Section 3: Annotated Bibliography

2009

1. Abuse, Poverty, and Migration: Investigating Migrants’ Motivations to Leave Home in Burma

Language: English
Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Thailand

General Description
This report investigates the root causes of migration from Burma, and aims to enhance assistance and protection of Burmese migrants in receiving countries. 150 interviews were conducted to identify what motivated migrant workers to seek economic opportunities abroad and to examine whether current international frameworks adequately respond to the causes. The interviews were conducted in Karen State where the SPDC heavily controls all aspects of daily life and in Thailand where many Burmese currently live and work. The interview results show that interviewees faced “life-threatening levels of poverty” in Burma, caused by the SPDC’s abuses, such as forced labour, arbitrary taxation, land confiscation and restriction of movements. While Burmese outside Burma defined as “refugees” have access to assistance, those defined as “economic migrants” are offered little, if any, protection. The report concludes that “economic migrants” from Burma made their decisions not because they sought financial security, but because they were fleeing from a life-threatening poverty caused by the SPDC’s mismanagement.
Key Responses
• Expand protections beyond refugees and IDPs and
• Establish international frameworks which more accurately respond to root causes of migration


Language: English
Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Thailand

General Description
This document begins with a fact-finding report which outlines the situation of Rohingya peoples and provides mission findings. In February 2009 a round table seminar entitled: “Discussions on Fact Finding Mission and Recommendations” was held in Bangkok. The seminar proceedings are recorded in this document, which summarises presentations made by keynote speakers and makes policy recommendations to the Thai Government. The document also contains two statements, both of which urge ASEAN to take a clear stance on how the Rohingyas are being treated.

Key Topics
• Situation of Rohingya in Arakan State
• Treatment of Rohingya by Thai Navy since December 2008
3. International Migration in Thailand 2009

Languages: English and Thai
Country Covered: Thailand

General Description
This is an updated version of a previous report published in 2005 which documented and analysed Thailand’s migration situation. The first chapter provides and introduction to the project: to track the interconnectivity and interdependence of goods and labour markets. This chapter also explains what methodology is used in this report. Chapter 2 discusses Thailand’s foreign trade markets, demographic disparities and labour market transition and the impact of these changes on migration flow. Chapter 3 examines the trends of migration from Thailand. It shows that groups of “low-skilled” and “high-skilled” migrants have different experiences in their receiving countries, and that if members of the “low-skilled” group migrate irregularly, they face great difficulties in remaining in host countries, and are vulnerable to exploitation. Chapter 4 analyses migration to Thailand. It focuses on the various aspects of migration such as permanent/temporary migration, geographical/occupational distribution, characteristics of GMS migrants, vulnerability and social protection. Chapter 5 focuses on refugees and asylum seekers. It discusses both the history of seeking refuge in Thailand, and current policies.

Key Recommendations
- Improve information monitoring by setting up independent think-tanks to study migration trends, and strengthen data collection of ministries and enhance NGOs’ capacities to document their work.
Section 3 Annotated Bibliography

- Fill gaps in knowledge by encouraging inter-country collaborative studies, analysing costs and benefits of migration and studying the formation of transnational families and communities.
- Better manage inward migration by formulating a Safe Migration Act (or “Act to Prevent and Suppress Exploitation of Migrant Workers”), to grant longer periods of stay, encourage employers to provide training and respect migrants’ rights during arrest, detention and deportation.


Language: Thai
Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand

General Description
This report discussed problems encountered by the Thai Government in managing migrant workers and labour migration from neighbouring countries. Collaboration between Thailand and its GMS neighbours on labour migration policies was highlighted, and suggestions were provided to enhance the effective management of migrant workers.

Key Topic
- Policy management of migration in Thailand

Original Title:
การบริหารจัดการและแรงกดดันในการเข้าแรงงานข้ามชาติของประเทศไทย

Author:
สถาบันวิจัยเพื่อการพัฒนาประเทศไทย

Publisher:
สำนักงานแรงงานระหว่างประเทศ ประจำภูมิภาคเอเชียและแปซิฟิก
5. SAYA MIGRAN - A Domestic Worker's Guide to Understanding and Asserting Our Rights

Languages: English and various Asia languages
Countries Covered: Asia

General Description
This comic is a guide for migrant domestic workers to understand their rights. It was published by the United Foreign Domestic Workers network whose member organisations include the Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, CARAM Asia (Coordination of Action Research and Mobility), Global Alliance Against Trafficking of Women and Mekong Migration Network.

6. Understanding Migrant Workers in Thailand

Language: Thai
Country Covered: Thailand

General Description
This booklet was published under an IOM project “Capacity Building in the rights of migrant workers for officials, employers, Burmese migrant workers and local communities in Thailand” conducted by the Thai Department for Immigrant Workers and Migrant Working Group. “Understanding migrants in Thailand” is intended to provide relevant stakeholders working in the field of migration with a basic understanding of issues facing migrant workers in Thailand. It covers public awareness and attitudes towards migrant workers and how the media covers migration; the importance of increasing awareness of migration issues; changing migration patterns over time; future challenges and concludes by tackling common misconceptions concerning migration.
Section 3 Annotated Bibliography

Key Actors
Migrant workers and media

Original Title:
“มาทำความเข้าใจแรงงานข้ามชาติในประเทศไทยกันเถอะ”

Author:
เครือข่ายองค์กรด้านแรงงานข้ามชาติ

Publisher:
โครงการ "การเสริมสร้างศักยภาพในด้านสิทธิของแรงงานพม่า สำหรับข้าราชการ 珉OCIแรงงานพม่าระหว่างพม่าและชุมชนห้องกิ่งในประเทศไทย" แผนกแรงงานพม่า องค์การระหว่างประเทศเพื่อการยุติธรรม

2008

http://www.ncgub.net/mediagallery/download.php?mid=20080909113939780

Language: English
Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar, China and Thailand

General Description
This report documents human rights violations which took place in Burma in 2007. The catalogue of abuse conducted by the Burmese military regime includes forced labour, extortion, arbitrary arrest, summary execution, rape, forced
relocation, confiscation and destruction of land and property, religious persecution and ethnic discrimination. The report also details the brutal crackdown on the Saffron Revolution protests which took place in September 2007.

Issues facing Burmese migrant workers are discussed thematically with a focus on working conditions, health and children. Most analysis relates to Burmese migrants in Thailand, but there is also information on conditions faced by Burmese migrants in Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, Japan, South Korea, Saudi Arabia and the U.S. The section also highlights the response of Burmese migrants to the Saffron Revolution.

Key Topics/Issues
- International human rights law
- Political and socio-economic situation in Burma
- Burmese migrant workers
- Refugees and internally displaced people

Key Response
- Need to protect to internally displaced persons, refugees and migrant workers

Key Actors
ASEAN, national government and civil society

8. Challenging the Limits: Indigenous Peoples of the Mekong Region
Prasit Leepreecha, Don McCaskill and Kwanchewan Buadaeng.

Language: English
Countries Covered: Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)

General Description
This book is a collection of papers presented at an international conference on the “Impact of Globalisation, Regionalism and Nationalism on Minority Peoples in Southeast Asia”
held in Chiang Mai in 2004. Collectively the papers address the impact of globalisation, modernisation and government policies on indigenous peoples in the region. Recognising that people both react to and actively influence their circumstances, the book is divided into two sections. The first discusses the impact of nationalism and globalisation and the second analyses strategic responses of indigenous groups to national policies and projects.

Key Topics/Issues

- Identity, agency and power politics
- Land reform and environmental change
- Education politics
- Culture, tradition and change

9. Children on the Move in the South-East Asia-Why child protection systems are needed


Language: English
Countries Covered: Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)

See the Book Review in Section 1.

10. The Cross-Border Migrants in the Main Border Trading-ports in Yunnan Province and the Borderland Security


Language: Chinese
Country Covered: China

General Description

The author examines issues surrounding the management of population flows in border areas of Yunnan Province. First, the author analyses the categories and situation of the floating population from outside China in the main border trading-ports of Yunnan Province.
The floating population from abroad in the main border trading-ports along Sino-Vietnam, Sino-Lao PDR, Sino-Burma border areas consists mainly of people conducting business and trading activities, as well as irregular floating populations. The author argues the large size of the floating population and high frequency of movement weakens the border security system. Factors such as large differences in political environments in China and its neighbouring countries, geographical proximity to known drug producing areas, and the variety of religion and beliefs along the borders, make frontier defence difficult.

11. A Dangerous, Difficult Life
http://www.irrawaddy.org/article.php?art_id=11640

Language: English
Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Thailand

General Description
This article tells the story of Yan Naing Htun, a migrant worker who travelled through irregular migration channels from Burma to Thailand. Transported in the back of a pickup truck and hidden with a tarpaulin sheet along with ten other men, Yan Naing Htun hoped to find work to support his family. Many migrants are not as lucky as Yan Naing Htun. The article gives many tragic examples of what can go wrong for migrants moving through irregular channels, for example, in April 2008, 54 Burmese migrants were suffocated as they were transported in an airtight truck to Ranong, Thailand. The article also discusses hazardous working conditions and difficulties migrant workers face to make ends meet once they are in Thailand.

Key Topics/Issues
- Working and living conditions and challenges faced by Burmese migrant workers in Thailand

Key Actors
Burmese migrant workers and migrants’ families
12. The Degradation of Work: The True Cost of Shrimp

Language: English
Countries Covered: Bangladesh, Burma/Myanmar and Thailand

General Description
This report by the Solidarity Centre highlights the working conditions of employees in the shrimp processing industry in Thailand and Bangladesh. The findings are based on industry research and an extensive series of interviews with workers in shrimp processing plants in Thailand and Bangladesh. It uncovers widespread violations of labour rights and instances of the worst forms of labour exploitation in this $13 billion industry and concludes with recommendations to governments, employers and industry regulators.

Key Topics/Issues
- Labour rights violations
- Working and living conditions of employees in shrimp processing industry
- Role of child labourers, women workers and migrant workers
- Prevalence of worst forms of labour exploitation, such as human trafficking, forced labour and debt bondage
- Role of labour brokers
- Role of subcontracting and outsourcing within industry supply chains
- Environmental and food safety standards

Key Responses
- Commitment by shrimp businesses and governments to improve industry-wide regulations and enforce fundamental labour rights
- Accountability of companies to labour and criminal law
- Increase inspection at both ends of the supply chain to ensure compliance with international standards.
- Increase workers’ access to justice system.
- Increase unionisation to strengthen the voice of labour.

Related Materials
Aquaculture Certification Council (ACC): Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP)

Language: English
Country Covered: Vietnam

General Description
This report presents findings of an empirical study on remittances. Using data from a 2004 survey on internal migration in Vietnam, the study looks at factors affecting remittance sending patterns among individual internal migrants. The study found that migrants tend to be “risk-averse” and send remittances back to the household of origin to insure against potential labour market instability at the destination. Remittances are also found to be driven by migrants’ labour market earnings level. The study also found that the education of migrants has a well-defined positive effect on the level of remittances. It also highlights the important role of remittances in providing an effective means of risk-coping and mutual support within the family.

Key Topics
- Gender; macroeconomics and economic growth; health, nutrition and population; financial sector development and Vietnamese migration

Key Actors
The Vietnamese Government, migrant workers, communities and banks

14. Displacement and disease: the Shan exodus and infectious disease implications for Thailand
http://www.conflictandhealth.com/content/2/1/4

Language: English
Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Thailand
General Description
This paper presents findings on health problems of Shan migrants and their ability to access health care in Thailand. Health problems may arise from the outset of the migratory cycle due to the limited provision of health services in Burma. Once in Thailand, Shan migrants who have moved through irregular channels face numerous barriers to accessing health programmes. Despite ongoing conflict in Burma’s Shan State, Thailand frequently denies Shan migrants refugee status, classifying them instead as “economic migrants.” Many Shan migrants find themselves working in exploitative and dangerous conditions. Migrant workers often slip outside the realm of legal protection mechanisms, living with the risk of arrest and deportation. Irregular migrants are ineligible to access to basic health services in Thailand. The paper gives a case study of a Shan migrant, who worked in the agricultural sector in Chiang Mai. The migrant was diagnosed with AIDS and tuberculosis; as a migrant worker, he was ineligible for state funded treatment programs, and died soon after diagnosis.

Key Topics/Issues
- Health and barriers facing migrants in accessing healthcare services in Thailand
- Infectious diseases
- Forced displacement in Shan State
- Working conditions of migrants in Thailand

Key Actors
(Shan) migrants and healthcare agencies

15. Do International Migration Policies in Thailand Achieve Their Objectives?

Language: English
Country Covered: Thailand

See the Book Review in Section 1.
16. Eastward Bound: An update on migration and trafficking of Kachin women on the China-Burma border

Language: English
Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and China

General Description
This report by the Kachin Women Association Thailand (KWAT), documents the trafficking of 163 women and girls between 2004 and mid-2007. It shows that growing numbers of Kachin women are being trafficked as brides to China as political and economic conditions in Burma deteriorate. The report highlights the failure of the new anti-trafficking law in Burma.

Key Topics/Issues
- Migration and trafficking of Kachin women
- Growing numbers of Kachin women trafficked as brides across China
- New Burmese anti-trafficking law

Key Response
- Awareness-raising campaigns on the dangers posed by traffickers

Key Actors
International agencies, governments and NGOs

17. Employment of migrant workers under the Working of Aliens Act 2008 and the list of occupations allowed to foreigners
Language: Thai, summary in English
Country Covered: Thailand

General Description
This report analyses the possible impacts of the Working of Aliens Act (2008), and presents policy recommendations, including a framework for an occupation list open to migrants. The new Act specifies the occupations aliens are allowed to have, whereas the previous Act only listed forbidden occupations. The report was compiled using documentary analysis, interviews and group discussions where groups working with migrant workers exchanged opinions.

Key Findings/ Recommendations
• Provincial level committees to be set up to promote flexibility in registration of migrants and to match the reality of demand for labourer.
• Foreign health care workers, interpreters and liaison persons need to be considered in the occupation list.
• The levy placed on employers should take into account the high turnover of workers, flexibility needed for different types of workers (e.g. daily workers, short-term workers or seasonal workers) and the usage of collected levies should be transparent.
• While most employers are happy to contribute to their employees’ repatriation funds, many agree that the funds should be proportionate to the workers’ ability to contribute and to the province. Additionally, they feel that reimbursements should be practical and accessible.
• Raids conducted without court orders might be seen as unconstitutional.

Original Title
การรัฐแรงงานข้ามชาติตามพระราชบัญญัติการทำงานของคนต่างด้าว พ.ศ. 2551 กับการจัดทำบัญชีรายชื่ออาชีพสำหรับคนต่างชาติ
Authors:
กรุณา อาษาภิณีกุล
กุลภา วจนสาระ

18. Factors Affecting the Enforcement of Labour Protection in Labour Intensive Industries Employing Migrant Workers

Language: Thai
Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand

General Description
This report had the following four objectives: (1) to study the problems and prospects of employment of migrants in Thailand; (2) to study methods and ways to protect migrant workers going abroad; (3) to study the impact of laws to protect migrant workers; and (4) to devise a model migration management system including operational measures and guidelines for managing migrant workers and law enforcement procedures to protect workers effectively. Research findings were gathered from a secondary literature review and primary data was collected through a field survey of migrant workers from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar.

Key Topics
- Labour law and labour protection

Key Actors
Government officials, employers and migrant workers

Original Title:
ปัจจัยที่มีผลกระทบต่อการบังคับใช้กฎหมายคุมแรงงานในกิจการที่มีการจ้างแรงงานต่างด้าวทำงาน
Authors:
กิจเกษม อินมา
จริยากร สกาญจนาคณ์
ณฐพล สิสาวัฒนาภรณ์
พฤติชัย โตสุวรรณเงินตา
อันรินทร์ บุญทะไลภูมิ
อรุณย์ ภักดียา

Publisher
สำนักคุณครองแรงงาน กรมสวัสดิการและคุ้มครองแรงงาน
กระทรวงแรงงาน

19. Fear Comes with the Job
http://www.irrawaddy.org/article.php?art_id=10098

Language: English
Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Thailand

General Description
This article highlights the threat of physical danger to which Burmese migrant workers in Thailand are subject, including cases of murder. Despite the dangers migrant workers face in Thailand, poverty in Burma continues to push people to seek work in Thailand. This article contains interviews of Thai human rights lawyers and labour rights activists criticising the reaction of Thai authorities in dealing with cases of violence against migrant workers. Nearly 2 million Burmese migrants, less than 500,000 of whom are registered, are estimated to be working in Thailand, and violence against Burmese migrant workers is increasing.

Key Topics/Issues
- Arbitrary killings
- Rule of law and law enforcement
20. The Floating Population from abroad in the Main Border Trading-ports in Yunnan Province and the Borderland Security

Language: Chinese
Country Covered: China

General Description
The author examines issues surrounding the management population flows in border areas of Yunnan Province. First, the author analyses the categories and situation of the floating population from outside China in the main border trading-ports of Yunnan Province. The floating population from abroad in the main border trading-ports along Sino-Vietnam, Sino-Laos, Sino-Burma border areas consists mainly of people conducting business and trading activities, as well as irregular floating populations. The author argues the large size of the floating population and high frequency of movement weakens the border security system. Factors such as large differences in political environments in China and her neighbouring countries, geographical proximity to known drug producing areas, and the variety of religion and beliefs along the borders, make frontier defence difficult.

21. Gendering Border Spaces: Impact of Open Border Policy Between Cambodia-Thailand on Small-scale Women Fish Traders

Language: English
Countries Covered: Cambodia and Thailand

See the Book Review in the Section 1.
22. Hard Labor
http://www.irrawaddy.org/article.php?art_id=11641

Language: English
Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar and Malaysia

General Description
The article tells the stories of migrant workers from rural areas of Western Burma who moved to Malaysia in search of a better life. The migrant workers face exploitation by employers and deportation by authorities in Malaysia. After facing difficulties, some say they are losing hope and would like to return to their homelands.

Key Topics/Issues
• Exploitation and deportation of migrant workers
• Malaysian work permit policy

23. HIV/AIDS & Mobility in South-East Asia-Rapid Assessment

Language: English
Countries Covered: Southeast Asia

General Description
This is a UN report on the status of the HIV/AIDS situation in 10 ASEAN countries, looking at national HIV programming and response, migration patterns, HIV response for migrant populations and recommendations for change. It contains information on 25 organisations engaged in multi-country HIV and Mobility Programmes in South-East Asia.
Section 3 Annotated Bibliography

Key Topics/Issues
- Cambodia—Female sex workers are at-risk. Strengthening capacity of national institutions is urgently required.
- Lao PDR—Raising awareness of HIV/AIDS amongst mobile families is needed.
- Myanmar—Increased gender-based data collection mechanisms to identify infection patterns and risk behaviours are needed to target at-risk populations, as well as provision of better prevention infrastructure before Burmese migrant workers migrate.
- Vietnam—Pre-departure information must be improved.

Key Responses
- Advocacy, education, counselling, research and data collection
- Capacity-building with government health counterparts and training of doctors

24. Internal Displacement and International Law in Eastern Burma

Language: Burmese/Myanmar, English and Thai
Country Covered: Burma/Myanmar

See the Book Review in Section 1.

25. Inter-state Cooperation on Labour Migration: Lessons learned from MOUs between Thailand and neighbouring countries
Language: English
Countries Covered: Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand

General Description
This paper provides an overview of the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation on the Employment of Workers signed between Lao PDR, Cambodia and Myanmar in 2002 and 2003, with particular focus on Lao PDR and Cambodia. It is argued that the MOUs have been presented as mechanisms to improve the orderly flow of migration and to address irregular migration by formalising bilateral cooperation, and in practice most emphasis has been put on regularisation of migrant workers registered with the Thai Government in 2004. However, high costs and complexity of the regularisation and migration process coupled with limited perceived benefits by workers and employers alike, as well as limited administrative capacity of sending countries has constrained the impact of the MOUs. Indeed between 2005 and 2007, the number of admissions under the MOU from Cambodia and Lao PDR matched just 15% of demand.

Key Responses
- Greater emphasis on links between migration and development
- Increase opportunities for legal migration and protection of migrant workers.
- Reduce push factors in sending countries by increasing cross-border trade.
- Greater efforts to enforce labour standards in businesses and sanction employers who hire irregular migrants
- Compulsory deduction of migrants’ savings under the MOUs should be combined with other measures if it is to be effective in encouraging circular migration.

26. Labour Migration from Viet Nam: Issues of Policy and Practice

Language: English
Country Covered: Vietnam
General Description:
This paper examines emerging issues of policy and practice concerning labour migration from Vietnam. Detailing trends in labour migration patterns, which has seen the number and destination of workers increase and diversify greatly since the 1980s, the report goes on to highlight problems faced by migrant workers in destination countries (poor working conditions, ill treatment, language barriers) and in Vietnam (heavy involvement of intermediaries such as brokers and high costs of migration).

Two principle recommendations to the Vietnamese Government emerge from the report. Firstly that there is a need to better safeguard migrants’ rights by improving implementation of regulations governing the role of recruitment agencies and by creating a legal framework for cooperation among social partners to facilitate safe migration. Secondly, there is a need to link migration to long-term socio-economic development plans. This can be done by promoting skills training and education of migrant workers to enable them to fill more highly paid niches in labour markets abroad and by addressing return and reintegration to foster skills transfer back to Vietnam.

Key Responses

- Full implementation of the 2006 law for Vietnamese labour to work overseas.

Key Actors
Recruiting and other sending entities, government ministries/agencies and migrant workers

27. Legislating to Combat Trafficking in Vietnam
Annotated Bibliography

Language: English
Country Covered: Vietnam

General Description
The paper analyses Vietnamese legislation on human trafficking, as an example of a country in the early stages of perceiving trafficking as an issue. It compares these regulations to the requirements of international instruments, showing that the current legislation prioritises a criminal justice approach in combating trafficking in persons and emphasises less on protection of trafficked persons. Additionally, cases are cited as evidence of weaknesses in the current legislation. A number of suggestions are put forward to improve the Vietnamese legal system by combining a criminal justice and victim-centred approach.

Key Topics/Issues
- Human trafficking
- Patterns of trafficking within, from and into Vietnam
- Legal systems combating trafficking in woman
- Vietnam’s penal code

Key Responses
- National programme on fighting trafficking in women and children across borders
- Enhancement of victim-centred approach
- Amendments of Penal Code

Key Actors
Vietnamese Government, Ministry of Public Security (MPS), Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA), Ministry of Defence and Women’s Union

28. Life-Skills: Activities Manual on HIV and AIDS by International Organization for Migration

Language: English
Countries Covered: Burma/Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam
Section 3 Annotated Bibliography

General Description
This activities manual forms part of the IOM’s HIV Safe-Mobility package, targeting mobile and migrant populations in the GMS. The manual consists of a series of activity sessions for use by organisations working with mobile populations to help development of life skills enabling people to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). There are five sections concerning prevention of STIs, living with HIV/AIDS, interpersonal relationships, life planning and a guide for facilitators on how to use the manual.

Key Responses
- Use of life skills – psychosocial competencies to reduce risky behaviour that could lead to HIV infection
- Capacity building of psycho-social competencies to help people make informed decisions, communicate effectively and develop coping and self-management skills that may help them lead a healthy and productive life

29. Living in a Globalized World-Ethnic Minorities in the Greater Mekong Subregion

Language: English
Countries Covered: China, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam

General Description
This book contains a series of essays written by scholars in universities and research institutes across Thailand, China, Lao PDR, Vietnam and Canada. The essays provide empirical academic analysis of the impacts of globalisation, nationalism and regionalism on ethnic minorities in four countries of the Greater Mekong Subregion. Thematic analyses discuss the rise of China as a global power, the end of regional wars, sanctions, open door policies, economic
development in upland areas home to ethnic minorities, and regional integration; and examine the impact of these changes on the lives and culture of indigenous peoples in Lao PDR, Thailand, Vietnam, and Yunnan Province, China. The authors focus on a variety of phenomena including religious conversion, the media, healing practices, rituals, hydropower projects, and tourist-oriented ethnic enclaves. The book concludes with an epilogue that draws together findings presented in the preceding chapters.

**Key Topics/Issues**
- Indigenous peoples
- Cross-border movement

**Key Response**
- Study the transformation of ethnic minorities in GMS countries

**Key Actors**
Indigenous peoples and media

### 30. Market Transformation, Migration & Social Protection in a Transitioning Vietnam


**Language:** English  
**Country Covered:** Vietnam

**General Description**

This book was produced by the Institute for Social Development Studies with the support of The Rockefeller Foundation, with a view to enhancing knowledge and public awareness of the social protection needs of migrant workers in and from Vietnam. Drawing upon extensive field research, the book provides a comprehensive analysis of the core relationships between migration and socioeconomic transformation in Vietnam and in this way aims to assist in the reduction of social and health vulnerabilities that many migrants encounter.