



## UNIAP Phase III

Annual Progress Report 2011  
[January – December 2011]

# Acronyms

AHTD	Anti Human Trafficking Division (Thailand)
ARTIP	Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons Project
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATU	Anti-Trafficking Units (Lao PDR)
ATTFs	Anti-Trafficking Taskforces (Myanmar)
BDCF	Blue Dragon Children’s Foundation (Vietnam)
BGC	Border Guard Command (Vietnam)
CBOs	Community-based organisations
CBTIP	Central Body for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CMM	Case Management Meeting
COMMIT	Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking
CSAGA	Center for Studies and Applied Sciences in Gender, Family, Women and Adolescents (Vietnam)
CWCC	Cambodian Women’s Crisis Centre
DSDW	Department of Social Development and Welfare (Thailand)
DSI	Department of Special Investigation (Thailand)
DSW	Department of Social Welfare (Myanmar)
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
HRDF	Human Rights Development Foundation (Thailand)
IAWG	Inter-Agency Working Group
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGOs	International non-government organisations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LAC	Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of National People’s Congress
LICADHO	Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights
LSCW	Legal Support for Children and Women (Cambodia)
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MLA	Mutual Legal Assistance
MoJ	Ministry of Justice (Vietnam)
MOLISA	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (Vietnam)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDHS	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (Thailand)
NGOs	Non-government organisations
NPAs	National Plans of Action
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PoA	Plan of Action (PoA)
PPCs	Project Proposal Concepts
RMO	Regional Management Office (UNIAP)
RTP	Regional Training Programme
SADIA	Sarawak Dayak Iban Association (Malaysia)
SCV	Save the Children Vietnam
SEA	South-East Asian
SHARE	Life Counselling, Research and Psychology
SIREN	Strategic Information Response Network
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures

SPA	Sub-regional Plan of Action
SURAC	Sub-regional Advisory Committee
THALACC	Thai - Lao Cross Border Collaboration on Tracing Missing Trafficked Victims in Thailand
TOT	Training-of-trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIAP	United Nations Inter-agency Project on Human Trafficking
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Operations
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime
VWU	Vietnam Women's Union
WVI	World Vision International

# Project Summary

<b>Project Title:</b>	United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP)
<b>Award ID:</b>	00045460
<b>Time Frame:</b>	January 2007 to December 2013
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	January 2011 to December 2011

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## UNIAP Phase III Project Goal (from Project Document)

To make a tangible and sustained impact on human trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) through continued advancement of a more cohesive, strategic and incisive response. To achieve this goal, UNIAP:

- Capitalizes on its previous successes in bringing together governments, UN agencies, and other development partners, notably through the COMMIT Process;
- Builds on and enhances other existing achievements of the anti-trafficking sector;
- Further improves cooperation within and between countries and partners;
- Improves targeting of resources and expertise; and
- Promotes dissemination and application of the latest in anti-trafficking good practices and lessons from throughout the world.

## Building a Sustainable Foundation

In Phase III, UNIAP builds on the achievements of its first two phases. It combines support for further consolidation and institutionalisation of current anti-trafficking approaches (notably through its role as Secretariat to COMMIT, support to National Plans of Action, and regional and national training programmes), with our research and development role, involving the development and testing of new ideas and approaches (e.g. identification and addressing of gaps and opportunities and strengthening of monitoring and evaluation). In turn, as new information, knowledge and insights are gained, the Project works to ensure that these are brought to bear in programming across the anti-trafficking sector. All this work is underpinned by the Project's ongoing role in creating opportunities for better coordination and information-sharing between its many Government, UN, and non-government partners on anti-trafficking issues.

A core value of UNIAP is our attempt to ensure that the work we do translates into real people being helped. This includes preventing vulnerable people from being trafficked, helping those who have already been trafficked and working to put those who commit the crimes in jail. In any human rights sector, including human trafficking, there is a tendency to hold numerous workshops and meetings to discuss the topic without this translating into real, measurable progress. It is UNIAP's hope to make a case that because of the work outlined below, this project is making a difference.

# RESULTS

UNIAP's activities and achievements from this reporting period are highlighted below, categorised under the four objectives outlined in the Project Document. Each section also provides some background to further support the relevance of this work.

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## OBJECTIVE 1 | SERVICES TO GOVERNMENTS

### **To support Governments in the institutionalisation of effective multi-sectoral approaches to combat trafficking.**

Objective 1 focuses on the COMMIT Process. The current Plan of Action which gives effect to the COMMIT MOU – the 3rd COMMIT Sub-regional Plan of Action (COMMIT SPA III, 2011-2013) – contains five key activity areas:

- **Area 1:** Policy and Cooperation
- **Area 2:** Legal Frameworks, Law Enforcement and Justice
- **Area 3:** Protection, Recovery, and Reintegration
- **Area 4:** Preventive Measures and Vulnerability Reduction
- **Area 5:** Monitoring, Evaluation, and Anti-Human Trafficking Data Systems

Activities under these Areas are being implemented in each of the six Mekong countries and at a multi-country level where needed (both bilateral and multilateral). Implementation is typically done in partnership between relevant government departments and non-government entities, whether UN agencies or NGOs. Since human trafficking is multi-dimensional, each of the six COMMIT countries has a multi-disciplinary COMMIT Task Force which is a governing body with oversight responsibility consisting of representatives from numerous relevant ministries including police, justice, social welfare, and women's affairs. This report covers the first year of implementation for the COMMIT SPA III.

## UNIAP's Role as Secretariat to COMMIT

UNIAP has been entrusted by the governments to act as Secretariat to COMMIT. This is based on our existing work and mandate as an inter-agency coordinating body.

UNIAP is able to draw on its extensive network of partners throughout the region to provide technical and financial assistance to all aspects of the COMMIT Process. UNIAP also works with partners to ensure that programmes and activities are aligned with government priorities in the COMMIT SPA III and National Plans of Action. Technical and financial support for the COMMIT Process has been further provided by a wide range of multi-sectoral partners including UN agencies, NGOs, inter-governmental organisations, and donor organisations.

At the beginning of each year, UNIAP provides each of the COMMIT Task Forces with up to US\$100,000 to programme activities. The activities selected come directly from the SPA III and are implemented with close collaboration among all of the partners. UNIAP project offices based in each of the six countries coordinate with government and UN agencies on a day-to-day basis to

ensure that the governments have the technical, administrative and financial support necessary to progress on all aspects of COMMIT SPA III.

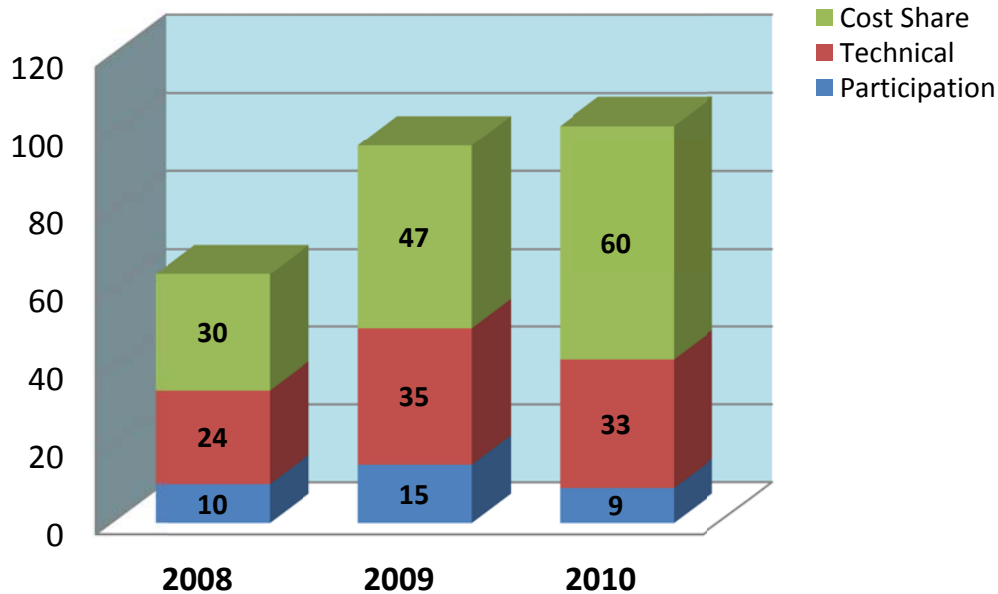
Below is a summary of national-level COMMIT activities led by COMMIT government ministries and supported by UNIAP during the 2011 reporting period. This does not include regional-level activities organized by UNIAP in support of the COMMIT Process, for example the COMMIT Regional Training Programme (RTP).

<b>COMMIT Activity Summary by Country/Area</b>						
<b>Country</b>	<b>Area 1</b>	<b>Area 2</b>	<b>Area 3</b>	<b>Area 4</b>	<b>Area 5</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cambodia</b>	9	2	2	6	5	24
<b>China</b>	3	2	1	0	0	6
<b>Laos</b>	2	5	1	2	1	11
<b>Myanmar</b>	14	4	2	4	4	28
<b>Thailand</b>	0	3	0	1	0	4
<b>Vietnam</b>	9	2	4	0	4	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>92</b>

### Expansion of Inter-Agency Participation in COMMIT Activities

The table below indicates the trend being following related to inter-agency contributions to COMMIT activities between 2008 and 2010 (note the data from 2011 is still pending). Note that both financial and technical inputs from development partners have continued to increase during this period.

**Inter-Agency Participation in COMMIT Activities**  
 Combined data, six Mekong countries



## **Challenges within the COMMIT Process**

Like any other multi-lateral initiative, the COMMIT Process sometimes faces challenges between and among partners, including:

- Periodic political issues between governments unrelated to anti-trafficking, which have the potential to disrupt bilateral relations related to anti-trafficking;
- Over-caution related to information collection and dissemination sometimes slows down the process;
- Government and civil society relationships/partnerships/trust levels are sometimes fluid and unpredictable;
- There is sometimes a misplaced sense of competition among UN partners; and
- Personal and political factors sometimes get in the way of implementation.

When these challenges arise, the member countries often come together to identify what is needed to solve the problem to move the process forward. This emphasis on collective governance has helped to ensure that the COMMIT Process is never derailed by petty politics that can sometimes disrupt a regional collaboration.



## AREA 1 | Policy & Cooperation

Policy developments form the basis of state prosecution and protection efforts as a response to human trafficking, as well as in cross-border cooperation. Under the COMMIT SPA II, policy aspects were addressed through National Plans of Action (PPC 2) and Bilateral and Multilateral Partnerships (PPC 3), with countries across the region developing and implementing NPAs and increasingly sophisticated cross-border agreements.

Significant developments have been made in the policy response across the COMMIT region since the COMMIT MOU came into effect and through COMMIT SPA I and SPA II implementation. National legislation has increasingly moved towards identifying trafficking crimes comprehensively along international standards and setting measures in place for concrete steps in implementing agreements between countries. Policy goals and activities under the COMMIT SPA III seek to consolidate these achievements and ensure the significant policy developments are implemented in full, as intended, to enhance anti-human trafficking efforts.

Activities listed under this Area include the following:

- Support to National Plans of Action
- Training and capacity building for national responders and policy makers
- Operationalization of cross-border agreements
- Support to cooperation beyond the COMMIT region
- Cross-border information exchange

Efforts under COMMIT Area 1 in 2011 included focuses on both national-level and bilateral policy implementation, as well as strengthening government capacity through the COMMIT Regional Training Programme and other specialist trainings at the national and sub-national level.

Below is a summary of activities carried out during this reporting period.



Country	Target Description	Activity description	Output indicators	Summary of activities implemented	Outcome
CMB	National Plans of Action enacted to address all forms of human trafficking.	Final submission for approval of the National Plan of Action. Submission incorporates request for approval to translate from Khmer to English and plans to organise launch event.	NPA approved, translated and printed.	The NPA was refined and the final version was approved and published.	The NPA was approved on December 2011.
CMB	Comprehensive regional and national training programs are established for government and non-government anti-trafficking responders and policy makers, run by cadres of regional and national trainers.	Organized national training courses "Strategies for Combatting Human Trafficking." 7 training courses took place (Mondulkiri, Kratie, Stung Treng, Preah Vihear, Banteay Meanchey Gendarmerie and 2 artist training courses)	1)Four provincial training courses conducted; 2)One provincial training session for gendarmerie officials; and 3)Two one-day training courses for artists	Eight training courses were conducted with 361 participants. Seven Training courses on "strategies for Combatting Human Trafficking" were organised as well as a training session on "investigation skills" for the gendarmerie officials.	Government officials and NGO staff who participated in the courses are now better equipped with skills and knowledge on how to combat human trafficking.
CMB	Comprehensive regional and national training programs are established for government and non-government anti-trafficking responders and policy makers, run by cadres of regional and national trainers.	Develop and implement a human trafficking curriculum to be incorporated into teacher training courses.	Curriculum included in the course of teaching training schools.	The curriculum was developed to provide school teachers knowledge and understanding of human trafficking issues in order for them to incorporate this topic into their future teachings, thus raising awareness amongst Cambodian youth. The curriculum was developed through a series of workshops. A training of trainers' workshop was also conducted for the Regional Teacher Training Centres providing them with skills and knowledge to implement training sessions.	Teacher trainees now have the knowledge to incorporate human trafficking awareness into their lessons.  The Regional Teacher Training Centres are also able to train teachers on this topic with the training they have received.

CMB	Comprehensive regional and national training programs are established for government and non-government anti-trafficking responders and policy makers, run by cadres of regional and national trainers.	Bilateral workshop to review the content of the agreement between Cambodia and Vietnam on counter-human trafficking measures.	Thorough understanding of the bilateral agreement and its implications for both countries. Propose amendments, if required.	A meeting was organized in Cambodia to review the content of the agreement. Amendments were proposed and then agreed upon by both parties.	Both governments are now negotiating a procedure to formally sign and implement the revised agreement.
CMB	Cross-border agreements are formalized and monitored where trafficking flows indicate that such mechanisms are a priority need.	Negotiations on a memorandum of understanding between Cambodia and Malaysia on the management of human trafficking cases, victims and prevention.	Draft MOU developed and agreed to by all parties.	A series of meetings and informal contact provided a platform to develop the MOU. During these working meetings Malaysia provided Cambodia with comments and feedback on the draft document.	The MOU is still under development with draft documents being provided to all parties for consultation.
CMB	Anti-trafficking cooperation with influential bodies to refine and develop policies related to human trafficking.	A Cambodian delegation participated in the Agro-Informatics and Precision Agriculture (AIPA) conference held on April. The conference aim was to raise awareness of human trafficking issues in a broad context.	Participate in and support the AIPA conference. Recommendations to be collated and discussed during AIPA September conference.	UNIAP provided technical support for the organization of the AIPA. UNIAP also presented the "Impact of Trafficking, Smuggling and Exploitation"	Active participation was undertaken. A draft resolution on "Role of the parliamentarians for the protection of the Rights of migrant workers" was prepared.
CMB	Anti-trafficking cooperation with influential bodies to refine and develop policies related to human trafficking.	Follow up support from the AIPA conference to act upon a list of recommendations for discussion and endorsement related to human trafficking.	Participate in and support the AIPA General Assembly in September, 2011.	Following the AIPA, the General Assembly was organized. UNIAP provided technical support in the draft resolution on "Strengthening Law Enforcement to Combat Human Trafficking."	The resolution developed during the April conference was approved and signed by government officials.
CMB	Anti-trafficking cooperation with influential bodies to refine and develop policies related to human trafficking.	Support to the development of a policy on migration management.	Policy on migration management developed for protection of migrant workers.	Technical and financial support provided to help put in place a migration management policy.	The policy was approved.

CHN	To develop a system for NPA monitoring, evaluation and reporting.	UNICEF is supporting IMOAT to develop an NPA evaluation plan, along with following-up activities, including the development of the evaluation framework. The process includes sharing good practices and indicators. As a collaborative activity, UNIAP has collected, consolidated and analysed the NPA M&E and reporting practices from other GMS countries (and beyond) to support a one-day working group meeting to discuss the M&E indicators and to determine how to conduct the evaluation.	The practices of other GMS countries in monitoring and evaluation indicators and reporting systems were consolidated and analysed and provided to relevant information to IMOAT. A workshop was attended by core IMOAT member ministries and COMMIT TF to discuss how to develop China a NPA M&E/ reporting system.	NPA of Australia, Japan, UK, Denmark, Taiwan, Thailand, US, Vietnam and Cambodia were analysed and the pros and cons were presented to China COMMIT Taskforce.	Chinese COMMIT TF took this analysis as a reference for developing the 2nd NPA.
CHN	Bilateral negotiations between China, Myanmar and Vietnam at SOM and TF.	Following SOM7 and regional COMMIT Taskforce meeting, bilateral meetings between China and Laos, Thailand, Myanmar and Vietnam were arranged.	As required bilateral meetings were held to address urgent issues. Also discussed bilateral was cooperation for future policy implications.	Bilateral meetings with Myanmar and Lao were undertaken to exchange ideas/policies/practices.	Future bilateral meetings were agreed upon with times, venues and themes confirmed.
LAO	Support for the implementation of the Laos NPA and the associated implementation plan.	After the NPA is approved, organize workshops for discussion between the government and partners on ways they can support government when drafting the implementation plan; 2. Draft implementation plan; 3. Disseminate NPA/implementation plan; 4. Government to implement the NPA/implementation plan; 5. Evaluate the NPA after six months of its implementation.	NPA draft approved by Prime Minister's Office (PMO), with support from the International agencies.	The NPA was submitted to the Secretariat of the NSC for a final review. Significant technical support provided to ensure the documents confirms with international norms and standards.	Finalization of the NPA close to being completed.

LAO	Operationalization of cross border agreements, including development and implementation of Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Continued support to the Plan of action (PoA) under Lao-Thai MOU (including the THALACC project), through a series of Cross-border Cooperation Meetings (CCM);</li> <li>2) Support for the draft Plan of Action under Lao-VN MOU;</li> <li>3) Provision of cross border victim support, repatriation, and exchange of evidence toward prosecutions;</li> <li>4) Provision of cross border/national victim protection networks;</li> <li>5) Lao-China cross border cooperation/exchange information.</li> </ol>	National and Cross border SOPs are drafted and implemented among Govt. line ministries. Cross border cooperation /agreements /Plan of Action under MOU are approved and implemented.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Lao-Thai cross border cooperation on CCM/CMM, focusing on family tracking, official returnees from Thailand, providing legal support to victims, and following up after reintegration to community;</li> <li>2) Two Lao-Thai media trainings, focusing on producing radio spots, and improved knowledge on human trafficking to Lao media;</li> <li>3) Lao-Thai cross border cooperation on community watch dog efforts; and</li> <li>4) Lao-VN plan of action development meeting.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-4) Enhanced cooperation between Lao and Thai government under the Plan of Action second revision of the MOU;</li> <li>5) Better cooperation b/w Lao and VN govt. on counter trafficking.</li> </ol>
MMR	Development of nationally based adaptations of the RTP.	RTP curriculum adapted to the national context to create a standardized national training approach.	National training curriculum adapted and piloted.	The final version of the RTP module translated into Myanmar and initial analysis was done by UNIAP and CBTIP on what sessions should be modified and added for NTP.	RTP translated into Myanmar, and areas and topics that need to be modified and added were identified.
MMR	National Plans of Action are enacted to address all forms of human trafficking, with systems in operation to monitor the report regularly on progress and results.	Support implementation and monitoring of NPAs.	Annual workplan and monitoring plan developed, quarterly and annual activities implemented and reported, and inventories working on trafficking issues completed.	2011 Annual Work Plan developed with the inputs of different relevant ministries, UN and INGOs. CBTIP office monitored the implementation of the work plan and reviewed the achievements at the regular COMMIT TF meetings. Information received from TIP desk officers and ATTFs, and analysis of the actual trafficking cases was also shared at the meetings.	2011 work plan developed, monitored and implemented. Information for the annual progress report collected on quarterly basis from TIP desk officers and ATTFs.

MMR	National Plans of Action are enacted to address all forms of human trafficking, with systems in operation to monitor the report regularly on progress and results.	Develop strategies and implementation plans to strengthen NPAs.	Strategies to strengthen NPA identified.	Human Trafficking Stakeholder's Meeting was held where key agencies (ILO, IOM, World Vision, Save the Children, ARTIP and UNIAP) presented their achievements, lessons learnt and recommendations for the NPA, followed by a discussion of next steps.	Recommendations on how to strengthen different areas - Policy and Cooperation, Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, and Capacity Building - were identified. CBTIP shared them with policy makers to consider for the 2nd NPA.
MMR	National Plans of Action are enacted to address all forms of human trafficking, with systems in operation to monitor the report regularly on progress and results.	Develop strategies and implementation plans to strengthen the NPA.	Achievement against 1st NPT reviewed and priority areas identified.	Meeting of the CBTIP, chaired by the Union Minister of the Ministry of Home Affairs, was held to review the 1st NPA implementation and identified priority areas of the future anti-trafficking NPA.	Seven key recommendations were identified, including the establishment of a Human Trafficking Fund to support victims.
MMR	Cross-border agreements are formalized and monitored where trafficking flows indicate that such mechanisms are a priority need.	Follow up meeting on developing a mechanism for victims' participation in criminal proceedings.	Achievements against workshop recommendations reviewed and new activities and strategies identified.	Thai OAG hosted a workshop that was attended by 2 officials from Myanmar OAG. A SIREN workshop organised by UNIAP Thailand, UNIAP RMO in cooperation with DSI, OAG and other NGOs, was attended by 1 official from CBTIP, UNIAP and World Vision.	The recommendations from the workshop will be used to further identify Myanmar-Thailand specific strategies.
MMR	Cross-border agreements are formalized and monitored where trafficking flows indicate that such mechanisms are a priority need.	Cooperation beyond the COMMIT region - Bali Process.	MMR officials attended a Bali Process event in Indonesia.	The Head of the Anti-trafficking Unit attended an ASEAN SOM TC and 2 officials attended the Bali Process event.	Myanmar's achievements under the COMMIT Process was shared at the meetings, and cooperation with other ASEAN members countries enhanced.
MMR	Cross-border agreements are formalized and monitored.	Cross-border information exchange meeting between MPF and DSI (Thailand) was carried out.	Regular meetings conducted and information shared in a timely manner	Regular bilateral meeting between MPF and DSI was organised in Chiang Mai in March.	Intelligence information exchanged, and way forward identified.

			followed by necessary action.		
MMR	Cross-border agreements are formalized and monitored.	Cross-border information exchange meeting between MPF and DSI (Thailand) was carried out.	Regular meetings conducted and information shared in a timely manner followed by necessary action.	Anti-Trafficking police officers assisted DSI in interviewing 37 girls from the Marina Massage parlor case who had a strong resistance to provide information.	Required information collected by having 2 female anti-trafficking police officials and 1 person who speaks local language from World Vision. Information about Myanmar traffickers was gathered and they were arrested.
MMR	Cross-border agreements are formalized and monitored where trafficking flows indicate that such mechanisms are a priority need.	Cross-border information exchange meeting between MPF and AHTD (Thailand).	Regular meetings conducted and information shared in a timely manner followed by necessary action.	Officials from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Office of the Attorney and Social Welfare had a meeting with Thailand AHTD in May 2011 at the AHTD office. A way forward to strengthen cooperation was discussed and Myanmar requested updated information on cases that are under investigation of AHTD.	AHTD agreed with Myanmar's proposal to have bilateral meetings and promised to get high level endorsement. AHTD also agreed to provide Myanmar traffickers' information to ATU.
MMR	Cross-border agreements are formalized and monitored where trafficking flows indicate that such mechanisms are a priority need.	Establishment of Border Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons (BCATIP) between Myanmar and Thailand.	Implementation of the workshop recommendations reviewed and further plans identified.	Bilateral Meeting on BCATIP Mechanism hosted by Thai MSDHS on May 2011. The meeting was attended by officials from relevant departments from both central and provincial levels.	Agreement reached to establish BCATIP mechanism at 3 main border provinces in 2012. Contact persons were assigned for central level and 3 border provinces for further communication and coordination.
MMR	Cross-border agreements are formalized and monitored where trafficking flows indicate that such mechanisms are a priority	Establishment of Border Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons (BCATIP) between Myanmar and Thailand.	Implementation of the workshop recommendations reviewed and further plans identified.	Provincial-level meeting for the establishment of Tachileik-Chiang Rai BCATIP mechanism was held in November.	ToR of the BCATIP mechanism agreed, including date of the launching and joint training.

	need.				
MMR	Cross-border agreements are formalized and monitored where trafficking flows indicate that such mechanisms are a priority need.	Human Trafficking BLO relationship between Myanmar and China in place, and on-going BLO functions implemented.	Effective cross-border cooperation is supported by China and Myanmar.	One meeting organised between Muse-Rulli BLO officials, and one meeting organized between Loijay-Zeng Feng BLO officials.	Gaps and challenges and a way forward on how to address cross-border trafficking cases was identified. A total of 19 trafficking cases were reviewed, and 37 victims were repatriated through BLO cooperation.
MMR	Cross-border agreements are formalized and monitored where trafficking flows indicate that such mechanisms are a priority need.	Workshop with returned trafficking survivors, children and youth was carried out to assess needs and effectiveness of the anti-trafficking programme.	Needs and strategies to strengthen anti-trafficking programmes identified.	UNIAP collaborated with World Vision in organising a three-day workshop with returned trafficking survivors, followed by a dialogue day attended by COMMIT Task Force members, representatives from UN and INGOs and local media.	Challenges and difficulties faced by trafficking victims were discussed, and recommendations on current anti-trafficking measures were reviewed to strengthen future responses. These recommendations will be included in 2nd NPA.
VNM	Support for the implementation of the VNM NPA and the associated implementation plan	A working level workshop to finalise the draft NPA addressing protection, prevention, law/policy and international cooperation.	A final draft is made available to be submitted to the Prime Minister's Office	A two-day workshop was held with relevant agencies and international organizations to discuss the draft NPA implementation (between 2011-2015). The workshop was followed by a review and finalization of the COMMIT Work plan in 2011.	Many useful comments and recommendations were provided on the draft NPA, ensuring that the revised document is more effective and practical. The COMMIT Work plan 2011 was also endorsed by the Vietnam COMMIT Taskforce and was soon thereafter implemented.
VNM	Anti-trafficking cooperation with cross-border partners to refine and develop policies related to human trafficking.	Facilitation of COMMIT Task force participation in the regional cross border legal workshop.	Counter trafficking officials will apply the experience learnt from regional colleagues in their operational roles.	Three participants from Vietnam attended the regional legal workshop hosted by the Cambodian Ministry of Justice and supported by UNIAP.	Vietnamese participants attended and made contributions to the proposed recommendations on

					regional response to criminal justice.
VNM	Cross-border agreements are formalized and monitored where trafficking flows indicate that such mechanisms are a priority need.	UNIAP facilitated the Vietnam-Cambodia bilateral meeting on standard operating procedures for the coordination of human trafficking cases, victims and migration management.	Finalisation and agreement of standard operating procedures for managing human trafficking victims.	A meeting was conducted between government officials of Vietnam and Cambodia in Ho Chi Minh City over one and a half days. The meeting focused on the form and procedures for handover and repatriation of victims between Vietnam and Cambodia.	Operational forms and procedure guidelines were developed for handover and reception of victims of trafficking. These procedures were formalised through a signed agreement.
VNM	Cross-border agreements are formalized and monitored where trafficking flows indicate that such mechanisms are a priority need.	Undertake a workshop to discuss and finalise bilateral standard operating procedures on Victim protection and reintegration between Vietnam and Thailand	A revised draft is made available for final approval	A two-day workshop was conducted for Government Officials between Vietnam and Thailand to discuss and agree the SOP on victim identification and reintegration.	The main contents of the draft SOP on victim identification and reception was agreed by both parties. Formalisation of the agreement was set for a future date.
VNM	Comprehensive regional and national training programs are established for government and NGO responders.	Two training of trainers courses for counter trafficking personnel were conducted in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.	40 participants able to train other officials on counter trafficking measures once that have completed the training course.	These two, one-week training of trainers brought together 40 participants from NGOs, UN agencies, and government departments responsible for addressing human trafficking within Vietnam. The TOT was a joint activity between IOM, WVI and UNIAP. Participants were provided information on current issues and general knowledge of human trafficking, methodology and practice.	Participants were equipped with new training skills. They are now able to train others in relation to human trafficking policy, procedures and programme implementation.
VNM	Cross-border agreements are formalized and monitored where trafficking flows indicate that such mechanisms are a priority	Vietnam - Cambodia bilateral meeting to revise the MOU and interpret the Plan of Action (POA).	The MOU revision approved by both Governments and POA priorities selected for implementation.	A two-day meeting was held in Siam Riep in Cambodia from 24-25 August to amend the MOU between the two countries and discuss the victim experience	The MOU was reviewed and amended in line with outcomes developed from the workshop.



	need.			form and the implementation of the SOPs. The outcome of the meeting was to undertake further bilateral discussions regarding the working level requirements need to operationalize the SOP.	
VNM	Cross-border agreements are formalized and monitored where trafficking flows indicate that such mechanisms are a priority need.	Undertake a Vietnam/Laos bilateral meeting to finalise joint plan of action the 2011 – 2015 period and the development of bilateral cooperation mechanisms.	Priorities in counter trafficking reflected in the mutually agreed plan of action for further action	The bilateral meeting was held in Luang Prabang to finalise the joint plan of action to interpret the bilateral MOU into practice, with practical principles in implementing the MOU. Support was provided by UNIAP Vietnam. Delegates included officials from MOFA, MPS, MOJ, WU and MOLISA.	The meeting finalized the POA 2011-2015, and established an agreed list of priorities for 2011. An intake form was also developed and agreed upon by the two countries.
VNM	COMMIT taskforce planning meeting for the 2011 workplan and the SOM/IMM.	Review of the previous year's experiences and plan for the SOM/IMM in early 2012.	Agreement on the workplan and the schedule forward for the SOM/IMM Planning process.	The 1-day workshop highlighted the progress made on implementing the 2011 COMMIT work plan and proposed a draft work plan for 2012. Initial preparations for SOM8/IMM3 were also discussed with participants.	The first draft of the 2012 work plan was established, and recommendations on SOM/IMM preparation were also considered.
Regional	Comprehensive regional training programs established for government and non-government anti-trafficking responders and policy makers, run by cadres of regional and national trainers.	COMMIT Regional Training Programme	Capacity building programme delivered and government and NGO partners trained; networking strengthened between and within governments	The 5 day training workshop, a flagship activity of the COMMIT Process, was successfully facilitated in Chonburi, Thailand, on 29 August – 2 September	More than 30 government officials and NGO partners from the six GMS countries plus representatives from Malaysia received comprehensive training across the elements of counter-trafficking.



## AREA 2 | Legal Frameworks, Law Enforcement & Justice

The criminal justice response to human trafficking was developed through the COMMIT SPA II period under PPC 4 'Legal frameworks, Law Enforcement and Justice'. The activities undertaken through this period saw significant progress in the implementation of advanced anti-human trafficking efforts, particularly with support from the AusAID-funded Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons (ARTIP) Project. These included activities such as support to the development of specialist national and sub-national anti-human trafficking units, and trainings on anti-human trafficking for those in the criminal justice sector.

Reviews of human trafficking cases that have been processed through the justice system in a number of the COMMIT countries has been undertaken, with the analysis informing the criminal justice response generally and with a view to improving the quality of prosecutions in the sector.

Under COMMIT SPA III, the criminal justice area aims to build on the foundations laid during COMMIT SPA I and SPA II. Activities are informed by analysis of the developments in the sector over the COMMIT SPA II period, and the international quality standards proposed as a basis for a strong criminal justice response to trafficking in the COMMIT Counter-Trafficking Training Programme:

1. An effective legal framework;
2. Specialist police response;
3. Front-line law enforcement response;
4. Prosecutorial and judicial response;
5. Accurate identification of victims and the provision of protection and support once they have been identified;
6. Support to victims as witnesses;
7. International cooperation; and
8. Coordinating support to the criminal justice response to trafficking.

The SPA III further refines, consolidates and standardizes specialized training at the national and regional level, using certified government and non-government national and international trainers, and aim to strengthen networks of investigative, prosecutorial, and judicial actors nationally and regionally.

Activities listed under Area 2 include the following:

- Human trafficking legislation with international definition of human trafficking, and application of others laws against traffickers;
- Strengthening specialist anti-trafficking law enforcement units;
- Supporting proactive investigations;
- Strengthening coordination of the criminal justice response with victim protection;
- Specialist training and networking for criminal justice agencies; and
- Monitoring of human trafficking cases to ensure due diligence and process in prosecutions.

Below is a summary of activities carried out during this reporting period.

Country	Target Description	Activity description	Output indicators	Summary of activities implemented	Outcome
CMB	Comprehensive human trafficking legislation, in accordance with international definitions are developed, enacted and fully implemented.	Commentary notes regarding TIP law finalized and distributed for use by authorities who implement the TIP programs.	Continued support of the law (TIP law) commentary notes and relevant articles of the penal code.	Continued refinement of the commentary notes, including drafting and consultation with COMMIT Taskforce and inter-agency partners.	The commentary notes were finalized for distribution in 2012.
CMB	The quality of the criminal justice response to human trafficking measurably increases.	Analysis of human trafficking cases undertaken within the Cambodian court system. Report to identify and review gaps and lessons learned.	Research collected and report published informing audiences on gaps and lessons learned.	Cases from 8 provinces were collected. The analysis began in 2011 and carried over to 2012. Training was provided to analysis team for best practice research to be implemented.	Research data collected. Analysis team was trained to be able to develop the report. Report analysis currently underway.
CHN	Comprehensive human trafficking legislation, in accordance with international definitions are developed, enacted and fully implemented.	Two, one-day workshops conducted for core senior judges, prosecutors and police to consolidate recommendations for Criminal Law Amendment 9 to create Crime of Human Trafficking which is in line with the Palermo Protocol.	Two legal practitioner workshops organized and conducted. Recommendations developed for Criminal Law Amendment 9 to address all trafficking crimes defined by Palermo Protocol.	Representatives from the legislation body and law enforcement agencies gathered and discussed the legal challenges encountered in the course of combating trafficking and recommended improvements within the domestic laws (e.g. including men as trafficked persons.)	The recommendations developed at this workshop were included in the consideration of the development of the 2nd NPA; and will be used by the legislation body and law enforcement agency to consider for the amendment 9 of the criminal law.
CHN	Law enforcement officials are well-trained and functioning in their respective roles.	40 Beijing police undertook a two- day training session related to case investigation and victim protection by regional and national law enforcement specialists.	40 police from Beijing receive training in case investigation and victim protection.	Police officers responsible for anti-trafficking cases attended the two-day training which covered the legislative requirements in victim protection and case investigation.	Police officers who attended improved their understanding of human trafficking cases and their roles and responsibilities. Procedures and techniques offered in the training are now being implemented when investigating trafficking cases.

LAO	Law enforcement officials are well-trained and functioning in their respective roles.	Strengthened capacity of specialist anti-human trafficking law enforcement units by: providing district level training; improving victim identification for ATD/ATU staff; assessment and establishment of a hotline for ATD at the central level; and training staff for hotline operation and evaluation.	Capacity increases for the anti-human trafficking unit to undertake operational activities, including the use of a hotline and improved law enforcement techniques.	Provision of two separate training workshops. Firstly on victim identification and on ethics in applying law enforcement to anti-human trafficking activities. Trainings were undertaken in two provinces	Local police authorities now have a greater understanding and more accurate ability to identify victims and understand the ethical considerations required when conducting victim interviews.
LAO	Law enforcement officials are well-trained and functioning in their respective roles.	Develop investigation manual on Human Trafficking for community police.	The investigation of human trafficking manual distributed to police units throughout the country and utilized in an effective manner.	MPS, with support from ARTIP and UNIAP, drafted a training manual on victim ID and immediate support to victims.	The training manual now used by police and other authorities in investigations and for providing immediate support to victims. Manual has also been used as a guide in training provided to civil society organizations and community groups.
LAO	Law enforcement officials are well-trained and functioning in their respective roles.	Develop prevention and suppression of human trafficking manual to be used for police training.	The investigation manual on human trafficking for Police University published and incorporated in to police development curriculum.	MPS, with support from ARTIP and UNIAP, drafted the training manual on special victim ID for police.	Police University training is now more comprehensive with a greater emphasis placed on understanding the crime of human trafficking and being better able to undertake victim identification processes.
LAO	Investigators and prosecutors involved in the criminal justice process are trained and supported with a multi-disciplinary approach.	Strengthen cross-border coordination of the criminal justice response with victim protection among Laos and Thai law enforcement officials.	Cooperation among law enforcement officials is increased and trafficking cases are all properly investigated.	Lao-Thai AOG workshop on legal support for victim protection. Training was provided to law enforcement officials for better investigation of all trafficking cases. In addition, information on cases was shared among law enforcements.	Cooperation of Lao and Thai law enforcer investigations is enhanced thru cross border meetings.

LAO	The quality of the criminal justice response to human trafficking measurably increases.	Develop prevention and suppression of human trafficking manual.	Government officials working within Anti-trafficking units at all levels are trained using a uniform manual.	MPS, with support from ARTIP and UNIAP, jointly with police university draft training manual on human trafficking, victim identification.	All police are now receiving uniform training based on information and guidelines incorporated in the manual. Manual also incorporated into Police University curriculum.
MMR	The quality of the criminal justice response to human trafficking measurably increases.	Establishment of two new Anti-Trafficking Task Forces.	Two new ATTFs established with officials receiving specialist training.	Two new ATTFs established Loikaw and Chinshwehaw	Loikaw ATTF established with four trained officials and Chinshwehaw ATTF established with 4 trained officials,
MMR	The quality of the criminal justice response to human trafficking measurably increases.	Specialist training for criminal justice agencies.	60 criminal justice officials received training.	ARTIP conducted the training with technical I support from UNIAP/COMMIT TF.	Officials were provided with effective strategies to deal with human trafficking cases.
MMR	Law enforcement officials are well-trained and functioning in their respective roles.	Development of victim Identification criteria booklet. 50,000 booklets to be produced and disseminated.	Police receive the books and use them.	50,000 general police officials received the booklet with the instruction from the Chief of Police to follow the instructions carefully.	50,000 copies of a pocket handbook that include the following: basic information related to human trafficking; a review of the human trafficking law; victim identification criteria; the “dos and don’ts” in interviewing victims; action to be taken by front-line law enforcement officials when they meet with potential victims; and a listing of the human trafficking hotline and ATTFs phone numbers.
MMR	Strengthened responses in human trafficking related to victim identification, referral, case investigation, and the prosecution process.	Human Trafficking Introductory Training Workshop for 3 key general police officials each from each of the 42 human trafficking hotspot townships	125 general police received three-days of training, facilitated by officials from CBTIP, UNIAP, WVM, Save the Children, IOM and AFXB.	By attending this training, key officials now understand the essential human trafficking information, and their role and responsibilities in supporting the specialist anti-trafficking polices, INGOs and NGOs working in hotspot townships.	The training strengthened the response of general police in human trafficking related to victim identification, referral, supporting case investigation, and the prosecution process.

THA	Law enforcement officials are well-trained and functioning in their respective roles.	Training on anti-trafficking in persons investigation for immigration officers of Bureau No.5. This one-day training was attended by over 60 police officers.	Immigration police officers are equipped with knowledge of the anti-trafficking In Persons law, and enforcement and efficient case investigation skills.	The one-day training was conducted in Chiang Mai province with technical support from the MSDHS, Local police, immigration bureau 5 and Immigration and Customs Enforcement of the US Embassy.	Immigration officials were provided with effective strategies to deal with human trafficking cases. In addition, the scope of the training covered case management and investigation skills which are essential aspects of their work.
THA	Law enforcement officials are well-trained and functioning in their respective roles.	Workshop on the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551 was provided for Immigration Officers of Bureau 6. Four one-day trainings were provided to over 100 immigration police officers from Bureau 6 (Southern Region). Approximately 25 participants per session.	Immigration police officers understand their roles and duties under the Anti-trafficking in persons Act B.E. 2551 in preventing and suppressing human trafficking and improve efficiency in coordination with MSDHS.	A one-day workshop was held in Songkla Province where immigration officials from 14 Southern Provinces of Thailand attended. This training received technical support from the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Royal Thai Police, TRAFCORD and UNIAP.	Immigration officials of Division 6 were provided with training on human trafficking issues, and the implementation of relevant laws such as the Immigration Act and the Anti-trafficking in Persons Act B.E. 2551. Collaboration between immigration officials and local organizations, such as the Social Development Office, was strengthened as a result of this training.
THA	Law enforcement officials are well-trained and functioning in their respective roles.	Multilateral consultation meeting was held on the role and responsibility of prosecutors to support the prosecution process on human trafficking (Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao, Myanmar, Vietnam and Thailand). This is a three year project 2011-2013, designed to provide multilateral meetings held in Bangkok annually. Target groups include specialists prosecutors from each country who are responsible for criminal cases, together	Strengthening the multilateral collaboration mechanism among concerned prosecutorial agencies in the Mekong region, and knowledge sharing and lessons learned on legal/prosecution procedures in human trafficking cases.	A two-day consultative meeting was hosted by the Thai Office of Attorney General in Bangkok, Thailand with representatives from seven countries. Public prosecutors from Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam and Thailand, were in attendance along with representatives from the Royal Thai Police, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IOM, UNICEF and UNODC.	Public prosecutors from Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam exchanged information and experiences as well as received a better understanding of their counterparts' prosecution procedures of human trafficking cases. A set of recommendations was developed at the end of the two-day consultative meeting, which included important points such as a suggestion to establish a mechanism for mutual legal assistance among the participating countries in order to facilitate the cross border investigation and extradition and tracking of offenders.

		with representatives from police bodies such as RTP, MSDHS, MOFA, and NGOs/INGOs.			
VNM	Comprehensive human trafficking legislation, in accordance with international definitions are developed, enacted and fully implemented.	Development of a handbook on anti-trafficking law for relevant personnel. Content was also used to create a FAQ booklet on anti-trafficking.	A Q&A handbook for personnel published with 1,000 copies printed for distributed.	The Department of Criminal, Administration and Legislation developed a handbook outlining and explaining the laws regulating human trafficking and an accompanying FAQ booklet.	1,000 copies of each were printed and disseminated.
VNM	Law enforcement officials are well-trained and functioning in the respective roles.	Training courses on anti-trafficking law provided to educators and teachers of legal studies.	Over 60 law educators provided with sufficient knowledge and skills to educate their students on the details of and implementation of the anti-trafficking law.	Two 1.5-day training courses were conducted for officers and staff of the Legal Aid Centres in October. One training session was held in the North (Bac Giang province) with the other in the South (Can Tho). Officers came from neighboring provinces including Lang Son and Quang Ninh (in the North) and An Giang and Dong Thap (in the South). Trainers from the Department of Criminals, Administration and Legislation, and MOJ, conducted sessions on the development of the new TIP law. UNIAP provided support for an ethics training on counter-trafficking and skills for working with victims of trafficking.	Legal service providers increased their knowledge on human trafficking, the trafficking in persons law and developed new skills for working with victims.



## AREA 3 | Protection, Recovery & (Re)Integration

The focus of victim protection activities under the COMMIT SPA II (2008-2010) was support of the establishment of regional and national guidelines for victim identification, repatriation, and quality of care in victim protection services. The COMMIT Governments developed regional guiding principles for trafficking victim protection in 2007, prior to adoption of the COMMIT SPA II, then concentrated on the development of national guidelines and procedures to operationalize victim identification and protection processes in line with the regional guiding principles.

Victim identification guidelines and procedures were a significant focus under the COMMIT SPA II, particularly as there were significant changes to the legal frameworks addressing and defining human trafficking in the Mekong region. Toward the end of the COMMIT SPA II there was increasing focus in operationalization of victim screening procedures, and capacity building for relevant frontline authorities and others likely to interface with trafficked person. This focus is continued into the COMMIT SPA III implementation period, especially since victim identification is often the crucial first step for both victim protection and criminal justice measures to be sparked into action.

The COMMIT SPA II also evaluated of the effectiveness and quality of victim protection and reintegration programs beginning in late 2010, in preparation for the COMMIT SPA III. An ongoing region-wide research initiative continued through 2011, taking into consideration the voices of victims as well as more objective measures of quality of care.

Activities listed under Area 3 include the following:

- Victim Identification Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs);
- Monitoring and reporting on detention of victims of trafficking;
- Victim/repatriation and protection guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures;
- Support to operational guidelines and capacity building for shelter management, alternative care, and referral mechanisms;
- Effective (re)integration assistance;
- Monitoring the effectiveness of victim assistance and incidence of re-trafficking or victims becoming brokers/traffickers; and
- Specialist training and technical support for rights-based approaches to victim protection and support.

Below is a summary of activities carried out during this reporting period.



Country	Target Description	Activity description	Output indicators	Summary of activities implemented	Outcome
CMB	Systems and guidelines are operationalized and functioning to ensure that victims of trafficking are identified.	Development of guidelines on victim identification through a participatory process.	Guidelines developed and approved.	Three meetings were organized to draft victim identification guidelines with inputs from practitioners, policy-makers and beneficiaries.	Victim identification guidelines have been drafted that meet an international standard. To improve and refine the guidelines, additional inputs were sought.
CMB	Systems and guidelines are operationalized and functioning to ensure that victims of trafficking are identified.	Dissemination and implementation of the policies and regulations on victim referral guidelines.	Victims referred properly.	190 government and NGOs partners were trained on the Policy and Protection of the Rights of the victims of human trafficking.	Relevant partners received vital information related to victim identification policies and procedures.
CHN	Systems and guidelines are operationalized and functioning to ensure that victims of trafficking are offered safe and timely options.	Development of a set of operational guidelines for shelter staff in assisting victims of trafficking. This included three tools: shelter assessment tools, referral sheets and Victim of Trafficking (VOT) identification indicator poster used in the MCA/UNIAP shelter improvement project.	Each of China's 1,593 shelters will receive three copies of the operational guide, and copies of the assessment tools, referral sheet and posters.	An operational guide for shelter staff assisting VOT developed within the MCA/UNIAP shelter improvement project together with three tools: shelter assessment tools, referral sheet and VOT identification indicator poster.	This represents the first operational guide for shelter staff ever produced in the country.
LAO	Systems and guidelines are operationalized and functioning to ensure that victims of trafficking are identified.	Further development and implementation of a set of victim identification guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).	Development, implementation and dissemination of refined and improved national victim identification guidelines and Special Operating Procedures (SOPs).	A victim identification workshop was carried out to review and refine the victim identification guidelines and SOPs. Participants included: line ministries (police, immigration, ministry of justice, LWU, Vientiane capital police), and inter-agency partners (VFI, WV, NCA, AFESIP, IOM, UNICEF, TAF, ARTIP).	The outcome of this effort resulted in a set of materials that will be pilot tested among the police and other service providers.

MMR	Development of systems and procedures to ensure that victims are receiving appropriate repatriation and services.	10th Thailand-Myanmar bilateral Case Management Meeting and development of Standard Operating Procedures for victim identification.	Identified recommendations for cross border return and reintegration efforts and drafted victim identification standard operating procedures (SOPs).	Support for the 10th Thailand-Myanmar Case Management Meeting on Return and Repatriation of Trafficked Persons, and development of bilateral SOPs meeting on repatriation and reintegration of trafficking survivors.	Identified challenges and gaps and a way forward to improve the bilateral repatriation process. Completed the 2nd draft of the bilateral SOPs with technical inputs from all concerned agencies, including UNIAP.
MMR	Assisted the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) in providing direct assistance to trafficking survivors.	Provision of support to victims staying at transit shelters whilst waiting for family tracing and assessment.	10-15 survivors per month received care and support while staying at social welfare shelters.	As a stop-gap effort, UNIAP funded essential services for returned trafficking survivors (from China) staying at the temporary shelter in Mandalay for 14 days.	Funding allowed for improved treatment of trafficking victims returning from China staying at the transit shelter in Mandalay. This year, DSW has increased its budget to cover these costs.
VNM	Support to operational guidelines and capacity building for shelter management, alternative care and referral mechanism.	A training workshop for victim support and service providers.	Carried out a three-day workshop for consultation with victim protection personnel and counter trafficking personnel from various government agencies.	The first 2 days focused on the 2nd draft of the NPA-victim protection and the role of DSEP/MOLISA. Based on the NPA, DSEP developed a detailed victim protection plan for the next 5 years to be submitted to the PM. The 3rd day focused on consultation on the draft decree on victim protection.	Inputs from victim protection personnel, (both front line worker and policy makers' perspectives) were taken into consideration in the development of the NPA (victim protection component) and the victim protection decree.
VNM	Support to operational guidelines and capacity building for shelter management, alternative care and referral mechanism.	Training on ethical standards for MOLISA local personnel (to be combined with the training course provided by AAT).	The event helped staff to understand and apply ethical standards in their work on counter trafficking.	Conducted one training course on counter trafficking ethical standards using UNIAP's Ethics Guidebook.	120 policy makers, managers and victim protection practitioners from local branches of DOLISA in 30 provinces in northern Vietnam were provided with the basic ethics principles on counter trafficking
VNM	Victim identification guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).	Development of victim identification and screening criteria and guidelines based on changes made in	Development of a criteria and set of guidelines for victim identification in line	UNIAP, UNICEF, and IOM provided technical and financial assistance to the legal department of the Ministry of	The finalized decree is expected to be submitted to the Prime Minister for approval in June 2012. Specific activities included field

		the anti-trafficking law.	with international standards, with inputs from policy makers, practitioners and beneficiaries.	Public Security to develop the Victim ID and Protection of Victims and their family members Decree to interpret the TIP law into practice.	trips/seminars with frontline practitioners and workshops with professionals and policy makers.
VNM	Specialist training and technical support for rights-based, individualized approaches to victim protection and support	Border Guard personnel trained on interviewing skills as well as ethical standards. Training included development of documenting skills as well as an understanding of the victims' experience.	An evidence-based report on how trafficking occurs is in place.	Trained 30 frontline Border Guard Officers from the Southern provinces of Vietnam on ethical standards and skills in working with victims, including interviewing skills.	30 Border Guard Officers were exposed to a different approach, including a more rights-based and individualized approach to victim protection and support.
Regional	Systems and guidelines are operationalized and functioning to ensure that victims of trafficking are identified.	Development and dissemination of victim identification tools, with workshops in Cambodia and Laos and Smartphone application development in Thailand.	Victim identification tools developed and pilot tested for feedback.	Video tools to be used on smartphones developed to support multi-lingual information provision to victims and users to be able to provide initial determination on potential victim status.	Pilot tools developed and piloted in Cambodia, which require further testing, refining and implementation in Thailand and Malaysia.
Regional	Systems and guidelines are operationalized and functioning to ensure that victims of trafficking are offered appropriate, individualized (re)integration options, including viable and appropriate livelihood options, with improvements in services over time as measured through evaluation and gaining feedback from client trafficked persons.	Implementation of research on reintegration across the region	Selection and training of research teams in each country; arrangements made with service providers to identify participants; data collection; data analysis; report written, finalised and disseminated.	Teams of data collectors in each GMS country were selected and trained. Interviews were conducted by each team on a staggered schedule (ie, some countries have completed data collection while others are still at an early stage) and will result in a sample size of over 300 men, women, and child victims of trafficking.	Data collection finalised in some countries while at an early stage in others. Early and initial findings will be shared at the SOM8/IMM3 in February 2012 in Vietnam. Further data collection will continue in 2012 after which all of the data will be analysed for a comprehensive regional report on reintegration in the region.



## AREA 4 | Preventive Measures & Vulnerability Reduction

The overall objective of this component is to improve efforts to prevent human trafficking and exploitation, reduce vulnerability to trafficking, and suppress illegal and/or exploitative brokerage and employment practices. In the past, prevention activities have largely been concentrated on the supply-side; focusing on addressing the vulnerabilities of target communities, through awareness raising campaigns, vocational training, micro credit, or programs to increase access to education for vulnerable children. While these efforts will continue to be relevant, other programs have evolved to acknowledge the reality that people will continue to migrate – often with mutual benefits for sending and receiving economies, as well as for the person him/herself. Thus, awareness-raising campaigns have moved from simply aiming to reduce migration, to a focus on reducing risky migration, including migration driven out of desperation.

Strategies aimed at preventing trafficking need to take into account demand as a cause, and other factors that may increase vulnerability to trafficking including economic and/or social inequality, and all forms of discrimination and prejudice. Trafficking prevention efforts should also recognize the different vulnerabilities of men versus women due to sexual division of labour in different industries, how men and women tend to migrate and make decisions differently (for example tendency to use brokers, and amounts men versus women are willing to pay for migration costs), and other gender-relevant factors. Effective prevention strategies should be based on existing experience and proper locality-specific data on vulnerability whenever possible, and could occur at the source, destination, in transit, and across borders.

Activities listed under Area 4 include the following:

- Vulnerability reduction initiatives;
- Community and border protection surveillance systems;
- Public awareness;
- Strengthening mechanisms against exploitation in labour and marriage trafficking;
- Strengthening the role and capacity of non-police officials in enforcement of national laws to reduce exploitation; and
- Private sector cooperation and engaging corporate social responsibility.

UNIAP's focus in 2011, besides support to government-led programmes, has been the dissemination and implementation of a new tool entitled "Re-Thinking Prevention" that aims to help policy makers and programmers clearly rationalize their prevention programmes from a behaviour change approach.

Below is a summary of activities carried out during this reporting period.

Country	Target Description	Activity description	Output indicators	Summary of activities implemented	Outcome
CMB	Public awareness and advocacy campaigns focusing on human trafficking, safe migration, and labor rights developed, tested and replicated, according to assessments of their positive impact on changing behavior.	Anti-Human Trafficking Day (December 12).	Increased awareness on a full range of topics related to human trafficking.	The Anti-Human Trafficking Day was organized in four important locations in Cambodia on December 12.	Over 7,000 people participated in the events across the four key locations.
CMB	Public awareness and advocacy campaigns focusing on human trafficking, safe migration, and labor rights developed, tested and replicated, according to assessments of their positive impact on changing behavior.	Conducted radio call-in shows on human trafficking (rebroadcast on National Radio).	Increased awareness of what is human trafficking and how does the process operate.	14 call-in shows were organized on FM102 discussing different topics related to human trafficking.	It is estimated over 1,000,000 people were reached with these important messages.
CMB	Public awareness and advocacy campaigns focusing on human trafficking, safe migration, and labor rights developed, tested and replicated, according to assessments of their positive impact on changing behavior.	Development of posters for high school students.	Increased awareness of what is human trafficking.	Over 7,000 posters on trafficking issues were produced and distributed to schools throughout Cambodia.	It is estimated that up to 300,000 students have been exposed to the posters.
CMB	Public awareness and advocacy campaigns focusing on human trafficking.	Helped conduct pre-departure training courses for legal migrant workers.	Increased awareness of what is human trafficking.	Multiple pre-departure training courses were conducted for potential migrant workers.	Over 3,000 migrant workers attended training before their departure.

CMB	National labor laws and other relevant policies are in place to protect the rights of all workers based on the principles of non-discrimination and equality, with functioning labor inspection and complaints mechanisms to identify and punish labor exploitation.	Dissemination of a new sub-decree on the management of legal migrant workers.	Sub-decrees disseminated and implemented.	A major workshop was organized to review and discuss the sub-decree. Information on the sub-decree was also distributed through UNIAP's news digest and website.	Over 1,000 stakeholders received the sub-decree.
CMB	National labor laws and other relevant policies are in place to protect the rights of all workers based on the principles of non-discrimination and equality, with functioning labor inspection and complaints mechanisms to identify and punish labor exploitation.	Review and dissemination of standard contracts for legal migrant workers through the sub-decree on management of legal migrant workers.	Officials trained and capable of using the knowledge within their daily work.	Two meetings were organized to finalize the contract. Final signing is pending.	Nearly two hundred officials were involved in the discussion and finalization of the contract.
LAO	Community and border protection and surveillance systems developed and strengthened.	Support to community and border protection and surveillance systems to target vulnerable communities and at-risk groups at the national level.	Provided training to authorities who work with vulnerable communities and at-risk groups; provided awareness raising support; and distributed information on safe migration.	Workshop entitled <i>Cross Border Protection and Surveillance against Human Trafficking at Community Level Workshop</i> was conducted. The three-day course for Lao and Thai government officials offered an exchange of information on best practices for the planning and implementation of community prevention efforts. It included a visit to a shelter in Champasack.	The two governments jointly developed community prevention plans, involving government and non-government partners.
LAO	Public awareness and advocacy campaigns focusing on human trafficking, safe migration, and labour rights developed, tested and replicated, according to assessments of their positive	Anti-Human Trafficking Day (December 12).	Increased awareness on a full range of topics related to human trafficking.	<i>The Anti-Human Day Trafficking Campaign</i> was conducted with support from the gov. (Ministry of Information and Culture, Lao Youth Union) and inter-agency partners (15 UN	45 journalists participated in the media training; nearly 4,000 people were reached through the awareness campaigns on human trafficking and safe migration; over 100 people attended the screening

	impact on changing behavior.			agencies/projects, IOs and NGOs). Activities included: training on human trafficking offered to the Lao media; an educational campaign at 7 target secondary schools; awareness raising activities at the consular department; "Meet bus" awareness raising activities for North, South and Lao-Thai bridge; viewing of the film "Enslaved: an MTV exit special" at French Cultural Centre of Vientiane; and an Anti-human trafficking music Concert	of film "Enslaved; and more than 300 people attended the anti-human trafficking concert.
MMR	Development of community protection and surveillance systems for the vulnerable risk groups.	Community protection surveillance systems developed in selected communities.	Establishment of TIP bodies at village/ward level in trafficking hotspot areas; training of these bodies in carrying out community protection and surveillance; and supporting activities undertaken by the bodies.	After UNIAP encouraged the government to identify human trafficking "hotspot" townships, 42 townships were identified. Once this step was completed, a three-day introductory training workshop was organized for persons from each township to educate them about how to identify and assist victims.	Officials who received this training became more aware of their roles and responsibilities and more supportive to anti-trafficking initiatives. Participants included: anti-Trafficking in Persons members, police forces, and township/ward authorities in their respective townships. The initiative resulted in better coordination with anti-trafficking police, and other partners including: the UN, INGOs, and local NGOs.

MMR	Raising public awareness on human trafficking.	Increase public awareness of human trafficking. Human Trafficking Website managed by Central Body for Suppression of Trafficking in Persons was developed, tested and launched.	Undertook a prevention campaign in selected hotspot areas (Mandalay, Yangon, Bago, Ayeyarwaddy, and Muse)	Production of 52 TIP billboards, 355 posters and stickers that included a hotline number was disseminated in selected townships. Production of a 10-minute TV spot containing human trafficking songs and pre-departure messages from celebrities developed and aired on all TV channels more than 15 times each.	As a result, the number of hotline calls increased. Potential migrants, parents, and duty-bearers become more cautious and attentive to prevent themselves and other from being trafficked. From October to December, more than 80 calls were received, and as a result 4 trafficking cases were uncovered, 57 victims (including 51 victims trafficked to a factory in China) were rescued and 22 missing children were located.
MMR	Development of labor information packets for workers and migrants.	Packets developed, tested and disseminated.	Created labor information packets that included information on conditions of employment, rights and responsibilities under labor law; trained trainers of pre-departure training programs; and conducted pre-departure orientation sessions for migrants.	During the flood in Thailand, returned migrants became vulnerable. To provide the information they needed, UNIAP in collaboration with Ministry of Labor, Anti-Trafficking Unit and inter-agency partners, developed a pamphlet that included the numbers of anti-trafficking task forces, human trafficking hotlines, and labor officers.	Flood victims who returned back to Myanmar and experienced extortion and exploitation by officials and brokers were given information that would help report such cases.
MMR	Private sector cooperation (garment factories, hotel and tourism industry).	Awareness and cooperation with the private sector increased.	Conducted a workshop for the Myanmar Garment and Manufacturing Association; conducted a workshop for the hotel and tourism sector; and produced/ disseminated human trafficking information.	Meeting conducted between Myanmar COMMIT TF and the Myanmar Garment and Manufacturing Assoc. MOL organized a meeting with Overseas Employment Agencies on safe migration of overseas workers. UNIAP provided technical inputs at this meeting.	Myanmar Garment and Manufacturing Association requested anti-trafficking organizations provide awareness raising information sessions to their board members, factory owners and factory workers. Ministry of Labor became more active and responsive to address migrant workers issues.



THA	Workshop for Volunteer Network on the Prevention of Human Trafficking in the Tourism Industry.	Entrepreneurs and concerned groups within the tourism sectors recruited to raise awareness on combating sex tourism and to serve as volunteers to counter-trafficking in sexual exploitation. Pattaya city, considered a hotspot in the sex tourism sector, was selected as the prime area to launch this activity.	Organized a workshop for the tourism sector (including hotels, tour guides, tourist associates, and taxi/tuk tuk drivers) and established a volunteer network to combat sexual exploitation in tourism sector. Over 60 people from Chonburi and Rayong provinces participated.	The Ministry of Tourism and Sports (MOTS) conducted the two-day workshop to establish a volunteer network for Human Trafficking prevention in the Tourism sector, with technical support from Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), Anti-Human Trafficking Department (AHTD), Department of Special Investigation (DSI), Tourism Police Department, UNIAP, WV and other NGOs.	The participants were equipped with a good understanding of the human trafficking situation and sexual exploitation, At the end of the workshop, a volunteer network was established to monitor and report any suspicious human trafficking acts that occurred in their respective locations. MOTS agreed to maintain the network database of volunteers.
Regional	Public awareness and advocacy campaigns focusing on human trafficking, safe migration, and labor rights developed, tested and replicated, according to assessments of their positive impact on changing behavior.	Development of a new behaviour change-focused tool, <i>Re-Thinking Prevention</i> , which serves as the basis for running national workshops with stakeholders to help them rationalize and better design/monitor their trafficking prevention programmes.	Tool developed and disseminated in seven Mekong languages; workshops held at the regional level and in Cambodia.	The tool was developed through technical cooperation between ADB, UNIAP, and RCG. A regional workshop held in Manila brought together government and non-government responders to pilot the approach, and a follow-on national-level workshop was held in Cambodia.	The COMMIT governments have agreed to adopt this approach to rationalizing, justifying, and designing trafficking prevention programmes. National workshops will be carried out in 2012, with a regional exchange of lessons learned planned for 2013.



## AREA 5 | Monitoring, Evaluation & Anti-Human Trafficking Data Systems

Several kinds of data are helpful in measuring the impact of anti-trafficking efforts (including policy, prevention, prosecution, and protection). To track trafficking trends over time, data needs to be collected using standardized, rigorous, and ethical methods in several locations and on a regular schedule. Monitoring and evaluation frameworks are also needed to truly understand the success of national and bilateral action plans; these exist for some but not all NPAs and bilateral anti-trafficking MOUs in the region.

The COMMIT SPA III aims to establish functioning data systems that collect and analyse human trafficking data, with the aim of strengthening the empirical basis for anti-trafficking measures, in line with the COMMIT MOU Area V which requires that COMMIT activities and interventions be based on data and real trends. With regard to monitoring and evaluation, one of the key achievements of the COMMIT SPA III is its incorporation of a robust M&E framework, with clear, measurable targets and activities linked to each target. The flexibility of the COMMIT SPA III and COMMIT planning processes allows for activities to be implemented in any fashion and according to any timeframe (within the SPA III timeframe) as suits the requirements of the particular country – the focus is on the achievement of the target and end results.

Activities listed under Area 5 include the following:

- Building anti-trafficking data systems and capacity;
- Tracking official statistics;
- Research on trafficking prevalence, routes, patterns and trends; and
- COMMIT monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

UNIAP's research support to Area 5 is often supplemented through synergistic inputs from UNIAP's SIREN project, under Objective 3. SIREN funds allow UNIAP to independently conduct rigorous research and data collection which can feed into and inform the COMMIT Process, but also be implemented separately from the COMMIT Process.

Below is a summary of activities carried out during this reporting period.

Country	Target Description	Activity description	Output indicators	Summary of activities implemented	Outcome
CMB	Anti-human trafficking work is strengthened by improved research and analytical work.	Government Officials provided with training and capacity building programs in monitoring and evaluation in order to implement new skills in their daily operations.	Training courses organized on research, monitoring and evaluation for COMMIT members and members of monitoring groups of within the National Committee.	A training course on "Human Trafficking Research" was organized in December 2011.	Participants gained basic knowledge on research skills which are now being implemented in daily operations such as anti-human trafficking policy and programme development.
CMB	Anti-human trafficking work is strengthened by improved research and analytical work.	Undertake a research study on the vulnerability street children and children selling souvenirs.	Research conducted and recommendations implemented	A concept and questionnaire were drafted in late 2011. The questionnaire will be revised and field work will be conducted in 2012.	Concept questionnaire prepared with further development and implementation undertaken in 2012.
CMB	COMMIT SPA III impact assessment measuring the impact of multi-agency prevention, protection, and prosecution efforts across the Mekong region are completed within a year of completion of the COMMIT SPA III.	Prepare a list of research studies on human trafficking and migration in Cambodia for inter-agency use in programmatic planning and development.	A current list of research studies on human trafficking and migration available for use.	Work on this project began in late 2011 and is expected to be completed in 2012	Draft list is currently in production.
CMB	COMMIT SPA III impact assessment measuring the impact of multi-agency prevention, protection, and prosecution efforts across the Mekong region are completed within a year of completion of the COMMIT SPA III.	Prepare reports on activities implemented during the SPA III.	Reports prepared and disseminated.	Report was prepared for the evaluation of UNIAP. Required research and analysis of UNIAP/COMMIT activities and outcomes.	Report prepared and distributed to required audiences.
CMB	COMMIT SPA III impact assessment measuring the	Establish Central Authority to coordinate	Central Authority established to	The Central Authority in Cambodia was created in	Central Authority commenced with functioning work group and

	impact of multi-agency prevention, protection, and prosecution efforts across the Mekong region are completed within a year of completion of the COMMIT SPA III.	formal cooperation on cross border cases.	coordinate formal cooperation on cross border cases.	2011 by the Ministry of Justice.	implementation plan.
LAO	COMMIT SPA III impact assessment measuring the impact of multi-agency prevention, protection, and prosecution efforts across the Mekong region are completed within a year of completion of the COMMIT SPA III.	Regular meetings established and conducted with inter-agency partners and COMMIT taskforce and stakeholders to assess SPA III activities.	COMMIT Secretariat facilitates meeting and follow up implementation. NSC organizes meeting to implement findings.	Secretariat met quarterly to update progress made and plan future activities	Enhanced government cooperation on counter trafficking through facilitated information sharing. Meetings acted as networking and knowledge management forums.
MMR	Data systems collecting key anti-human trafficking data are developed.	Case reports collected, reviewed and analysed.	Data inputted, analysed and used.	The 136 human trafficking cases reported and uncovered in 2011 were input into the GOM human trafficking database. The data was analysed and shared on a regular basis.	Analysed data was shared with anti-trafficking stakeholders at regular COMMIT TF meetings, and the information was also shared with the key decision makers and diplomatic as well.
MMR	Annual monitoring reports are published.	Annual report developed, reviewed, published and disseminated.	Annual report published.	2010 NPA Annual Progress Report was published and disseminated in both Myanmar and English language.	1,422 copies of the Myanmar version and 326 of the English version were published. The information was used to educate and inform relevant ministries and the wider development community about the human trafficking issue.
MMR	Assessments carried out to measure the impact of counter trafficking efforts.	Monitoring visits to several locations were carried out to help inform the GOM what it needs to know about their programs.	Monitoring visits conducted	Monitoring trips were organised to Muse, Lashio and Mandalay by one official from CBTIP and UNIAP staff.	Successes, challenges and gaps were identified, and immediate and long term strategies were identified.
MMR	Assessments carried out to measure the impact of counter trafficking efforts.	Review meetings were carried out to better understand the gaps and	5 meetings conducted.	COMMIT TF meetings were conducted with concerned ministries and departments,	Challenges and a way forward were identified at these meetings.

		challenges in the counter trafficking program.		and implementing partners including: UNICEF, IOM, UNIAP, ARTIP, JICA, WVM, Save the Children and AFXB (5 times in 2011).	
VNM	Anti-human trafficking work is strengthened by improved research and analytical work.	Data Collection undertaken for the Region-wide reintegration survey in order to collect the perspectives and testimonies of victims of trafficking on the (re)integration services in Vietnam	Data collected and compiled ready for use in the reintegration study.	Surveys were conducted in selected provinces within Vietnam. Two data collectors were hired to interview victims, and compile the data for analysis to be used in the research reintegration study.	Data collection is currently ongoing with completion estimated in 2012.
VNM	Annual monitoring reports are published, as well as final evaluation of the progress of COMMIT.	Undertaking of a 6-monthly and annual review meeting of the implementation of the COMMIT workplan.	Semi-annual and annual reviews compiled.	A National COMMIT meeting was held for officials from various government agencies and inter-agency stakeholders to review the progress of COMMIT workplan implementation. Partners and attendants were updated on the preparation for the SOM/IMM	Progress was reviewed for actions to implement the pending activities. Updates on SOM/IMM was shared and discussed.
VNM	Anti-human trafficking work is strengthened by improved research and analytical work.	Research and analysis of the experiences of victims of trafficking who have returned from Malaysia carried out using tools such as surveys and interviews.	Develop quality analytical data which could be used for the development of a bilateral MOU with Malaysia in order to boost cooperation on human trafficking issues.	IOM and UNIAP supported the MPS to conduct interviews with victims of trafficking returning from Malaysia to southern Vietnam. This information was used by Vietnamese officials to gain a better understanding of the experiences of victims trafficked to Malaysia.	Data collection was compiled into a draft report for the Ministry of Public Security's internal use. Data has helped to facilitate the initial discussions regarding the development of the MOU between Malaysia and Vietnam.

VNM	Data monitoring carried out to better understand the human trafficking problem.	Training on monitoring and evaluation indicators within the National Plan of Action developed and conducted for policy makers and government officials.	Participants have a clear understanding of monitoring and evaluation indicators and are able to use these tools in daily operations	Two 2.5 day pilot training courses were conducted in Lang Son (northern province) and Tay Ninh (southern province) in November and December. Participants were all levels of government. Trainers from the Office on Anti-Drugs and Crime, MPS, were instructed in the development of the M&E indicators.	Following the training workshop, participants were able to better apply the set of M&E indicators to their work. Feedback on the pilot was provided in order to finalize the set of M&E indicators.
Regional	Data systems collecting key anti-human trafficking data are developed, functioning, and eventually supported by government mandates and budgets.	Sentinel Surveillance: Vietnam/China border	Data collected, analysed and report produced to inform counter-trafficking practitioners and policy makers in Vietnam and China	Data collection was completed and analysis continued over 2011. Drafting of report was finalised over 2011.	Report drafted for consideration by government partners and counter-trafficking practitioners more broadly.
Regional	Anti-human trafficking work is strengthened by improved research and analytical work, including empirically-based identification of vulnerability factors, modus operandi of traffickers, and the effectiveness of anti-trafficking laws, policies, and measures.	Two workshops and a report on 'Re-thinking Trafficking Prevention' through application of behaviour change theory (see also Area 4)	Regional workshop conducted to consolidate concepts and a second workshop to pilot capacity building at national level. Report disseminated outlining the process.	A meeting was held in Manila to consolidate best practices and how to conceive of prevention in counter trafficking. The resulting behaviour change methodology was piloted at the national level in Cambodia. A toolkit followed, detailing the methodology.	Methodology conceived of for understanding impacts of Trafficking Prevention activities and interventions, with government and NGO partners. A report on the methodology was disseminated to the broader counter-trafficking community for further planned trainings in GMS countries.
Regional	Annual monitoring reports are published, as well as a final evaluation of the progress of COMMIT Governments on the agreed targets and goals of the COMMIT SPA III (2011-2013).	Regional COMMIT Taskforce meetings held to informally agree the SPA III; review implementation of SPA III; and plan for SOM8/IMM3.	Meetings facilitated, SPA III agreed, activities conducted and reviewed, and SOM8/IMM3 plans finalised	Three regional COMMIT Taskforce meetings were conducted in January, May and October. Due to political situation in Thailand, SOM8/IMM agreed to be delayed to early 2012 and venue changed to Vietnam.	Programming conducted through 2011 according to the agreed SPAIII, with planning and reporting against activities/targets in SPAIII. SOM8/IMM3 arrangements finalised for 2012.

### Logframe Summary: 2011 Update, UNIAP Objective 1

Outputs	Activities	Indicators of Achievement	2011 Update
All countries will have adapted and piloted the national counter trafficking training program	Development and implementation of nationally-based anti-trafficking training programs for the six countries through an inter-agency process – needs assessment, pilot-testing, etc.	Capacity of policy makers to make informed decisions increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia, Myanmar, and Thailand have achieved this indicator.</li> <li>• China is reviewing and refining their training materials.</li> <li>• Lao has not yet begun this activity.</li> <li>• Vietnam has completed training of trainers and will begin full trainings soon.</li> </ul>
National Plans of Action (NPAs) adopted in all six countries	Development/finalization of National Plans of Action in all six countries – e.g. consultation meetings, technical reviews, and dissemination	National plans of action used as a means of operationalizing counter trafficking efforts – workplans and M&E plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia –Development of their second NPA continued throughout 2011 with the plan in final stages of approved by 12/11 to be launched in 2012.</li> <li>• China – First NPA developed and being implemented.</li> <li>• Lao – Development of their first NPA continued on-going.</li> <li>• Myanmar – First NPA developed and being implemented. Their second NPA under discussion.</li> <li>• Thailand – Continued the implementation of their 2<sup>nd</sup> NPA</li> <li>• Vietnam – Continued the implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NPA.</li> </ul>
New bilateral agreements, as needed and appropriate, developed and adopted with effective implementation and monitoring	Analysis of MOUs and agreements in terms of process, content, and implementation; development of implementation guidelines and SOPs	Bilateral coordination and implementation mechanisms functioning and integrated into government agency mandates and budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No new bilateral MOUs were developed during 2011</li> <li>• Vietnam/China continued informal discussions regarding the development of standard operating procedures for case information exchange, victim repatriation and boarder migration management.</li> <li>• For an updated list of bilateral anti-trafficking MOUs in the region and links to the documents, please see the UNIAP website: <a href="http://www.no-trafficking.org">www.no-trafficking.org</a>.</li> </ul>
Strengthened general and specialist law enforcement responses to human trafficking	Creation and strengthening of specialist Anti-Trafficking Units in all six countries through technical support, training and coaching	Anti-trafficking units staffed; cases tracked and intelligence picture developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia – Facilitated Gendarmerie Officials to attend training sessions on "strategies for Combatting Human Trafficking" and "investigation skills".</li> <li>• China – Training provided for Specialist police officers covering legislative requirements in victim protection and case investigation.</li> <li>• Lao PDR - Provision of two separate training workshops. One on victim identification and another on ethics in applying law</li> </ul>

			<p>enforcement to anti-human trafficking activities. Trainings were undertaken in two provinces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Myanmar – Human Trafficking Introductory Training Workshop for 3 key general police officials each from each of the 42 human trafficking hotspot townships</li> <li>• Thailand – Training on anti-trafficking in persons investigation techniques provided to immigration officers from various branches</li> <li>• Vietnam - Development of a handbook on anti-trafficking law for relevant personnel. Content was also used to create a FAQ booklet on anti-trafficking.</li> </ul>
Effective cross-border, regional, and internal cooperation between specialist trafficking units achieved	Information exchange on implementation of legal/prosecution procedures including evidence and evidentiary rules through joint workshops and trainings	Cross-border legal frameworks 1) criminalize trafficking, 2) provide for appropriate penalties, 3) protect victims, and 4) support witnesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bilateral meetings between China/Myanmar and China/Lao were undertaken to exchange ideas/policies/practices.</li> <li>• Cambodia/Malaysia conducted meetings to negotiate a memorandum of understanding on the management of human trafficking cases, victims and prevention.</li> <li>• Lao/Thai cross border cooperation on case management, focusing on family tracking, official returnees from Thailand, providing legal support to victims, and following up after reintegration to community;</li> <li>• Cross-border information exchange meeting between Myanmar Police Force and Department of Special Investigations (Thailand) was carried out.</li> </ul>
National level operationalization of the regional guidelines on protection fully completed, including victim identification	National level and bilateral operationalization/ implementation of victim protection guidelines through consultation meetings and workshops and field visits to meet with victims	Increase in the percentage of actual cases that are handled in a way that meets an accepted international standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a set of operational guidelines for shelter staff in assisting victims of trafficking. Guideline created for Chinese shelters but distributed region wide.</li> <li>• Vietnamese Border Guard personnel trained on interviewing skills as well as ethical standards. Training included of documentation skills as well as an understanding of the victims' experience.</li> <li>• Technical advice provided to all governments region wide including facilitation of COMMIT Taskforce meetings from at regional and national levels</li> </ul>



<p>Development and implementation of regional and national operational guidelines and mechanisms for labour recruitment and migrant protection</p>	<p>Establishing and strengthening the legal protection for victims, families, witnesses, and informants using field consultations to inform the needs</p>	<p>Regional and national guidelines on migrant recruitment practices in the GMS completed and reduction in the number of cases where an established agent is involved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to ILO Triangle programme working towards improved migrant recruitment practices in the GMS. Focus on trafficking into the fisheries industry in Thailand, participating in multi-stakeholder workshops on the development of policies for monitoring of recruitment and protection of workers' rights.</li> <li>• A study that examines the impact of Recruitment Agencies and the Employment of Cambodian Domestic Workers in Malaysia was undertaken and published.</li> </ul>
<p>Enhanced direct measures to accurately target and reduce vulnerabilities in source hotspots and in workplaces, as well as in the migration and recruitment processes</p>	<p>Strengthening measures to reduce vulnerability to trafficking through field research in multiple sites</p>	<p>Direct measures to accurately target and reduce vulnerabilities in migration and recruitment processes in workplaces tested and validated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lao/China border Vulnerability Study undertaken. Training provided to local researchers on data collection techniques.</li> <li>• CBTIP officials in Myanmar establish consensus on trafficking hotspots with understanding role and responsibilities of specialist anti-trafficking polices INGOs and NGOs working those areas.</li> <li>• Cambodia developed and implemented a human trafficking curriculum to be incorporated into teacher training courses.</li> </ul>
<p>Cooperation with private sector regionally and in all countries, with evidence of tangible progress used as a springboard for further cooperation</p>	<p>National strategies and work plans on cooperation with private sector to combat human trafficking put in place through face to face discussions and meetings</p>	<p>Increase funding and in-kind support made available by the private sector to address trafficking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNIAP a strategic resource for the Mekong Club, a not-for-profit organisation bringing the skills and resources within the private sector together to create a powerful, measureable impact.</li> <li>• In conjunction with the private sector UNIAP is working to develop a Smart Phone application designed t as a tool for Anti Trafficking Authorities to assist in identification of trafficking victims in Thailand. The application will allow authorities to easily communicate with potential victims the interactive nature of the technology.</li> </ul>

## Risk Analysis and Management

Important Risks	Risk Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfer of government counterparts requires retraining</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Regional Training Programme successfully carried out a regional training that helped to orient new government officials who had entered the COMMIT process. In addition, additional national training is being carried out in five of the six countries (Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Myanmar and Cambodia.)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power plays between and among ministries that slow down the decision making process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNIAP had no major delays during 2011 related to this process.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter-governmental issues related to any topic that affect bi-lateral relationships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following a falling out between the Government of Thailand and the other governments over the continuation of UNIAP, the COMMIT Secretariat worked to set up events that would re-establish trust and a collaborative spirit during regional events.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government approval processes that take excessive time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNIAP initiates activities with more time to spare to ensure approval process deadlines are met.</li> <li>• UNIAP has worked to develop implementation schedules that address major milestones that require approvals.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The wrong government personnel attending important events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNIAP country offices work with the COMMT Taskforces to negotiate and ensure that the right government staff are selected for important events.</li> </ul>

## OBJECTIVE 2 | SERVICES TO UN PARTNERS

**To maximize the UN’s contribution to the overall anti-trafficking response, including the COMMIT process.**

UNIAP’s role as an inter-agency project is to collaborate and support all anti-human trafficking partners, including Government, UN, civil society, and private sector. UNIAP regularly brings together combinations of different groups of stakeholders as suits the particular goal and activity being implemented (government with government, government with UN or civil society and UN, private sector and government, etc.). UNIAP operates on the basis that the only way to make a long-term sustained impact on addressing the human trafficking problem is through a combined, united front, but one where partnership is productive, positive, and beneficial – partnerships for results, not just partnerships for the sake of partnerships.

To achieve objective 2, UNIAP collaborates with inter-agency partners through the following:

- Collaboration to develop combined workplans (COMMIT workplans, National Plans of Action, etc.) and programme approaches, at the regional and national levels;
- Inclusion of appropriate UN partners in UNIAP-led programmes;
- Provision of technical and financial support for programmes led by UN partners;
- Provision of technical inputs to various capacity building exercises, in particular ensuring that key human rights principles are incorporated into training materials;
- Supporting the establishment of a number of resource centers and resource working groups on human trafficking at the national level;
- Facilitating the streamlining of trafficking issues into other development interventions; and
- Assisting in the translation of key human rights and trafficking related documents into national languages in all GMS countries.

UNIAP’s partners within the UN system include ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOHCHR, and UNDP; IOM is also often included in UN events even though they are an inter-governmental organization and not technically UN. However, in the Mekong region, none of these agencies have regional anti-trafficking programmes with the exception of ILO and UNESCO. Some may have country-level anti-trafficking programmes in a few countries.

Over time, UNIAP has gained a better understanding of its role as an inter-agency coordinating body and the different challenges that this responsibility can pose. While UNIAP brings many organisations together on a regular basis to share ideas and discuss the implementation of joint activities, collaboration sometimes remains weak and effective cooperation among groups implementing similar activities is absent. In the absence of collaboration, organisations often focus more on their differences and competing interests, rather than on the central issue of human trafficking – this is particularly the case of those agencies without anti-trafficking programmes who seek to fundraise to build anti-trafficking programmes. The time and effort spent on the challenges of effective inter-agency collaboration has been a source of considerable frustration, and all too often has diverted focus and energy away from our central mandate to help and support victims of trafficking.

The table below illustrates some of the major inter-agency activities that have taken place during the reporting period. Note that this does not address the many smaller events that UNIAP facilitates on a daily basis between organizations.

Country	# of inter-agency events	Non-government inter-agency partners	Examples of inter-agency collaboration
<b>Cambodia</b>	8	UNODC, UNICEF, IOM, UN-Women, ARTIP, World Vision (WV), TAF, SMF, Save the Children Federation (SCF) and Child Right Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNIAP/Cambodia facilitated a meeting in June to discuss amendments to the MOU between Cambodia and Vietnam. Collaborating organizations included: UNIAP, UNODC, UNICEF, IOM, UN-Women, WV, TAF, SMF, EWMI, IJM, LSCW, TPO, and DCA.</li> <li>UNIAP/Cambodia facilitated the curriculum development process with MOEYS with the following partners UNODC, SMF, WV, and Child Rights Foundation.</li> </ul>
<b>China</b>	15	IOM, UNICEF, ILO, World Vision, Save the Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In September UNIAP/China, WV and ILO worked together to plan and support a major workshop on migrant awareness-raising.</li> </ul>
<b>Lao PDR</b>	6	UNODC, WV, IOM, ILO, FVI, SC, NCA, TAF, UNICEF, UNV, ARTIP, and AFESIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNIAP/Laos helped plan and implement the 2011 Anti-Human Trafficking day campaign, with support from over 15 agencies.</li> </ul>
<b>Myanmar</b>	19	UNICEF, IOM, ARTIP, WVM, SCM, AFXB, JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNIAP/Myanmar helped organize a major Human Trafficking Stakeholder Meeting to review the 5-year NPA'. Inter-agency members prepared joint presentations covering different topics within the 5-year Plan: UNIAP addressed 'Policy &amp; Cooperation', UNICEF and IOM addressed 'Victim Protection', Save the Children and WVM addressed 'Prevention', ARTIP addressed 'Prosecution', and ILO addressed 'Forced Lab or and Child Soldiers'. The presentations highlighted key achievements, successes, challenges, gaps and recommendations. The Myanmar government considered the recommendations very useful for incorporation within the 2nd NPA.</li> </ul>
<b>Thailand</b>	4	IOM, UNICEF, and UNODC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNIAP/Thailand helped to set up a multilateral consultation meeting on the roles and responsibilities of prosecutors to support the prosecution process on human trafficking.</li> </ul>
<b>Vietnam</b>	7	IOM, UNODC, UNICEF, ILO, World Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In December, UNIAP/Vietnam supported a week-long National counter trafficking TOT that was jointly conducted by the Ministry of Public Security, IOM, WVI and UNIAP. Participants from all relevant government agencies and NGOs, UN agencies received training on current issues and general knowledge on human trafficking methodology and practice.</li> </ul>
<b>Regional</b>	7	NEXUS Institute, World Vision, Save the Children, IOM, UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNIAP/RMO is overseeing a major inter-agency initiative to plan, design and implement a major human trafficking study on the reintegration experiences of victims throughout the Mekong Region. The outcome is an inter-agency approach that aims to incorporate the voices of victims into Mekong programming and policymaking.</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>		

## National-level inter-agency coordination

National-level coordination takes different forms in different countries, with the focus on COMMIT also varying from country to country. Below are a few examples of standard inter-agency meetings/approaches that took place at the country level in 2011:

- **Development of national work plans:** During the annual COMMIT workplan development period, UNIAP country offices play a prominent role in brokering partnerships and establishing strategic activities to develop a combined, inter-agency response. Through this process, UNIAP's role as COMMIT Secretariat provides opportunities for UN and civil society partners who have limited activities to link with the COMMIT Process.
- **Quarterly inter-agency meetings:** At both country and regional level, each office coordinates quarterly meetings with the counter trafficking community. For example in Lao PDR, these meetings are coordinated through the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and attended by the COMMIT Task Force members. In Cambodia the stakeholder meetings are organised by UNIAP and chaired by rotating-agency chairs, with government and NGOs in attendance. Meeting agendas include the following thematic updates: COMMIT, research, case reviews, and other topical issues that often include lively discussion.

Each country is also expected to have at least two major UN inter-agency meetings every six months (at minimum). The purpose of these meetings is to share information, collaborate on thematic activities, and address cases or issues that arise.

- **Bilateral case management meetings:** A variety of bilateral Case Management Meetings have been held in 2011 between Thailand/Myanmar and Thailand/Laos. The meetings were organized in conjunction with IOM and other NGO partners. The aim was to share/exchange information on human trafficking cases and discuss challenges faced, and create a cooperative environment to allow authorities to better manage the return and reintegration of trafficking victims.

## Regional-level inter-agency coordination

For the most part, regional inter-agency collaboration in 2011 was more active than that in the last reporting period, with more inter-agency meetings and inter-agency projects, but more typically in smaller technical working groups involving only groups with active anti-trafficking programming. Below is an illustrative list of forums used by UNIAP's regional team to support inter-agency collaboration.

- **Quarterly inter-agency meetings:** To ensure information is disseminated amongst the regional inter agency partners in an effective and transparent manner, UNIAP's Regional Management Office undertakes quarterly meetings inviting the major regional partners, including: ILO, IOM, UNODC, UNICEF, UNESCO, World Vision, Save the Children, Freeland Foundation, MTV Exit, and Nexus Institute. The aims of these meetings are to provide program and research updates; provide a forum for partners to update others of their current activities; coordinate activities to help reduce overlap; and discuss strategies and joint approaches to current urgent or emerging issues.
- **Ad hoc technical working groups:** Depending on the topic/issue, UNIAP regularly brings together partners to discuss research, emerging case trends and under-served victim populations, and inter-agency collaboration on priority regional initiatives. During 2011, UNIAP held six larger technical working group meetings and numerous smaller technical discussions discussing different themes including, research, prevention and behavior change, and addressing cases of trafficking in the Thai fishing industry (including stranded victims in

Malaysia and Indonesia). These efforts are sometimes initiated by UNIAP and sometimes suggested by others.

- **Collaboration with the private sector:** UNIAP provides technical support to the Mekong Club, a private-sector, not-for-profit organization that is addressing the human trafficking problem from Hong Kong. UNIAP and the Mekong Club are collaborating on a number of project activities, for example the Smartphone Victim ID project discussed under COMMIT Area 3 (Protection). During 2011, there were 7 exchanges between UNIAP and this organization.

## **An Observation about Collaboration**

True collaboration requires more than just bringing people together – it is built upon a foundation of trust and a united sense of purpose. This is a core value of UNIAP. If a sense of accomplishment within a collaborative process is present, joint ownership of a problem often follows. For this to happen, early and substantial involvement that is positive, supportive and encouraging of initiative, makes all the difference. This process also needs to take place at all levels: between governments, UN and bilateral partners, NGOs and CBOs to develop a comprehensive, sustained response that caters to the needs of the entire sector. Conversely, collaboration for collaboration's sake can fatigue the process and the partners, so it should be ensured that the collaboration is truly synergistic.

## Logframe Summary: 2011 Update, UNIAP Objective 2

Outputs	Activities	Indicators of Achievement	2011 Update
<p>All UN Agencies involved in counter-trafficking are networked in each country around specific interventions, (whether victim protection, prevention or prosecution activities) and to partners at the regional level</p>	<p>Inter-agency coordination of key partners at the regional level including ILO, IOM, UNICEF, ARTIP, UNODC, World Vision, Save the Children, and others, and different partners at the national level implemented effectively within the country context</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease in redundant programming among inter-agency partners, particularly within the UN system</li> <li>• Development of annual, collaborative workplans that operationalize the UN's support to the COMMIT process and other worthy projects</li> <li>• Increase in prosecution of cases through improved and informed inter-agency cooperation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNIAP has held 66 inter-agency events with over 120 inter-agency partners.</li> <li>• Each UNIAP office (including the regional and six country offices) developed and implemented two annual workplans which included an inter-agency component that outlined collaborative relationships with UN and civil society partners.</li> <li>• UNIAP offices carried out quarterly inter-agency meetings to ensure information was disseminated amongst counter trafficking partners in an effective and transparent manner. The meetings also focus on joint planning and implementation.</li> <li>• Regular technical and programmatic support was provided to a full range of inter-agency partners (outlined in the table above)</li> <li>• Over the past three years, there has been a significant increase in the financial and technical contributions to COMMIT activities among the counter trafficking partners.</li> </ul>
<p>Coordination of the technical support requirements to implement both country and regional project initiatives achieved</p>	<p>Regular provision of technical, logistical and financial support to partner agency initiatives when requested to fill gaps and add value to their efforts (field visits, on-the-job mentoring, etc)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNIAP regularly provides both financial and technical support for worthy efforts that fall short of funding and/or technical assistance. Below are several examples (among many):                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Support was provided to the Mekong Youth Forum in each country. As part of this program, the youth involved were provided with a forum to raise key concerns to policy-makers. Topics brought up include: access to basic education, increasing awareness about forced begging, poverty alleviation, and border law enforcement. Youth also spoke directly to country delegations and presented possible solutions and policy interventions;</li> <li>○ UNIAP/Cambodia provided support for an five-day inter-agency training course on the 4Ps. The aim was to assist the teachers at the teacher training centers to develop human trafficking knowledge to be incorporated into student curriculum.</li> <li>○ UNIAP/Lao supported the December 12<sup>th</sup> Anti-Human Trafficking day campaign organised by partner 15 agencies participating. UNIAP facilitated regular meetings and offered logistical support and content development.</li> <li>○ UNIAP/RMO and UNIAP Cambodia supported an inter-agency process to return 30 Cambodian victims of human trafficking who were trapped in Indonesia.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Risk Analysis and Management

Important Risks	Risk Management
Additional UN agencies drop on-going counter trafficking programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNIAP continues to monitor the on-going support provided by UN partner agencies. Over the past two years, IOM and UNICEF have significantly reduced their efforts in several Mekong Countries, and currently IOM, UNODC, and UNICEF have no regional programming funds. To fill this gap, UNIAP has tried to incorporate these efforts into other on-going inter-agency workplans. For example, IOM dropped on-going funding for several aspects of victim protection, including repatriation and support to cross-border initiatives. Since these initiatives matched objectives outlined in the SPA III, Area 3, UNAP has helped to incorporate these activities into 2011 COMMIT workplans so that COMMIT governments do not experience a gap in support.</li> </ul>
Funding levels continue to drop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While funding among selected UN and civil society partners has decreased, UNIAP has continued to maintain a stable funding level. As resources decline, UNIAP has helped to address gaps in a number of ways, including: helping to support ASEAN SOMTC events (previously ARTIP-supported), supporting law enforcement training (previously ARTIP-supported), and supporting victim return through cost-share (previously IOM-supported).</li> </ul>
Inter-agency competition interferes with the counter trafficking sector coming together as one	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To help develop a universal understanding of future research and programmatic requirements, UNIAP, in partnership with NEXUS Institute and IOM, ran a SIREN workshop themed <i>The State Of Counter-Trafficking Research</i>. Participants included UN agency partners, leading researchers from around the world, NGO practitioners, and donor representatives. This event helped to demonstrate the different complementary roles we all play in addressing human trafficking and strengthening the empirical basis of our interventions.</li> </ul>



## **OBJECTIVE 3 / SERVICES TO THE ANTI-TRAFFICKING SECTOR IN GENERAL, INCLUDING TO DONORS: TO FACILITATE OPTIMAL ALLOCATION AND TARGETING OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING RESOURCES**

UNIAP's **Strategic Information Response Network (SIREN)** delivers high quality, responsive, and up-to-date data and analysis on cutting edge issues within the human trafficking sector, primarily in the GMS. SIREN conveys information to the human counter-trafficking sector in a variety of different forms, including briefing reports, analytical field reports, case studies, maps, data sheets, and discussion forums and events.

Research, validation, and analysis are conducted in the field, by community-based organisations, national and international agencies, and/or UNIAP itself. The goal is to bring real knowledge and context on real priority issues from the grassroots to the national and regional levels, and vice versa. SIREN's aim is to be responsive and reliable: providing a forum for high quality information exchange and multi-source analysis in easily digestible formats, to those who require this information for effective programming, prosecution, or policy formulation.

Through SIREN, UNIAP provides the forum, technical assistance, and networking and dissemination mechanisms for organisations to share what they know, to connect, and to initiate and improve action – monitoring where the counter-trafficking response is moving, and where it should be moving. Examples of on-going activities include:

- SIREN Sentinel Surveillance;
- SIREN Trafficking Estimates Initiative;
- SIREN reports and case analyses;
- SIREN human trafficking country data sheets; and
- SIREN State of Counter-Trafficking event.

SIREN reports released since the launch of the SIREN project are listed in the table at Annex 4, including those released during this reporting period.

### **UNIAP Monthly News Digest**

UNIAP Monthly News Digests are distributed electronically by UNIAP's national Information Analysts in all national languages as well as in English. This format was updated and improved in 2009 from the weekly news digest.

### **UNIAP Website**

UNIAP's website (<http://www.no-trafficking.org>) is the project's face to the world. The website is regularly updated with new reports and information related to UNIAP and COMMIT, and on human trafficking in general.

### **Research and Analytical Reports**

Research and analytical reports are released on a targeted basis – sometimes under the label of SIREN, sometimes under UNIAP, and sometimes under COMMIT though implemented by UNIAP

directly, with support from SIREN funds. Key research reports and technical toolkits developed during this reporting period include:

### Country Office Publications

- China – Operational Guide to Shelter Management in China:** Developed as part of the COMMIT Shelter Self-Improvement Project in China, the *Operational Guide to Shelter Management in China* is designed to enable shelters to follow a series of steps and principles to improve the standards and services they can offer victims. The operational guide aims to specifically help the 1,500+ shelters and relief centers in China to measurably improve facilities and services, build capacity within their facility to provide more empowering victim-centered care, and develop a network of shelters with uniform standards. The toolkit is written to provide shelters with an operational guide to improve their facilities, including tools such as assessment checklists, safety checklists, values and philosophy guides and improvement action plans. 3,000 copies of the guide were printed and distributed to shelters across China.
- China – Counter-Trafficking Storm:** *Counter-Trafficking Storm: Law Enforcement Campaign against Trafficking of Women and Children in the People's Republic of China* is a UNIAP-supported COMMIT publication that outlines the efforts and actions taken by the Chinese authorities to address human trafficking issues within China. The publication describes vulnerability factors and characteristics of trends in the crime of human trafficking. By providing information on the Ministry of Public Security's campaign against trafficking, the publication provides practitioners and stakeholders with useful background knowledge and case examples of how human trafficking is addressed within China. It also outlines the future steps that will be taken by the Chinese government for a better understanding of how to address human trafficking issues within China.
- Cambodia – Recruitment Agencies and the Employment of Cambodian Domestic Workers in Malaysia:** This study examines the impact of recruitment agencies on the employment of Cambodian maids in Malaysia, based on the experiences reported by returned Cambodian maids – some of whom were deceived through formal recruitment channels and then exploited in Malaysian homes. The report outlines the issues from experiences of minors and legal age Cambodians who were deceived through pre-departure training, contracts, fees, and working conditions. This report aimed to highlight and learn from the experiences of former maids who had worked in Malaysia, providing practitioners and stakeholders with victim-based knowledge that was used for policy advocacy in the development of Cambodian Sub-decree 150 and other governmental and NGO programmatic approaches to deal with this substantial issue.

### Regional Level Publications

- UNIAP Phase III Mid-Phase Review 2010:** 2010 marked the midway point of UNIAP Phase III. The mid-phase review, covering 2007-2010, was published in 2011 and outlines the objectives, achievements, challenges and financials of UNIAP. This report aims to inform stakeholders such as donors, governments and implementation partners, of the activities and outcomes of Phase III from a results-based approach. The report describes UNIAP objectives and the programmes and approaches implemented to achieve these goals from 2007-2010. By informing the target audience through a clear, concise, and graphical narrative, the report aims to provide a better understanding of UNIAP and its regional approach to addressing human trafficking.
- Shelter Self-Improvement Project Toolkit:** Developed as part of the Shelter Self-Improvement Project being implemented in China and Vietnam in 2011, and in preparation for

the launch of the project in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar in 2012, the UNIAP regional office published the Shelter Self-Improvement Project Toolkit in English, with translation into the Mekong languages. While implementation of the toolkit is best done as part of the Project, with proper training and technical assistance, the toolkit includes handy references and tools such as shelter inspection checklists and planning sheets for shelter improvements.

- **Re-Thinking Trafficking Prevention: A Guide to Applying Behaviour Theory:** This report/toolkit aims to provide practitioners with tools to analyse and hone the design of trafficking prevention programmes to maximize the behaviour change brought about by the intervention with the target population. The analytical process detailed in the report examined numerous source and destination prevention programmes and provides recommendations for applying “opportunity”, “ability” and “motivation” analysis to the programme design and monitoring processes. The report analyses existing activities such as vulnerability reduction, awareness raising, microcredit schemes, vocational training, community protection networks, and programs to increase school attendance, and outlines how applying behavior theory can improve planning, evaluation and ultimately actual change. By providing implementers of prevention activities with behavioural change concepts, UNIAP aims to help facilitate stronger design and evaluation of prevention activities undertaken within the Mekong region. This initiative has the strong support of World Vision as well, which invests millions of dollars into trafficking prevention programmes region-wide.
- **SIREN:** As indicated above, SIREN delivers high quality, responsive, and up-to-date data and analysis on cutting edge issues within the human trafficking sector, primarily in the Mekong region. Over the reporting period, a number of studies have been undertaken by UNIAP which include those for public dissemination and those for internal use. The latter are used to inform policy advocacy and provide technical guidance to government and other partners, but which may not be appropriate for public release at the time, due to political sensitivities or other factors. Some of the key SIREN initiatives managed by UNIAP 2011 include:
  - **SIREN Event and Report – The State of Counter-Trafficking Research:** In March 2011, UNIAP, IOM and NEXUS Institute came together to host a three-day interactive consultation to evaluate the current state of counter-trafficking research. The integrated and cross-cutting findings from these three days, outlined in this concluding report, are very much an outcome of the active participation and expertise of all actors involved in the meeting. Key messages developed during the event included: even with limited funds and victims in urgent need, it is necessary to spend resources on rigorous anti-trafficking research to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of anti-human trafficking policies and programme; and far greater attention is needed to ensuring methodological and ethical rigor in anti-trafficking research.
  - **Sentinel Surveillance: China-Vietnam border:** During 2010-2011, UNIAP undertook research to assess the situation of Vietnamese deportees being returned from China. This research was part of the Sentinel Surveillance program which uses this information to build maps showing trafficking trends and patterns; statistical models to establish types and profiles of cross-border trafficking victims; and documentation of how brokers and traffickers operate to put Vietnamese in exploitative situations in China. UNIAP researchers were deployed to Lang Son, Lao Cai, and Quang Ninh international border checkpoints to conduct site surveys and structured, in depth interviews with a non-representative sample of 93 male and female Vietnamese citizens deported from China. The report was compiled in 2011 and ready for launch in early 2012.

### Logframe Summary: 2011 Update, UNIAP Objective 3

Outputs	Activities	Indicators of Achievement	2011 Update
Up to 20 SIREN reports that offer cutting edge information on human trafficking in multilingual formats completed and disseminated	Research, data collection and analysis on cutting edge issues in human trafficking carried out by UNIAP and partners	Improved knowledge and mobilization of various partners around cutting edge issues in human trafficking, in a way that propels the counter-trafficking agenda forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the end of 2011, 16 SIREN reports have been completed.</li> <li>GMS – 09 The State of Counter-Trafficking Research was published in 2011. The report summarizes the results of a SIREN event with key researchers that emphasized the need for urgent need for research, efficiencies, research ethics and rigour.</li> </ul>
On-the-ground research and surveillance carried out in sites	Collaborative research designed, peer reviewed, implemented and the results disseminated	Research on jointly identified research priorities carried out in ten sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vietnam/China Sentinel Surveillance: During 2011, UNIAP undertook research to assess the situation of Vietnamese deportees being returned from China.</li> <li>The COMMIT region-wide reintegration research project was undertaken in each country, with the aim of collecting information on the effectiveness of reintegration assistance from the perspective of trafficking victims. Each county office approach to the data collection involved consultation with government, UN partners and local NGOs. While the initiative is COMMIT overall, SIREN funds and technical approaches supplement this research project, and while it is endorsed by the governments, they are not directly involved.</li> </ul>
Major SIREN events carried out to address emerging topics related to human trafficking (Raids/Rescues, Global Financial Crisis, etc)	Regional and country events that provide state-of-the-art updates and consultation sessions on relevant topics (e.g. State of Human Trafficking, Raids/Rescues, etc)	Ten major SIREN events carried out among multiple stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 2011 - UNIAP facilitated a SIREN “Raids, Rescue, Resolution” technical workshop, co-hosted by IJM and attended by a select technical working group of inter-agency partners. The event allowed IJM to present the outcomes of their Project Lantern to inform stakeholders of their experience and results and analyze the accuracy of their monitoring and evaluation framework.</li> <li>March 2011 – UNIAP held a SIREN event “The State Of Counter-Trafficking Research” in conjunction with IOM and Nexus Institute. The event was a three-day interactive consultation to take stock of the state of counter-trafficking research.</li> </ul>

## Risk Analysis and Management

Important Risks	Risk Management
Funding levels among NGOs/CBOs continue to drop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During 2011, UNIAP further developed relationships and networks with donor organisations to advocate for funding bodies to ensure that grants are thoroughly evaluated and provided in controlled manner, ensuring resources are dedicated to the most efficient and effective projects.</li> <li>• UNIAP also advocated to donor bodies the importance of civil society and their impact in reducing human trafficking, to help ensure funding and relationships were maintained.</li> </ul>
Resistance among governments to accept critical review of on-going issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNIAP has worked closely with our government partners to help them to understand the importance of carrying out research and situation analysis to better understand the impact of their work. In Myanmar, the government worked with UNIAP to plan and implement an impact assessment to review their prevention efforts. In Cambodia and Vietnam, SIREN Sentinel Surveillance is now considered under COMMIT and included in COMMIT workplans (though still implemented independently by UNIAP).</li> </ul>

## OBJECTIVE 4 | SERVICES TO THE ANTI-TRAFFICKING SECTOR IN GENERAL, INCLUDING TO DONORS:

### TO CONTINUE PLAYING A CATALYTIC ROLE IN THE ANTI-TRAFFICKING RESPONSE BY IDENTIFYING AND SUPPORTING SPECIAL PROJECTS TO ADDRESS NEW AND EMERGING ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Objectives 3 and 4 work hand-in-hand: empirical data and updated information collected and shared through Objective 3 informs UNIAP and partners of the programme gaps that exist, to be filled by inter-agency partners who have the mandate and resources, or by UNIAP in a smaller-scale way. UNIAP's Special Projects mandate was primarily fulfilled by the Support to Under-Served Victims, Worst Offenders Project, Shelter Self-Improvement Project, and Ethics and Human Rights in Counter-Trafficking initiatives in 2011.

- **The Shelter Self-Improvement Project** has already been discussed under COMMIT Area 3 (Prevention) because while it started as a gap-filling special project by UNIAP in China and Vietnam, it has now been integrated into the COMMIT workplans and considered as a critical programme by the governments. In 2012 it will be launched in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar.
- **The Support to Under-Served Victims** initiative provides grants to NGOs who provide services to under-served victims – those victims who are over-looked or under-served by mainstream assistance frameworks, such as men trafficked onto fishing boats and Cambodian maids trafficked to Malaysia.
- **The Worst Offenders Project** works with NGOs and victims through a UNIAP-supported hotline, funded NGO activities, and capacity building and networking support with police and NGO responders to address particularly severe examples of human trafficking, pushing for justice, compensation, business disruption, industry peer pressure, and appropriate near-term and long-term victim assistance.
- **The Ethics and Human Rights initiative** – primarily a capacity building initiative – aims to build the capacity of those interfacing directly with trafficking-affected populations to do so more ethically and effectively. This includes police, victim service providers, prosecutors, NGOs, journalists, and high-level policymakers.

Objective 4 activities and initiatives by UNIAP during this reporting period include the following:

**Support to Under-Served Victims and Worst Offenders Project – Grants and Cases in Cambodia.** In Cambodia, activities under this objective were carried out primarily through grants to four NGOs, and a close working relationship with them: Legal Support to Children and Women (LSCW), Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO), Khmer Women's Cooperation for Development (KWCD), and Cambodian Centre for the Protection of Children's Rights (CCPCR). Through these NGOs, broad and holistic reintegration services are offered to victims of trafficking who are not served through traditional counter-trafficking reintegration programmes, including adult male victims (the large number of men identified having been trafficked onto fishing boats in Thailand and whose needs have not been addressed), child beggar victims, and domestic slavery victims. With corresponding developments in victim identification (by UNIAP, under COMMIT) and a database created by UNIAP for this initiative, there has been a resulting range of victims supported and lessons learned in the provision of support to adult male victims of

trafficking. Monitoring and capacity building visits were a part of this process alongside support to following-up with victims of trafficking. Under Worst Offenders, well-documented cases of labour exploitation and trafficking, particularly with the fishing boat and domestic slavery cases (in Thailand and Malaysia, respectively) are taken up by LSCW for legal action in Cambodia, as well as by UNIAP in Thailand, aiming to get Thai law enforcement to investigate the case.

**Outreach to Under-Served Victims – Migrant worker band in China.** With the large-scale phenomenon of labour migration in the country and the incidence of abuse of labour rights, labour trafficking in China is common, though rarely recognized. An innovative pilot prevention intervention has been undertaken in collaboration with partners to raise awareness amongst migrant communities about internal labour trafficking, how to identify it, and what to do about it. A well-known migrant worker music group is producing materials to raise awareness amongst communities of their rights, having been guided by UNIAP and partners in messages, rights, and labour rights protection.

**Ethics and Human Rights – Lao PDR and Thailand.** Trainings in Ethics and Human Rights in Counter-Trafficking were conducted in both Lao PDR and Thailand. In Lao PDR, these are done at the provincial level, engaging stakeholders from a variety of different departments, while in Thailand this training focused on law enforcement. With the potential for negative impact that counter-trafficking interventions may have, it is important that officials and others involved directly interfacing with trafficking-affected populations have the solid understanding of ethical standards and principles, and how to put them into practice. Copies of the UNIAP Ethics Guide was also handed out to participants and disseminated further. These have been translated into all Mekong languages.

**Targeted grassroots trainings and outreach – Myanmar.** Training on human trafficking and anti-trafficking practices at the grassroots and community level has been a priority in Myanmar; these trainings also serve to raise awareness about human trafficking and how to migrate more safely. Over 2011, trainings were carried out in key targeted areas in order to establish community-based protection and surveillance systems, for example in Karen areas. These trainings are often done in partnership with grassroots groups such as Baptist churches and other community-based protection groups. The hundreds of Burmese migrants in Thailand who call the UNIAP Burmese-language hotline for information and assistance each year attest to the effectiveness and continued need for such grassroots outreach.

**Regional.** At the regional level, UNIAP has coordinated the delivery of the initiatives under this objective, providing technical support such as serving as key trainers and resource persons for shelter and ethics trainings; providing on-the-job support to UNIAP country staff and NGO partners in the field during victim follow-up (case documentation, ethical treatment of victims, victim interviewing, etc.); capacity building and coordination in direct support of cross-border cases, with NGOs and police; and facilitation of administrative processes, such as administration of grants and competition. The learning points from these initiatives have informed further collaboration between these partners in addressing trafficking patterns in the target areas.

### Logframe Summary: 2011 Update, UNIAP Objective 4

Outputs	Activities	Indicators of Achievement	2011 Update
<p>Specific cases tracked to understand how laws and guidelines are really applied to protect victims' rights. This results in improved victim service provision, investigation and prosecution of human traffickers, and direct reductions in human trafficking through direct casework</p>	<p>Track specific cases that arise to collect information from victims and to involve them in the decisions that follow. This includes field visits to their homes and follow up discussions with community leaders [<b>I: Worst Offenders/ Underserved Victims</b>]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in time between victim identification and their return to their community</li> <li>• Increase in uptake of investigations by specialized law enforcement agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 cases have been followed with a total of up to 167 victims (in some cases the total is unclear as some potential victims were either not identified by law enforcement as such or did not want to give any further information after rescue)</li> <li>• Cases are primarily tracked in countries with open systems in the region, therefore disproportionately focusing on Thailand and Cambodia</li> <li>• Coordination with NGO and government partners has been time-intensive yet broadly welcomed, particularly by source-side authorities, proactive units and civil society partners</li> <li>• Broadly an increase in uptake on investigations, however limited by victims' reluctance to pursue legal cases/prosecutions which would mean them remaining in government shelters/custody for months or even years, until the process was finalised. Therefore a need at a policy level to address this condition or at least the timeframe, if more victims are to be attracted to pursue criminal justice. While law enforcement may enforce victims to follow such a path, UNIAP ensures victims are fully informed and provide their consent with the path they chose after informal identification</li> <li>• Victims are encouraged to provide information about their experiences which may be useful to law enforcement even if they do not want to pursue action themselves</li> <li>• There has been an increase in investigations amongst some specialised agencies, including DSI and AHTD in Thailand, and the ATTF in Myanmar, however more work needs to be done to ensure this is sustained rather than ad hoc.</li> <li>• More work is needed in reducing time between victim identification and return to home countries, specifically in Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia, as destination countries. This is less of an issue in the other countries of the GMS with source countries of Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia and Vietnam, while the internal trafficking in China results in only brief shelter stays.</li> </ul>



<p>Barriers to effective legal proceedings identified, including case monitoring through the criminal justice system</p>	<p>Legal case reviews to identify barriers to effective legal proceedings, e.g. file audits and court appearances [<b>I: Worst Offenders</b>]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in successful arrests and convictions from tracked cases</li> <li>• Increased efficiency of victim identification and case filing leading toward prosecution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The issue of criminal justice and effective law enforcement continues to be a key barrier in the counter-trafficking response.</li> <li>• Analyses of legal cases have been carried out in Cambodia and Thailand primarily, due to their open systems and the number of victims identified within their jurisdictions.</li> <li>• A range of factors limits the effectiveness of legal proceedings, from dependence on victims' testimony, slow court processes deterring complainants and supporting suspects, through to the</li> <li>• Victim identification particularly in labour sectors needs to be better understood and a higher priority among partners. The disparity between victims identified and actual numbers of estimated victims (as measured through UNIAP research) is highlighted with partners to target areas where this is required.</li> <li>• The nature of the criminal justice systems in some countries of the GMS means they have high prosecution rates, with strong law enforcement and weaker judicial systems. It is more difficult to measure the integrity of these prosecutions however as the systems are closed; with less oversight possible, less action is pursued by UNIAP.</li> </ul>
<p>NGOs and community-based organizations that work with victim populations, migrant groups, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable populations identified and funded</p>	<p>Identify NGOs and Community based organizations that work with victim populations, migrant groups, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable populations and provide seed funding and capacity building to address gaps in victim protection [<b>I: Support to Underserved Victims</b>]</p>	<p>Improved government and non-government systems to correctly identify and safely return underserved victims of exploitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A call for proposals was disseminated on 24 March 2011 and open until 29 April 2011, for NGOs working with victim populations to submit project proposals for funding</li> <li>• 52 proposals were received manifesting the range of ongoing and potential interventions to support victims and address gaps in the victim protection response</li> <li>• The competitive selection process resulted in six projects receiving finalised endorsement to the Grants Selection Committee (under UNDP), of which four were initially funded.</li> <li>• The first tranches of funding was transferred to support initiatives with two NGOs in Thailand (Labour Rights Promotion Network and Pattanarak), one in Cambodia (Cambodian Center for the Protection of Children's Rights - CCPCR), and one in Vietnam (Center for Studies and Applied Sciences in Gender, Family, Women, and Adolescents - CSAGA).</li> </ul>
<p>National shelter self-improvement project in 3 countries completed</p>	<p>Carry out national shelter self-improvement project in China, Cambodia and Vietnam to coach managers to identify</p>	<p>Measurable increases in the efficiency and effectiveness of victim protection care in 20 shelters which meets an</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Shelter Self-Improvement Project has been undertaken and finalised in Vietnam and is ongoing in China. This has involved a range of capacity building, coaching and facility improvement activities. All have been integrated into the COMMIT Process and fully endorsed by the governments.</li> </ul>

	problems and solve them. This includes capacity building and on-site coaching [ <b>I: Shelter Self-Improvement</b> ]	international standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Project has been well received by the COMMIT member countries and partners involved, with adoption of the project integrating into the COMMIT Process.</li> <li>• The governments of Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar have all expressed a desire to initiate the project with their shelters, and aim to do so in 2012. The processes are underway for the foundation of these national projects with resource limitation requiring an incremental approach.</li> </ul>
Sustained support to grassroots responders serving underserved populations provided to link cross-regional cases to bring about a more coherent long-term response among government and international partners	Partners identified in destination countries of GMS victims and networks developed for cooperation in protection of victims and prosecution of traffickers from source to destination [ <b>I: Linkages</b> ]	Increase in the number of cases being reported by counterparts in Europe, US, Australia and Middle East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNIAP has been responsive to cases being reported directly and also through partners throughout 2011. For cases of victims from the Greater Mekong Sub-region trafficked beyond, these have been limited – with primary cases coming from trafficked fishermen stranded in Indonesia and Malaysia.</li> <li>• The trafficking pattern of women from Uzbekistan trafficked into Thailand and to other destinations has become apparent and UNIAP worked with partners, including the Thai Anti-Human Trafficking Division as well as NGO partners in Thailand and Uzbekistan in responding to cases.</li> <li>• Case patterns have been reported of African women trafficked from Uganda to China and Malaysia. In following up on one particular case however, the potential victim returned home with little further information on the pattern offered.</li> </ul>
Implementing partners trained and proficient on ethics and human rights guidelines / tools	Disseminate, test and train on the ethics and human rights guidelines and tools among implementing partners [ <b>I: Ethics</b> ]	Capacity of media, shelter workers and researchers to make informed decisions increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UNIAP Guide to Ethics and Human Rights in Counter-Trafficking Programming and Research has been disseminated widely throughout the GMS in national languages.</li> <li>• Training has continued, with programmes delivered in countries such as Laos and Thailand, and integrated into broader training programmes such as the COMMIT Regional Training Programme.</li> </ul>

## Risk Analysis and Management

Important Risks	Risk Management
<p>The UN system is very slow and cumbersome when it comes to providing grants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closely working with the Grants Selection Committee from the start of the process in disseminating the call for proposals, to ensure the criteria for the committee were met, followed by the Grants Coordinator.</li> <li>• More grants were approved in the process than it was possible to award with present available funding, therefore ensuring that a further round of this process would not be necessary to award further grants to selected NGOs if further funding becomes available</li> </ul>
<p>The number of organizations that have expertise in working with victims is limited</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The response to the call for proposals demonstrated the limited interventions supporting some victims of trafficking, while many organisations work to provide support to other types of victims. One example is the large number of proposals submitted in support of child victims in Cambodia, however many of these were also found to require more informed ethical and updated approaches. However, grants were targeted to organisations providing support to victims where there were clearly identified gaps and the organisations met high standards from past performance and through their proposed interventions.</li> </ul>
<p>Many NGOs and CBOs lack the conceptual clarity and skills to provide precise support to address human trafficking problems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarity around human trafficking and rights-based responses is clearly still an issue.</li> <li>• UNIAP provides ongoing technical support not only to funded partners, but also those who are not funded directly by UNIAP but working in areas to address human trafficking. These are often networked into provision through UNIAP funded partners or government (often COMMIT) supported partnerships.</li> </ul>

## Priorities for the Next Reporting Period: January – December 2012

### Future Highlights

- **The COMMIT 8<sup>th</sup> Senior Officials Meeting and 3<sup>rd</sup> Inter Ministerial Meeting** to be held in February 2012 in Hanoi, Vietnam. Government delegations will evaluate their progress under the COMMIT SPA II (2008-2010) as well as 2011 implementation of the COMMIT SPA III. The theme for the event will be *Sustained Unity and Cooperation*. During the inter-ministerial meeting, it is planned that ministers from the six COMMIT countries will sign the second Joint Declaration of COMMIT, reaffirming their commitment to eradicating all forms of human trafficking in the region.
- **COMMIT Regional Criminal Justice workshop** to be held Phnom Penh, in Jan 2012, convening criminal justice personnel from the six COMMIT countries to strengthen cooperation on transnational human trafficking investigations and prosecutions. This COMMIT workshop will provide a forum for police, prosecutors, and other criminal justice personnel to discuss how to strengthen regional collaboration in the areas of criminal investigation and prosecution in transnational human trafficking cases.
- **SIREN technical consultation: Victim Participation in the Thai Criminal Justice Process**, to be held in March 2012, in Bangkok. Senior Police Officials, Prosecutors, UN inter agency partners and NGO workers from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Thailand will convene to discuss the experiences and concerns of foreign trafficking victims in the Thai criminal justice process, the resultant impact on outcomes in the courts, and recommendations for improved victim/witness protection and prosecution.
- **The second UNIAP SIREN Human Trafficking Estimates Competition** will be held in the first half of 2012. UNIAP will call for innovative, creative methodologies to estimate the number of trafficking victims, traffickers, or profits in or from Asia. Entries will be assessed on their logical nature, feasibility, and defensible approach. As in 2007, shortlisted candidates will be brought to Bangkok in the second half of 2012 to explain and defend their methodological approach before a panel of judges and observers. Grants will be given to the top three research projects. The objective is to support the piloting and implementation of more prevalence methodologies in anti-trafficking, so that the human trafficking situation (and thus the effectiveness of the anti-trafficking response) can be better measured over time.

### Future Priorities

- COMMIT region-wide (Re) integration research to develop an understanding of the perspectives of victim service agencies and their successes & challenges in trafficking victim (re)integration in the Greater Mekong Sub-region in order to develop policies and programmes to address this issue.
- Development of guidelines and processes for the expansion of COMMIT to include new members member states with connections to COMMIT activities such Malaysia
- Development of new research opportunities through expansion of SIREN program, new research projects developed from grant proposals and COMMIT research and training program.
- Increased involvement with private sector at regional perspective including direct investment projects and supply chain management monitoring initiatives.

### **Future Risks**

- Planning and sustainability for the future of UNIAP. Phase III of the project will conclude at the end of 2013. Future objectives and roles of UNIAP will need to be decided and plans developed. Lack of clear direction may cause existing successful programs to fail.
- Donor funding availability for the completion of Phase III and future projects of UNIAP. Governments and NGOs may lose financial and technical support in some of their priority areas.
- Expansion of COMMIT to include observer countries may cause tensions amongst existing members due to existing relationship pressures. Expansion may also lead to further funding requirements.

**ANNEX 1****SIREN Reports released since the launch of SIREN**

Report #	Title	Date
<b>GMS-01</b>	Introduction to SIREN	June 2007
<b>TH-01</b>	From facilitation to trafficking: Brokers and agents in Samut Sakhon, Thailand	25 June 2007
<b>CB-01</b>	Counter-trafficking databases in Cambodia	31 August 2007
<b>CB-02</b>	Exploitation of Cambodian men at sea	28 September 2007
<b>GMS-02</b>	Targeting endemic vulnerability factors to human trafficking	21 December 2007
<b>GMS-03</b>	Statistical methods for estimating numbers of trafficking victims	4 January 2008
<b>TH-02</b>	What do lawyers require to prosecute trafficking and slavery in Thailand? Guidelines from lawyers to front-line agencies	16 January 2008
<b>GMS-04</b>	The state of counter-trafficking: A tool for donors	29 February 2008
<b>GMS-05</b>	Why victims of trafficking decline assistance: Feedback from European trafficking victims	6 May 2008
<b>GMS-06</b>	Raids, rescues, resolution: Removing victims from sex and labour exploitation	22 September 2008
<b>UK-01</b>	Raids, rescues, resolution: Pentameter 2: Attacking exploitation in the UK	18 November 2008
<b>CB-03</b>	Exploitation of Cambodian men at sea: Facts about the trafficking of Cambodian men onto Thai fishing boats	22 April 2009
<b>CB-04</b>	Cambodia: Exodus to the sex trade? Effects of the global financial crisis on women's working conditions and opportunities	20 July 2009
<b>GMS-07</b>	Re-thinking reintegration: What do returning victims really want and need? Evidence from Thailand and the Philippines	28 August 2009
<b>GMS-08</b>	The Criminal Justice Response to Human Trafficking	May 2010
<b>GMS-09</b>	The state of counter-trafficking research: Researcher, programmer, and donor perspectives	June 2011
<b>SIREN country datasheets:</b> Released for each country throughout 2008-2010		2008-2009, 2010
<b>SIREN Sentinel Surveillance:</b> Cambodia-Thailand, Vietnam-China		2009-2010, 2010-2011