

2003

First case (right after opening): Transnational trafficking in Malaysia: We opened the project in the middle of 2003. Soon after, we have a case of Vietnamese trafficked to Malaysia (case of Vietnamese trafficked to Malaysia through Cambodia and Thailand under a big network of transnational organized crime)

2004

Development of victims' protection in Thailand and encouraging for recognition of human trafficking of Vietnamese by the Vietnamese government: By using the Vietnamese case: Victims were considered as illegal migrants and jailed at the women prison of Songkhla.

Action 1: Protection with the immigration: A case was sent to the immigration of Sun Gai kolok to be sent back to the border of Malaysia: Actions with the immigration who recognized her as victim and escort us to the protection shelter of Bangkok.

Action 2: Protection from social welfares: encourage the government shelter to pick up other victims from jail and send them to protection shelter in Bangkok.

Action 3: Encourage the Vietnamese government to recognize human trafficking: Work with the Thai government during the first trade agreement meeting between Thailand and Vietnam to share about the situation Vietnamese victims sheltered in Thailand.

Action 4: First official repatriation of Vietnamese victims from Thailand to Vietnam.

2005

Consequently: the Government of Vietnam officially recognized human trafficking and directly engaged actions as a response. In July AAT sign an agreement with the national women union to set up a national center to receive victims of trafficking in Can Tho, South Vietnam.

Development of repatriation quality (according to victims needs): Several Vietnamese (undocumented) were living in Cambodia.

Action 1: We successfully repatriate them in Cambodia with the support of local communities.

Action 2: We installed a parallel network with NGOs to monitor the family tracing.

2006

First legal procedures success in Thailand and establishment of a regional taskforce for protection in Malaysia and Singapore:

Action 1: The action from our team conducted that the Cambodian victims rescued from Peadang Besar won the court and received compensations for witness protection. It is the first time we used this channel of the law and that was successful case for foreign women victims of trafficking in Thailand (AAT jointly with Ms. Yanee Lerdkhai director of Kredtrakarn center. Through the same case jointly with our network, we dismantled and arrested the network of traffickers from Peadang Besar until the Cambodian border including the convict to the court of the main transit trafficker (Cambodian nationality and his wife (Thai nationality) located in Lopburi.

Action 2: In March 2006 we set up a taskforce with NGOs from Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand as well as the commissions of Human Rights of both Malaysia and Thailand.

Action 3: First protection and repatriation channel in Malaysia: With the Save Our Daughters (SOD) network (Friends Of Women, Mr. Sampasit Koomphapan and AAT Reg. Thai) as well as Tenaganita, Thai liaison police in Malaysia and the Malaysian police D7, we have established the first temporary protection and repatriation system between Thailand and Malaysia while Malaysia had not yet officially recognized human trafficking.

2007

SOD being authorities advisers and change Thai police structure: As a result of a rescue operation in Sun Gai Kolok, we became advisers concerning women issues of the National Sub Committee of Human Rights of Thailand, to the Governor of Chonburi (previously governor of Narathiwat) and to the Royal Thai Police. SOD has organized a meeting in sharing our opinion concerning women protection. From this meeting we have joined plan with the police who added mechanisms in its structure concerning women protection.

2008

Taskforce at the Thai-Malaysian border and initial actions in Laos:

Action 1: With Friends Of Women and our relevant government networks, we have set up a taskforce between Sadao side and the Malaysian side towards human trafficking and deportation at the no-man's-land. This enabled us to send regularly a team at the immigration depot inside Malaysia to interview Thai detainees to screen among them who was victims of trafficking.

Action 2: Our primary actions in Laos.

2009

New mechanisms to combat human trafficking and corruption in Thailand: DSI and official actions in Laos:

Action 1: AAT and Network encouraged in order to obtain the creation of the Department of Special Investigations, a special unit out from the police structure able to investigate on special legal cases such as corruption.

Action 2: AAT has obtained an agreement to work in Laos with the Lao Women Union. We established a bilateral women empowerment and working alternative development pilot project according to women' choices starting form Thailand and continued in Laos. Through this project, AAT obtained the authorization by the Thai government to bring foreign victims out from shelters for this activity.

2010

AAT actions with the immigration of Sadao awarded at national level and being a good practice: The multi-disciplinary team model we have established in the immigration detention center of Sadao to protect victims of trafficking enabled the immigration police of Sadao to receive an award as the national project of the year towards human trafficking issues. We have then developed the same model at the immigration of Phibun Mangsahan (Ubon Ratchathani) and Ranong. In Ranong the team work now by itself without AAT.

2011

National policy for victims identification and protection system at the Lao border:

Action 1: The said southern immigration pilot project received interest from the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security so that they have adopted a policy that one social worker will work in each immigration to identify among detainees the ones who were in fact victims of trafficking.

Action 2: We have officially opened our Coordination Center at Vangtao, Lao side together with the Lao Federation of Trade Union.. The center received deported migrants from Thailand to protect and safely repatriate most vulnerable groups.

2012

Women from the grassroots level shared women situation to the Prime Minister: ATN set a women network and facilitate the network to meet with the Prime Ministers three times to expose and give suggestions about women and children prevention (twice with Prime Minister Aphisit and once with Prime Minister Yingluck).

2013

Development of legal measures in Thailand, new Learning Center in Ubon and project in Myanmar:

Action 1: Our team worked with government networks to use unexplored part of the laws in order to get compensations from traffickers for victims' damage. (Case of Lopburi was successful). AAT worked with the national human rights monitoring commission to cancel Rohingya deportation and to assist them to access to their rights (but partly successful).

Action 2: We build a Learning Center in the Thai side of the Lao-Thai border. The center provides basic rights services to most vulnerable groups and vocational trainings and working alternatives to Laotian and Thai women and girls.

Action 3: We have started actions in Myanmar.

All actions were undertaken jointly with government and NGOs networks as well as networks from other countries; The Anti Trafficking Network (ATN): (Friends Of Women, Labour rights Promotion Network, Mirror Foundation, Human Rights Development Foundation and AAT)