfare Protection Center for Victims of Trafficking in Persons.



4.3 Reflection Activity for Victims

Recreational activities were organized, in collaboration with community, for victims experiencing anxiety, with Victim-Centered and Trauma-Informed Care approaches. This initiative aims to facilitate reflection of the victims' feelings throughout the protection process.



5. Enhancing Officers' Capacity for Victim Protection

5.1 Capacity Building Program for Sign Language Interpreters

In March 2024, MSDHS organized a capacity building program for sign language interpreters for combating trafficking in persons. The program aimed to provide fundamental knowledge and understanding regarding processes of assisting victims of trafficking in persons for interpreters and prepare them to assist victims with disabilities. About 30 targeted participants attended this program.

5.2 Capacity Building Course for the Appointment of Officials under Anti-Human Trafficking Act

MHDHS, in collaboration with MOL, arranged a capacity building course for the appointment of officials under Anti Human Trafficking Act. The course aimed to provide vital knowledge and skills for combating human trafficking, including relevant laws and procedures under NRM. The course was lectured by experienced speakers, using real life examples. A total of 130 applicants have completed this course.



6. Progress in Protection and Assistance for Victims of Human Trafficking

6.1 Collaborative Efforts with the Private Sector to Increase Income Opportunities for Victims in Shelters

Welfare Protection Center for Victims of Trafficking in Persons has signed MOUs with 6 business establishments, which leads to 20 victims being employed. A total of 19 business establishments are current partner of this program and the Center is exploring other potential partners.

6.2 Designing Inclusive Dormitory Facilities within Shelters for Diverse Groups of Victims

MSDHS has arranged dormitory buildings tailored to accommodate diverse groups of victims at the Pathum Thani Welfare Protection Center for Victims of Trafficking in Persons. These facilities include rooms for victims' families, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, and individuals from diverse gender backgrounds. Additionally, there are prayer rooms for Muslim

individuals, aligning with the principles of human dignity and respect for gender, age, ethnicity, religion, and cultural diversity of the victims.



6.3 “Tang-rat” Application

Accessibility for victims to track financial assistance requests from the Anti-Trafficking was enhanced through the “Tang-rat” Application, which digitizes and thus facilitates the tracking of progress and outcomes of assistance requests for victims of trafficking. This empowers victims to monitor the status and details of their requests independently, including submission dates, assessment outcomes, transfer dates, and transferred amounts.



7. Cooperation with Partners to Improve Efficiency in Victim Protection

Domestic Partnership

7.1 Cooperation with Educational Institutions in Raising Awareness of Trafficking in Persons

MHDHS, through Songkhla Welfare Protection Center for Victims of Trafficking in Persons and Surat Thani Welfare Protection Center for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, cooperated with educational institutions in the area in organizing activities to raise awareness and understanding of self-protection against human trafficking, reporting mechanisms, and networking to monitor

trafficking activities in nine locations. These include four in Songkhla Province and five in Surat Thani Province. Additionally, MSDHS plans to enhance collaboration in developing an MOU aiming to raise awareness among children and youths, both inside and outside of educational institutions. This initiative will involve creating media engagement tailored to children and youths for easy comprehension.

International Partnership

7.2 The 29th Myanmar-Thailand Case Management Meeting on Repatriation and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking

Between 27 – 29 February 2024, MSDHS, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief & Resettlement of Myanmar, organized the 29th Case Management Meeting (CMM) on Repatriation and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking in Yangon, Myanmar. The meeting was organized in accordance with MOU between the two countries on Cooperation to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. During this meeting, the two sides exchanged information on victim protection and assistance, legal assistance, and post-reintegration follow-up outcomes.



7.3 The 3rd Thailand – Laos Bilateral Meeting

MSDHS, in collaboration with the National Committee against Trafficking in Persons of the Lao PDR, organized the 3rd Thailand-Laos Bilateral Meeting to discuss the management and assistance for victims of human trafficking from 20 – 23 March 2024 in Chonburi. The meeting focused on discussing strategies for providing assistance to victims and monitoring assistance provided by relevant agencies. It also planned exchange of experiences and site visits for officials from the Lao PDR to learn about victim protection and assistance practices in Thailand.



7.4 Trainings for Officers at the Transit and Reception Center for Victims of Trafficking and Other Vulnerable Groups in Banteay Meanchey Province, the Kingdom of Cambodia

From 29 – 31 January 2024, MSDHS organized a knowledge exchange activity for officials from Cambodia, who work at the Transit and Reception Center for Victims of Trafficking and Other Vulnerable Groups in Banteay Meanchey Province, the Kingdom of Cambodia, covering procedures from reception to coordination between agencies and developing plans aligned with standardized procedures for repatriation and reintegration between Thailand and Cambodia.

7.5 Plan of Action (POA) under the MOU between Thailand and China on Cooperation in Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons: Phase 1 (2024-2026)

From 26 – 28 March 2024, MSDHS and relevant agencies held a meeting to consider the (draft) Plan of Action under MOU between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the People’s Republic of China on Cooperation in Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons: Phase 1 (2024-2026), in Bangkok. This meeting aimed to set out the operational plan for preventing and combating human trafficking, as stipulated in the agreement between the two governments. Thai authorities outlined activities to be undertaken according to the Plan of Action Phase 1 (2024-2026).



7.6 Initial Implementation of the Transnational Referral Mechanism (TRM)

In driving regional partnership, Thailand has initiated the implementation of TRM under the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking (COMMIT), which includes member countries, namely Cambodia, China, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Vietnam. This initiative begins with the development of Guiding Principles on identification, protection, assistance, return, (re)integration, and gender responsiveness. Thailand will lead the adoption of lessons learned from NRM and bilateral cooperation in assisting victims. This is due to Thailand's continuous bilateral cooperation with all COMMIT member countries.

* * * * *

Prevention

Key Progress during January – March 2024

1. The Ministry of Labor (MOL) conducted screenings to identify individuals, who may be exploited through forced labor, services, and human trafficking in at-risk and vulnerable labor groups using the “Ror.Bor. 1” screening form and found 3 potential victims of forced labor who subsequently entered the referral process under the National Referral Mechanism (NRM).

2. MOL revised the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the preliminary screening form (Ror.Bor. 1) to enhance the efficiency of officers’ screening operations and prepare for future online system integration.

3. Budget has been allocated to develop capacity of community officer networks, Labor Volunteers, and District Labor Officers to report instances of forced labor, services, and human trafficking in the labor sector.

4. A total of 22 capacity-building trainings, workshops, and projects have been planned with a view to driving a more effective mechanism for preventing human trafficking.

1. At-Risk Labor Inspection and Protection

The Government focuses on labor screenings in vulnerable workplace settings to ensure basic rights and legal protection for both Thai and migrant workers. MOL has implemented an effective labor inspection mechanism to cover all labor groups, including in both large and small businesses, as well as workers who entered the country illegally.

Results from proactive screenings showed a decrease in labor violations within the country as employers became more cognizant of complying with labor laws and ensuring the protection of workers' rights. During January to March 2024, MOL conducted screening for at-risk workers in 24,004 business establishments, covering 352,005 workers, details are as follows:

1.1 Migrant Workers

MOL conducted labor and welfare inspections at 20,488 workplaces, covering 263,872 migrant workers. Of this number, 566 workplaces/employers were found in violation of labor laws, and were issued penalties totaling THB 269,000 (USD 7,339.70). No case of labor trafficking or forced labor was found.

1.2 Fishery Workers

1) Collaborative inspections have been conducted in 22 coastal provinces, covering 145 vessels inspections at sea and 1,954 workers (668 Thai workers and 1,286 migrant workers).

2) Currently, there are 41,246 migrant workers with active seabooks, including Myanmar nationals (26,852 workers), Cambodians (13,099 workers), Laotians (842 workers), Vietnamese (15 workers), and other nationals (438 workers).

1.3 Informal Workers

1) Homeworkers MOL conducted inspections of 26 employers, covering 370 workers. A total of 1 employer was found in violation of labor law.

2) Household workers MOL conducted inspections of 37 employers, covering 67 workers. A total of 3 employers were found in violation of labor law.

3) Seasonal agricultural workers MOL conducted inspections of 195 workplaces/employers, covering 1,753 workers (86 children). No violations were found.

4) Others MOL conducted inspections of 5 workplaces/employers, covering 32 workers. No violations were found.

1.4 Registered Workers, At-Risk Workers, and Seafood Processing Establishments

MOL's Department of Labor Protection and Welfare (DLPW) conducted inspections in 22 coastal provinces. The targeted groups include those at risk of labor rights violations, the worst forms of child labor, and establishments with difficult access and irregular inspections. These inspections aimed to concretely address and solve these issues efficiently, supported by collaboration among relevant agencies. Furthermore, businesses identified as at-risk groups were marine fisheries, production of certain product types such as sugarcane, textile manufacturing, shrimp farming, fish farming, pig farming, or other animal farming, as well as other businesses within the production chain, construction businesses, falling under "3D" category, "*dirty, difficult, and dangerous*" jobs. Additionally, inspections covered establishments reporting the employment of child labor aged between 15 and 18 years old.

DLPW inspected 1,779 business establishments, covering 57,877 workers. A total of 260 business establishments, covering 9,713 workers were found in violation of labor law. Most violations were failure to provide holidays, rights to take a leave, and issues related to insurance money.

1.5 Business Establishments at risk of the Worst Form of Child Labor

DLPW has conducted labor and welfare inspections at 377 employers and business establishments at risk of child labor and forced labor, covering 11,875 workers. A total of 286 business establishments, covering 9,295 workers were found in violation of labor law. However, no case of labor trafficking or forced labor was found. The causes of violation mostly concerned failure to establish regulations regarding labor practices and employees registration, and issues related to wage payments.

1.6 Preliminary Screenings Following SOPs

MOL has instructed its affiliated agencies, both central and regional, to carry out operations according to SOPs for preliminary screenings. These screenings aim to identify indicators for individuals who may be potential victims of labor exploitation, forced labor, or human trafficking.

Integration inspections were conducted for at-risk establishments, totaling 513 operations involving 14,205 individuals. Through this process, 2 Sri Lankans and 1 Burundian, who were lured to work as scammers in Myanmar and identified as potential victims, entered the screening process under NRM.

1.7 At-Risk Labor Inspection by RTP

RTP conducted inspections on at-risk workers by developing plans to inspect services and entertainment venues, and businesses in areas prone to human trafficking, exploitation, prostitution, forced labor, and services, including the exploitation of children as beggars. In a total of 361 inspections, 11 human trafficking cases were initiated, involving 12 offenders and 13 victims.

2. Prevention of Human Trafficking Among Thai Labors Seeking Overseas Employment

The Government continues to implement measures to prevent trafficking of Thai workers seeking overseas employment, aiming to address the issue of illegal migration for employment, which could make individuals vulnerable to human trafficking organized by international criminal networks.

2.1 Preparation for Thai Workers Overseas

MOL has developed a 6-hour training course for job seekers before they embark on overseas employment. As of March 2024, 6,630 job seekers have received this training. The training covers four main topics: (1) Preparing for overseas employment (2) Understanding the job and the destination country (3) Guidelines for living and appropriate conduct of Thai workers abroad, and (4) Benefits and protection for Thai workers when working abroad

On the fourth topic, participants are educated on the benefits they can receive from the Thailand Overseas Employment Administration (TOEA) Fund in case they encounter problems overseas. This includes various scenarios and the process for lodging complaints through Offices of Labor Affairs, Royal Thai Embassies, with contact information provided during training sessions. Moreover, as of March 2024, 316 workers have requested assistance from TOEA Fund, totaling THB 5,365,000 (USD 146,384.72).

Additionally, MOL, in cooperation with DSI, has provided legal knowledge and instructed participants to install the "**Mast Human Intelligence**" mobile application. This application provides information on labor laws, labor rights, and allows users to specify job locations, and enables them to report emergencies urgently.

2.2 Dispatch of Thai Workers Overseas

The number of Thai workers sent for employment overseas during January to March 2024 appears in Table 26.

Table 26: The Number of Thai Workers Sent to Employment Overseas in 2023

	Channels	Total Numbers
1	Recruitment Agencies	5,139
2	DOE	1,491
3	Found Overseas Employment Opportunities Themselves	954
4	Opportunities From Employers Based in Thailand	703
5	Training And Internship Opportunities Organized by Thai Employers	284
	Total	8,571

2.3 Surveillance and Prevention of Those Deemed Suspicious to Illegally Travel to Work Overseas

MOL's Department of Employment (DOE), through 25 border checkpoints in 19 provinces, continued to implement measures to prevent outgoing Thai workers from working illegally overseas. During January to March 2024, 5 workers out of 1,838 inspected, were denied departure from Thailand.

3. Prevention of Trafficking in Migrant Workers in Thailand

MOL continues to prioritize the quality of life for migrant workers, who contribute significantly to Thailand's economy. Therefore, MOL is driving important measures to ensure their rights under labor laws.

3.1 Enhancing Efficiency in Legal Migrant Workers Recruitment via Bilateral MOUs with Sending Countries

Through Post-Arrival and Reintegration Center for Migrant Workers, trainings were provided to workers from Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar, who come to work in Thailand under bilateral MOUs. The training covers various aspects such as contracts, language, cultural norms, daily life in Thailand, rights and responsibilities of migrant workers, conflict or misconduct resolution, seeking assistance within the country, traffic laws in Thailand, awareness of penalties for human trafficking, as well as utilizing knowledge and work experience in their future lives upon returning to their home countries after completing their contracts.

These centers also conduct screenings to ensure that employers adhere to the terms of the employment contracts and that workers are ready to work before being allowed to work in Thailand. They also serve as transit points for migrant workers returning home after completing their contracts. Additionally, these centers serve as coordination centers between employers and migrant workers, particularly in provinces along neighboring countries, including Tak, Sa Kaeo, Nong Khai, Mukdahan, and Ranong.

During January to March 2024, 56,572 migrant workers received trainings at the Post-Arrival and Reintegration Center for Migrant Workers in Tak

(24,255 workers), Sa Kaeo (13,131 workers), Nong Khai (15,497 workers), Mukdahan (1,923 workers), and Ranong (1,766 workers).

3.2 Migrant Workers Assistance

The Government's Migrant Workers Assistance Centers across 10 provinces (namely Samut Sakhon, Samut Prakarn, Chonburi, Ranong, Surat Thani, Songkhla, Tak, Chiang Mai, Nakhon Ratchasima, and Khon Kaen) continue to provide assistance to migrant workers who encounter issues with their employers in a manner consistent with the law. This includes offering consultations, guidance, assistance, and facilitating referrals to relevant agencies for migrant workers facing continuous challenges while living and working in Thailand. Moreover, collaborative efforts with international organizations, such as the International Labor Organization (ILO), have been undertaken to exchange knowledge and to listen to the issues faced by personnel involved in the operation, aiming to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Centers. As a result, consultations and assistance have been provided to 10,311 migrant workers, primarily addressing issues such as changing or adding employers, correcting registry information, and issuing replacement work permits for damaged or lost ones.

3.3 Basic Rights and Benefits for Protecting and Assisting Workers.

The Government has allocated budget to support all groups of workers, ensuring that those registered workers receive fair and lawful treatment. This is to ensure that they are properly cared for and protected in accordance with their rights, and do not fall victim to forced labor or exploitation. In this regard, migrant workers are similarly protected, as Thai workers, under the Social Protection Act, B.E. 2533 (1990) and relevant amendments, and the Financial Compensation Act, B.E. 2537 (1994) and relevant amendments.

1) Social Security Fund distributed a total of THB 272,440,989 (USD 7,426,697.77) to 110,282 migrant workers from Myanmar, Lao PDR, and Cambodia. The funds were distributed on various grounds under the Social Protection Act, including, among others, medical services, childbirth, disabilities, deaths, child support, and unemployment.

2) Workmen's Compensation Fund distributed a total of THB 35,246,063.72 (USD 960,802.06) to 3,482 migrant workers from Myanmar, Lao PDR, and Cambodia. The funds were distributed on various grounds under the Financial Compensation Act, including, among others, deaths, and leave.

4. Development of Management Mechanisms and Projects for Human Trafficking Prevention

4.1 The Issuance of Work Permits to Foreign Victims and Witnesses in Cases of Human Trafficking and Forced Labor or Services

DOE continued to consider issuing work permits to foreign nationals who are victims and witnesses in cases of human trafficking and forced labor or

services. This provides an opportunity for victims to support themselves and earn income to support their families while staying in Thailand. As of March, the DOE conducted surveys of establishments to assess their readiness to hire foreign workers who are victims of human trafficking and forced labor. A total of 232 establishments expressed their interests.

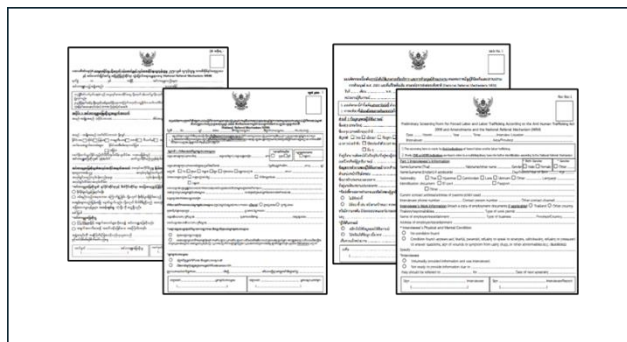
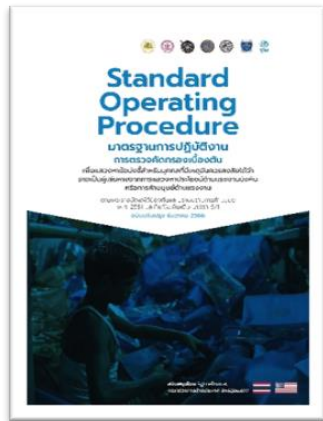
4.2 The Revision of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the Preliminary Screening Form (Ror.Bor. 1)





In 2023, MOL and IJM held an operational meeting to receive feedbacks for the development of SOPs and victim screening forms. MOL, in collaboration with relevant agencies, aimed to produce standard screening inspection guidelines that are aligned with the ILO Indicators of Forced Labor and the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, B.E. 2558 (2015). The guidelines are also aligned with Trauma-Informed Care approach. The key developments include:

1) Revised guideline of the “Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for labor trafficking and Section 6/1 offences under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, B.E. 2558 (2015).”

2) Revised screening forms to preliminarily identify victims of forced labor or human trafficking for labor exploitation (Ror.Bor. 1), available in 4 languages (Thai, English, Burmese, and Khmer).

The National Anti-Human Trafficking Committee has approved these documents. Currently, MOL and IJM are in the process of finalizing the complete manual, and MOL has tasked its affiliated agencies with implementing the guidelines.



Thai	English	Burmese	Khmer
			

4.3 Child Safe Friendly Tourism

1) DLPW has developed the "Good Labor Management (GLM) on Child Safe Friendly Tourism" initiative to promote hotels and accommodation services as areas that foster Decent Work, safety, and friendliness towards children. DLPW has set operational goals for 300 establishments across 15 provinces within the period of February to May 2024.

2) The Ministry of Tourism and Sports (MOTS) has developed plans to promote safe and sustainable tourism including (a) a project to promote *Child Safe Friendly Tourism activities* by providing training to enhance the capabilities of 850 targeted individuals in the tourism sector. They will gain knowledge and understanding of service provision and awareness of protecting children from human trafficking and all forms of sexual exploitation in key tourist areas, and (b) a project to promote *safe and human trafficking-free tourism* to foster responsible and sustainable tourism practices, free from the threat of human trafficking that poses risks to Thailand's society and tourism industry. The project is supported by a budget of THB 5,000,000 (136,462.90) from the Thailand Science Research and Innovation (TSRI) fund.

4.4 The Research Project to Study and Compile a Report on the Human Trafficking Situation Concerning Labor and the Forced Labor or Services in Thailand

In January 2024, TSRI approved a budget of THB 1,557,000 (USD 42,494.55) for MOL to conduct a research project aimed at studying and compiling a report on the human trafficking situation related to labor and the forced labor or services in Thailand for the year 2025.

4.5 Prevention Projects on Migrant Workers and Human Trafficking in the Fishery Industry

1) The Department of Fisheries (DOF) has allocated a budget of THB 8,345,400 (USD 227,767.50) for the protection of foreign workers in the fishing sector. This includes joint inspection efforts on fishing vessels in 22 coastal provinces, issuing seafarer books for foreign workers, and providing assistance to ensure their welfare while working.

2) Thai Maritime Enforcement Command Center (T-MECC) collaborates with MDTs to inspect fishing vessels at the Port-In Port-Out Controlling Centers (PIPO) and vessels at sea, including surveillance, to prevent human trafficking among vulnerable groups of fishery workers at sea.

4.6 Public Health Related Projects

1) The Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) has initiated a project to address human trafficking and the health issues of migrant workers by establishing a public health service system for migrant workers. This project aims to promote access to legally compliant healthcare services for migrant workers to ensure

comprehensive health coverage and access to standardized healthcare services while preventing them from becoming victims of human trafficking.

2) MOPH is implementing the One Stop Crisis Center (OSCC) development project for the fiscal year 2024. This project aims to enhance comprehensive assistance services for individuals subjected to various forms of violence. It encompasses medical and public health services, legal assistance, and social welfare services. The approach emphasizes interdisciplinary collaboration and the establishment of referral networks to ensure timely assistance from quality healthcare facilities and networks within the public health sector for victims of violence.

5. Improving Capacity and Efficacy of Labor Inspection

5.1 Project on Enhancing the Capabilities in Preventing Forced Labor or Services and Labor Trafficking among Labor Volunteers and District Labor Officers

MOL has provided opportunities for public participation through "Labor Volunteers" to disseminate information and promote various MOL activities as well as to report labor situation updates. Currently, there are 7,602 Labor Volunteers and 380 District Labor Officers, totaling 7,982 individuals. This year, MOL and related agencies have planned to develop the capabilities in preventing forced labor or services and labor trafficking among Labor Volunteers and District Labor Officers, with a target of 7,080 individuals.

5.2 Project on Enhancing Competencies in Protecting Informal Workers

DLPW, in collaboration with ILO and TRIANGLE in ASEAN, conducted training sessions to provide labor inspectors with knowledge and understanding of informal workers protection laws and guidelines, labor inspection, supervision, promotion, and development of consultation for informal workers. The training participants included labor inspectors, officials responsible for informal workers protection from central and regional units, and relevant personnel, totaling 101 individuals.



5.3 Roundtable Discussion on Screening and Identifying Victims in Labor Trafficking and Forced Labor of Services

On March 5, 2024, MOL, in collaboration with IJM, organized a roundtable discussion for officials working under NRM. The purpose was to enable them to identify indicators of human trafficking, including debt bondage, long working hours, confiscation of workers' identity documents, and unpaid work, which may constitute offenses related to forced labor and human trafficking, in accordance with the objectives of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, B.E. 2558 (2015). A total of 30 participants attended the discussion.



5.4 Capacity-Building for Law Enforcement Officers

CWP plans to ramp up its efforts in preventing human trafficking and forced labor or services. Seminars and trainings for investigators and MDTs, for the fiscal year 2024, are being planned to enhance efficiency in protecting migrant workers and preventing labor law violations that may lead to human trafficking issues.

6. Strengthening Complaints Mechanisms and Raising Public Awareness

6.1 “Guidelines for Preventing Human Trafficking Issues for Students Entering the Workforce” Program

MOL’s Command Center of Prevention on Labor Trafficking (CCPL), in collaboration with the A21 Foundation, conducted activities to enhance understanding and awareness of labor trafficking and forced labor or services on various issues such as workplace welfare, fair contracts, labor skills development, channels for seeking assistance, and reporting labor trafficking or forced labor incidents. The project involved 120 participants, including students from various programs such as Political Science, Public Administration, and Law at Suan Dusit University's School of Law and Politics.



6.2 Raising Awareness Activities in Tak and Kanchanaburi

In March 2024, MOL organized training programs for community leaders, teachers, local government organizations, or relevant networks in areas with reported cases in the past year, including Tak and Kanchanaburi provinces. There were two sessions, each with 50 participants. The aim was to raise awareness of the impacts of labor trafficking issues, provide knowledge and understanding of laws, indicators of labor trafficking incidents, labor monitoring to combat labor trafficking, and enforcement of labor laws in the area. This was to further disseminate knowledge and provide guidance to workers and students in the area to prevent them from becoming victims of labor trafficking and forced labor.

6.3 “DOE Help Me” and 1506 Hotline Complaint Channels

DOE’s complaint channels “DOE Help Me” digital platforms and 1506 Hotline have continued to assist workers. As of March 2024, there were complaints from 66 workers filed, and actions were taken to assist the complainants by coordinating with relevant agencies.



6.4 Project on Raising Awareness among Children and Youths Regarding Emerging Forms of Human Trafficking

MSDHS has implemented a project to enhance awareness among children and youths about emerging forms of human trafficking. The focus is on ensuring that children and youths in the area, as well as teachers and family members, are aware of the situations and patterns of human trafficking. They should be able to report and seek assistance when encountering human trafficking incidents in their area through channels such as the “Protect-U” mobile application, the 1300 Hotline, and the “ESS Help Me” system. The target groups include students, student leaders, as well as networks of children and youths in the area, teachers, parents, and staff of the Provincial Offices of Social Development and Human Security. The project is being implemented in all 76 provinces, with a target of one group per province, consisting of 65 individuals each, totaling 4,940 participants. As of January to March 2024, the project has been successfully implemented in 44 provinces, totaling 44 groups with 3,414 participants.

6.5 DOPA's Awareness Raising Activities and Complaint Channels

1) DOPA has instructed the Special Operations Unit of Provincial and District Administration Offices to conduct proactive surveillance operations on human trafficking in the area. A total of 954 units have been deployed for this purpose. Additionally, awareness-building activities have been organized for the public to enhance understanding and empower individuals to protect themselves from falling victim to human trafficking. Collaboration efforts have been encouraged to establish networks for monitoring human trafficking at the local level. In 2024, DOPA conducted 111 inspections at high-risk locations and reached out to a total of 2,800 individuals through awareness campaigns.



2) DOPA persistently reinforced the accessibility of the "Damrongdharma Centers" for lodging complaints across 878 districts via multiple platforms, including direct complaints at all district offices nationwide, the 1567 Hotline, and the website www.damrongdharma.moi.go.th, among others.

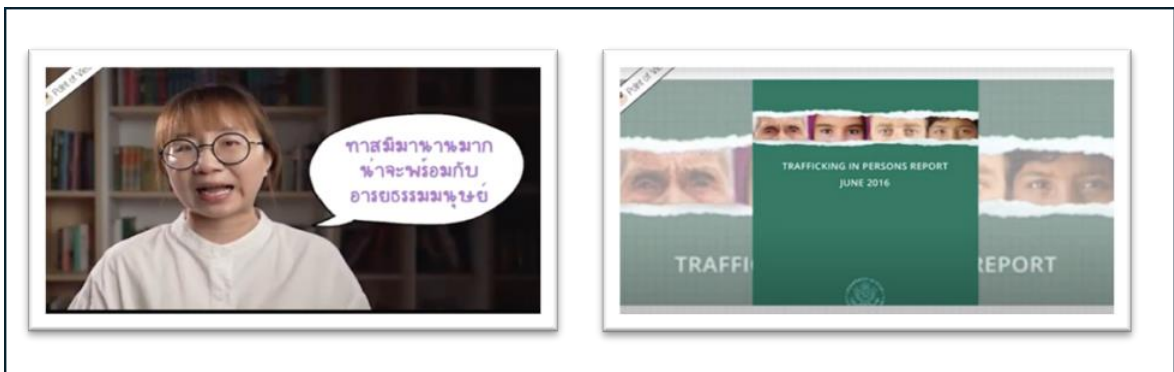


6.6 Project on Enhancing the Efficiency of the Legal Immigration and Work Authorization Process for Migrant Workers

The Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) has developed a plan to enhance the efficiency of the legal immigration and work authorization process for migrant workers. This is aimed at fostering knowledge, understanding, and awareness among the public and at-risk groups in border areas, enabling them to protect themselves and their families from human trafficking and to prevent themselves from becoming offenders of human trafficking. The target groups are citizens and youth in the "Core Village" area, comprising 480 villages.

6.7 Project on Preventing Human Trafficking through Human Rights Mechanisms

On 15 and 22 January 2024, the Rights and Liberties Protection Department (RLPD), MOJ, conducted meetings with representatives from relevant local agencies to develop action plans in Ubon Ratchathani and Chiang Mai provinces. The aim was to enhance cooperation among agencies through training to establish networks for children, youth, and stateless persons, totaling no fewer than 400 individuals. As part of the aforementioned action plan, two initiatives have been implemented, including (1) collaboration with online influencer “Point of View” to produce social media content disseminating knowledge about human trafficking on the topic of "History of the Slave Trade." (2) conducting 7 training sessions to raise awareness, promote prevention, and establish networks for the prevention of human trafficking through mechanisms of human rights and freedoms for children and youth. As a result of these training sessions, the network has expanded to involve more than 870 individuals.



7. Advancing Partnership on Human Trafficking Prevention

The Government continues to prioritize collaboration with relevant agencies from both the public and private sectors to prevent human trafficking issues. It aims to establish strong networks to enhance awareness among government officials, private sector entities, and the general public, including both Thai and migrant workers, to prevent them from becoming victims of human trafficking. Over time, the government agencies responsible for prevention have collaborated with the private sector, NGOs, and maintained continuous cooperation with international partners to develop prevention measures for human trafficking.

7.1 Good Labor Practices (GLP)

The DLPW has continued to promote and expand the implementation of GLP among businesses and private entities as continuous development is essential to establish a labor management system comparable to international labor standards. As of March 2024, a total of 264 businesses in poultry farms, general business establishments, seafood industry, and shrimp farms, have joined to implement GLP.

7.2 Thai Labor Standard: TLS 8001

The DLPW has continued to promote the Thai Labor Standard (TLS) 8001-2020, a baseline for business practices of social responsibility regarding labor. As of March 2024, 57 businesses have joined to adhere the TLS system.

7.3 The Revision of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the Preliminary Screening Form (Ror.Bor. 1)

As previously mentioned, collaboration between MOL and IJM has played a pivotal role in the revisions of the “Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for labor trafficking and Section 6/1 offences under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, B.E. 2558 (2015)” and “Ror.Bor. 1” preliminary screening forms, available in 4 languages (Thai, English, Burmese, and Khmer).



7.4 Developing Victims Screening Systems According to Preliminary Screening Standards using the Ror.Bor. 1 Form

MOL, with support from Winrock International, in collaboration with USAID Thailand Counter Trafficking in Persons, is developing a screening system. In the initial phase, there were three discussions held in March 2024 to discuss issues related to establishing a database for storing preliminary screening data securely and efficiently, to facilitate the exchange of information between frontline agencies effectively. Currently, the Terms of Reference are being drafted, and further coordination will take place to discuss the aforementioned matters in the future.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMLO	The Anti-Money Laundering Office
ASEAN	The Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN-ACT	ASEAN-Australia Counter-Trafficking
COJ	The Courts of Justice
COMMIT	The Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking
CWP	The Child Woman Protection and Anti-Human Trafficking Centre
D.A.R.E. 2	The Drug Abuse Resistance Education to Child Abuse Resistance
C.A.R.E	Education
DATIPFUND	The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Fund
DLPW	The Department of Labour Protection and Welfare
DOE	The Department of Employment
DOF	The Department of Fisheries
DOPA	The Department of Provincial Administration
DSDW	The Department of Social Development and Welfare
DSI	The Department of Special Investigation
GLP	Good Labor Practice
IJM	The International Justice Mission
ILO	The International Labour Organization
IOM	The International Organization for Migration
ISOC	The Internal Security Operation Command
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
MDTs	Multidisciplinary Teams
MFA	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOI	The Ministry of Interior
MOJ	The Ministry of Justice
MOL	The Ministry of Labour
MOTS	The Ministry of Tourism and Sports
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDHS	The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
NCMEC	The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRM	The National Referral Mechanism
OAG	The Office of the Attorney General
O.U.R.	Operation Underground Railroad
PIPO	Port-In Port-Out Control Centers
RLPD	The Rights and Liberties Protection Department
RP	The Reflection Period
RTE	The Royal Thai Embassy
RTG	The Royal Thai Government
RTP	The Royal Thai Police
SOPs	The Standard Operating Procedures
SSO	The Social Security Office

THB	Thai Baht
TICA	Thailand International Cooperation Agency
TICAC	Thailand Internet Crimes Against Children Taskforce
TLS	The Thai Labor Standard
TRM	The Transnational Referral Mechanism
UNODC	The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USD	U.S. Dollar

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