

The Center for the Protection of Children's rights Foundation

The Center for the Protection of Children's rights Foundation is Thai NGO which is concerned primarily with preventing and confronting the physical and sexual abuse, exploitation and neglect of children in Thailand, was established in 1981. Formerly under the Foundation for Children, CPRC registered as an independent foundation in 1996.

CPCR's philosophy is that all children have the right to be safe and happy, and is closely aligned with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child which states that all children and youths should be recognized as individuals with fundamental rights to life, physical integrity and freedom.

OBJECTIVES

- To advocate for the promotion and protection of children's rights in agreement with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- To provide protection and assistance to children and young people whose rights have been violated, in accordance with the CRC
- To examine the issues concerning children and young people then seek and propose methods which give greater protection of children's rights, in accordance with the CRC
- To foster greater cooperation amongst organizations concerned with children's right, both government and non government, in the promotion and protection of children's rights

Target Groups

- Child Abuse@ Neglect
- Child Exploitation

Structure of CPRC

CPCR's central office is located in Bangkok. In order to implement the project aims given below in the most efficient way, the core CPRC staff based in the central office are divided along the line of teams with specific areas of responsibility through its 6 teams.

Child and Family Services Unit

1. Child's Rights Protection Team is to provide efficient and effective protection for child abuse cases by using the legal procedure and social welfare in order to guarantee that children safe from being re-abused by the offender, and any other people, and provide necessary welfare and protection for their families under the cooperation of the Multidisciplinary Team consisting of the professionals working in the medical, psychological, social work and law fields.

2. Assessment Unit and Rehabilitation Unit is responsible for the providing crisis intervention to children, conducting the bio-psycho-social assessment and daily running all therapeutic healing programs and rehabilitation activities at the 3 shelters. Lastly, conducting preparation for children in social reintegration to family and society.

Children and Social Development Unit

Is to work towards the establishment of most efficient and effective forms of child protection in the society by lobbying and convincing concerned people and organizations on the issue and on the positive results for having the most appropriate child protection mechanism. It focuses on raising awareness of concerned people whether in family, school and community. Additionally, is also responsible for building multi-disciplinary co-operation and developing the CPCR professional of pilot projects in 9 provinces.

International Relations Unit

In coordination with the international NGOs in concerned issues, building up child protection network in the Mekong sub region, sharing updated information with them and providing supports and assistance as partners.

Public Relations and Fund Raising Unit

Is responsible for propagating activities and accomplishments of the foundation through mass media or website and raising the fund at local and international level.

Organization Development Unit

Is responsible for administration and organizing staff development and training;

Financial & Accounting Team

Is responsible for accounting, cash flow and clerical administration.

CPCR uses the CRC as its basis for

- Providing protection and direct services to children and young people up to the age of eighteen years
- Lobbying the government to honor those international instruments designed to protect children such as the CPC
- Advocating for the reform of child protection legislation and improving the implementation of existing laws

For CPCR Shelters

CPCR runs three shelters for children and young people who have been rescued or released from situations of abuse.

Two of the shelters for Treatment and Development, known as Ban Oun Rak 1 & 2 and the other shelter for facts finding & assessment, Ban Rek Rub (Gatehouse) are situated in Bangkok.

1. Monitoring network

By building up the monitoring network to explore and access to the child who may be abused & neglected without being exposed or rescued. Under this battered conditions, it is most urgent to initiate and build up some mechanism for close monitoring or child abuse situation, called Child Abuse Watch on Regular Basis. Meanwhile, efforts must be made to conscientious greater public awareness in school, community, hospital and among practitioners who are concerned to monitor children who are vulnerable to be abused by using the minimum standards of parenting as the tools to identify, covering physical, developmental, mental, and social aspects while using risk indicators to identify risk group and using signs of Abuse and Neglect to identify abused & neglected child.

2. Investigation (or Fact finding)

After receiving suspected cases of child abuse, exploitation, neglect and other forms of rights violation through reports by concerned members of the public such as staffs of other NGOs, social workers, doctors, teachers, neighbors, or members of the child's family. According to our extensive network areas, we will ask multi-agency network including local social worker to protect the child in emergency. Next step is identification of the child victims and his damages and collecting the evidences. They need to have information on children's physical, psychological and social conditions and needs to involve people from different professionals such as pediatricians,

psychiatrists, forensic doctors, social workers, and lawyers. The information will be used to evaluate children and families.

3. Child Protection

After investigation and assessment of the child & the family, the protection process will go through social work and legal process, by professionals who involve with this case. We will start assessment by launching case conference with related professionals, such as a psychiatrist, medical person, social worker and lawyer. There will be conferences and discussions to clearly assess to set measures of safety for the child & another victim (if there is one).

4. Recovery and Treatment

By examine children's primary psychological condition or even made an appointment with the psychologist at a certain required time and take children and family to see the psychiatrist. Then the psychiatrist will make a treatment plan.

While in the process of finding evidences to assess the damage to and service requirements of the children, the Gatehouse will provide immediate treatment to the children such as general health problems; sexually transmitted disease, bone fracture, wounds and bruises, trauma, depression from being abused or neglected including healing of the pervasive developments .

5. Social Reintegration

All children and their families had to go through processes of treatment and assessment by multidisciplinary team. Also the preparation for the communities, schools and organizations involved in order to secure for the child's safety. The risk factors will be eliminated or under control, providing trainings on parental skill; problem handling or coping skill; the roles and responsibilities of the parent, guardian, and caretaker, providing economic support; moral support; counseling etc.

6. Prevention

Primary Prevention The target groups of primary prevention are all children in the society. The primary prevention will target to establish child protection system to make family, school, community and society to be caring and fit for children.

Secondary Prevention The target groups of secondary prevention are children who are at risks. We, by working with the core group of multidisciplinary, developed checklists to identify risk situations of the child's social environment and how to intervene for the practitioner.

Tertiary Prevention The target groups of tertiary prevention are abusers. We try to work together with the abusive parent to change their behavior or help them to control themselves. Providing skill training on emotional management, and using community control.

Prevention level 4 The target groups are to prevent the child victim from being abusers in the future by providing foster care to lean how to function in the family from good role model in foster family.

Summary in Brief

Activities carried out during the Past 5 Years.

During the last 5 years, CPCRF Foundation has been active in providing protection and necessary social services to child victims of neglect and various forms of abuse. A comprehensive process adopted by the organization involved prompt responses to distress calls, monitoring, fact finding, urgent sheltering services, referral to most appropriate facilities and institutions, medical examination and rehabilitation, legal action, reintegration, etc. Even the families of victims were subject to analysis and given due assistance in the best interest of the victims.

In addition, CPCRF Foundation, especially the Child Protection (CRP) Section, has initiated a preventive system to safeguard children against abuse in the school environment. Part of this was the introduction of teaching children who to say no, or to avoid being in a vulnerable situation. "Feeling Yes, Feeling No" Project has been a subsequent result of this initiative. Meanwhile, the family situation was another point of concern, for a simply reason that a child-friendly family and community could serve as a protective shield for children. Parents have been organized, regardless of being middle-class urban families or poor, working class families trying to make ends meet in one of the inner-city slum communities.

These groups of parents have become part of the overall network of child support organizing efforts. At another level, professionals with skills and knowledge relevant to child protection work have also been recruited and organized into network or professionals. Started in Bangkok and vicinity, now this type of network has spread to major provinces in all regions of the country. Through this network of professionals, who have genuine concern for the welfare and safety of children, CPCRF Foundation has been able to work more closely with key governmental agencies, namely the (former) Public Welfare Department, UNICEF, the (former) Office of the National Youth Affairs Promotion and Coordination Committee.

Progress made in preparing and protection of child victims entering justice system.

In addition to lobbying for better legal protection for children in concerted action with other concerned organizations, CPCRF Foundation also has co-operated with concerned agencies in lobbying for child witness support within the justice system. The followings are key agencies, which CPCRF Foundation has worked as part of the alliance to achieve better legal procedures for child-victims, the (former) Office of National Youth Affairs Promotion and Coordination Committee: the (former) Public Welfare Department, UNICEF, the British Council, office of the Criminal Court, the Office of the Attorney General, the Office of National Police and the Mental Health Department

This achievement included legal provisions or amendments to provide better and more legal protection of children's welfare, preparedness for child victims prior to entering the justice system, proper procedures for conducting interview of child witnesses, rehabilitation program of child victims, who suffered from traumatic experience from justice system. To contribute to the overall efforts, CPCRF Foundation initiated a series of training workshop, conferences and has published a practical handbook on child witness support (with technical support from experts from UK).

Contributions to Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children

As regards the prevention and suppression of trafficking in women and children, CPR Foundation has worked closely with selected agencies, both governmental agencies and NGOs. It was part of a national campaign spearheaded by the Office of the National Youth Affairs Promotion and Coordination Committee under the leadership of Khun Ying Dr. Saisuree Jutikul, a member of the UN Children's Rights Committee. The collective efforts subsequently produced fruitful results by concluding a Memorandum of Understanding between key agencies in Thailand in addressing the issue. The competent agencies committed to the MOU are namely: the Office of the Prime Minister, the Office of the National Police, the (former) Public Welfare Department, network of Women's NGOs and network of Children's Rights NGOs.

The partner-organizations of this network subsequently co-sponsored a series of conference to ensure that all partner-organizations could reach the same level of understanding in child protection work, and on best practice in protecting children's rights. In addition, another series of workshop, designed for law enforcement officials as well as multi-disciplinary team members, was also organized. The target groups were police officers, public prosecutors, judges, practicing lawyers, social workers, psychiatrist, psychologist, medical doctors, etc.

In terms of best practice, a manual or handbook was developed and published for distribution as a practical tool for Child Protection Officers and other concerned personnel to use in their work. This was an attempt to provide concerned agencies and personnel with the same frame of reference, and also the same guidelines. In addition, CPR Foundation also developed some materials and working methods to be used as tool for their work, training workshop, field trip or study tour, exchange visits among network organizations, demonstration projects, etc. Also, CPR Foundation was able to establish a working-relationship with the Office of the Attorney General, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The common understanding reached on the issue and the cooperation solicited from the two key agencies on Trafficking in women and children actually led to a higher level of co-operations at regional and international levels, with continued support from IOM, UNICEF, UNIAP, The US Government and the ILO-IPEC, etc.

On-Going Development of Working Methods and Process (During the Past 5 Years)

As a viable organization, CPR Foundation is committed to on-going development of working methods and process, so that it could achieve some level of qualitative improvement in some aspects of work. Particularly noted is the Rehabilitation Program, which has enjoyed some support from the UNICEF, the British Government, ISPCAN and the US Government. A number of internationally recognized experts or specialists on rehabilitation came to provide training to personnel and staff of the key agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, in Thailand. Also, medical personnel, psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers were invited to go on field trips, exposure tours and training in the UK and in the US.

Internally speaking, CPR Foundation has restructured in such a way that rehabilitation is integrated into services provided to child victims and their families, with support from psychiatrists from a network of hospitals sympathetic to the cause. In this respect, due credit should be given to the child psychiatrist from

Chulalongkorn Hospital, Dr. Prichawan Chansiri, who volunteered to take part in the Development Program for Rehabilitation Staff of CPR Foundation. Her contributions included training for staff and personnel as research assistants, on-the-job training on case analysis, case conferencing, training for rehabilitation for child victims, etc. This has proved to be of great benefit to the staff and well as the organization, for the fact that the staff had a chance to work closely with teams of medical personnel, psychiatrists, social workers from different medical centers, or other institutions.

As a result, CPR Foundation and staff could be more responsive to the real needs of child victims and families. At the same time, the reception homes or gate houses, under the supervision of CPR Foundation and other agencies, have developed further. Especially, those child victims, who had suffered from neglect, deprived of warmth and care. This group of victims, mostly young teens, normally requires a family case, a home atmosphere and environment, rather than being placed in any rehabilitation center.

In terms of rescuing children in distress, in danger or under vulnerable situations, the organization has shifted its focus from dealing with urgent situation and meeting the immediate needs of the victims, to taking into account of long term effects and the future of the victims as well. Especially, when the victims have certain favourable conditions to rejoin their families, they should be returned to their parents. This is basically why CPR Foundation has made genuine attempts to encourage and train the staff and personnel to aim at longer-term result. In way, they would be more conscientious of the long-term needs of the victims, their safety and their chances to develop further, instead of concentrating on separating them from the families, understandably as an urgent measure to save the victims. The point is safety and welfare of the child victim is paramount, even if they have to be placed under the case of the new, adopting parents.

In addition, there were many cases where more than one child found to be living in the same risky condition with the victims. These children, if allowed to continue living in the same situation, would also be vulnerable to abuse. They are also in urgent need of protection. Faced with these cases, CPR Foundation began to explore ways and means to protect these children, before they face the same or similar abuses.

To return the child victims to their families or next of kin, CPR Foundation can save the victims of having to adjust themselves to assimilate into new social settings. Also, they could also maintain their social ties and cultural roots. This is basically why the previously known "Rescue Team" has changed its name to "Child Protection Team".

Meanwhile, abuse prevention work, building up of network of families and networking of teams of multi-disciplinary professionals has been further developed in many areas. The following areas of work have been strengthened:-

- Training Courses of Child Victims.
- Training Workshops for Parents.
- Group Activities designed for Network Parents.

It must be noted that the aforementioned training, workshops, and group activities were designed to impart knowledge of proper parenting, knowing what kind of living environment is friendly to children, how to safeguarding children against abusers, violence, how to prevent them from being exposed to threats or danger. Also, parents were shown some techniques to help children make behavior adjustment, or change certain pattern of behaviors, while encouraging children to continue with positive behaviors without giving rewards or subjecting them to any form of punishment. Great emphasis was placed on helping children to build up their self-esteem.

In terms of safety, all those working closely with children, or those who have direct access to children, either parents or teachers, to be conscious of the fact that children have the right to be in safe environment, in family, in community and in schools. The fact that UNICEF and PARTAGE of France have been generous sources of funding, CPR Foundation has been working towards making it a national issue, so that more and more children throughout the country may enjoy living, playing and schooling in a safer environment.

Working Methods adopted by Multi-Disciplinary Teams and Team Building

As regards development working methods or “Best Practice” for child protect work initially for Thailand, CPR Foundation has been instrumental in promotion appropriate working methods for multi-agency and/or multi-disciplinary teams, composed of lawyers, social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, physicians, etc. It is essential that these professionals know how to work in concerted manner for the best benefit of child victims. In this respect, CPR Foundation has initialed many programs and projects to familiarize them with the best practice in child protection work. Field trips, workshops conducted by experts from different countries as well as local experts were organized and offered.

Guidelines, manual or handbook were introduced and distributed to all concerned agencies, both governmental and non-governmental. Most comprehensive tool was the publication and distribution of the Child Witness Support package of materials, which have been translated from the original package used for a training workshop conducted by a team of experts from the Northumbria Police Force and British social workers from voluntary organizations. Also, CPR Foundation has been working collaboratively with the (Former) Public Welfare Depart and the UNICEF as partners in developing multi-agency and/or multi-disciplinary teams, as a result from the 9 pilot projects being implemented in 9 different provinces as follows:-Chiangmai, Pitsanuloke, Khon Khaen, Ubon-Rajthani, Bangkok, Pathum-thani, Cholburi, Surat-thani and Songkhla

Personnel actively involved in the said 9 pilot projects are expected to be qualified to serve as “Child Protection Officers” as defined by provisions of the new legislature, the Child Protection Act soon to be in force.

Mae Khong Basin Network

At the regional level, CPR Foundation has also instrumental in networking with concerned agencies in various countries in the Mae Khong (River) Basin, where many cases of trafficking in women and children had been reported. During the last

5 years, emphasis was placed on safeguarding the welfare of child victims, rehabilitation and reintegration, returning to their countries of origin. But, in the next 5 years, it is deemed most appropriate to focus on close co-operations in the fields of legal protection, suppression of trafficking rings, procurers, cross-border organized-crime syndicates, and any one exploiting the defenseless women and children. Equally important is the strategic aim to eliminate all risk factors or conducive conditions where women and children are most vulnerable to be in.

So far, CPCR Foundation has provided support and assistance to concerned organizations, working as partners, in countries of the Mae Khong basin to develop and propose a more child-friendly legislature. Child support programs have also been developed based on co-operations among the network organizations, as well as development of capacity building for professionals involved in child protection work in those countries. It is hoped that closer ties and co-operations shall bring about some versions of "best practice" in their respective countries soon.

Future Criminal Justice System with regards to Child Protection Work

In the next 5 years (2003-2007) child protection work and the criminal justice system shall be critically re-examined. The process of child protection and legal process or the prosecutorial system would have to be integrated in such a way that child witness support system can be most effective. This means that the legal action and process, starting from police work, prosecutorial work and the court proceedings should be carried out in the most child friendly manners. In simple terms, the physical, psychological and emotional needs of the child victims or child witness must be seriously taken into account. Especially their needs vary from case to case, or target groups to groups.

Recently, attempts have been made to introduce a "Restorative Justice" to Thailand, which subsequently led to new form of activity known as "Family Group Conference" or some times called "Family Unity Meeting", where the child victim and the criminally alleged abuser in the same family participating in. This has offered an alternative means to behavioral supervision and/or control, rehabilitation of alleged offender, who are member(s) of the same family. This program requires active and consistent participation of family members, relatives and community. If proved to be successful, this alternative approach can then be extended and further propagated to gain further recognition and acceptance as a viable alternative.

In cases involving child offenders, or who found themselves "in conflict with the law", they may be referred to their families and respective communities for supervision and behavioral adjustment, leaving out the legal process as much as possible. The least legal procedures would be most desirable in these cases, if efficiently and effectively executed, the program can meaningfully serve as a "diversion" from having the child offenders facing prosecutions. Even in cases where they are put on trial, sentenced to serve some time in remand home they could still be placed under controlled supervision of their families and communities as an alternative to prisons.

Continued commitment on Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children

In addition to continuing work on the prevention and suppression of trafficking in women and children for the last 5 years, CPCR Foundation strives for improvement in the protection and welfare and rehabilitation of the child victims, especially of foreign children trafficked into the country. Demonstration Center was

set up at the Baan Kredtrakarn under the direct supervision of the (former) Public Welfare Department. At the DC, multi-disciplinary team have translated the theory into practice with real-life cases. With the multi-disciplinary approach and focus on the rehabilitation, the DC has served as a learning center to help determining a clear direction for social services to be given to foreign-born trafficked children. Once the proposed direction and procedures have been established and communicated to concerned agencies in countries of origin, the returned victims of trafficking can be better handled and provided with care and attention, as a continued process from what being offered in Thailand. In essence, the competent authorities or concerned agencies in their home countries do not have to start from square one. A properly prepared dossier can be given along with the case due to be returned to home country, so that the process may continued as soon as upon return to his/her country of origin.

To add to the efforts, CPCRF Foundation has also developed and produced a practical handbook on "Rehabilitation for Trafficked Women and Children", with special emphasis placed on the rehabilitating activities. This handbook has been used as a facilitating tool to solicit more and more co-operations from multi-disciplinary professionals. The said handbook also highlights the importance of networking and network building, proper admin-management of programs and activities, involving a whole range of personnel. To reach out to target groups, this handbook has been distributed among staff and personnel of children's homes, rehabilitation centers, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, as practitioners.

As regards the authorities at home countries of trafficking victims, who are Thai national, CPCRF Foundation has began to solicit more co-operations and to establish working relations in child protection work, involving the whole range of procedures and process. This effort shall be made, initially through the diplomatic channels, mainly with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At same time, it has planned to liaise, on regular basis, with the newly reformed Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Office of the National Police, IOM, UNICEF, and selected specialized agencies under the auspices of the United Nations. This task shall focus on the case monitoring, fact finding, arrest and detention of offenders, prosecution all the way to the judgment passed by the court.

It must be noted that this joint effort shall aim at bringing the abusers, the exploiters, the procurers, the go-betweens, the traffickers and members of any cross-border human trafficking rings to justice. Strategically speaking, some international forum, such as ASEM, can also be a platform to raise the issue and solicit international co-operations.

Structural Development of Social Services, Current Child Protection System and Legal Protection.

As regards the structural development of the overall social services needed to catch on with the new draft on child protection legislatures to be enacted in the near future, CPCRF Foundation has been engaging in ground works to meet the new challenges, both internally and externally.

1. Having developed a version of "Best Practice" based on working as a multi-agency and/or multi-disciplinary team, laying a foundation for the qualified "Child Protection Officers" (as stipulated in the new Child Protection Act), involving social workers, legal officer or lawyer, psychiatrist, psychologist and physician, etc. The new approach is being developed based the past limitations or shortcomings as categorically described below:-

Social Workers: Based on old and current laws, social workers can free exercised their discretion whether they would work separately without any check-and-balance mechanism, in fact, they could hardly be held accountable for any mishandling of cases. Being mostly civil servants, they were and are still not required to conduct any investigation, any assessment of the syndromes and psychological status of the child victim. Most importantly, they are not required by any law, rules and regulations to thoroughly assess the real needs of child victims as well as their families. To put it simply, they are not required to have or to develop certain sensitivity towards the victims.

Whereas the new "Child Protection Act" has certain provisions, which require social workers to work with other trained professionals as a multi-agency and/or multi-disciplinary team. To comply with this new law, thorough monitoring, systematic assessment and proper procedures must be carried out from beginning to the end of the process. In case a social worker finds it necessary to provide program or activity, which might not be agreeable to the parents or family, he or she must make up a proposal complete with recommendations to his/her superior for approval. This situation calls for a formal approval of high ranking officials, such as the Director-General of the (former) Public Welfare Department, Provincial Governor, Juvenile and Family Court (in case the family seeks a court intervention or a court order).

Previously, legal aid officer or lawyer would be involved only when a case is brought to either a civil or criminal court. Whereas the new law, a public law, allows lawyers to assume more roles outside courtroom settings. Most importantly, lawyers can play a vital role in problem-solving activities from the minute the case is reported and filed, without having the judge to pass judgement on the case.

Even when the case is prosecuted in the court of law, the new Act also requires a new approach in preparing the case, the proceedings have to be more and more child friendly, and all parties concerned would have to be more sensitive to the needs of child victims. From the prosecutorial perspective, the so-called "Burden of Proof" is shifted, the "Standard of proof" changed, the testimony and cross-examination proceedings reformed. Most noteworthy is that changing of the way in which the judge deciding on the case. Previously and conventionally, the passing of judgement was based on the complaint or justice sought by either the Plaintiff or the Defendant, but now the courts tend to decide on case with due consideration of the best interest of the child victim.

As regards psychiatrist or psychologist and physician, they had previously enjoyed working collaboratively with professional respects for each other, while keeping the distance from other professionals working on the same case. But upon promulgation of the new Child Protection Act, they would be required to increasingly work in concerted manner with lawyers and social workers. In fact, medical personnel, specialists would come into more and more contacts with provincial governors or judges.

2. Having further developed the working process, shelter or gate house, including capacity-building program for personnel assigned to these facilities, enabling them to serve and function more efficiently as required by the new Act. They should be the ones to proof that there are clear-cut differences between "Charity" work and "Child Protection" work. All parties concerned must understand clearly of their respective roles, in promoting proper behaviors, proper roles of custodian, welfare protector, and qualified "adopting parents", etc.

The improvement includes procedures and process adopted by shelter homes, halfway houses and rehabilitation centers being enhanced and further developed.

Particularly, differentiation must be made for juvenile correction authorities between, victims of abuse, children belonging to one of the high-risk groups or children and minors with strong tendencies to break laws, or delinquents. Being able to identify the victim accurately, social services and related activities can then be offered to meet their individual needs.

3. Necessary tools shall be developed and designed for child protection work. The followings are some of the tools being developed and/or being tested:-

- 1) Minimum Standards in Child Care and Supervision,
- 2) Indicators for identifying risk factors,
- 3) signs and symptoms of abuses and/or neglect,
- 4) Criteria for identifying risk factors in case of children and/or

minors have some tendencies to commit offense.

These tools shall be introduced to concerned personnel and staff in practical workshops, seminar, findings derived from researches or studies, which include training on how to use these tools to enhance their work.

4. Further development or improvement of activities carried out in schools or institutions where the administration is required to run activities anyway for their students or children under their care and supervision, or even the parents or guardians. This is aimed at creating safety net or safety criteria the children are entitled to.

In fact, the above-mentioned structural development to accommodate the new Child Protection Act, CPCRF Foundation is determined to consolidate all efforts to be contributed by each section of the organization, so that internally it should be well prepared and rehearsed before working collaboratively with the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, UNICEF, the Office of Research Funds, Office of the Criminal Court, Office of the Attorney General, Office of the National Police Force, the Law Society of Thailand, as well as network of multi-disciplinary teams based in key provinces.

It is expected that by 2007, these organizing structures of child protection work in Thailand, with workable mechanisms, should be clearly defined and taken shape, at least in the 9 provinces, where the pilot projects being implemented. Meanwhile, CPCRF Foundation shall make more improvements and should be further developed to carry out the work as stipulated in the provisions of the new Child Protection Act. By that time, CPCRF Foundation should be more than ready to serve and function as a resource center to share knowledge and expertise to other concerned organizations or agencies.