**SYSTERM:**

Shan Youth Safety Training to End Risk Migration

**Mr. Sompop Jantraka Founder and Executive Director**

This is to both formally and respectfully introduce Mr. Sompop Jantraka, and the organization which he founded in Thailand in 1989, the Development and Education Programme for Daughters and Communities Centre in the Greater Mekong Sub region (DEPDC/GMS). Additionally, to discuss the prospect of, and the endorsement for, expansion into new areas and enterprises around the globe. Since 1989 the organization has provided education, training, empowerment and basic necessities including water, food, shelter and medical assistance to children and women from poor communities who are at risk of being sexually exploited, induced or abducted into human trafficking, and/or are living in situations which threaten their immediate wellbeing and even their lives. We operate in the border regions of Northern Thailand where human trafficking, poverty and vulnerable ethnic minorities and stateless persons are most common. In 1989 we began researching the origin areas of the Golden Triangle, located in the borders of Thailand, Laos PDR and Myanmar, for the root causes of child sex workers, later known as human trafficking. Our efforts truly began with the rescue of nineteen girls resulting in the inception of our first site in Mae Sai, situated at the border between Thailand and Shan State, Myanmar. This original institution still continues today, and, in addition, we have since created two other centres under the DEPDC/GMS umbrella: the Mekong Child Rights Protection Centre (M-CRPC) in Chiang Kong, situated at the border between Thailand and Laos PDR, and the Mekong Regional Indigenous Child Rights Home (MRICRH) in Mae Chan, situated roughly an hour to the south of Mae Sai, the Northern-most point of Thailand.

From our 27 years of work, it has been an honour for the founder of DEPDC/GMS to receive the Raoul Wallenberg Medal from the University of Michigan, the Human Rights Best Practice Award from Hope International in Washington D.C., two Nobel Peace Prize nominations, and have also been privileged to address the United Nations General Assembly, to be honoured by U.S. Congressman Patrick J. Kennedy, nephew of former President John F. Kennedy, in the United States Congress. Also very fortunate to have been named the Reader’s Digest “Hero for Today” in 1996 and Time Magazine’s “Time/Asia Hero of the Year” in 2001, among other humbling accolades. Most important for present purpose, Mr. Sompop Jantraka was honoured to become an Ashoka Fellow in 1994, to receive the “Innovator Ashoka Fellow Award” in 1998 and to be named by Ashoka as one of its twenty-five “Globalizers”, the fellows whose work has the greatest ability to, and merit for, expanding around the world. Moreover, in addition to the recognition that our work has the capacity to expand globally, we have long sought to broaden the programs throughout Thailand’s borders and the Greater Mekong Sub-region, and have made strides towards this goal through a program we commenced in 2003 and successfully concluded in 2009, called the Mekong Youth Net,Youth Leadership Training Program.

This brought ninety-six young and aspiring humanitarians from Thailand, Myanmar (Shan, Karen, Kachin and Akha), Laos PDR, China, Vietnam and Cambodia to DEPDC/GMS for between one and three years of youth leadership training, after which they returned to their host countries to begin or continue their humanitarian work with their newly acquired skills. This is a regional grassroots application of DEPDC/GMS’s time-tested approach, which has now produced an international network of tomorrow’s humanitarians, connected by a shared approach, friendship, and a guiding desire to make the world a better place for all humans to inhabit freely and happily. Currently, our objective is to transform this into the Mekong Youth Union, closely bound by interconnected institutions throughout the six countries of which the network presently consist, which will create an autonomous entity of young people committed to seeing that human rights, justice and moral goodness prevail across the face of the globe. Such missions are how we see the future of changing and improving the world, and we feel that this model, not limited by any insuperable impediments, therefore has boundless potential. Potential that we would very much like you to help us realize.

During 2014-2016, The situation of armed conflict in Myanmar has risen up again until present day, even though democracy has been brought back to the country. This caused more than 10 thousands of Tai Yai and Rohingya children and women from Shan and Rakhine State to migrated and flee to the golden triangle. To our local areas, the social human rights issues were truly impacted. As a result, we have collaborated with the Shan groups of people, mainly the Buddhist monks from Kheng Tung, Meang Yong, Meung Payark, Meung Laika, Meung Pang Luang and Meung Yougk Mhey. The commitments among us have been made to move together to build the Shan children and families that are facing life difficulties at their home land and at the migration destinations, by providing all necessary life skills, basic education in safe conditions, thus offering survival possibilities for young children. After careful planning and agreeing to start movements, all the graduated trainees, Monks and youth leaders have gone back to start their own development centres in the image of DEPDC/GMS’ successful programmes at their home countries. Later, they came back to share their successes and failures together. By the support of the Mahachulalongkorn Monks and leaders, we have agreed to build one more centre called; “Migrants Dhamma for Peace Education Centre” located at DEPDC/GMS, in Mae Sai, Chiang Rai, Thailand. The goal of which is to provide a base of training of human resources for our homelands, both in Shan State and in Thailand.

It is with initiatives defined by programs and enthuse such as these that we believe the future of humanitarian work should lie, as they can be applied in any place where there are human rights issues to address and where good people are willing to positively fight for them. We believe that through collaboration with generous people and organizations such as yours, we can accomplish this ambitious vision and bring a brighter sunrise to the shores of the future than has yet been seen by human eyes. Thus, we hope that in this proposal for our future relationship, you find good reason to partner with us in our continuing efforts so that we, our friends, and the many people and organizations like us whom it is not yet our pleasure to know, can maximize our ability to mould the world into a kinder and gentler place, which all the world’s people especially children youth and women at risk or are suffering disadvantages must be protected, and support them to live their life to enjoy together in freedom, peace, happiness and fraternity.

**Organization Description and Background**

DEPDC/GMS is a community-based NGO committed to preventing child trafficking and exploitation through protection, education and life-skills training. DEPDC/GMS was founded by Mr. Sompop Jantraka in 1989 initially starting as the Development and Education Programme (DEP), a small project initiated by rescuing and rehabilitating nineteen girls at risk of entering the sex trade. It has since grown into DEPDC/GMS, which now includes three sites at Mae Sai, Chiang Khong and Mae Chan, all in Northern Thailand.

DEPDC/GMS operates in the areas where children are most at risk of being trafficked and sexually exploited. Its strategies for protecting children include prevention through education, and life-skills and vocational training, whilst also providing protection and rehabilitation for rescued and escaped victims of trafficking and exploitation. In addition to individual development and helping children understand their rights and build their sense of self-worth, DEPDC/GMS also works on family and community development in order to create the kind of environment in which child exploitation does not occur.

DEPDC/GMS was formally recognized by the Thai government in 1995, going from a small unrecognized NGO to a prominent and influential member in the struggle against child exploitation. It envisions a future in which children’s rights are respected and cherished, and in which children can live, learn and play without fear of abuse and exploitation.

**Situational Background: Why is SYSTERM necessary**

Aiming to help the most at-risk children and women of all forms of exploitation, especially sexual exploitation at all border areas of Thailand. The Northern-most district in Thailand, the Mae Sai district, is located directly on the Thai-Burmese (Myanmar) border in Chiang Rai Province. It is a well-travelled border crossing into the city of Tachileik in Myanmar. With an area of 285 square kilometres, Mae Sai District encompasses eight sub-districts and 92 villages. While Mae Sai only has 86,000 registered residents officially, a more inclusive estimate places the actual population at approximately 150,000, accounting for ethnic minority and hill-tribe groups who are not recognized in the official figures. Most villagers in Mae Sai work in agriculture, primarily to produce crops of rice, corn, oranges, lychees, and vegetables. A significant number of villagers are also employed in small retail operations, particularly in the markets along the border. Yet, despite significant economic developments for some, Mae Sai remains a regional hub for both cross-border and internal human trafficking activities, children and youth sexual and labour exploitation.

As DEPDC/GMS observes, statelessness is a primary factor that renders two major groups ever more vulnerable to all forms of human exploitation and human trafficking: the ethnic minorities (hill tribes) and the migrants. In the Mae Sai district, approximately 45% of its residents are members of ethnic minorities with numerous different hill tribes represented, including Tai Yai (Shan), Tai Leu, Akha, Lisu, Lua, Lahu (Musser), Kachin, Karen, Burmese, and Haw Chinese. Often, despite having been born in Thailand, the birth of a hill tribe child is not officially registered, and the child is not granted any Thai identification card or citizenship. In addition, due to its location along the border and its status as a special economic zone with neighbouring Tachileik, Mae Sai is a magnet for migrants from North-Eastern Burma (Myanmar). Facing severe political repression in Myanmar and with wages nearly double the rate on the Thai side, people in search of opportunity regularly cross this open border for work, often through illegal or undocumented channels. It is estimated that as many as 70% of ethnic minority people in Mae Sai originate from the area around the city of Chiang Tung, 160 km north of the border in Shan State.

Without legal status, families and children from ethnic minorities and migrant backgrounds are prevented from accessing affordable basic education, health care, and legal services. Many stateless children cannot afford the fees of even a primary education, and can be found spending their time wandering on the streets idly. In the cases of illness, stateless families can find themselves in serious debts with costly medical bills because they do not qualify for affordable medical care. These are but two common scenarios of how statelessness can predispose individuals to the hands of traffickers through limiting access to services. Even when one tries to rectify a stateless status, the time-consuming, labour-intensive and costly nature of the birth registration process and citizenship application usually prove insurmountable barriers in the end.

Other social problems often compound the already susceptible groups to place children and young women and men at extremely high risk for exploitation and labour trafficking. Poverty and limited opportunities for sustainable economic development among many hill tribes and the migrant population means that desperate young women and men continue to be easily lured by false promises and deceptive ludicrous offers by traffickers. Next, Mae Sai’s communities face a large number of children without adequate caregivers due to the death, separation, or migration of their parents, leaving many to fend for themselves without guidance from any trustworthy adults. In addition, given the close proximity to the Golden Triangle, which has a long and troubling history of drug production and trafficking, drug use and alcohol addiction are both disproportionately common and serious social issues that plague the district, while a gambling culture further leads a family into large debts they cannot pay back. Debt is one of the most significant risk factors for trafficking, and often results in children having to leave school to work and support the families, usually with manual labour for boys and sex work for girls. However, perhaps above all, the lack of awareness about these social issues and the danger of human traffickers in the local communities remain a major challenge to education for the vulnerable communities in recognizing the existence of human trafficking, and ways to prevent themselves and their vulnerable children from trafficker’s sexual exploitation

**Project components**

Right to education for children at risk along the border.  
To achieve this future, we opened the Patak Half Day School in Mae Sai in 1996, which continues to provide to this day, a free education to hill tribe, ethnic minority and impoverished children from the area who are vulnerable and would otherwise be too poor to receive an education. At this site, DEPDC/GMS has also established the 24-Hour Hotline (2002), which is a free emergency and outreach service for children who are in distress, living under difficult circumstances, being exploited, or are in urgent need of shelter and protection. The Community Learning Centre (CLC) was also established at the Half Day School in 2005, providing free vocational, human rights and literacy education to community members, both adults and children, and undocumented migrants and refugees from around the border region. This center continues to focus on education, vocational and life-skills training as part of a three-part initiative: developing individuals, families and communities in order to transform the environments in which children are at risk of being exploited and trafficked, and to cure the problem at its source.

Right to protection and rehabilitation

With the success of the Half Day School, DEPDC/GMS opened the next of its primary sites, the Mekong Regional Indigenous Child Rights Home (MRICRH), in Mae Chan in 2002 with financial support from USAID, Asia Foundation, the U.S. Embassy and ongoing support from other donors. Under the umbrella of DEPDC/GMS, this site is an independent NGO, though it also operates in conjunction with the Government’s Hill Tribe Development Centre. It provides safe shelter and a temporary home for women and children who have been rescued as cross-border victims of human trafficking, as well as others who are awaiting voluntary repatriation to their country of origin. MRICRH also provides social reintegration and mental rehabilitation services to those temporary residents recovering from traumatic experiences, such as within broken homes, impoverished communities and exploitative labor.

The right to prevention and protection

With the further success of MRICRH, DEPDC/GMS opened the latest of its primary sites, the Mekong Child Rights Protection Centre (M-CRPC) in 2006, to expand its program to another vulnerable area along the Thai-Laos PDR border: the Chiang Khong district in Chiang Rai Province. With the initial success of DEP as a tried and tested method to prevent child exploitation, M-CRPC implemented a similar approach, whilst including additional child protection and networking programs to improve rehabilitation and reintegration, by living closely with the girls at the site and by consistently engaging the broader community. M-CRPC provides financial support to the children living at the site, enabling them to attend local primary, secondary or non-formal education programes, whilst also covering all living and medical expenses to ensure the children’s entire wellbeing is taken in to account.

These sites are the foundations of DEPDC/GMS and its mission to combat child trafficking and exploitation from within and throughout the Greater Mekong Sub region. We have educated, protected, rehabilitated and cared for thousands of children since the inception of DEP in 1989 and, with the support of institutions such as the World’s Children’s Prize, will continue to improve the world for children throughout Asia and the world, one child, one family, one community at a time.

**Situational Background**

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 Without legal status, families and children from ethnic minorities and migrant backgrounds are prevented from accessing affordable basic education, health care, and legal services**. Many stateless children cannot afford the fees of even a primary education, and can be found spending their time wandering on the streets idly.** In the cases of illness, stateless families can find themselves in serious debts with costly medical bills because they do not qualify for affordable medical care. These are but two common scenarios of how statelessness can predispose individuals to the hands of traffickers through limiting access to services. Even when one tries to rectify a stateless status, the time-consuming, labour-intensive and costly nature of the birth registration process and citizenship application usually prove insurmountable barriers in the end.

Other social problems often compound the already susceptible groups to place children and young women and men at extremely high risk for exploitation and labour trafficking. **Poverty** and limited opportunities for sustainable economic development among many hill tribes and the migrant population means that desperate young women and men continue to be easily lured by false promises and deceptive ludicrous offers by traffickers. Next, Mae Sai’s communities face a large number of **children without adequate caregivers** due to the death, separation, or migration of their parents, leaving many to fend for themselves without guidance from any trustworthy adults. In addition, given the close proximity to the Golden Triangle, which has a long and troubling history of drug production and trafficking, **drug use and alcohol addiction**are both disproportionately common and serious social issues that plague the district, while a **gambling** culture further leads a family into large debts they cannot pay back. **Debt** is one of the most significant risk factors for trafficking, and often results in children having to leave school to work and support the families, usually with manual labour for boys and sex work for girls. However, perhaps above all, the **lack of awareness**about these social issues and the danger of human traffickers in the local communities remain a major challenge to education for the vulnerable communities in recognizing the existence of human trafficking, and ways to prevent themselves and their vulnerable children from trafficker’s sexual exploitation

**Objectives of the program or project:**

1. To provide the basic education and life skills training opportunities to the at-risk stateless children and young women migrants from Shan state to Thailand.

2. To empower and encourage children and young women to realize the important of basic literacy skill of practicing reading, writing and speaking second language.

3. To apply the education and training values in to self-sufficiency, self-help in order to be safe from being victimized or pushed in to sexual or labor exploitation.

4. To form a youth leader group network to volunteer for prevention at risk migration at origin area after they return back home in Shan State.

5’ To build Networking with the local charity organizations, churches, temples and others human rights groups at origin and along the border Thailand –Myanmar to host the learners participants in this up coming project.

**Main activities of the program or project:**

1. 3 months for non-formal education, literacy focusing on Thai and English reading, writing, speaking and communication capacity. Using direct learning, learning by doing, project based and learner participatory approach.

2. 1 month for life and social skills training focus on current issues.

3. 1 month for fields study focus on exchanging observing participating visiting best practice programs experts and platform meeting seminars.

4. 1 month completed by brief report and presentation by each participant.

**Start date of the program**

- Preparation for project, 2 months starting in October 2017

- Running the activities, 6 months starting in November 2017

- Following up, 2 months starting in May 2018

- Evaluation and sending final progress report in June 2018

**Estimated end date of the program**

Total duration 12 months estimated end date July 2018

**Target groups / beneficiaries.**

100 children, youth and young women.

- Can at a minimum basic skill to reading and writing.

- At-risk stateless migrants or facing life difficulties.

- Droped out from the education systems (Out Of School Children) or cannot afford to the school because of limitations.

- Belong to the ethnic minorities, tribes or lack of status.

- Can complete the 1 year program and want to return back to volunteer in their home land or in the origin areas.

**Geographical coverage**

Thailand–Myanmar border area in the Golden triangle (Chiang Rai –Shan State)

**Specify the coverage**

Education and training cost

Placement accommodation living expenses

Field activities

Administration

Documentation and registration

**Human resources**

**Teachers and trainers (pass time) team:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Position | Amount | Note |
| Full time staff /  Project leader | 1 |  |
| Administrative staff  Project manager | 1 |  |
| Admin staff | 1 |  |
| Technical staff  Included in project leader |  |  |
| Communications staff  Included in project manager |  |  |
| Total | 3 |  |

**Total budget ﴾USD﴿**

50,000 USD

**Annual project cost ﴾USD﴿**

80,000 USD

**Main funding sources**

Project found support UNESCO (expectation)

**3. RELEVANCE TO THE THEME**

**Impacts observed in terms of gender**

**Gender equality**

- Non-discrimination of work responsibilities mind need to be addressed from the very beginning of life learning.

- Leading the team group can be either male or female, need to be intensively implemented.

- Never except the behavior of gender oppression.

- No uniform or different uniforms between genders if it would cause limitations in practice activities.

- Discussions about gender equality as a right to everyone cannot be ignored.

- Respect to each other has to be practiced as a normality.

**Challenges encountered**

- Children and women protection rights are more needed in the emergence of ASEAN/AEC, economic marketing competition has pushed the poor girls and women to seek the better price of labor, meaning that disadvantage younger children, girls and women are becoming more vulnerable and at-risk of human trafficking.

- Most of the government sectors focus more about the economic growth policy than human security, the basic weakness coming from corruption, organized crime, millenarian control still existing and control.

- Local organization and charity groups getting less support to run their charity activities that make a lot of dis-advantaged people are getting left behind.

- Building empowerment of the next generation for the social responsibility is much harder since the high technology mobile phone, games, online entertainment etc. have effected children’s minds often in a negative way.

**4. PROGRAMME DELIVERY**

**Teaching**

- 3 months at our center, based learning in Half Day School, located in DEPDC/GMS Mae Sai Chiang Rai. 5 days a week 6-8 hours a day.

- 2 months in the field for learning and researching project based and problem based learning.

- 1 month to complete the report and presentation in the final seminar at school.

**Training for facilitators/teachers**

During 2 months for the project preparation there will be 2 types of training and workshops of the team staff, both full time and part time, to build the unity of the understanding of the project vision and mission.

**Minimum remuneration for teaching staff**

20-30 USD a day (6 hours) up to the experience and degree level of instructors.

**Minimum level of remuneration for project management staff ﴾USD﴿**

16.5-20 USD a day (minimum salary rate)

**Minimum level of remuneration for any other type of staff ﴾Please specify﴿ ﴾USD﴿**

Labor minimum salary 10-15 USD a day.

**Curriculum Outline:** Curriculum is based on alternative learning plus flexibility learning, but the topic still remains all current issues, information, situations and social changes topics.

1. Paradigm of social development for grass roots in the 21st century. (Mr. Sompop Jantraka)

2. Responsibility minded leadership role and the entrepreneurship. (Mr. Sompop Jantraka)

3. Social changes and Globalization, and the discussion of “Crisis and Opportunity” (Mr. Sompop Jantraka)

4. Why migrations and stateless people are not safe in the GMS. (Mr. Sompop Jantraka)

5. Flexible learning alternative education for our people. (Mr. Sompop Jantraka)

6. Understanding Non-Governmental and People organisations-social change makers. (Mr. Sompop Jantraka)

7. ASEAN the “most challenges of the have” but the “riskiest time for the not have” (Ajarn Sorawit)\*

8. Indigenous and the human rights in gender issues. (Dr Sombat)\*

9. Eco-culture System and the Environmentalist struggling movement in the Mother rivers. (Dr. Wanna and Ajarn Niwat Roikeo)\*

10. Media & ICT skills for social development workers. (Dr Nawin)\*

11. Research and Rapid survey Tools & Technics. (Field & class)

12. Paper, proposal, document preparation and presentation. (Class)

13. Problems facing our homeland and the local wisdom, the possibility for solutions. (Class)

14. Evaluation (Team & class)

15. English for social development workers. (IVOL Team)

*\*Under collaboration & TBC*

About the Lecturers

1. Dr. Wanna Rattanapong, Social Faculty Dean CRRU.

2. Dr. Nawin Phomjaisa

3. Dr. Sombat

4. Ajarn Sorawit Seangsuwan

5. Ajarn Niwat Roikeo

6. Mr Sompop Jantraka, Founder of DEPDC/GMS

7. International Volunteer of DEPDC/GMS

**Links of the program or project with a national qualifications framework**

- The policy of society without violence against children and women.

- The policy of children and women rights protection providing safe family, safe school, and safe working places.

- The policy of fighting to stop children and women being trafficked.

- The policy of free education for all, learning without fear, learning for long life and flexible learning.

**Forms of recognition, validation and accreditation**

**Awards providing to both individual and organization**

- Registrations by the Government.

- Becoming the member committee of local provincial child rights protection committee.

- Committee of non-formal education in a non-profit organization.

**Recognition given to the program or project**

- Wennui Award 2011 from UNESCO China, Hangzhou International on Educational Innovations.

- World Children Prize 2013 Sweden.

**7. SUSTAINABILITY**

**Sustainability of results and impacts**

**New projects existing under the lesson learned from DEPDC best practice:**

1. The best practice of the Prevention Education Model for the children most at risk has been considered and approved by other institutions and the adopted model to other areas, for example the MOE has started up a project called “Sema Pathana Cheevit” and could reach 100,000’s of children at risk in Northern Thailand. Minister Artorn Jantawimon visited DEPDC/GMS and learned about this model here.
2. Thai Women Tomorrow Program was supported by USAID under the lead of the Social Science Faculty of Chiang Mai University after learning from DEPDC/GMS’ experience of reaching many hundreds of thousands of children at risk.
3. There were hundreds of new projects coming from around the world to learn from DEPDC/GMS’ best practice model, and then went back to their homes to start up the prevention projects of their own utilizing our model and methodology.

**Additional Points of Note**

- Sustainability of the work of DEPDC/GMS can be seen through its sharing, exchanging or even training of our experiences to everyone at any time, whenever we’ve have had the opportunity. We do not focus only working directly to our target groups but also work to sustaining our friend’s organizations and individuals who are interested in our work.

- DEPDC highlights the most appropriate curriculums that fit the prevention strategy for the most at-risk and vulnerable of its target groups (children and women at risk for sex workers) and all forms of exploitation in the Asian border communities.  
- The self-prevention methodology, with high human dignity awareness, value and strengthens itself with local wisdom, culture and religion, in order to play a role in life skills training.  
- The Youth Leadership Training Program has filled in the gap of new generation human resource.  
- Education for all the most at-risk children (especially those with non-nationalities status) without discrimination. There are currently 14 different ethnicities in the DEPDC/GMS school.

- The Education for prevention and human rights skill training programmes have been implemented into other non-governmental organizations in the Greater Mekong Sub Regional countries since early 90s, using the model of the Daughter Education Program (DEP) in Mae Sai, Thailand.  
- Several campaigns through the global media to transfer/share information about children at-risk, and our prevention work, outlets include: CNN, BBC, PBS, NHK, TIME MAGAZINE, READERs DIGEST, Al Jazeera and more.  
- Building up the opportunities for the Youth Leader people regionally, to serve as the volunteers for child protection rights. Approximately 300 volunteers from ethnic minorities.  
- Exchange the internship group of students between universities and colleges.   
- Build up the summer working camp for the university students to learn with local youth by building up equality gender awareness with the students.  
- R&D approaches have been applied to reach out to the most at-risk children in the sensitive areas where child prostitution is well known in Thailand, Laos PDR, Myanmar, and Cambodia. Targeting the right groups and prevention in the right timing is the basic method.  
- Networking cross border in the origin, transition and destination countries of trafficking through all sectors and all levels to serve “Education is the key” work approaches.  
- Pushing the government agencies to sign the MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) in order to give the NGOs the ability to work to save the most at-risk, stateless and migrant people.  
- Initiated the pilot model of the joint project GO-NGO-UNESCO the first form of real joint organizational work in the Golden Triangle.  
- Prepared for the operation of the border free school for children migrating along the border in the Golden Triangle for thousands of at-risk hill tribe and stateless families in the near future.  
  
**We Also Believe:**

- Our social change methodologies opens POSIBILITY OF CHANGE MAKER AND SOCIAL ENTERPRENEUR, to build new hope for society by using their public service mind to serve others.  
- COMMUNITY BASE AND FAMILY PARTICIPATION becomes the approach of people movement for independency.

- YOUTH PARTICIPATION gives more space for the future generations to play a key role in the development of their own society.

Therefore, more supportive people and funding groups are interested to seek for opportunities to work with DEPDC/GMS in order to learn deeper. They also want to share the model in the future with new group in their areas, which we are more than happy for them to do.

It is quite common that the financial/advisory support from each donor organization will not continue their support to one project for the long term, hence why we are often approaching reputable organizations such as yours for support every 3-4 years.

**Contributions to Enriching a Literate Environment**

The dropout children in the Thai Education system have increased mostly in the poor areas, where children and their families are facing with economic problems, unemployment, drug addiction and health problems, so they cannot afford to send their children to school. In some areas at the border towns, the migrant’s children have no identification documentation or paper birth certificate, so that makes it most difficult for them to enter in to the schools. DEPDC/GMS has realized these issues since 1989, hence why we’ve come up with the policy of “free education for all” program, which has brought a lot of change in to more than 7,000 of children with literacy, life skills and has influenced their basic human security for themselves and their families.

- Education program to protect human rights. Prevention is the priority at the origin.

- Youth leadership intensive training program can meet the local need of social change makers.

- Expansion must be designed based on the need of the problems and suitability for organizational potential.

**Future plans**

Provide short term Youth Leadership training program and support the willing youth to go home and start a mini self-help project under the collaboration of a carefully-selected host organization at their origin country or independent groups, for example: Shan State, Karen State, Akha and other hill tribe people in the Greater Mekong Sub Region.

**8. SUMMARY STATEMENT**

- Target based: As a community-based non-profit organization, DEPDC/GMS believes strongly that human-centered development is one of the largest challenges of the century, thus the most at-risk of its population has to be prioritized, these are children and women in difficult circumstances.

- Issued based: Life skill development, through appropriated education, vocational training, empowerment of women rights and roles through gender recognition need to be addressed in this upcoming program.

- The social problems DEPDC/GMS are dealing with relate directly to the globally remarkable issues and phenomena, for example, human trafficking, migration, gender inequality/discrimination, violence against children and women, and human rights violations of the marginal indigenous people.

- The networking for the prevention of the vulnerable begins at the origin, to the transition, and ends at destination for the protection of those who are affected by trafficking in person.

- The problem of human rights violation for the migrating populations has grown up and become more sensitive to issues in all area of the globe since the beginning of the 21st century. In South East Asian countries, the migration not only related to human rights but also health (HIV+AIDs), gender, human trafficking and other crimes.

- DEPDC/GMS realizes that to meet with the best success in the practice of children and women prevention and protection, is not by making one safe place, safe children by turning the danger on to the others, in fact the idea is that no one should be targeted and offered as a replacement of the victim.