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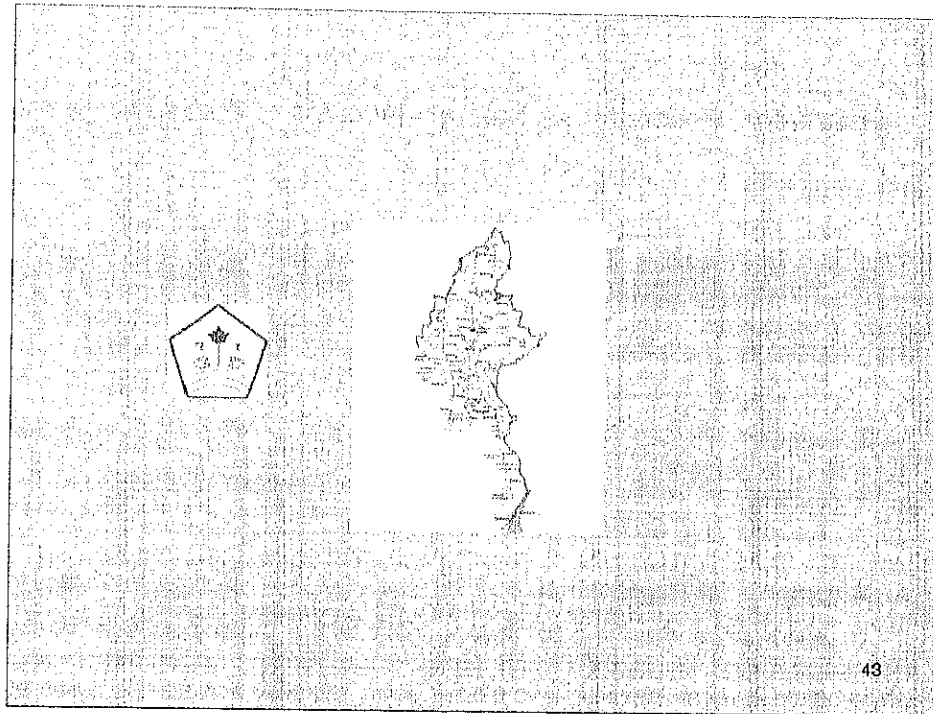
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Government of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and
Resettlement Activities of the Working Group on
Repatriation, Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Trafficked Victims

Introduction

1. Since 1992, the Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, has been providing social assistance and protection to victims of trafficking who are encountering social problems abroad.

Anti-Trafficking Activities

2. Anti-trafficking activities have been carried out in stages as follows:

- (a) Prevention
- (b) Law Enforcement
- (c) Protection
- (d) Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration

Arrangements for Repatriation

3. In accordance with the guidelines provided by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, the Department of Social Welfare follows the procedure given below in receiving victims who have been trafficked abroad and repatriated to the Myanmar Government through the Myanmar embassies.

- (a) Case reports of victims are received from the foreign organization.
- (b) Nationality confirmation is carried out by the Immigration and National Registration Department.
- (c) Family tracing is carried out and discussions with parents and guardians are held for reintegration.
- (d) Upon confirmation of nationality, the proposed repatriation is submitted to the Office of the Commander-in-Chief (Army) of the Defence Services for approval.
- (e) A response is sent to the relevant foreign organization for repatriation and setting the date and venue.
- (f) At the proposed date and venue, victims are received by the Department together with the relevant township authorities, members of the Myanmar Women's Federation, UNIAP, INGOs and related departmental officials.

Rehabilitation

4. After repatriation, victims receive temporary care at training schools under the Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, as follows:

- (a) Medical Check-up
- (b) Case Study
- (c) Health Education
- (d) Behaviour Change
- (e) Knowledge Awareness
- (f) Social Counselling
- (g) Introduction to Immigration Laws
- (h) Vocational Training
- (i) Final Confirmation of Family Tracing
- (j) Reintegration with Parents/Guardians

Awareness Raising and Follow-Up

5. The procedure followed in the rehabilitation of those whose nationality have been confirmed is:

- (a) Family tracing
- (b) Family assessment
- (c) Awareness raising for parents and guardians on trafficking in persons
- (d) Family counselling
- (e) Reintegration with parents and into the community
- (f) Follow-up activities together with relevant State and Division Departments of Social Welfare, and Departments of Health, various levels of Women's Affairs Federation, and NGOs in order to monitor the living conditions in the community, income generation, health and social conditions and to provide necessary assistance

Reintegration

6. From 1992 to December 2006, 453 trafficked victims have been reintegrated and rehabilitated. A breakdown up to December 2006 is as follows:

(a)	from Thailand	243
(b)	from Malaysia	44
(c)	from China	83
(d)	from Japan	11
(e)	from Macau	8
(f)	from Taiwan	3
(g)	from Singapore	1
(h)	from Bangladesh	1
Total		453

7. In collaboration with the relevant departments and organizations (MAAF, UNICEF, UNIAP, World Vision Myanmar, Save the Children Myanmar, Department of Social Welfare has been conducting family tracing, case management, reintegration and follow-up of the trafficked victims. World Vision Myanmar, Save the Children Myanmar are conducting such activities in their project site townships. Department of Social Welfare has been conducting these activities in the rest of the townships, States and Divisions with UNICEF support.

Staff capacity building

8. To build the capacity of DSW staff who are working for the trafficked victims, DSW introduced training in collaboration with UNICEF as well as UINAP. Family tracing, Case Management, reintegration and follow-up are the subjects highlighted. Three training was conducted in collaboration with UNIAP (78 participants) and one training (35 participants) was conducted in collaboration with UNICEF. Total of 113 staff were trained. MAAF formed mobile team and has been training the members on prevention of trafficking in States and Divisions

Regional Cooperation

9. With the coordination of the UNIAP, MoU for the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) was signed by ministers from 6 countries in the Mekong region for the implementation of anti-trafficking activities in the region at a Meeting held at the Sedona Hotel in Yangon from 24 to 29 October 2004. This Meeting was attended by responsible officials from the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.

Bilateral Cooperation with Thailand

10. With regard to the case of 63 female victims of trafficking rescued from a prawn processing plant in Samut Sakhon, Thailand, the Department of Social Welfare has received the name list and their addresses. Coordination work is being carried out with the Department of Immigration and National Registration in order to confirm their citizenship and proceed with their repatriation. At present, 10 out of 63 women have been confirmed as citizens and coordination work is being carried out for the speedy processing of the remaining 53.

11. As a Thai-Myanmar government-to-government cooperation and initiative against trafficking in persons, the Bilateral Negotiation Meeting held in Bangkok, Thailand, on 30 July 2004, was attended by the Director-General of the Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, a Director-General from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Secretary of the Central Body for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons, and representatives from the Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation and United Nations Inter-Agency Project (UNIAP).

12. At the Meeting, the principles used by the Myanmar side for the repatriation of trafficking victims were explained. As an outcome of the negotiations, it was agreed by both Myanmar and Thailand that communication, coordination and repatriation of victims should be carried out in cooperation with the UNIAP, INGOs and NGOs at the border checkpoints of Myawady Bridge, Mae Sot and Tachilek, and Mae Sai Friendship Bridge. It was also agreed that Thailand should provide socially appropriate care and protection to victims, and that the delivery of case reports should take place between the counterpart government departments.

13. At the Meeting, the repatriation of the Myanmar nationals who had been trafficked to Thailand and were facing great misery was discussed and an agreement was reached. According to the agreement, 20 young women were repatriated to Myanmar at the Tachilek Friendship Bridge on 10 August 2004. After bilateral negotiations, 96 victims of trafficking have been repatriated from Thailand on 12 separate occasions and 83 victims have been repatriated from China on 8 separate occasions since 2004.

Outcomes

14. Repatriation of Myanmar nationals who have been trafficked to foreign countries and are facing great misery has had the following beneficial results.

- (a) Reintegration with families
- (b) Rescue from social misery
- (c) Rehabilitation and reintegration into normal social life
- (d) Effective anti-trafficking awareness-raising activities for the general public through the victims
- (e) Cooperation with 6 countries in the Mekong Region to reduce and eliminate trafficking in persons in accordance with COMMIT -MoU; increased cooperation with other Southeast Asian countries including ASEAN members

Conclusion

15. The working group on Repatriation, Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Trafficked victims headed by the Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement has been providing psychosocial support, Vocational training and implementing family reunification and reintegration of

trafficked victims. More over, the working group, in collaboration with UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs, conducted follow-up activities to support income generation and social reintegration of the trafficked victims. In this way prevention and suppression against Cross border human trafficking between Myanmar-China, Myanmar- Thailand is effectively addressed.

MYANMAR'S EFFORTS AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Police Captain Zaw Zaw Oo
Staff Officer

Department Against Transnational Crime
Myanmar Police Force

8-3-2007

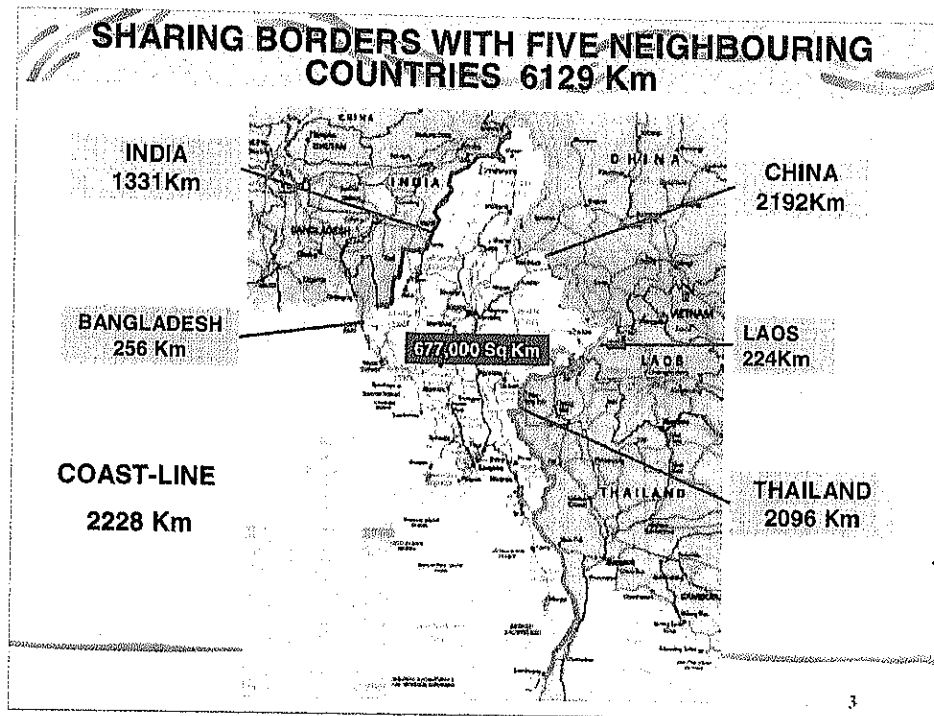
Bangkok

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Geographical Status of Myanmar

- **Area** - **677000 Sq Km**
- **with China** - **2192 Km**
- **Lao PDR** - **224 Km**
- **Thailand** - **2096 Km**
- **Bangladesh** - **256 Km**
- **India** - **1331Km**

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Trafficking Situation in Myanmar

- ❖ Cross the Border
(specifically China & Thailand)
- ❖ Better Job opportunity
- ❖ Individual Economic aspiration
- ❖ Become to be exploitative

The Nature of Trafficking in Myanmar

- ☐ Not organized crime manner

Kinds of Trafficking

- ☐ Labour exploitation
- ☐ Sex exploitation
- ☐ Begging
- ☐ Home maid

Category of Trafficking

- ☐ Origin Country
- ☐ Transit Country (Just Cross Border)
- ☐ Not destination Country

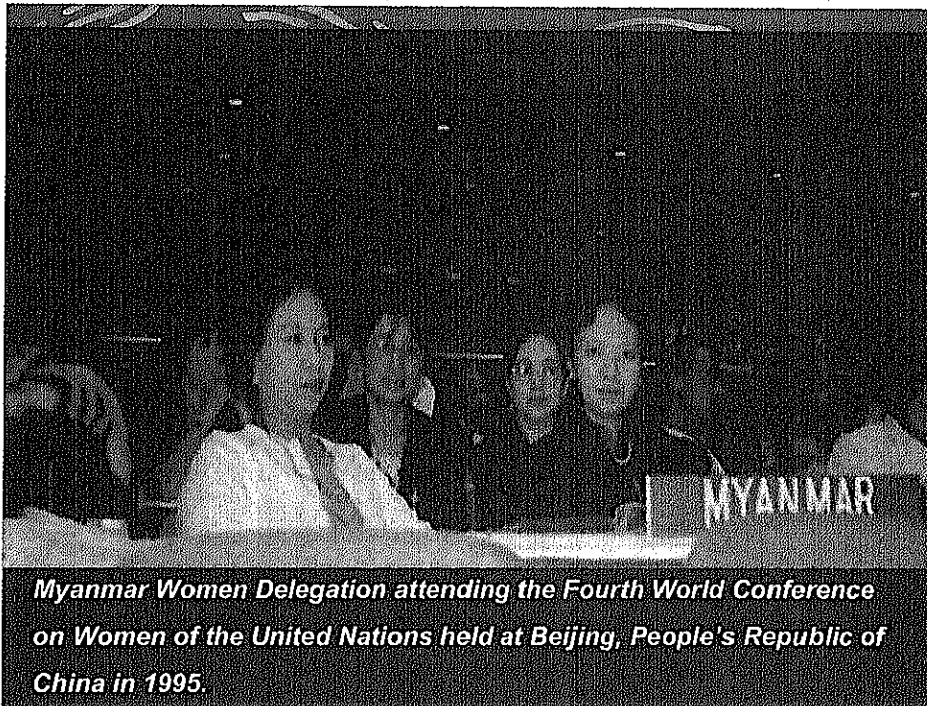
National Policy

- ☉ Myanmar views TIP as a grave issue confronting humankind.
- ☉ Places in high agenda on National Policy.
- ☉ Establishes comprehensive frame work, Legislation, Plan of Action, Bilateral, Regional and Multilateral cooperation.

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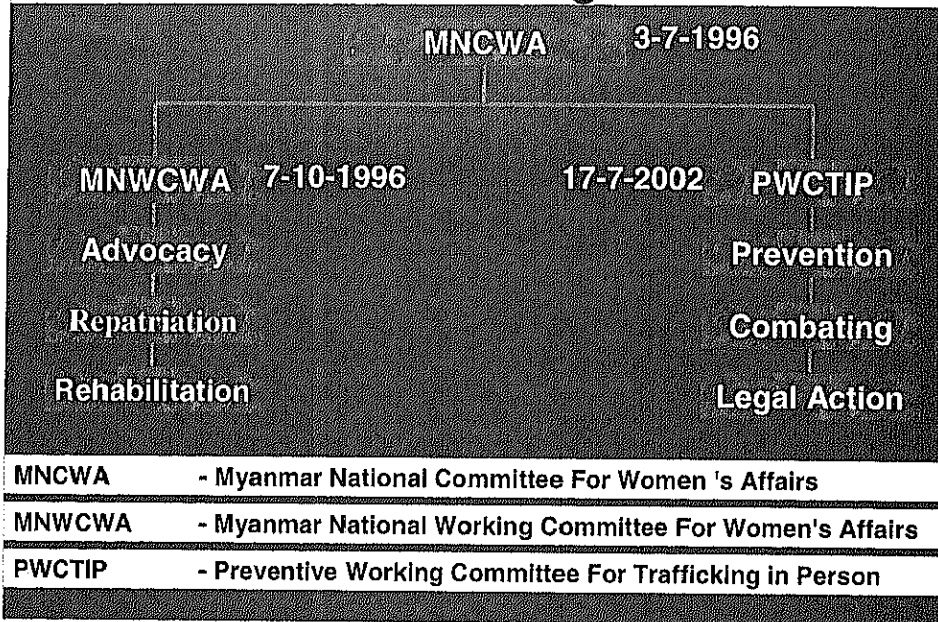
Significant Steps against Human Trafficking

- ⌘ Aware on T.I.P issue since 1995
- ⌘ Participated 4th World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995.
- ⌘ Put Beijing Platform as guideline.
Formation of MNCWA (July,1996)
- ⌘ Participated in Mekong Region-Law Center (MRLC) Regional Conference in 1997.



Myanmar Women Delegation attending the Fourth World Conference on Women of the United Nations held at Beijing, People's Republic of China in 1995.

National Committees against Human Trafficking



National Plan of Actions (1998)

- Preventive Strategies
- Prosecution Strategies
- Protective Strategies
- Reintegration Strategies

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Collaboration with UNIAP

- Mobile Training Team
- Trained 500 Service providers
- Micro Credit Loan

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Formation of Central Supervision Committee on Illegal Migration

- Formed on 23 September 2001 with different levels.
- Led by Director General of Myanmar Police Force.
- Aim to prevent people from leaving the country illegally.
- Since 2001 to present:
 - Educated 871755 persons
 - Prevented 21266 persons
 - Actions 1764 persons

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Formation of the Working Committee on

Anti- Trafficking in Persons

- **Led by Deputy Minister of Home Affair**
- **Formed on 17 July 2002.**
- **Aim to identify the traffickers in order to prosecute and to provide special protection to the victims.**

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Establishment of Receiving Centre

- **Opened on 18 February 2002**
- **6 Ministries comprising:-
Defence, Home Affairs, Foreign
Affairs, Social Welfare, Immigration,
Labour**
- **Since then up to present- 21089
persons received**

