

Section 2: MMN Publications

Published by MMN

1. **Migrants, Migration and Development in the Greater Mekong Sub-region Proceedings of the Workshop, 15-16 July 2008, Vientiane, Lao PDR**
Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre. Hong Kong, 2008. pp.92.

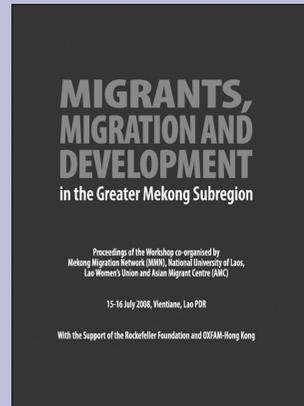
Language: English

Countries Covered: Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)

General Description

This document summarises the proceedings of the workshop entitled “Migrants, Migration and Development in the Greater Mekong Subregion,” held in Vientiane, Lao PDR in July 2008. The theme of migration and development in the GMS is yet to be substantially studied and Mekong Migration Network (MMN) believes that it is important for MMN to initiate discussions. Thus, the Workshop was aimed at helping to develop the capacity of MMN members in analysing and understanding the issues of development and migration in the GMS, and to develop a collective perspective and subregional responses. The workshop was organised into five sections— which focused on 1) discourse on migration and development, 2) review of development policies in the GMS, 3) development projects and migration in the GMS, 4) the impact of development policies on migration in the GMS and 5) migration and development.

The first half of the programme featured global discourse and its implications in the GMS, and summaries of the most recent policy changes and agreements made by the ADB, ASEAN and countries involved. In the second half of the programme, several case studies were presented, such as development project induced displacement in



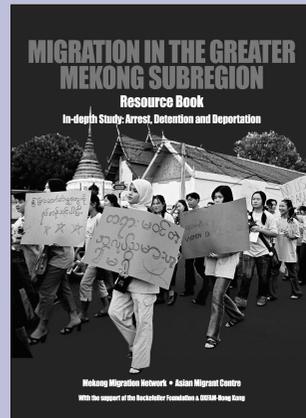
Cambodia, Thai contract farming projects in Burma and experiences of migrant women from Burma. Another of thematic presentations looked at gender dimensions of migration, the economy of migration and human development giving participants deeper understanding of the issues.

The main recommendations emerging from the workshop were that discriminatory laws should be revoked, formal migration processes be made less expensive, MOUs be reviewed to align policy with objectives, migrant workers be allowed to form trade unions and research on the social impacts of mega development projects be conducted more extensively.

2. Resource Book: Migration in the Greater Mekong Sub-region In-depth Study: Arrest, Detention and Deportation
Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre. Hong Kong, 2008. pp.234.

Language: English

Countries Covered: Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)



General Description

This book is the latest in a series of Resource Books on Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion co-published by the Mekong Migration Network (MMN) and Asian Migrant Centre (AMC). The book is divided into three sections, providing a general overview of the socio-economic and political situations in each country; an overview of migration patterns and related policy framework in each country; and a third section which provides an in-depth study on arrest, detention and deportation.

The information collected in the resource book is the product of cross-country collaboration. MMN member organisations formed country research teams (CRTs) in their respective GMS countries, with each CRT conducting primary research missions in selected locations, carrying out focal group discussions, snow-

balling interviews and in-depth interviews with migrant workers and relevant officials over a period of months. The primary purpose of the research was to increase knowledge of the arrest, detention and deportation processes through the experiences of migrants. Secondary research on the migration policy framework within each country and the overarching international legal framework governing human rights, labour rights and migrant rights shows a stark contrast to practices on the ground. The findings demonstrate the reasoning and processes at each stage of the arrest, detention and deportation of migrant workers and provide a basis for the regional level recommendations given at the end of the book.

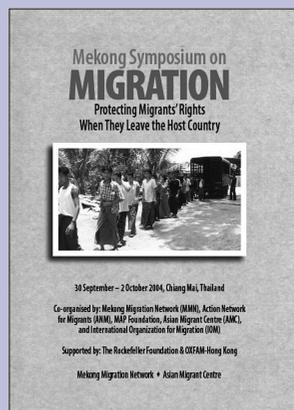
The majority of migrants in the GMS have migrated spontaneously through informal channels for decades. They have greatly contributed to the economies of both countries of destination and origin. While there have been a number of government attempts to respond to the migration reality, more restrictive policies have only led to worsening of conditions faced by migrants, MMN thus recommends that the legislation governing migration be relaxed and that migration management in the sub-region should enable safe and fair migration which is genuinely responsive to labour demand. In this way, migrants would be less vulnerable to arrest, detention and deportation. Other recommendations focus on implementing international law and human rights standards to which GMS countries have treaty obligations and standardising procedures of arrest, detention and deportation, such that they be conducted in a fair, transparent and predictable manner.

3. Mekong Symposium on Migration: Protecting Migrants' Rights When They Leave the Host Country

Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre. Hong Kong, 2007. pp.210.

Language: English

Countries Covered: Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)



General Description

This report summarises proceedings at the three day symposium on “Migration: Protecting Migrants’ Rights when they leave the Host Country,” which took place in Chiang Mai in 2004. Mekong Migration Network (MMN) chose to highlight issues related to arrest, detention, deportation, return and reintegration of migrants in the Mekong in preparation for MMN’s collaborative research to be carried in 2005 and 2006. This symposium brought representatives of IGOs, NGOs and migrants’ grassroots organisations together to jointly discuss issues, challenges and responses concerning migrants’ rights.

The symposium looked at the “exit process” of migration, referring to both deportation and voluntary return of migrants, from host countries in the context of an international human rights framework. Participants learned that further research was needed to better understand the “exit process” as was further analysis of national policies in the home and host countries of migrants.

This symposium featured five plenary secessions. In the first plenary, entitled “Managing Migration: How does it Protect Migrant Rights?” the first two presenters addressed migration management from the perspectives of the IOM and ILO. The next three presenters illustrated the viewpoint of sending countries (Lao PDR and Cambodia) and a receiving country (Thailand). The second, named “How Migration Polices (including Arrest and Deportation) are Affected by Economic & Security Considerations in the Host Country” focused on the political economy of migration, and discussed examples of Thailand and other Asian countries. The third plenary, “Health Issues When Migrants Leave their Host County,” emphasised the need for health coverage and benefits for migrants, both when they were out of their home country and when they returned. The fourth plenary was called “Arrest, Detention, Deportation,” and featured presentations by the Department of Immigration in Thailand, a speaker from the UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking, another by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and one by a representative from the IOM. The final plenary “Social and Economic Needs of Migrants When They Leave the Host Country Back to Their Country of Origin,” discussed some of the challenges migrants faced upon returning to their home country. One presentation focused on the

situation of women and girls returning to Lao PDR, another looked at the situation for Cambodian returnees, and a further presentation highlighted the difficulties of saving and making investments to ease the challenges of returning home.

Key Recommendations (Areas for Action)

- MOUs on Employment Cooperation – Migrants and support groups should be involved in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the MOUs.
- Health – The absence of a formal referral system between home and destination countries is one of the issues to be tackled. Mandatory physical screening of migrants at any stage of the migration process should be prohibited.
- Arrest, Detention and Deportation – Violation of rights of migrants during the arrest, detention and deportation procedure is of great concern, and law enforcement officials must be held accountable to ensure they uphold their duties and implement relevant laws and regulations.
- Reintegration – Reintegration should be based on a framework of empowerment.

4. Resource Book: Migration in the Greater Mekong Sub-region In-depth Study: Quality of Life of Migrants

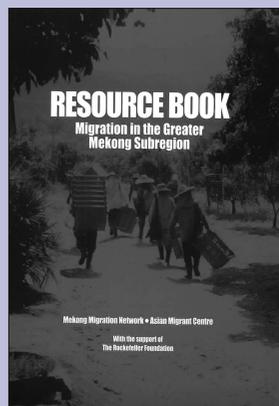
Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre. Hong Kong, 2005. pp.220.

Languages: Thai and English

Countries Covered: Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS)

General Description

This is the second in a series of thematic resource books on migration published by the MMN and AMC. The book focuses on the quality of life of migrants throughout the migration cycle within the GMS, in their countries of origin and countries of destination.



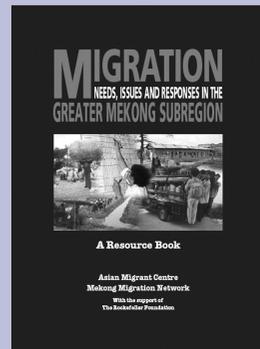
Building from information collected in the previous resource book, this edition provides updates on socio-economic, political and migration related data across the GMS and at the country level and aims to go beyond studies simply looking at the working and living conditions of migrants by taking a more holistic approach, looking at broader issues encapsulated in the term “quality of life.”

Research was conducted country research teams (CRTs) in the respective GMS countries through country level literature reviews, focus group discussions, individual in-depth interviews, key information interviews and participatory research methods. Findings were then shared and divided thematically when structuring the book. There are a number of sections including a regional overview of the GMS covering the political, economic and migration situation in the GMS, with an extensive analysis of regional integration mechanisms and targeted recommendations. There are five country reports analysing the quality of life at migrants’ countries of origin in Burma, Cambodia, China, Lao PDR and Vietnam and a further three reports detailing the quality of life of migrants in host countries including Thailand, Cambodia and China. Each country chapter included targeted recommendations for future action. Adding to its value as a resource book aimed at improving the quality of policy output and implementation, the resource book also contains regional and country maps of intra-regional migration patterns, tables of up to date statistics, an extensive appendix of new intra-regional and bilateral agreements relating to migration and a list of organisations working on relevant issues.

5. Resource Book: Migration in the Greater Mekong Sub-region In-depth Study: Mapping Migration Needs, Issues, and Responses
Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre. Hong Kong, 2003.
pp.213.

Languages: English

Countries Covered: Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)



General Description

This resource book covers migration needs, issues and responses in the Greater Mekong Subregion. The book synthesises research conducted by MMN and the AMC in 2001-2002 and aims to go beyond existing situational analyses of migration by mapping contemporary issues and strategies, with a view to formulate action oriented recommendations to key groups, government agencies and IGOs. Research was conducted by AMC, MMN and country research teams, involving secondary data gathering, key informant interviews, field visits and observations and experts' mapping and analysis of the findings. In line with its action oriented approach, the resource book also provides a list of groups working on migration related issues in individual GMS countries and across the region as a whole.

The resource book is divided into two main sections. The first provides a regional synthesis of migration issues across the region, looking at personal and family related issues, legislation and policy, working conditions, gender and socio-cultural issues and social welfare. It goes on to detail responses by the UN, IGOs, regional and national NGOs and national governments and concludes by highlighting policy implementation gaps and providing targeted recommendations. The second section of the book consists of six country reports which go into greater detail on the national level issues, needs and responses relating to migration, conglomerating data to provide an up to date snapshot of country level situations. Each country report concludes with targeted recommendations to improve policy and implementation from a gender and human rights framework.

*MMN publications are all downloadable from the MMN website.
<http://www.mekongmigration.org/>

Published by MMN Members

■ EMPOWER Foundation

6. Bad Girls Dictionary

Empower Foundation. Bangkok, 2008.
pp.120.

Language: English

Country Covered: Greater Mekong Subregion
(GMS)



General Description

This dictionary compiled by Empower Foundation gives definitions of words and terms commonly used in reference to sex workers' views and experiences. The aim is to shift the terms of contemporary debate on sex work and highlight the strength, skill and dignity of men and women working in the sex industry.

Key Topics/Issues

- Strength, agency and dignity of sex workers

Key Responses

- Shift the terms of the debate on sex work away from discourse of victimisation to recognise the agency and capacity of sex workers.

Key Actors

Sex workers, clients of sex workers, national government, politicians and law enforcement officials, IGOs, NGOs and research community

7. Sex Worker Tales in Thailand

Empower Foundation. Bangkok, 2006.

Language: English

Country Covered: Thailand

General Description

This article produced by Empower Foundation gives a social history of sex work in Thailand. Looking back over the centuries, the article

portrays Thailand's shifting socio-economy, the role of women in society and Thailand's links to the outside world. The role of sex work is situated in the evolution of Thai history and is characterised as a dignified profession that has generated massive revenues for the economy.

Key Topics/Issues

- Role of women in society
- Sex work and the law
- Historical approaches to sexual health
- Dignity of sex work and its underappreciated role in Thai economic development

8. Empower Scrapbook

Empower Foundation. Bangkok, 2005.

Language: English

Country Covered: Thailand

General Description

The Empower Foundation has been working successfully with sex workers for the past 20 years. This book was published to share Empower's journey with sex worker groups and other communities. The Empower Scrapbook includes the history of Empower, workshops and activities carried out by the Foundation. This is written in non-academic English with many photos so that those who speak English as a second or third language can enjoy the publication.

■ Federation of Trade Unions – Burma (FTUB)

9. Brief Overview of Mae Sot

Federation of Trade Unions - Burma (FTUB) - Migrant Labour Secretariat. Bangkok, June 2004. pp. illus. 41.

Language: English

Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Thailand

General Description

This report is based on a case study of textile and garment workers in Mae Sot, Tak, Thailand. Most of the workers are Burmese who have migrated to Thailand. The report includes an executive summary for ILO-IOM: *Improving Migration Policy Management in Thailand*.

Key Topic/Issue

- Illegal labour and migration

10. Report of Legal Action for Migrant Workers

Federation of Trade Unions – Burma (FTUB) - Migrant Labour Secretariat. 2004. pp.23.

Language: English

Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Thailand

General Description

This report documents casework taken up by the FTUB. It looks at human trafficking, domestic work, child labour and workers in factories, palm and rubber plantations and fisheries in Mae Sot and Southern Thailand. Based on extensive field work, the report provides excerpts from interviews with migrant workers and detailed statistics on migrant workers in the areas examined.

11. Migration from Burma

Federation of Trade Unions – Burma (FTUB) - Migrant Labour Secretariat. Washington D.C., 2003. pp.25.

Language: English

Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Thailand

General Description

This document details some of the problems Burmese migrant workers face in the borders. It focuses on the Burma-Thailand border but also touches on the status of Burmese workers in India (Arunachalpradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram), Singapore, Malaysia (Kelang-Selangor) and China (Ruili and Mujie - two ports

located in the Yunnan province). It pays particular attention to Burmese sex workers, child labourers and farm workers in Thailand.

Key Topics/Issues

- Human trafficking
- Burma-Thailand border
- Burmese migrants and irregular migrants

Key Response

- Contacting local trade unions
- Education on labour rights
- Provision of HIV/AIDS services and education programmes

Key Actors

State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), Thai police, Burmese migrants and irregular migrants

Related Material

Migration from Burma

Federation of Trade Unions – Burma (FTUB). Washington D.C., 2000. pp.19.

■ Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University

12. Migrant Domestic Workers: from Burma to Thailand

Panam, Awatsaya, Mar Kyaw Zaw Khaing, Therese Caouette and Sureporn Punpuing. Nakhonpathom: Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University, 2004. pp.227.

Language: English

Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Thailand

General Description

This report presents the findings of research proposed and implemented by members of the Shan Women’s Action Network and the Karen Women’s Organisation regarding girls and women who have migrated from Burma into domestic work in Thailand.

The study focuses on two sites in Thailand – Chiang Mai and Mae Sot – and highlights the extreme conditions and often abusive environments in which domestic workers from Burma have been employed.

The majority of participants in this study came from ethnic minority communities in Burma and have left abusive political and economic conditions. The study describes the harsh conditions in which they work and their inability to defend their most basic rights. While most of the women interviewed were earning enough income to be able to send money back home to Burma, they were unable to actually do so because of the absence of a safe mode of transferring money.

■ Legal Support for Children and Women (LSCW)

13. Gender Analysis of the Patterns of Human Trafficking into and through Koh Kong Province

Preece, Shelley and Legal Support for Children and Women (LSCW). Phnom Penh: Legal Support for Children and Women (LSCW), 2005. pp.117

http://www.lscw.org/images/lscw_research_gender.pdf

Language: English

Countries Covered: Cambodia and Thailand

General Description

It reports on the migration and trafficking of women from Cambodia to Thailand - especially between the provinces of Koh Kong in Cambodia and Trad in Thailand. It discusses the push and pull factors for such migration, the vulnerable situation of the migrants in the absence of regular channels for seeking employment in urban areas like Trad. Stress is laid on the gendered nature of the migration experience and the greater vulnerability of female migrants, especially because governments may focus more on regularising migration to male-dominated sectors such as construction and fisheries.

Key Topics/Issues

- Gendered nature of migration
- Push and pull factors for labour migration from rural provinces in Cambodia to urban areas in Thailand

Key Responses

- Provision of safer migration channels
- Attention must be paid to different experiences of women and men
- Inter-governmental MOUs must consider the needs of women migrants

Key Players

Governments, NGOs and women migrants

■ MAP Foundation

14. The POSH Worker Series (animation)

MAP Foundation. Chiang Mai, 2008.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=veLslo3giok>

Country Covered: Applicable to all

General Description

MAP Foundation produced a series of nine cartoon episodes concerning Occupational Safety and Health (OSH). The animations target Burmese migrant workers, but are applicable to a wide audience. The nine episodes, available on You Tube cover issues such as machine hazard, dangers in construction sites and garment factories and provide suggestions on pushing for better working conditions and provision of protective gear. The characters do not speak, so the cartoon is accessible to all.

**Key Topics/Issues**

- Importance of safety gear
- Importance of organising labour to bargain collectively

15. MAP 10 Year Book “1996 – 2006”

MAP Foundation. Thailand, 2006. pp.76.

www.mapfoundationcm.org/eng/PDF/eng/map10yrsbook.pdf



Language: English

Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Thailand

General Description

This report by the Migrant Assistance Programme (MAP) Foundation, marks the tenth anniversary of the organisation’s foundation. The report details the work of MAP Foundation over the last ten years and provides in depth analysis of the current situation of migrants in Thailand, the evolution of migration policy from the 1990s to the present and an overview of migration within the context of the globalising world.

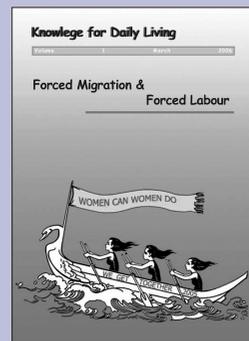
Key Topics/Issues

- The situation of migrants under Thai law
- Rights afforded to migrants and rights that should be guaranteed under international and domestic law
- Migrants’ struggles for justice

16. Forced Migration and Forced Labour, Knowledge for Daily Living, Vol. 1.

MAP Foundation. Thailand, March 2006. pp.27

http://www.mapfoundationcm.org/eng/PDF/eng/english_ia1_forced_labor.pdf



Language: English

Country Covered: Thailand (Global)

General Description

This paper provides a report of working sessions held at the 2005 Women Exchange Get Together covering the topic of Forced

Migration and Forced Labour. Women Exchange groups in Thailand emerged from International Women's Day gatherings and aim to explore issues affecting women in society and act as a solidarity network. The report is intended as a platform for dialogue and further understanding on issues of forced migration and forced labour within the Women's Exchange groups and wider society. It contains presentations given at the Women's Exchange Get Together 2005 by representatives from the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Earth Rights International, the ILO, UNIAP, Committee for Asian Women and the Migrant Assistance Programme (MAP) which give an overview of the context in which forced labour and migration take place and legal, policy and advocacy tools indispensable in countering these phenomena.

Key Topics/Issues

- Definitions and legal status of forced migration and forced labour
- International labour standards and mechanisms for civil society to work through the ILO
- Relationship between forced labour, forced migration, human smuggling and human trafficking
- How to engage in the policy making process and make policy responsive to the needs of affected groups

Related Materials

- ILO body of international labour standards, including ILO Constitution, Conventions No. 29 and 105 on forced labour

17. Automatic Response Mechanism: What to do in Case of Sexual Violence for Migrant and Refugee Women

MAP Foundation Women Exchange. Bangkok: MAP Foundation, 2003.

Languages: Burmese/Myanmar, English, Thai, Shan and Karen

Countries Covered: Generally applicable (though more suitable for groups working with Burmese migrants in Thailand)

General Description

The book offers a ten-step process for migrant and refugee women organisations to assist victims of violence and deals with counselling

support, health response (e.g. how to access the hospital and what to ask for) and legal response (e.g. how to use it). The book also discusses the obstacles that female victims of violence face and offers possible solutions and activities. Over 600 women participated in the making of this book which is based on the experiences of women who had been raped.

Key Topics/Issues

- Violence against women
- Treatment of victims of violence
- Access to hospitals
- Legal redress

Key Actors

Government institutions, NGOs and female victims of violence

18. MAP Interactive Magazine

MAP Foundation. Thailand

http://www.mapfoundationcm.org/eng/resoure/ethnic_main.html

Forced labor

Language: Burmese (Volume 001) and Karen (Volume 013)

Published: 2006

Health Advocacy

Language: Burmese (Volume 002) and Karen (Volume 014)

Published: 2006

Labor's Rights

Language: Burmese (Volume 003) and Karen (Volume 015)

Published: 2006

Domestic Worker

Language: Burmese (Volume 004) and Karen (Volume: 016)

Published: 2007

Child & Youth

Language: Burmese (Volume 005)

Published: 2007

Paralegal

Language: Burmese (Volume 006) and Karen (Volume 018)

Published: 2007

Safety at Works

Language: Burmese (Volume 007)
Published: 2007

Nature Disaster

Language: Burmese (Volume 008)
and Karen (Volume 020)
Published: 2008

Reproductive Health

Language: Burmese (Volume 009) and
Karen (Volume 021)
Published: 2008

POSH

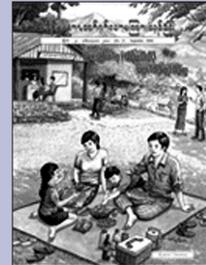
Language: Karen (Volume 019)
Published: 2007

Education for All

Language: Karen (Volume 017)
Published: 2007

Parenting

Language: Karen (Volume 012)



19. MAP Music Video

MAP Foundation. Thailand
http://www.mapfoundationcm.org/eng/resoure/ethnic_main.html Reproductive Health



Health & Education Music Video Volume (1) Karen version

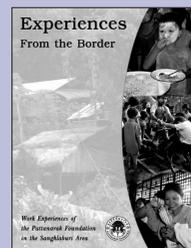
Health & Education Music Video Volume (2) Shan version



■ Pattanarak Foundation

20. Experiences from Borders

Thongmak, Seri, Somphon Meeboon, Asok Pholbomrung, Kit Thainitat, Roy Upchurch and Leigh Lehane. Bangkok: Pattanarak Foundation, 2008. pp. 60.
<http://www.pattanarak.or.th/images/Experiences%20from%20the%20border%202.pdf>



Language: English

Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Thailand

General Description

This paper by the Pattanarak Foundation documents the work, successes, challenges and lessons learned by this grassroots community development organisation since its official registration in 2006. Pattanarak Foundation works with marginalised people including Karen, Mon, Lao and Thai peoples living along the Thai-Burma border area of Sangklaburi District of Kanchaburi Province. The paper focuses on Pattanarak’s work in health and nutrition promotion, including HIV/AIDS and malaria projects, promotion of household farming to reduce reliance on expensive market produce and development of community savings schemes.

Key Topic/Issue

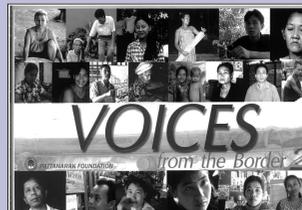
- Methodologies of community based, participatory development

21. Voices from the Border 2

Pattanarak Foundation. 2005. pp.68.

Language: English

Country Covered: Thailand



General Description

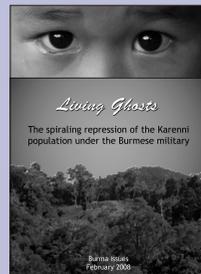
This is the second volume of *Voices from the Border*, published in 2003. This publication reflects on the voices of displaced people living in Sangklaburi District, Kanchanaburi Province examining human rights, migration, trafficking, health and HIV/AIDS.

■ **Peace Way Foundation**

22. Living Ghosts: The spiralling repression of the Karenni population by the Burmese military junta

Peace Way Foundation. 2008. pp.103.

www.burmaissues.org/En/reports/livingghosts.html



Language: English

Country Covered: Burma/Myanmar

General Description

This report documents the situation in the Karenni State in Burma between 2001 and 2007. It was compiled on the basis of field research conducted by Burma Issues' staff. The report is divided into eight chapters which provide up to date information on the impact of over 50 years of conflict and human rights abuses in the Karenni State. Facing oppression from various state and non-state actors, including the State Peace and Development Council, the Karenni National Progressive Party and different cease fire groups, the situation on the ground is deteriorating. The report concludes by making a series of recommendations to the international and regional community, humanitarian organisations and armed groups with a view to fostering peace and development.

Key Topics/Issues

- Declining economic indicators and failing agricultural production
- Virtual absence of health and education facilities
- Increasing production and trade of drugs
- Extremely high proportion of internally displaced persons
- Threats to regional stability

■ Raks Thai Foundation

23. Migrant Policy: Balancing Economy, Health and Well Being – National Conference Report

Raks Thai Foundation, 2008.

Language: English

Country Covered: Thailand

General Description

This is a summarised version of transcripts from the national conference entitled “Migrant Policy: Balancing Economy, Health and Well Being,” held March 21, 2008, in Bangkok. The conference was attended by 390 people representing government agencies,

international organisations, academics, employers, migrant workers, community organisations and PHAMIT implementing partners. The report includes keynote speeches, a plenary session and three parallel sessions. The keynote speech is given by the Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labour in Thailand, who gives updates on changes made to the Alien Workers Act. The plenary session speakers provide new perspectives in viewing migrant policies in Thailand, including using a “human-rights” approach versus the traditional security-minded or economy-oriented views. Parallel sessions discussed issues of: Migrant Workers and Cultural Rights; Health Security System for All Migrant Workers; and Employment Rights Protection for Migrant Workers.

Key Topics/Issues

- Migrant policy in Thailand
- Moving away from security or economy oriented policies towards a human rights perspective

Key Responses

- Increased and meaningful participation of migrants and civil society in the formulation and implementation of policies that affect the health and well being of migrant workers in Thailand

Key Actors

Migrant workers, NGOs and civil society, health providers, local and national level government officials, and employers

24. Regional Workshop Report “Capacity Building for Networks and Alliances on Reproductive Health and Sexual Health for Mobile and Cross-border Populations in the Mekong Region”, 21 - 23 February 2007, Laithong Hotel, Ubon Ratchathani, Thailand

Raks Thai Foundation. Thailand, 2007. pp.43.

Language: English

Countries Covered: Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS)

General Description

This report presents discussions at “Regional Workshop on Reproductive and Sexual Health for Mobile Populations in the Mekong Region,” hosted by Raks Thai Foundation. The workshop aimed to increase networking among participating organisations, donors and local practitioners.

Key Topics/Issues

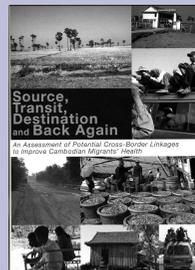
- Cross-border reproductive health
- Strengthening practice through capacity building and networking

Key Responses

- Joint training
- Linking action
- Information gathering: network website and data mapping with Google Earth.

25. Source, Transit, Destination and Back Again: An assessment of potential cross-border linkages to improve Cambodian migrants' health

Press, Brahm. Bangkok: Raks Thai Foundation, 2007. pp.35



Language: English

Countries Covered: Cambodia and Thailand

General Description

Cambodian migrants in Thailand mostly come from impoverished rural areas. They have migrated to work in Thailand as a survival mechanism. At the time of this report, there were few options available for those migrants in Thailand who found out they are infected with HIV. Antiretroviral drugs (ARV) were not readily available to migrants in Thailand, but ARVs have been available for free in Cambodia since early 2006. This posed a choice of life versus livelihood for Cambodian migrant workers living with HIV in Thailand – a choice that these migrants did not want to make. As a result, these Cambodian migrant workers would return home or

to the border and start taking medications for HIV and or TB. Once they felt strong again, they would discontinue the drugs in order to continue working back in Thailand.

This is a report of an assessment done in early 2007 of the HIV-related activities and services that NGOs and health officials in Cambodia and Thailand were providing for migrants at the time. The report identified gaps and opportunities in the system to assist Cambodian migrants infected with HIV in receiving proper treatment and support all along the migration continuum.

Key Topics/Issues

- Migration and HIV
- Cross-border referral mechanisms
- Provision of ARV treatment for migrants
- Migrants' adherence to ARV treatments

Key Responses

- Provision of migrants with ARV in Thailand
- Increase awareness about HIV and ARV in prevention and pre-departure training
- Develop cross-border referral and database systems
- Develop PLHIV (People Living with HIV) support networks for migrants

Key Actors

NGOs, Ministry of Health and migrant communities

26. Reproductive Health of Burmese Migrant Youth in Thailand: Findings, Experiences, and Lessons Learned Nopachai, Vickie. Raks Thai Foundation, 2004.

Language: English

Country Covered: Thailand

General Description

This book surveys the situation of migrants in the seafood processing industry in Mahachai, Samut Sakhorn Province, with a focus on young people's reproductive health. The survey focuses on attitudes,

beliefs and behaviours of migrant youth from Burma towards sex, relationships, and how gender roles affect use of contraception and reproductive health seeking behaviours. The report also provides reflection on the successes and lessons learned from the Raks Thai Foundation project in Mahachai.

Key Topics/Focus

Reproductive health among migrant youth:

- Attitudes and behaviour;
- Perceptions of how social roles influence behaviours that affect reproductive health; and
- Ways to communicate about reproductive health and sexuality with migrant youth.

Key Responses

- Incorporate youth in developing and communicating information and messages on reproductive health to change behaviours and influence social norms.
- Greater access to health services and rights, in addition to community support needs to accompany direct interventions

Key Actors/Players

Migrant youth leaders, migrant youth in general, migrant community leaders, NGOs, public health officials and factory owners

27. Untangling Vulnerability: A Study on HIV/AIDS Prevention Programming for Migrant Fishermen and Related Populations in Thailand

Press, Braham. Bangkok: Raks Thai Foundation, 2004. pp.120.

http://www.phamit.org/download/Untangling%20Vulnerability_section1.pdf

http://www.phamit.org/download/Untangling%20Vulnerability_section2.pdf

http://www.phamit.org/download/Untangling%20Vulnerability_section3.pdf

Language: English

Country Covered: Thailand

General Description

Raks Thai Foundation conducted a study to identify strategies used by implementers in HIV/AIDS prevention programs for migrant fishermen and related populations in Thailand. This study set out to assess the current level of implementation and effectiveness of HIV/AIDS programs in the major ports of Thailand and in their source communities, to explore possible future directions for this type of program.

28. Tangled Nets: The Vulnerability of Migrant Fishermen and Related Populations in Thailand

Press, Braham. Bangkok: Raks Thai Foundation, 2003. pp.34, including 18 pages of illustrations.

<http://www.phamit.org/download/TN1.pdf>

<http://www.phamit.org/download/TN2.pdf>

Language: English

Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar, Cambodia and Thailand

General Description

This book is a companion to another study by Braham Press on HIV/AIDS programming for fishermen and related populations, annotated at reference no. 27 of this section.

The book contains 18 pages of black and white photographs by Nic Dunlop, which provide a vivid picture of life among migrant workers of the Thai seafood industry. There are evocative but brief descriptions of the fishermen and their sub-culture. These include their reliance on one another, their use of service by shore-based sex workers, their relationships with women and children who either migrate with the men or join them in Thailand and invariably end up assisting in fish processing work and the source communities to which the fishermen may someday return. The book also focuses on the problems faced by fisher folk as they try to access health care provisions.

29. The Hard Road: HIV/AIDS and Mobile Populations in the Greater Mekong Subregion

Raks Thai Foundation. 2004.

Language: English

30. Information Sheet on Migrant Workers: Access to Health Services 2001-2002

Raks Thai Foundation. Migrant Workers: Accessibility to Health and Health Promotion, 2001. pp. 5.

Language: English

■ Shan Women's Action Network (SWAN)

31. Pushed back into the flames – The urgent need for protection of Shan refugees as the Burmese military regime fans the flames of war in Shan State

The Shan Women's Action Network,
September 2005, pp.8.

http://www.shanwomen.org/pdf/push_back_eng.pdf

http://www.shanwomen.org/pdf/push_back_thai.pdf

Language: English and Thai

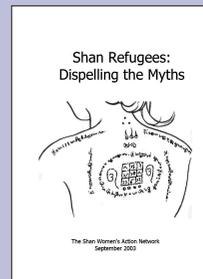


32. Shan Refugees: Dispelling the Myths

The Shan Women's Action Network,
September 2003, pp.12.

http://www.shanwomen.org/pdf/Dispelling_the_Myths.pdf

Language: English



33. SWAN Newsletter

The Shan Women's Action Network: (Annual from 1999).

<http://www.shanwomen.org/pdf/Oct-2008-Newsletter-English.pdf>

Language: English

■ **Thai Action Committee for Development in Burma (TACDB)**

34. Report -Research: Process to Identify Burmese Tsunami Victims and the Relatives of the Victims

Thai Action Committee for Development in Burma (TACDB).
Bangkok, 2008. pp.45.

Languages: Thai and English

Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Thailand

General Description

This report by TACDB examines the lessons learnt during the process of identification of victims of the 2004 Tsunami in Thailand. Many thousands of Burmese workers lost their lives in the tsunami however identification was complicated as most were irregular migrants. The paper examines the operations of government agencies, the TACDB and IOM in order to improve future project implementation.

35. Helpless Before and After the Wave: The Plight of Burmese Migrant Workers in the Andaman Tsunami

Thai Action Committee for Development in
Burma (TACDB). Bangkok, 2007. pp. 511

Languages: Thai and English

Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Thailand



General Description

TACDB was one of the NGOs which responded to the needs of Burmese victims and survivors immediately after the December 2004 Tsunami. TACDB reached out Burmese migrant workers in the six affected areas by using its existing networks. TACDB notes that the most difficult task was identification of victims, as many of Burmese people travelled to Thailand without any documents. This book compiles 92 interviews with victims' families and relatives. Most of these interviews were conducted during the first half of

2006 and these interviews focused mainly on the reason and process concerning their migration to Thailand, experiences during the Tsunami, and survival and recovery after the Tsunami. Some of the interviewees were interviewed once again several months after the first interviews and these additional information highlights a long term effect of the Tsunami on migrants' lives—including their struggle until they found the bodies of their loved ones, coping with the sense of loss, increased economic difficulty, and the decision as to whether or not to return Burma. TACDB felt that those voices of Burmese migrant workers were to be heard, in order to share lessons from tsunami and advocate for better and respectful protection for migrant workers in the future.

36. Research: Educational Accessibility of Migrant Workers in Thailand

Case Study in Mae-Sot, Mahachai, and Kuraburee

**Thai Action Committee for Development in Burma (TACDB).
Bangkok, 2007. pp.86.**

Languages: Burmese and English

Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Thailand

General Description

This report details findings of a research study conducted by TACDB on accessibility of education to migrant children and working migrant children. The report details factors which impact on the accessibility of education, giving the reader an overview of the complexities of simply going to school. From the government, to community, family and individual levels numerous factors combine to impede access to education for many migrant children.

Key Topic/Issue

- Barriers to education: legal, administrative, financial, socio-cultural and linguistic.

Key Actors

Thai Ministry of Education, formal education facilities, provincial authorities, police, NGO community, non-formal education providers and local and migrant communities

37. A Memoir of Burmese Workers: From Slave Labour to Illegal Migrant Workers

Wai, Myint (Comp.). Bangkok: Thai Action Committee for Democracy in Burma (TACDB), 2004. pp.148.

Language: English

Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Thailand

General Description

This book is a compilation of more than 30 interviews with Burmese workers in Thailand, conducted between 1998 and 2000. These workers are employed in so-called 3D (dirty, dangerous and difficult) jobs. The workers interviewed were employed in agriculture, fisheries, construction, sweatshops and domestic work sectors. There are also several case studies of the treatment meted out to Burmese workers in police stations. Since 1992, irregular migrants from Burma have been permitted to take jobs legally in Thailand by registering with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, however the ambiguous and changing nature of the policy continues to make the status of many workers unclear. The cases shed light not just on the plight of the migrant workers, but on the exploitation prevailing in the economic and political system.

38. Labour Affair Newsletter (Bimonthly)

Thai Action Committee for Democracy in Burma (TACDB).
Since April 2002.

Language: Burmese/Myanmar

Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Thailand

General Description

The Labour Affairs Newsletter is the bimonthly newsletter of the Thai Action Committee for Democracy in Burma (TACDB) published in the Burmese language. Typically, each issue is 16 pages long with some 24-page special issues. This newsletter is published to provide space for Burmese migrant workers to share their problems and encourage them to voice their views including the suffering and exploitation that they may be subjected to. The newsletter includes

articles by workers from various Burmese websites that raise awareness about labour rights, the laws of Thailand, the regional labour movement, information regarding the political, social and economic situation of Burma, tsunami information and letters to the editor. Three thousand copies are distributed by mail to the homes of migrants and around two thousand copies are delivered through community centres and libraries TACDB set up in tsunami affected provinces in southern Thailand.

39. Background of Burmese Migrant Worker Project

Thai Action Committee for Development in Burma (TACDB).
Bangkok, 2001.

Language: English

■ Young Chi Oo Workers' Association

40. Young Chi Oo Labor Journal (Monthly)

Young Chi Oo Workers' Association, Mae Sot, Thailand

Language: Burmese/Myanmar

Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Thailand

General Description

The Labour Affairs Newsletter is the monthly newsletter of Young Chi Oo Workers' Association published for Burmese migrant workers in Mae Sot, Thailand.

■ Asian Migrant Centre (AMC)

41. Asian Migrant Yearbook

Asian Migrant Centre (AMC) and Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA). Hong Kong: Published regularly since 1998 (the latest version in 2005).

Language: English

Countries Covered: 22 countries in Asia including Greater Mekong Subregion

General Description

This is a regularly published resource book about Asian migrant workers and migrant organisations. It includes country reports, thematic reports on issues of interest and photographs documenting migrants' activities throughout the region. Each country report updates issues, problems, and responses to international migration from the perspective of migrants and migrant rights advocates. In-depth discussions of migration issues are presented thematically and include gender, reintegration, regional responses and strategies, and relevant treaty ratification status. Reports also include highlights from regional conferences on migration and updates of MFA activities.

Key Topics/Issues

- Labour migration and working conditions
- Human rights of migrant workers
- Gender and migration
- Reintegration of migrants returning home
- Ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
- Migrant organisations' programmes and campaigns

Key Actors/Players

Migrant workers, migrants' families, migrant grassroots organisations, and migrant support organisations such as NGOs, trade unions, churches, governments and UN/IGOs