

Reintegration Programme

Reintegration Programme



- The Department of Social Welfare in collaboration with Psychology Department and Mental Health-care Hospital also conducts social counseling for mental development.
- Most of the trafficked victims are mentally affected because they had to undergo the life of hardship and bitterness.
- Accordingly, social counseling's are conducted for their mental development and if necessary, they are sent to the mental health care Hospital and given treatment under the psychiatrists.

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*Awareness-raising for
personal health care*

*Awareness-raising for
Trafficking in persons*



- For health-care awareness-raising, the responsible persons from Department of Social Welfare and Department of Health explain the victims about HIV/AIDS such as how to be infected, how to prevent, and how to control yourself with HIV/AIDS.
- The responsible persons also arrange medical examination with the consent of the victims and keep their medical examination confidential and arrange for medical treatment if necessary.



**Awareness-raising
for HIV/AIDS**

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- Being trafficked is due to lack of knowledge on the dangers of trafficking and persuasion of traffickers.
- This being so, awareness on trafficking in persons, advocacy on HIV/AIDS and health -care, explaining about taking actions against unofficial going abroad and facing the miserable life abroad are conducted.
- Moreover, necessary arrangements are made when the trafficked victim wants to institute a suit for his/her grievance.

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- In addition, the trafficked victims are provided with vocational trainings such as tailoring, embroidery and basic handicraft.
- During the temporary care at the institutions and centres, the DSW strives to get contact with their parents, guardians and relatives and confirms their address in collaboration with MAAF, INGOs and NGOs.

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Recreation Programme

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- After rehabilitation programme, the DSW hands over them to their parents and guardians through State/Division, District and Township level Myanmar Women's Affair Federation respectively in terms of reintegration into the society.
- In this regard, those who have no parents and guardians are allowed to live at the institutions in accord with their own wish.
- The DSW and MWAF carry out aftercare services and family-income generating programme in collaboration with UNICEF, UNIAP, SC(Myanmar)and World Vision Myanmar).

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- In carrying out repatriation and rehabilitation programmes the DSW has achieved success to a certain extent.
- With regard to rehabilitation, the role of the institutions and centres which take care of the victims is very important.
- Although the Vocational Training Centres for Women(VTW) under the DSW are taking care of the victims, the centres cannot provide them with sufficient accommodation, meals and clothes.
- So there is a need to fulfill their needs.

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Vocational Training

Vocational Training



- At present, the trafficked victims who live in Muse and Myawaddi areas have to be taken care of at the VTWs in Yangon and Mandalay.
- Therefore, it is necessary to establish half-way houses in those areas.

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Future Plans

- The future plans on anti-trafficking in persons are as follows:-
 - (a) to collaborate and implement the programmes to emerge the Repatriation Guide-Lines in the Mekong Region.
 - (b) to recruit volunteers for conducting follow-up programme.
 - (c) to build a separate building for the trafficked victims at the Yangon Vocational Training Centre for Women.
 - (d) to upgrade the Kyaing-tone Vocational Training Centre for Women.
 - (e) to open a half-way house in Myawaddi, Kawthaung and Muse respectively.

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Conclusion

- Trafficking in persons which exploits children, women and men in various ways is not only an abhorrent crime but also a violation of the fundamental human right.
- At present, it is one of the transnational organized crimes growing far and wide all over the world.
- The problem of human trafficking is a deeply complicated issue relating to economic and social affairs.
- This being so, only one nation cannot solve that problem alone because it is one of the transnational organized crimes.

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- Only when all nations make concerted efforts, will that problem be wiped out amidst the world.
- Likewise, in implementing the task on anti-trafficking in persons within a nation, only one department and one nation cannot manage to combat that problem.
- Hence, success will be surely achieved with the collaboration and cooperation of government organizations, UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs in implementation of anti-trafficking in persons.
- In conclusion, it is necessary to get internal and external collective and harmonious efforts in fighting against the abhorrent crime of human trafficking.

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Thank You

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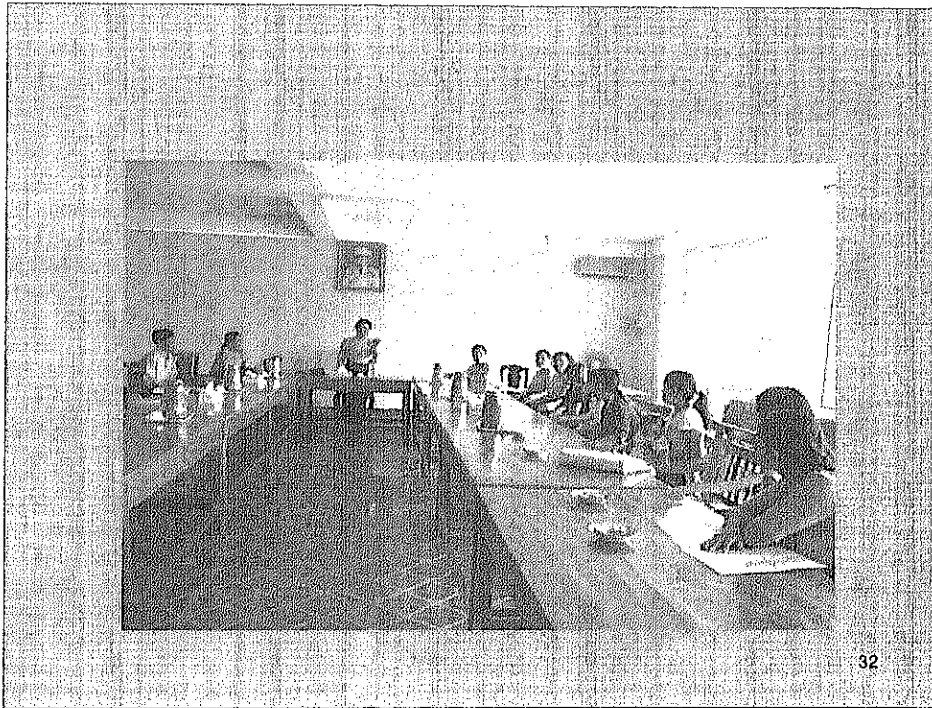
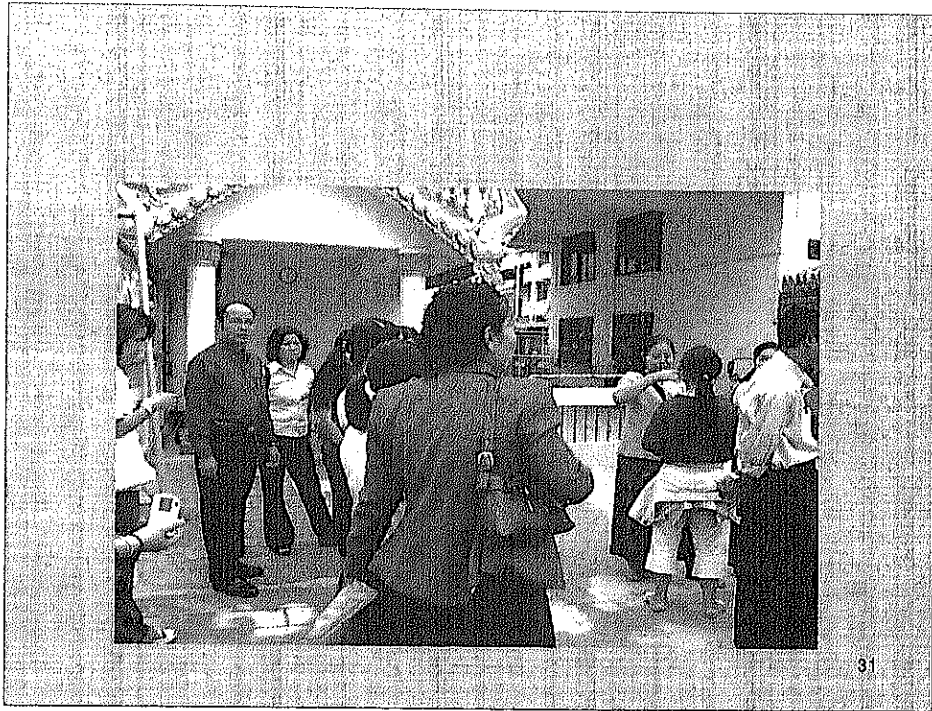
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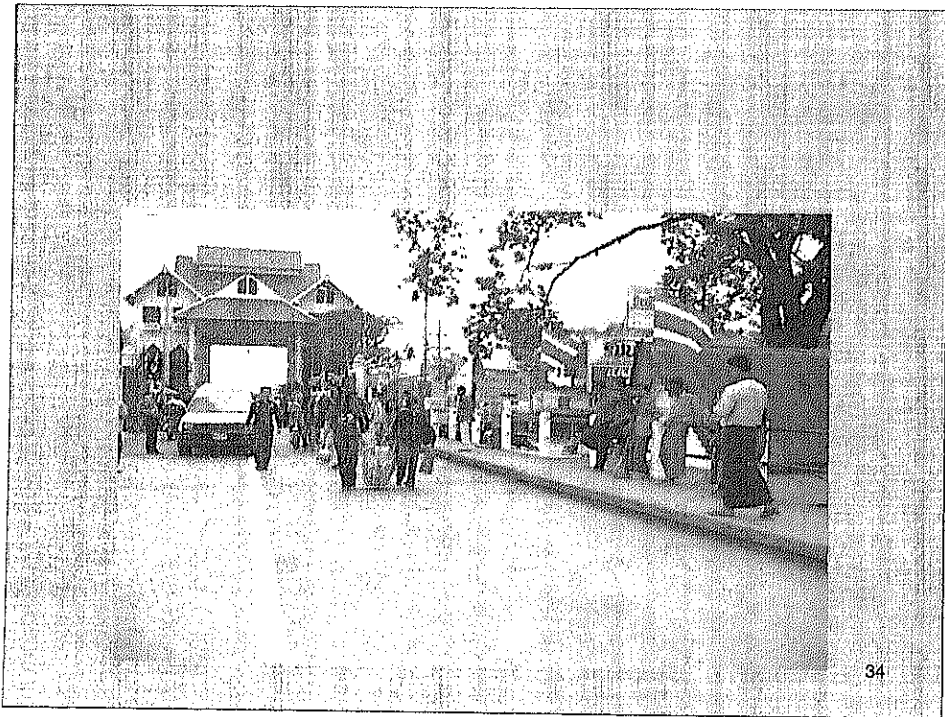








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